



New Advertisements.

Great Southern Railway.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Salado Extension of the Great Southern Railway is now open for goods traffic to and from all Stations.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

CHARLES B. HOME, HENRY A. GREEN & CO.



LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

The S.S. LA PLATA, 1934 Tons, MILLEN, Commander.

The S.S. HIPPARCHUS, 1840 Tons, MARKWELL, Commander.

GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL, and CO.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class to Liverpool and Havre. 235

Francis Daired Watts.

Commercial Notice.

The undersigned who has attended at a preliminary meeting held on the 2nd inst.

Provincial Bank.

The Directors of the Provincial Bank have decided to reduce for 60 days all obligations falling due from the 11th April to 12th May.

The City of B. AYRES TRAMWAY CO.

English School, Almagro.

Great Reduction in Prices.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Letters.

Subscription to THE STANDARD.

The Standard.

Friday, May 5, 1871.

The Comision Popular.

The services which the Comision Popular rendered during the plague can never be exaggerated.

When we recollect the terrorism which reigned in Buenos Ayres at the period when the Comision was first organized, the utter inability of the ordinary institutions of the country to meet the emergency, and the self-sacrificing heroism of those men, who influenced by no other motives save the purest philanthropy, exposed themselves to every danger and underwent every fatigue to help their fellow men, we cannot withhold our admiration for such priceless civic virtue.

The conduct of the Municipality has already received from us our fullest praise, and the members full well deserved it; but we must bear in mind that the Municipality is an institution, and when the fever came the members were in harness. Not so the Comision Popular, which sprang into existence at the free will of the men who created it.

There is something after all sublime and splendid in such moral heroism. Men in good circumstances and position taking watch and watch at the plague-stricken couch of the very humblest in our society. The theme is a glorious one, it redeems us, it regenerates us—and though the cloven foot of malice may hint at this or that, the grand fact stands before us, that charity in Buenos Ayres has no nationality.

If this awful visitation of Divine Providence has sorely tried us all, so also has it brought out in their noblest colors the noblest attributes of civilized man, and best be those who started from the ranks to help the poor, watch the sick, and bury the dead; their names are inscribed over the graves of 28,200 of our fellow men. They are indelibly written in the history of Buenos Ayres; more all they are recorded in Heaven. Why seek to recount all the actions of the Comision Popular, when they are known to us all, to the highest and lowest in the land. Go to whatever quarter of the city you will, the most infected spots in the town; and the members of this heroic Board have been before you. Night and day that forlorn hope of humanity has worked, undaunted by the death of their members, undiminished by the appalling mortality which surrounded them, they faced death at every door, and infection at every blast.

What is all the bravery on the battle field, or the glory at the cannon's mouth, compared with the bravery of trading; right and day through a plague-stricken city, or the glory purchased at the infected couch of an expiring fellow citizen?

No cry of human misery reached the Comision Popular in vain; strong in purity of purpose they toiled night and day seeking no higher recompense than the benediction of their fellow-citizens, and well have they earned it. They spread sunshine through this plague-stricken city during our long night of sorrow; morning, noon, and night, they were to be found in the rooms of the infected relieving every patient, and procuring for the sick whatever might contribute to their recovery, or soothe their pains. Seldom, indeed, do the annals of mankind exhibit brighter examples of genuine Christian charity.

The services of the Comision Popular are now, owing to the diminution of the fever, reaching a welcome pause. The members will soon be able to retire from labours such as few of us willingly undergo. Charity may well claim these men as the noblest of her champions—they led them through the reeking convalescents of the town—through the infected chambers of the dying—to the grave—to the fosse.

To contemplate such services teaches us much worth knowing. Their fervent devotion on the altar of magnanimous self-denial is an example for our children, and no matter what what our faults or shortcomings may be, we will not 'bate one jot in our faith in the country, so long as such heroes are to be found in our midst. The following appeal from this exemplary board has been made; it will reach the ear of a willing, grateful public, and, doubtless, will attain the result:—

THE "COMISION POPULAR."

To the people of Buenos Ayres.

The "Comision Popular" which watches incessantly over the health of the inhabitants of this noble city, has again to appeal to your charitable sentiments to increase the fund destined for the common benefit, Buenos Ayres, which has known from all time how to confront gloriously the trials of her political and military life, cannot lose confidence in herself in face of the calamity which now plunges her in mourning. Friendly populations send us their fraternal offerings, regardless of their own wants. Let us accept them as a precious pledge tending to strengthen the bonds which unite us to those peoples, and by not proving inferior to their generosity show that we deserve it.

Charity recognises no limit but the relief of the sufferings which it tries to relieve. In this respect, the "Comision Popular," which represents the elevated aspirations of the people, has done and continues to do everything in its power.

Nevertheless, its resources for this sacred purpose depend on the munificence of the people.

If these resources fall off the action of the "Comision" must be necessarily affected: For the honour of the people of Buenos Ayres we hope our appeal will not pass unheeded, as the object is to fight the epidemic and reduce the misery it has caused.

In this belief the "Comision" Popular trusts in the co-operation of all those who feel the holy attraction of misfortune and the noble pleasure of relieving it.

Hector F. Varela—Manuel Quintana—Leon Walls—Carlos G. y Espano—Matias Behety—E. Orubia—J. M. Lagos.

B. Ayres, May 3, 1871.

THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

The Executive has no right of itself to interfere with commercial transactions, nor has it power to suspend the operation of the law; much less has it the right to decree *ferias*. It is as impotent for the former as for the latter. And it is unquestionable that no one can be liberated from a liability by decrees which issue from incompetent authority, because these decrees are 'de jure' null. Public calamities, misfortunes unlooked for, and which cannot be anticipated, are provided for, as is indispensable, by the civil law, and therefore in these matters we have legal principles and rules to guide us. Unlooked-for misfortune and 'force majeure' interfere 'de jure' with judicial action, suspend obligations, and, even in some cases, extinguish them. "No one is bound by the impossible," says the civil law.

The present circumstances of Buenos Ayres place all its inhabitants in the most evident and irresistible case of 'force majeure,' which it is possible to establish. And allowing this, the Executive, charged with the well-being and security of the public, has declared, in decreeing the shutting of the public offices, that, in conformity with the law regarding cases of 'force majeure,' all obligations were suspended. Beyond this declaration, that is, beyond the recognition of the

'de jure' suspension which 'force majeure' causes, and which favors alike the debtor and the creditor, it falls into illegality, absurdity and chaos. The suspension of payments is well based and lawful in our case, through our civil and commercial laws and the legal practice of our tribunals. The declaration of *ferias* has no basis whatever—it is an unrecognized act, and has not and cannot of itself acquire any legal effect whatever. If our case is one of 'force majeure' the suspension of obligations is a right, and as this suspension exists for the debtor and the creditor alike, the latter is not prejudiced, because as the time for payment has not been completed neither has the time for collection or protest. The suspension of obligations suspends the time which the 'force majeure' makes useless, and leaves everything in its place without confusion. If the suspension is, for example, for a month, the bill which matured on the 12th day of April will come due on the 12th of May. But if we do not recognize that obligations are and will continue suspended whilst the present case of 'force majeure' lasts, if *ferias* alone are taken into consideration, then—not to mention the fact that it suppresses the time, and the bill which matured on the 12th April was due on that day.

It is of strict law and expressly provided for, that in the 'plazos' indicated by the laws or the tribunals *dias feriados* are included, except where special provision is made to the contrary. And as the tribunals can only decide in accordance with the law, it would follow that if we are only in a *feria*, the periods of time specified in money obligations run on during the *feria*, and hence bills which matured within this time have come due, and those which came due without being collected or protested, can now no longer be protested. If we are not in a case of 'force majeure' which suspends obligations, and are only in *ferias* by virtue of the decree, then the bills coming due during the *feria* which have not been protested or taken to an Escribano within the time allotted by Art. 889 of the Code are prejudiced, and the holder has lost all right against the drawer and the endorser.

The tribunals must recognize this, if, as is pretended, we were only in a *feria*.

So serious have been the consequences of an edict badly conceived and worse drawn up.

It would be a very different thing if, in place of a *feria* a suspension of payments were decreed, this suspension would be in accordance with the laws which regulate cases of 'force majeure' and the tribunals applying these laws would be in accordance with the suspension decree. But it is necessary to mark here that the suspension springs from the fact of the 'force majeure' and not from the declaration of the Government. This declaration can have no more legal force than that which it derives from this fact; apart from it, it has no value or effect whatever. Then the suspension should last as long as the fact lasts which produced it and legalizes it.

Of itself the *feria* neither gives nor takes away.

To suppress it then is useless as regards the legal effects of the case of 'force majeure,' and instead of helping creditors, it injures their very rights, as we have already shown.

Should the Bank, which it is said demands that the *feria* be not prolonged, (because during this period many bills, &c. have come due, which it is desired to protest), succeed in establishing the existence of the *feria* only, and not of a suspension through 'force majeure,' it would only prejudice its own rights in connection with bills maturing during the *feria*, leaving free from all responsibility the drawers and endorsers of such bills. To save itself from this, it must take advantage, like others, of the 'force majeure,' which favors it and its debtors alike, and which must last as long as the fact which causes it. This fact is the epidemic, and the consequent risk which debtors and creditors incur.

The panic which this fearful and unforeseen calamity has produced has obscured the most primary notions of civil right, and the simplest common truths; and the Government decree, establishing a *feria*, and above all, for a fixed time, without regard to the duration of the plague, has helped further to involve an already very dubious situation.

What is the remedy for all this? One—and a simple one.

Let the Government declare that in obedience to the principles which rule in cases of force majeure, commercial obligations are to be considered suspended during the whole *feria*, from the first day to the last. This is the only course possible, and the only one in conformity with justice, and the legal practice of our tribunals, and also with the judgments which they must deliver in the cases to be hereafter submitted to their decision.

If this be not done our confusion will be the result, and this confusion will intensify the commercial difficulties which are the inevitable result of the calamities which afflict us.

If, unhappily, we are not listened to, the crisis may arrive and augment immediately. The banks, which are stated to be agitating the cessation of the *feria* before the plague has left us, expose themselves to great danger. They have no legal means to compel their debtors to cash payments. They can protest, and they can effect the execution of bills, but, nevertheless, the time of the existence of *force majeure* must always be legally held as suspended, because this suspension

is in accordance with right, and with the legal practice of our tribunals, and creditors will only spend time uselessly in legal proceedings to prove the contrary.

In the meantime the Banks which cannot collect will have to pay, and if this situation last what may not be the consequence?

Those who intend to speculate on the difficulties of the shipwreck will find their calculations worthless, if those who are in difficulty know their rights, and what these rights are worth.

They have *de facto* and *de jure* the right to the suppression of the time whilst the misfortune lasts which constitutes the *force majeure*. If their bills are protested they will obtain easily the recognition of this right. If pains and penalties be imposed upon them the general principles of the Legislature, and articles 220 and 223 of the commercial code will free them from these penalties.

We repeat, the only remedy for all these difficulties is that it be declared that all obligations be considered suspended from the first day of the 'feria' to the last day of the plague. If this be not done chaos will be the result.

THE WEST COAST.

AWFUL EARTHQUAKES.

GREAT PANIC.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., we were visited by two of the strongest earthquakes that have been experienced in this country since the year 1851. During the before mentioned day, and up to the present time 3rd April several minor shocks have been felt. Although our advisers are still incomplete, the information we are in possession of shows that the shocks were felt throughout the greater part of the republic. In some places buildings were damaged, and some accidents occurred; happily, however, we have no loss of life to chronicle. In Valparaiso.

The first earthquake occurred at 10 a.m. and was of about a minute's duration. It was not preceded by any noise, and the suddenness and intensity of the shock created very considerable alarm.

The streets in fact by the greater part of the city were instantly filled with people who rushed out of their tottering dwellings in a state of almost indescribable confusion, and with terror depicted on their countenances. Many persons, principally females, fainted in the streets; others appeared to be unable to move or to speak; while others, and they formed the majority, beat their breasts with religious fervor and made piteous appeals to Heaven for mercy. In a word, the streets in many parts of the city were filled with terror-stricken crowds, and if any buildings had been thrown down, the almost total absence of presence of mind that prevailed would have been productive of the most disastrous results.

The direction of the shock was from east to west; nevertheless, there are some persons who assert that it commenced with a vertical motion, then took an easterly and westerly direction and finished in a northerly and southerly direction. A little after twelve a slight shock was experienced, another shortly after one, and at 5.30 another of equal intensity to that which took place at 11.5 a.m. and causing, if possible, still greater alarm.

The first shock threw down a portion of the brick and adobe cornice of a new building situated in the Plaza de la Municipalidad, and a boy and girl who were unfortunately passing along the street at the time were injured by the falling debris. In close proximity to the scene of the accident there were seated quite a number of fruit-sellers, but they escaped unhurt; their stock-in-trade, however, suffered some damage.

The interior walls of the Merced Church were also cracked, and as service was being held at the time the earthquake occurred, the panic which seized upon the congregation may be readily imagined. Many females fainted outright, and others sustained bruises and contusions in their frantic efforts to gain the street. A similar scene occurred in the rest of the churches.

The tower and cross of the San Agustin Church were thrown out of perpendicular.

A portion of the plaster of Paris cornice of the National Bank was also thrown down.

In many hotels, cafes, restaurants, liquor shops and stores, bottles and other articles were thrown out of their places to the ground.

Two gentlemen who were standing in a corridor of the hospital at the time of the first shock, have informed us that many of the patients who were confined to their beds suddenly found strength sufficient to enable them to rush out of their wards into the corridors and yards. As soon as the shock had passed, however, their debility returned, and they were carried back to their beds in a state of great exhaustion. The same gentlemen also state that a portion of the water contained in the laundress' tubs was thrown out with considerable violence. The small fountain in the yard stopped playing.

During the height of the first shock, a servant who had been locked in by her employers, probably to keep her from stirring mischief, jumped out of a two-story window into the Paseo de Williams, and, strange to say, escaped with no other injury than a dislocation of an ankle.

At the time of the second shock the workmen employed in the office of this paper had just assembled for the purpose of receiving their wages. The ground had scarcely commenced to vibrate when one of the hands sounded the note of alarm by crying out, in loud and plaintive tones—'Ay! el Señor está enojado con nosotros. This sleeping assertion passed unchallenged, and a general rush was made for the street, the individual who gave the alarm distancing his competitors by many yards. It is very questionable if any body of men ever left a pay-table empty-handed with similar alacrity. The fact, however, that as soon as the shock had ceased they all returned and claimed their wages, may be cited as an additional instance of the retentive memory of printing-office employees.

The Harbor.

The water was considerably agitated, and several masters describe the sensation experienced on board as similar to that of letting an anchor go in 60 fathoms. Many vessels pitched and tossed for a minute or so as if in a storm.

At Santiago the shocks appear to have been still more severe than at Valparaiso and other places. The first shock occurred about the same instant as at Valparaiso, and threw the city into a state of alarm bordering upon panic. In some of the churches, which, on account of Saturday being a holiday, were filled with crowded congregations, quite a rush ensued, and a great many persons sustained injuries, though not of a serious nature.

To add to the general terror, the bells of the churches commenced tolling, and the clock in the tower of the Intendencia struck 23 times.

Some idea of the extraordinary oscillation of the ground may be gathered from the fact that the course of the waters of the Mapocho river was stayed during a few seconds. The running of the water in the mains of the Water-works Company was also stopped momentarily.

A portion of the cornices of the new Exchange-rooms was detached, and the walls of many buildings were cracked.

The agent of this paper, Mr. John Jobn, who resides in the Dulnes Arcade, writes to us that his house shook so violently that it was with difficulty he could keep his feet.

On the commencement of the shock, it is related that a gentleman rushed out of his bedroom in his night-dress and climbed an orange-tree for safety. The stamped from the barber-shops was also a laughable incident in connection with this otherwise serious affair. In many parts of the city there were to be seen in the streets men with napkins under their chins, some partially shaved and others just lathered, and the barbers with either the razor or brush in their hand. We have also heard of a New York gentleman, who very recently arrived in this country on a visit, and who had frequently expressed his desire to feel an earthquake, being seen in the street without a hat, and a billiard cue in his hand. In the Alameda huge piles of water-melons, which were stacked up by cart loads for sale, were thrown down, and the coveted fruit, as it creered along the sloping street, was chased by about a score of city 'gamins,' who appeared upon the scene as if by magic, and who, despite the efforts of the owners, succeeded in capturing and carrying off a large quantity.

Passengers by the up train state that they distinctly felt the first earthquake, and that it imparted a most extraordinary movement to the cars, and many persons considered an accident imminent.

The walls of a small chapel near the public slaughter-house were cracked considerably by the first shock.

In the ante-room of the Intendencia a small portion of the plaster fell down. In the walls of the upper story of the house occupied by the ecclesiastical authorities there are very large cracks visible. A few tiles were thrown from the roof of the church of San Pablo.

The second shock occurred at 5.30 p.m., and was quite as strong as the first. Similar scenes to those witnessed in the morning occurred, and such was the fear of other and still stronger shocks that scarcely anybody slept, and many passed the night in the open air.

Southward, along the course of the Southern Railway, we learn that at Chillan the shocks occasioned considerable alarm, and many persons suffered contusions and bruises in the Matriz church, where mass was being performed at the time of the first earthquake. The shocks were followed by heavy rain, and several of the rivers and creeks overflowed their banks.

At sea the masters of several English vessels and coasters report that they felt the shock very severely to the southward of Loja. The following additional particulars from various places, consisting principally of extracts from private correspondence, will be read with interest. At Melipulla the shocks were very severely felt, but beyond the cracking of a few walls no damage was done.

A gentleman residing on an estate situated in the province of Bolchahu writes a friend as follows:—"I write you under the most painful impression. It is now 8 p.m., and up to this hour we have experienced to-day ten shocks of earthquake, two of them extraordinarily severe. They have not occasioned very great damage; nevertheless, they have been terrible in their effects. The undulating motion of the ground was so violent that it was with diffi-

culty we could keep our feet. All the tiles at the edges of the roof were thrown to the ground, and the remainder have been loosened."

We extract the following from a Santiago paper:—"On an estate not far from this city, there took place on Saturday last, in consequence of the earthquake, the following remarkable occurrence, which proves the fear produced even in animals by these convulsions. The hut of one of the laborers employed on the estate is situated near a deep gully, which forms the boundary line of many farms. Being a feast day, the laborer and his family were seated outside the hut enjoying the beautiful morning. Suddenly an earthquake caused the hut to creak and tremble fearfully. The owner and family fled in different directions, and only ceased in their flight a minute or so after the shock had ceased. After their fright was over they retraced their steps, and the laborer prepared to enter his hut for the purpose of ascertaining if it had suffered any damage, but scarcely had he put his foot inside when he quickly withdrew with terror depicted on his countenance. As soon as he recovered from his surprise he made known to a friend and his family that his alarm had been caused by having observed crouched, in a corner of the hut, a lion (the 'paguri' or native lion). After the first surprise was over, the door of the hut was securely fastened, and dogs and guns having been procured, a hole was made in one of the walls sufficiently large to admit the dogs, and after a fierce but short struggle the intruder was overcome and killed."—West Coast Mail.

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR TO HER MAJESTY.

The Emperor of the French, accompanied by Prince Murat, and attended by his suite, left Camder House, Chislehurst, on Monday afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The Emperor drove to the Chislehurst station of the South-eastern Railway, where a special train under the charge of Mr. Cockburn, superintendent of the line, had been prepared for the conveyance of his Majesty to Windsor. At Windsor a most enthusiastic reception awaited the emperor. Upon the arrival platform on each side of the entrance, crowds of the most influential inhabitants were assembled, and outside, in the Datchet-road, between the railings of the Queen's entrance and the lodge gate leading to the Castle slopes, and down the Datchet-road each way, a crowd of several thousand persons had congregated. Those who could gain an elevated place upon the rail did so, and there remained till the Emperor appeared. At the command of her Majesty, two close carriages—intended for the Emperor being drawn by a couple of grey ponies—had been sent from the Castle mews, and Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain, awaited on behalf of the Queen the coming of his Majesty; while Mrs. Macdonald, mother of Madame la Maréchale Canrobert, with her two grandchildren, M. Marcel and Madlle. Claire Canrobert, remained in the waiting room; the little boy, who was dressed in Highland costume, holding a bouquet of choice flowers for presentation to the Emperor. The borough of Windsor was represented by Mr. J. Devereux, ex-mayor, and Mr. Councilor Wildman. At 2.45 precisely the train ran into the station and stopped just in front of the royal waiting room. His Majesty stepped from the saloon carriage, and upon his appearance was greeted with loud and continued bursts of cheering. The sympathies of the spectators were evidently with the Emperor, who, smiling pleasantly, bowed and acknowledged the compliment. As his Majesty gained the platform he was received by Viscount Sydney, and Mrs. Macdonald (who is a resident of Windsor) advanced with Marshal Canrobert's children on each side of her; Marcel Canrobert presented the bouquet to the Emperor, who thanked the little boy for his kindness. His Majesty was then conducted to the Queen's carriage, and as he issued from the porch of the royal waiting room the immense crowd outside began to cheer loudly. His Majesty, followed by the suite in the second carriage, drove across the Datchet-road, and up the Castle slopes to the castle, where he was met by her Majesty the Queen.

The Emperor remained at the castle till 3.25, a little over half an hour, and then drove back to the station, attended by his suite and Viscount Sydney and the Earl of Mountbates. The terminus and the approaches were thronged nearly as much as upon his arrival, and the cheering was again renewed as the Emperor entered the train. His Majesty left Windsor in the special South-eastern train at 3.30. —Liverpool Mercury.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The plague continues to abate, and each day witnesses an improvement in the aspect of the city. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, the Plaza Victoria presented quite an animated appearance, reminding us of happier days. Pedestrians and equestrians were crossing and passing round it in considerable numbers; the familiar shoeblack brigade mustered in great force, and seemed to have plenty to do; the 'volures de place' were on the stands; a goddy crowd of merchants and brokers were to be seen reading their way to business, or at least to



BANCO MAUVA... For contrato celebrado el 3 de febrero...

HEALTH RESTORED... BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

Podophyllin and Leptandrin... The only vegetable substance yet discovered that is acerbic.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA... That best of blood purifiers, should be used with the Pills.

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores... JOHN EASTMAN AND SON.

Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

JAMES S. HILL and CO., 43 CALLE DEFENSA-43.

SEWING MACHINES... A large and varied assortment on hand.

39 CALLE DEFENSA-39... Messrs. Gebbie & McKimay.

JOHN BROADBENT AND SONS, LONDON... COASTAGE AND SEMI-GRAND PIANOS.

WEDDING FEES... 25 CALLE DEFENSA.

ADOLFO NEGROTTI AND SHIPBROKERS... GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

COFFEE MACHINE... THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.

TELEGRAPH TO SAN NICOLAS... From TO-DAY, in the Office.

VILLA SARMIENTO... A Suburb of Cordoba.

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST... 81-CALLE SUIPACHA-81.

CHATWOOD'S STEEL SAFES... PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

LA VARIABLE ARGENTINA... Para Lobos solo de Buenos Aires.

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS... Englinham, and others visiting Buenos Ayres.

NORTHERN RAILWAY... TIME-TABLE.

BUYERS OF BERLIN AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES... N. LIGN.

JOHN BROADBENT AND SONS, LONDON... COASTAGE AND SEMI-GRAND PIANOS.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUVA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103.

CONDITIONS... First-The Bank receives at interest any sum.

SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES... BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

YARROW AND HEDLEY, ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

GRAN HOTEL ARGENTINO... FAMILIES Will find here every home comfort.

C. T. GETTING & CO., 66 and 68 Calle de la Defensa.

ALBION HOTEL RUA FRESCA 3, RIO DE JANEIRO.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.

CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS TO BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers, 42 Calle San Martin.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. TIME TABLE.

WESTERN RAILWAY. From the 1st of March until further notice.

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ADVANCED EDUCATION... An opportunity, which may not occur again.

ALBION HOTEL RUA FRESCA 3, RIO DE JANEIRO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL... G. SEATON.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN AUCTIONEERS.

A. BULLRICH & CO. SELL BY AUCTION.

JOHN FORREST & CO., 57 CALLE MAYO No. 44.

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PATENT AIR-CHAMBER CORK AND FELT HELMETS.

MESSINGER AND SONS, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MARSHALL, SONS, AND CO. BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

KEARLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW FEMALE PILLS.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., PATENTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES... For Snider-Field of 577 bore.

THE COLONIA DOCK... This important establishment, the only one of its kind.

ADOLFO NEGROTTI & CO. Have removed their Offices to 57 & 57 1/2 CALLE CUYO.