The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

EDITION FOR EUROPE — PER R.M.S. DOURO.

No. 2,703 —ELEVENTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1871. CIRCULATION, 3000

MAUA BANK,
101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to begiven to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK,
1-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor,	.. 12	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	6	"
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY		
For balances in our favor ..	.. 12	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	6	"
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper		"
Do. do. do. gold		"
Do. 30 days' do. paper		
Do. do. do. gold		
Fixed deposits from		

P. P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

Jan. 1, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steampacket DOURO
2826 Tons, 1000 horse power,

Will leave this Port for Southampton, on the 16th MAY, 1871, at four p.m., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, &c., and calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St Vincent, and Lisbon.

PASSENGER FARES:

First-class to Southampton..	$35	and upward
Ditto Lisbon.....	32	Ditto
St. Vincent	£180	fts
Pernambuco	120	"
Bahia	110	"
Rio de Janeiro	70	"
Montevideo	8	"

SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon and Southampton at £20 sterling, and to Montevideo at $f.4.

THIRD CLASS-PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon and Southampton at the rate of £12 sterling.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers, with a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money.

FAMILIES.

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money if charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult cabin passengers.

CHILDREN,

From Three, and under Eight, to pay ½th.
" Eight " Twelve " ¾
For those under three years of age one will be carried free, and any other at the rate of three years.

SERVANTS,

Accompanying their employers to pay two thirds of the lowest rates established for adult saloon passengers.

FREIGHT.

SPECIE to Brazil, Lisbon and Southampton.....	½	per cent.
" Havre and Paris..	1 5-16	"
" Montevideo,.....	½	"
PARCELS, not over one cub. foot	7s.	6d
Above one " two "	11s.	6d
" two " three "	15s.	0d
" three " furteen "	6s.	per foot

CARGO, as per mutual agreement.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected if desired.

Passengers are requested to be on board before four on the above-named day, as the Steamer will leave precisely at that hour.

For further particulars please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Agents,
No. 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.

"LA ESTRELLA"
ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

CAPITAL, ... 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS

[Sanctioned by Decree of National Government, October 24th, 1865. Also by the Provincial Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and Year.]

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT:
Don Enrique Ochoa.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
DIRECTORS:
Señor Don Tomas Armstrong.
" " George Temperley.
" " Francisco Bustamante.
" " Henry N. Hart.
" " Alex. Sivori.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
INSPECTOR
Guillermo Schindler.

The Company Insures against Fire on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial.

Goods in Customs Deposit may be likewise Insured.

Insurers in this Company contract no other obligation that the payment of the stipulater Premium on the Policies, the Company being only responsible for such injuries as they may suffer from Fire.

Among the general conditions of the Policy, there is one of particular advantage to Mortgage Creditors.

The Company offers the following Rewards:—
$f.40 To the first Hose ready to lend assistance.
$f.20 To the second do. do.
$f.20 To the first pipe of water.
$f.4 To each of the five succeeding pipes
Which run to the Fire of any Edifice or Property Insured in THE ESTRELLA, on making known his choice of the Reward, or a Certificate issued by the Police authorities to such as shall have assisted at the mishap.

The Company will also give a Reward of $f.4 to whoever shall present themselves at their Office, to give Notice of any Fire within the Municipal boundary.

POLICIES Issued, and all further particulars to behad, at the Head Office, No. 112½ FLORIDA —Up stairs—or at any of the Country Agents.

MARITIME DEPARTMENT.

By virtue of Decrees of the 2d of April and 9th of June last, of both Provincial and National Governments, and also having been duly registered in the Public Archives, this Company has been authorised to issue Maritime Policies, in accordance with the laws and regulations, in such case made and provided.

For further particulars, apply to the Office of the Company, 112 Florida, up stairs

PAUL FRUGONI
Sworn Attorney
and
Public Translator,
General Accountant.
15—CALLE VICTORIA—15
(Altos.)
Half a Square from the Plaza.

JOHN FORREST and CO.,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAMP,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
44—CALLE 25 DE MAY —44.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK
(LIMITED.)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD,
Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000	sterling.
Subscribd Capital	£1,500,000	do.
Reserved Fund Jan. 1868.....	£155,000	do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,	Hamburg,
Dublin,	Genoa,
Liverpool,	Rio de Janeiro,
Paris,	Montevideo,
Antwerp,	Rosario & Cordoba.

Branches of the National Banks of Scotland

Buenos Ayres, March, 1869.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies inaccount current,	5 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal	5½ "
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,	7 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal,	7 "

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.	
On debit balance in account current in both currencies,	15 percent

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR.
Buenos Ayres, April 8th, 1871.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
Established in this City,
Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.

OFFICE—112½ CALLE FLORIDA.—Up Stairs.

DIRECTORS—
Thomas Armstrong, President.
Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President.
Francisco F. Moreno, Manager,
Ambrosio P. Lezica.
Enrique Tomkinson.
Mariano Casares.
Bernardo Yturraspe.
Eduardo Lumb.

P.S.N.C.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND CALLAO,
CALLING AT
BORDEAUX,
LISBON,
RIO DE JANEYRO,
MONTEVIDEO,
SANDY POINT,
VALPARAISO,
ARICA, and
ISLAY.

Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro in..	21 days
Liverpool to Montevideo	26 "
Liverpool to Valparaiso.....	38 "

In terms of the Postal Contract which the Company has concluded with Her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General, the Company's Steamers are to leave Montevideo for Liverpool and intermediate ports,

On the 12th and 27th of every MONTH,

With some slight deviations, which will be duly made known.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTEVIDEO:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3d Class
Valparaiso	£40	£25	£16
Rio de Janeiro....	12	8	4
Lisbon.....	35	25	12
Bordeaux	35	25	14
Liverpool	35	25	15

Return Tickets [not transferable] available for Twelve Calendar months from date, are issued to First-class Passengers and their servants accompanying them, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on passage money.

Outside Berths, £5 extra.

Specie on convenient terms.

Passengers from Buenos Ayres (going) by these Packets, need not land at Montevideo, as a small steamer will be sent alongside the river steamers arriving on the day of the Packet's departure, to take passengers and their luggage on board, provided that the Agents are advised by letter or telegram to that effect, and that the river steamers are not subject to quarantine.

For further particulars apply to the Agency
Calles Perez Castellanes, No. 98,
SCOTT, YARROW, and CO.,
MONTEVIDEO.

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool Brokers.
Office:
269— LLE PERU—269
91—xpjly28

G. B. KENT & CO.,
11 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET,
LONDON.

PAINTING BRUSH MANUFACTURERS.
Makers of
FIRST CLASS BRUSHES
Of all kinds,
BY PATENT MACHINERY.

Agents in the River Plate,
F. Neild & Co.,
164—CALLE PIEDAD—164
BUENOS AYRES.

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
198—CALLE VENEZUELA—198.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS.	BARADERO,
SALTO.	AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

private depositors,	6 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do.,	6 do., do., specie.
To private depositors,	
in account current,	2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do.,	2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency,	7 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie,	7 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

CAJA DE CREDIT.
21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Office Hours—Ten a.m. to Five p.m.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current:—
Interest paid at the end of each month.

Gold or Paper, ...	6 per cent.	per annum.
Do., 30 days ..	7 do.,	do.
Do., 6 months..	8 do.,	do.
Do., 12 months	9 do.,	do.

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable moneys.

P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1869.

La Popular Argentina.
CAPITAL—500,000$ fts.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Jaime Llavallol.
" Maurici Pennano.
" Edward T. Mulhall.
" Nicanor Fernandez.
" Juan J. Lannusse.
" Agustin Casà.
GENERAL MANAGER.
Sr. Dn. Pedro S. Lamas.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE.
Sr. Ln. Hilario. Medrano.

AGENTS.
Argentine Republic.
Dn Emilio Lahette.
Mr. Frederick Denehy,

Uruguay Republic.
Dn. Victorio Raggio.

Empire of Brazil.
Sr. Comendador.
Dn. Manuel Calbo.

BANKING OFFICES.
213½ —PIEDAD—213½
Buenos Ayres.

The objects of the Company are mutual.

Each Shareholder of the two or ten patacon notes has a share in the drawings which take place in June and December, semi-annually. The holder of one hundred patacons in notes is entitled to a Bond with quarterly interest coupons, the interest on said Bonds being 10 per cent. per annum.

All funds received on sale of Tickets, Bonds, &c. are invested in mortgages on real estate and chattels, and the vouchers of same lodged in the Provincial Treasury under the special charge of the Government delegate, appointed to inspect the affairs of the Company.

The Popular Argentina gives the following securities:—

1st. Administrative and guarantee capital $f500,000, besides a reserve fund to be formed of $150,000, afterwards to be increased to $f100,000.

2nd, Invertion of all the capital in documents secured by mortgages on property or loans on stock.

3rd. Deposition of these documents in the office of the Treasury of Buenos Ayres.

4th. Intervention in and fiscalization of all the operations of the Company, effected by a Board of Directors chosen yearly by the subscribers themselves.

Every half year reports are published of the state of the Company's affairs.

Circulars and pamphlets, with the fullest particulars respecting this company can be had on application at the Banking Offices, 213½ Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres. 120 xp f11

THOMAS KENNY AND BROTHER,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.
682—CANGALLO—682

Daily attendance at the Plaz Once, South Plaza and Corrales.

Letters, &c., by troperos coming to the South Plaza, to be left at Messrs. M. Smith and Co.'s Almacen Buena Vista. 7,xp,n3

CORRALES AND WEHMANN
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
AND
Agencia en General de la Campaña,
Wool and Produce Brokers.
OFFICE:
No. 377 CALLE LIMA.
161,xpn19

A RARITY.
COCOA-NUT FIBRE DOOR MATS,
In sizes from 2 to 4 feet,
THE HOUSEHOLD FRIEND,
at
THE ENGLISH BAZAAR,
61—CALLE FLORIDA—61
91 3m f9

IMPROVED PIANOS.
Constructed especially for this climate, guaranteed to be of the finest tone, and finished in the most elegant style,

103—CALLE CORRIENTES—103
451 xp j12

DONOVAN AND CO.
Wool and General Produce Brokers,
688—CALLE RIVADAVIA—688.

WANKLYN & CO.,
108—CALLE SAN MARTIN—108

From 1st of July until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:—

Allowed in account current,	5 per an.	Of both cur.
" 30 & 90 days fixed	10 "	
" 7 days' notice ..	6 "	

Charged in Account Current 18 per cent. per an., both currencies.

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased at current rates, and

BILLS of EXCHANGE issued on—

The NATIONAL BANK, London, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, Edinburgh, and all its BRANCHES in SCOTLAND; or payable in LONDON.

LUMB, WANKLYN, & CO., our London Agents.

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.
GRANET, BROWN, & CIE., GENOA.
VIDAL & QUADRAS, HNOS, BARCELONA
MANUEL BARCENA & HNO., VIGO.
TOMAS DE LA CALZADA, SEVILLE.
AUGUSTO JOSE DE VILA, CORUNNA.
WANKLYN & CO., MONTEVIDEO.
E. F. DAVISON & CO., NEW YORK.
LOUIS LEMMÉ & CO., ANTWERP.

WANKLYN AND CO.,
Are authorised to issue the
CIRCULAR NOTES of the NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America. Travellers will find that these Notes form the most eligible mode of carrying money.

LETTERS of CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO., on their London Agents, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, NEW YORK, or by any of the above-mentioned Banks and Firms.

COMMISSION is charged only on amount used.

LETTERS of CREDIT in EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange (without any charge.)

These Credits can be obtained on application from

The NATIONAL BANK, LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, EDINBURGH, and all its Branches in Scotland.

LUMB, WANKLYN, and CO., LONDON

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

The names of the Branches of the National Bank and the British Linen Company Bank, may be seen at the Office of

WANKLYN AND CO.

Buenos Ayres, June 25, 1870. 251 xp 31

CURRENT PRICES THIS SEASON FOR SHEARING MATERIAL.

Torroba, Brothers,
LUJAN, MERCEDES, AND CHIVILCOY.

Sheep Shears "Balls," Rodgers and Son	
Published	$225
Do, ...	220
Twine, four Threads	4
Do three "	3½

Stockholm Tar, Sharpening Stones, &c., at Reduced Prices.

We have just received a large assortment of the best Havannah Sugar, which we are prepared to retail at town prices. —d&wsept

ADOLFO COHEN
195½—CALLE FLORIDA—195½

Has just received a most beautiful lot of Albums, In prices varying from $15 to $500.

A NOVELTY FOR COMMERCIAL MEN.

THE NEWLY DESIGNED NOTE BOOK,

Bound in Leather with Gilt Edges, From $10 upwards.

ADOFO COHEN,
195½—CALLE FLORIDA—195½

Adolfo Cohen begs to call the attention of the Public of Buenos Ayres to his Steel Engravings which are redy worthy of inspection. These Engravings are taken from sketches of the most exciting incidents of the Franco Prussian War.

Also an especial lot of Engravings of the Chiefs in that memorable struggle, in Single Portraits. These are finished off beautifully, and an ornament for any Drawing-room. Also a few well-assorted Engravings from Ancient and Modern History, such as will suit the most variable and fastedious choice. 61 1m m7

"THE QUEEN"
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made godd.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enjoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Post, master-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated XXX,
EXTRA STOUT.
Bottled by
MACHEN AND CO.
Sole Agents,
F. SMILES AND CO.,
77 & 77½ Calle 25 de Mayo.

ARGENTINE BANK.
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PRESIDENT:
BERNARDO YRIGOYEN.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANARCARSIS LANUS.

The rate of interest until further notice will be—

ALLOWS.

On account current,	8 per cent. per annum
Thirty days' notice (for the present),	10 " " "
Ninety days' notice,	" " "

CHARGES

On specie and currency	16 " " "

Money advanced on current account.

Bills and pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS' BANK

Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.

MARCO DEL PONT.
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, April 10, 1870 xp5m

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT
FOR THE
CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE:
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
COMMITTEE.
Señor Don Victor Martinez.
" " Eduardo T. Mulhall.
" " Francisco Alcobenasa.
" " Julio Sanchez.
" " Herman Ebbinghaus.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
OFFICE:
112½ CALLE FLORIDA (Up stairs,

POSITION OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1870.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
Hard Dollars, 3,014,940:64.

No. of Policies, .. 2,896 | Securities, $f1,315,157:02

It being an admitted fact, that "Money makes money," the object of LA BIENHECHORA could not be better, since it opens a vast Savings Bank for the surplus or savings of the Public, so that, by the proper employment of these small gains, a moderate capital, or even annuity, may be secured in a short time. By this means a provident, though helpless, family can husband their small means, and, in the end, attain a competency.

It being proved that the accumulation of interest is the most powerful means of augmenting the capital, THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA—an Argentine Company, whose only investments are in the country—holds out to Subscribers greater advantages than any other Institution, by reason of all its dealings being in the River Plate, where are current as large interests as in any part of the world.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA receives Deposits of from Five Patacones per Annum up to any amount in Weekly, Monthly, or Yearly Instalments.

☞ Subscribers enrolled and all necessary information given at the Head Offices of the Company 112½ (altos) Calle Florida, Buenos Ayres

BOCA, BARRACAS, AND ENSENADA RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given to the public that on and after Sunday, 2nd April next, the passenger trains will come up to the Paseo Julio, whence they will depart every hour for the Boca and Barracas, returning from Barracas and the Boca and Paseo Julio on the half hours. A platform has been constructed from the Viaduct to the Venezuela station, so that passengers wishing to take or leave the train there may do so.

E. T. SIMPSON,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, March 22, 1871.
171-15p-m23

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Dividend for the half year ending June, 30, 1870, of (16s.) Sixteen Shillings per Share, declared at the General Meeting held in London 4th November last, will be paid to Shareholders on the Buenos Ayres Register on presenting their certificates at the London and River Plate Bank, Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres, on and after the 1st of March, 1871.

FRANK PARISH,
Chairman of the Local Committee.

316-1m-f28

PILLOW, HERSBY, & CO
MONTREAL AND CANADA.

Manufacturers of
CUT NAILS, TACKS, BRUSHES AND SHOE NAILS.

We are prepared to supply the South American Trade with any of the following Goods, guaranteed equal in every respect to American Manufacture, and at prices greatly under American Lists. The Trade will be convinced of this with trial orders.

Cut Nails, Common and Extra Swede Iron Tacks.
Gimp and Lace Tacks, Brush Tacks, Copper and Zinc Tacks.
Large Head and Leathered Carpet Tacks.
Small Head Shoe Tacks.
Common Iron Shoe Nails, Swede Iron Shoe Nails.
Steel, Zinc, Copper, and Brass Shoe Nails.
Round Head Hungarian Nails, zinck shank.
Hob and Channel Nails, Patent Brads, Trunk Clout, Cigar Box, Chair, and Finishing Nails.
Copper Clout and Finishing Nails; and Turned Nails and Tanks of all kinds, &c.

For years past the American market has been sought for many of the above Goods, and we would respectfully inform Dealers, &c., that we can supply the same Goods, and offer great inducements to purchasers.

Vessels leave our port almost weekly for Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and the facilities for freight are abundant.

We make a speciality in Shoe Nails and Shoe Manufacturers' Nails of all kinds, and all prices full 25 per cent less than American mark.

ALL GUAGES OF SHOE NAILS IN STOCK, AND PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

66,1m,mh9

Volatile Sulpho-Carbolic Disinfectant Liquor.

Recommended by the principal English physicians of this City, for the disinfection of sick rooms and articles of clothing, &c.

It is superior to all other Disinfectant Liquids in cleanliness, facility of application and chemical energy.

By its simple evaporation it diffuses through the atmosphere 100 times its volume of 'Sulphurous' Acid Gas, and a considerable proportion of Calvert's pure 'Carbolic Acid' leaves no residuum, and produces no stain.

Prepared and Sold only by the Inventors,
ESPINOSA AND KYLE,
CHEMISTS,
CALLE DE LA FLORIDA,
[Corner of Tucuman.]
104,1p,mh23

CARABASSA'S BANK,
127—CALLE CANGALLO—127

From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:—

ALLOWS

In Account Current.....	8	per cent. per an.
On a fixed term 30 days..	8½	" "
" " 60	9	" "
" " 90	10	" "

CHARGES

[For Balances in Account Current, 15 per cent, per annum.

Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

Bank hours from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1870.
JOSE CARABASSA.

City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company.

BARRACAS BRIDGE
TO
CALLE JUNCAL.

On account of the Epidemic, the Cars on this Line will run as follows:—

From BARRACAS BRIDGE	From CALLE JUNCAL.
Every forty minutes, from six to ten a.m.	First Train at six a.m. for Barracas, every fortyminutes, between seven and eleven a.m.
Every 20 min. from 10 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., from 9 p.m to 10 20, every 40 minutes	Between eleven a.m. and ten p.m. every twenty minutes.
The last Car leaves at eleven p.m., remaining at Cinco Esquinas.	Between 10 and 11.20 every forty minutes.

The Coaches on the Barracas Line have a Red Flag.
On the Callao Line, a Blue Flag.
On the Cinco Esquinas, a White do.
THE ADMINISTRATION.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL:
£1,600,000 STERLING.

The undersigned are duly authorised to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.

The reputation and standing which this Company has secured during the sixty-six years it has transacted Business throughout the world, together with the large and undoubted security which is offered for all its obligations, will, it is hoped, secure for it a share of the public patronage,

The most liberal rates offered, and Losses adjusted without reference to the Head Office.

MANTELS AND PFEIFFER,
Agents,
19—CALLE CHACABUCO—21
176,xp,sept1

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND SHIPMASTERS.

The Marine Railway at Colonia being completed, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges:

Capacity of 500 Tons, dead weight.

Sailing Vessels and Steamers of over one hundred [100] tons, English or American measurement, will pay a rate of one dollar ($1.00) per ton gold, for being taken up. Each nominal horse power of engine in steamers, will be charged for as an additional ton of measurement

Sailing Vessels or Steamers, whose entire registered tonnage and horse power of engine does not equal one hundred (100) tons, will pay the rate of one hundred [100] tons.

All cargo will pay one dollar and a-half (1.50) in gold, per ton, for being taken up, and the regular rates for laying on.

For laying on the Railway, from the hour the Vessel or Steamer is properly up, for each twenty-four (24) hours, seventy-five ($0.75) cents. per ton. in gold, and any twenty-four (24) hours entered upon will be charged as a full day.

Wrecked Vessels or Steamers, whose bottoms are broken, will not be taken at the regular rates but must make an especial agreement with the Company's Agent at Colonia.

No charge will be made while laying on, for Sundays or stormy days, when no work can be done below the load line of the Vessel or steamer.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 | INCOME, £110,000,
LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of produce.

Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.

This Company, in which direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and many of the most influential members of the Corporations of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible confidence to the assured.

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorised by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details, from 11 to 3 daily, No 121 Calle 25 de Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.

AMYKOS ASEPTIN.

Invented by Dr. Henry Gahan, with patent from the Swedish, English and Argentine Governments.

This preparation destroys whatever kind of parasites, internal or external, which afflict humanity and are the origin of contagious diseases.

It may be used—

1st. As a *Gargle* for washing and preserving the teeth, and curing all affections of the throat. It destroys the corrupting germs caused by bad teeth or sore throat. It is used half and half with fresh water.

2nd. As a *Cosmetic* for beautifying the skin and removing cutaneous diseases. It may be applied with a towel and then let dry.

3rd. As a *Preservative* of the hair, since it removes dandriff, &c., from the roots. You bathe your head in it.

4th. As an *Anti-epidemic*, against contagious diseases. Scientific researches show that most epidemics proceed from animalculae which people inhale till their incubation poisons the blood. Hence the AMYKOS ASEPTIN, by using it as a gargle or even externally will prove a valuable remedy.

5th. As a *Balsam*, in case of hurts or wounds, when it prevents inflammation.

It is now on sale at L. L. Jones', 68 Calle Florida, and at the book-store of Jacobson and Söderstedt, 175 Florida. 179-1m-m4

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
60—CALLE SAN MARTIN—60
(Opposite the Provincial Bank.)

The great or part of our Stock is renewed commonly by importations, direct per Steamer or otherwise from the Manufacturers.

Every Article warranted.

xp,mp1,6

A LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

PRESIDENT—
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

DIRECTORS—
James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co).
Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares Hanburys, & Lloyd).
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park Woodstock.
James Fletcher, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co)
William Gladstone, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar, & Co.
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lloyd, Esq. (Lloyds, Micholls, & Co).
Elliot MacNaghten, Esq., Member of the Indian Council
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
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Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, sq., Oxford Street, Hyde Park.

AUDITORS—
Richard Hoare, Esq. (Hoare, Miller, & Co.)
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P.
Sir Curtis Miranda Lampso Bart.

The Company insures against loss or Damage by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Stone or Brick, &c., &c.; and also issues "Floating Policies," extending to the Custom-House and all or any of the Private and Bonded Stores

The whole advantages which can possibly be contemplated by those desiring to effect Fire Insurances, may be resolved into the following:

1st. Security
2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the Company, in whose hands they place their interest; and
3d. The purchase of those advantages at a moderate rate.

It will be found that all these are presented by this Company to the Public in an eminent degree)

The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, affords perfect security to the Assured, while it may confidently assert, from the Constitution of the Board of Direction, from the character of its present Members, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in their successors, that the highest honor and liberality will ever characterize all its transactions.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Alliance, and the undersigned hold a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, on or in which this Company has granted Assurances.

Any further information can be obtained on application to

GLOVER DARBISHIRE & CO.
17 Calle Florida

AGENCIA de VAPORES y COMISIONES DE E. D. RISO, HNOS.
99½—Calle de Reconquista—99½

Para Montevideo, á las 5½ de la tarde el Vapor Oriental

RIO DE LA PLATA,

Saldrá todos los Martes, Viernes, y Domingos y de Montevideo los Lunes, Jueves, y Sabados conduce carga, pasageros, y encomiendas.

Para Montevideo á las 5½ de la t

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

On certain Steamboats, contracted for by Government, FREE PASSAGES are given to IMMIGRANTS, from this to any of the River Ports, under the following conditions:

1st. To all that shall apply for same within the term of twenty days after their arrival, provided there be no doubt as to the truth of what they say.

2d. To any immigrant who may have resided for some time in this City, and is desirous of trying some other part of the Republic, on written application to the Secretary's Office, No. [illegible] Reconquista, where the Committee shall m[illegible] twice a month to resolve on such petitions.

3d. The petitioner should st[illegible] clearly the Christian and surnames [as like[illegible]wise those of his family, if any], the numb[illegible] of persons, their nationality, age, sex, sta[illegible] or profession in life, and where last emplo[illegible]yed, the port of embarking, name of vessel [illegible], the date of arrival here and name of place th[illegible]y wish to be transported to.

N.B. Perso[illegible]s, or the families of persons, engaged abro[illegible]d by private parties or companies, for any part of the Republic, are not entitled to free p[illegible]ssages.

THE COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

The Argentine Immigration Committee concede free passage to poor Immigrants on the
WESTERN RAILWAY.
SOUTHERN do.
CENTRAL ARGENTINE, do.
And also to any Station on the Line.
Lands him on shore likewise, and maintains him free of all charge for 'eight days,' in the
IMMIGRANTS' HOUSE,
8—CALLE CORRIENTES—8

Tickets for the two first Railways may be obtained at the Home, by application to the Manager; and for the last-mentioned, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 32 Calle Reconquista.

Buenos Ayres, November 2, 1870.
| n5 WM. WILIKEN, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.

The NATIONAL BANK in LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND issue
LETTERS of CREDIT,
Payable in the
RIVER PLATE,
To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current Rate of Exchange, without any charge.
Similar LETTERS of CREDIT may be obtained from
LUMB, WANKLYN, AND CO.,
10 Angel Court, Throgmorton-street,
LONDON;
And from
MALLET, FRERES, & CIE.,
PARIS.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1871.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Affairs in the Plate are at last brightening; the health of the city has so much improved that all the families are returning to town, and the streets are again beginning to wear a cheerful aspect. Nearly all the shops have been re-opened. Business, which for the last thirty-five days has been suspended by the recess ordered by Government, recommences now, and, although the mortality from fever cases still averages twenty per day, the opinion of our most experienced physicians is that the worst is past, and that, as we are now in winter, the fever must soon die out.

The opportune arrival of £250,000 in gold on account of the Argentine loan has had the most beneficial effect on the market; the monetary and commercial crisis which everyone anticipated is now no longer apprehended. The banks have behaved with the greatest liberality, renewing all bills for sixty days, and the leading foreign houses have followed the example; thus, notwithstanding the immense disarrangement of business by the plague, there is every reason for believing that the markets will resume their normal state, and that the large business which has to be transacted during the winter months will make up for the time lost by the plague recess.

Congress has not yet met, and it is uncertain where or when the next session will be held. At the commencement of the month it was suggested that the session of 1871 should be held in Rosario. but as things since then have immensely improved, it is probable that Congress will meet as usual in this city, perhaps about the 1st of June. The national ministers are busy preparing their reports for the year, and the session promises to be a busy one; the opposition party look forward to fresh laurels this session, but, notwithstanding the very powerful opposition with which the National Government has to contend, President Sarmiento's administration has the entire moral support of the country, and the bond holders in England may have full confidence that every sovereign of the new loan will be prudently and properly expended. Don Luis Dominguez, the present Minister of Finance, possesses every qualification for the office which he fills; he it was who negotiated the Buenos Aires loan of 1870 with such brilliant success on the London market, and he brings to this office an experience of the London market which, under the present circumstances, is of no mean value.

The state of the Interior Provinces presents nothing calling for especial remark, the country is happily at peace in every quarter, communication with Rosario and the other provincial ports has been so much interrupted for the last two months that the trade of the Interior has suffered to no inconsiderable extent, but meetings have been held in Rosario to consider the question of opening that port, and it is probable that soon the Municipality of that place will yield to the importunities of the commercial body. The port of Montevideo has been at last opened for the mails from Buenos Ayres, hitherto our only communication with that port has been by telegraph.

The branch of the Southern Railway to Salado is now open, and trains run through from Buenos Ayres to the Salado. This branch will doubtless prove an immense convenience to those connected with the trade of the South, as also a capital feeder to the main trunk line. In winter time the Salado could only be crossed at the bridge, and as this necessitated a long and round-about journe[illegible] for the cart[illegible] coming on the grea[illegible] highway of the South to Bueno[illegible] Ayres, the Great Southern Rail[illegible]way will now tap that trade, one of the most important in the cou[illegible]ntry.

[illegible] The Northern and Southern lines, even before the visitation of the plague, were doing a splendid business;—by the returns for January which we copy from the London papers it will be seen that the Northern shewed a mileage of £71-17-4, against £65-15-5 for the previous year, and the Southern £34-6-3 against £33-18-8. Deducting one-half the gross receipts for working expenses, it leaves a nett profit equivalent to 9 per cent. per annum for the Southern, and 17½ for the Northern, but as these returns are taken in the busy season the yearly profits will be, of course, below these figures.

Now that city traffic has been resumed as before the plague, the various tramways are again doing a very remunerative business. There is still room for the other lines that are about to be laid down, and the last mail from England brought the welcome news that the Buenos Ayres National Tramway Co. had been successfully launched, the quotation at 1½ prem. This new line will connect the Custom-house with the various railway stations, North, South and West, and also have branches to the Plaza Once wool-market and the Mataderos or city abattoirs.

Immigration still continues on an average scale, and the Government has taken the most energetic measures to afford all new comers every accommodation where they are well previded for, until hired or otherwise employed by sending them up the country immediately on their arrival.

In the country districts of Buenos Ayres things wear a decidedly improved aspect; the migration of so many thousands of the citizens, owing to the plague, has given an immense impetus to trade in the country towns, all the country shopkeepers have reaped a rich harvest, and although the epidemic has caused to individuals immense expense and outlay, yet all that money has been spent in the country, and will come back to us in a few months; the country shopkeepers in general are without stock, and owing to the closing of the Custom-House, and the general suspension of business during the 'feria,' large orders from the country have remained over till the present unfilled. The sheep farmers have just closed one of the most favourable lambing seasons ever known in the Plate. the flocks are all in excellent condition, and the lambs strong, the increase in the flocks is estimated throughout the country at from 28 to 30 per cent. No very important sales of sheep have been made, if we except some 13,000 sold in the district of Lobos, before the lambing, at a reserved price. A fine flock, some 2,000, were sold about the same period in the district of 25 de Mayo, at $19 m|c each, but they were considered a great bargain, and good mestiza sheep cannot be had under $25m|c., or 4s. 2d. each. The stock of wool at present in market is estimated at one million four hundred thousand arrobas, and there still remains outside a very large stock for this time of year.

The Transandine Telegraph is now completed to San Luis, and the Snow-cable across the Cordillera is being laid down. We have now telegraphic communication extending itself through the most remote Provinces of the Republic, and may expect by the end of the current year to be connected with Chile and the Pacific. At the same time an overland line is about to be laid down from the River Plate to Yaguaron [Rio Grande], and as the wires already extend southwards from Rio Janeyro to Port Alegre we shall soon be in momentary communication with the Brazilian capital. Another important concession, from Rio Janeyro to Pará [near the mouth of the Amazon] has just been granted to Mr. Lamas of Buenos Ayres by the Brazilian Government: this gentleman is also largely interested in the Transandineenterprise. Government Telegraph service, National as well as Provincial, was slightly impeded by the recent plague, but is now working as usual, Mr. Burton is engaged in pushing forward the new line along the Paraná which is to connect this city with Paraguay. It is only right, in this place, to pay a well-merited compliment to the general manager, Mr. Oldham, General Manager of the B. Ayres and Montevidean Telegraph Company and his B. Ayres staff, Messrs. Furze and Newman, for their services during the plague; the two last-named gentlemen were stricken down by the fever, but happily recovered.

The new Government railway to Lobos (60 miles) a branch of the Western, is now finished, and will probably be opened on the 25th inst. It traverses a fertile country mostly inhabited by sheep-farmers, and connects one of our most flourishing camp towns with the capital. The construction is said to have cost less than £6,000 per mile, and the traffic, in wool alone, ought to give a good nett income.

City improvements are now the great topic of the day, and a Home Loan of 8 millions sterling is spoken of, to be taken up by the various house and property holders. It is felt to be imperative that great and sweeping changes be made in our health and municipal arrangements; the proposed works, in order to place the city on a healthy footing are estimated at two millions sterling, but even double that sum would scarcely be adequate to do the work properly.

Respecting the money market we have little to report. National Bonds are quoted at 66½, and exchange on England at 51½; but the Exchange or Bolsa only opens to-day, and these quotations cannot be regarded as official. Money is worth 15 per cent. per annum, but this high rate will only be maintained for a short time; the Provincial Bank rate is unaltered, 7 per cent. per annum.

Exchange on	England.	51 51½.
Do.	Antwerp,	5 30, 5 40.
Do.	Rio,	nominal.

THE COMMERCIAL MEETING.

On the 5th the largest and most influential meeting ever held in Buenos Ayres took place at the Bolsa; the hall was crowded, and in even the very busiest and best of times we never recollect seeing a larger attendance. A little after 12 o'clock the chair was taken by

DN. ANACHARSIS LANUS.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that he felt the honor that had been paid him in being invited by the committee of merchants to preside at this meeting. After the awful catastrophe which had occurred in Buenos Ayres it was necessary for the merchants of Buenos Ayres to adopt some measures to avert a commercial crisis which would involve every one, and which it was obvious to all, was impending. A committee of merchants had been formed, the secretary of the committee would inform the meeting of what were the views of that committee, and of the steps already taken.

Mr. Webely rose and said, that the committee of merchants had called this meeting for the purpose of requesting the government to define the exact nature of the 35 days 'feriados' about which so much obscurity exists. The action of the Government, even the power of the Government to act in the emergency, was not at all defined. The committee had consulted several lawyers, all of whom were of opinion that the Government, in conjunction with the Chambers, could interfere, not to alter any of the articles of the 'Codigo de Comercio,' but to suspend their operation for a given period. The committee proposed that from the 10th April to the 15th May—the time declared by law 'feriado—all plazos running should be considered as void, that is, the 35 days feast should not count as running in any money obligations. Mr. Ledesma had handed in some written propositions, which he would call upon the secretary of the meeting to read.

Mr. Melchor Rom then read the following propositions:—

1st. That we are bound to declare, and do hereby declare that a case of 'force majeure' has been established by the ravages and misfortunes caused by the unprecedented epidemic which has raged in this city since February last; and that the commercial community is bound to remedy by every means within its reach the commercial crisis brought about by the pestilence, by adopting mutual protection to ward off further disaster.

2nd. That said 'force majeure' must be considered as existing since the 10th day of April up to the day on which a Te Deum be sung at the termination of the pestilence, the running time of commercial bills being consequently suspended, in conformity with the principles of the law applying to cases of 'force majeure'; both days to be inclusive.

3rd. That all the bills falling due within said period shall be allowed a futher equal time to mature, the interest thereon up to the time of the bill's maturity being paid separately in cash, at the rate charged by private banks, whenever the acceptors so desire, the usual protest being unnecessary to secure the validity of the signatures.

4th. That the debtors who do not settle their matured obligations within three days from that on which the Te Deum is sung (inclusive) forfeit by the fact the mutual protection which this resolution of the undersigned commercial houses establishes.

5th. That foreign bills which may have come to hand within the above mentioned period of suspension shall be accepted without exacting protest, the first business day on which they are presented.

6th. That all contracts for purchase or sale entered into before the 10th of April, and which could not be carried out, shall be renewed on the first open day, and on the same conditions; but for those having a six months 'plazo' for payment, the suspension is to be divided between buyer and seller, the 'plazo' running from the above mentioned day.

7th. That notes be addressed to the Provincial Government and the Bank informing them of these resolutions, and begging that their measures be taken in accordance, so as to modify the intensity of the existing commercial crisis.

8th. That the undersigned are bound by the above resolutions.

Mr. Billinghurst rose and said, that as far as he could judge the propositions were simply impossible, We could only regard ourselves as in a shipwreck; to save the vessel it was necessary to make every sacrifice, and what could not be enforced by law might be attained by fraternity—that spirit of good will and fraternity the merchants had on more than one occasion demonstrated, and now in a season of such unutterable woe they would not be found deficient—fraternity must save us—fraternity between creditor and debtor. There is nothing else for us but a fraternal arrangement; we are running down, the hand of fellowship must save us.

Mr. Macias spoke to the question; he opposed the proposal of Sr. Ledesma as impossible; he voted in favor, of the views of the meeting, declaring the whole time 'feriado' as a 'dies non;' but it was necessary that all came to that arrangement or it amounted to nothing; the Government should decree it, the Banks accept, otherwise it would be a failure. More still, if bills falling due on the 15th May were not extended for 35 days the very worst results would ensue, as to meet them on their maturity was simply impossible.

Mr. Hector Varela came forward, and apologising for intruding his opinion, not belonging to the mercantile body, he hoped they would listen to him. He said that to expect the government to take any action in private commercial transactions was indecorous; even suppose the government or chambers did consent to interfere, their action was illegal. He cared nothing for the opinions of lawyers, they were like the doctors with the fever, some ordered an emetic, others swore that it would kill the patient; so with the lawyers, some thought the government could act, others that it could not; but clear it was that the government of a province, or a provincial chamber in a Confederate Republic, could pass no law which would affect the supreme law of the whole nation. We have passed through a calamity unknown to modern times, and yet awful as has been the desolation caused by the fever, the crisis which now threatened promised to be equally terrific; he was with Mr. Billinghurst; fraternity, and fraternity should save us. We must all give and take, and let us set an example to the whole world. Ask no government help, and let merchants themselves regulate in private everything.

Mr. Webely replied to Mr Varela by stating that the Committee had consulted some of the principal lawyers, and they were of opinion that the Government and Chambers could act.

Mr. Anacharsis Lanuz was of opinion that the Chambers would or could do nothing; to his mind the only possible measure was the one proposed, namely, to consider the whole time 'feriado' as nil. This would result in giving sufficient time to all bills, &c. now maturing, that is to say, a bill due on the 1st May would not mature until the 15th June, a bill falling due on the 15th May would not mature until the 1st of July.

Mr. Billinghurst thought that, after all, the measure proposed was not objectionable; it would help the situation. He was about to offer some further remarks, but as the President of the Meeting was occupied he would decline.

The Chairman apologized, and begged of Mr. Billinghurst to proceed.

Mr. Billinghurst.—It is necessary for us to arrive at something; the proposal to consider the thirty-five days 'feriado' as nil in all bills, etc. matured or maturing is excellent.

Mr. Arning spoke to Mr. Macias's observations, and considered his views as surrounded by many and serious difficulties.

Mr. Macias replied—he said that in considering the question, we had nothing whatever to do with the banks; the banks were all right, the very day befor the 'feria' they raised their rates of interest from 10 to 15 per cent.—fifty per cent. in one day, and at such a period.

The Chairman rose to explain—being connected with a bank, he felt the imputation. The banks, it is true, did raise the rate of interest, but if they did, they did it for self protection; there was no other course left to them, the situation was far too serious to be trifled with. He knew the real state of the banks, and he knew the real state of affairs, and he had no hesitation in saying that if there is a run on the banks on the 15th May, there is not a bank in the city able to stand; he made this assertion unhesitatingly, for he knew it was true, and also knew its full import. The times are serious, everyone must be prepared to lend a hand, and debtors must go from door to door of their creditors, and he for one believed that no man would be refused whatever time he required—he well knew the commercial body of Buenos Ayres, and could speak from personal experience. In the terrible crisis of 1858, when failures threatened everyone, he resolved not to fail, and went round from house to house and door to door to see his creditors to get time, and he did get time. and he did not fail—and although he could not say he felt proud of it, he at least felt satisfied that he did the right thing. The crisis now is far worse, and debtors must go round to their creditors one by one, and he felt satisfied none would refuse to give whatever time for payment was necessary.

Mr. Varela again spoke to the question in his usual powerful oratorical way, and very touchingly adverted to the present sorrows of Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Rom said he considered it useless to address the Government, since neither it nor the Legislature had power to settle the question. The most competent men were divided in opinion on the subject and application to Government would cause a delay which would be very prejudicial to the commercial community. In his opinion it was a question for national legislation, and if a case arose between a native and a foreigner it should be placed before the Federal tribunals, which would overrule the decision of the Provincial Court. He supported the idea of Mr. Lanus that the merchants should sign an agreement between themselves(which should also be accepted by the Banks) to the effect that the obligations entered into before the 10th of April would not be considered payable till thirty-five days after they became due.

These remarks were very well received and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Perez del Cerro, regretted that he heard so much said about the constitution and the inability of the Government to do this or that. In presence of so awful a calamity he asked who talked of constitutions or legislatures, legislators who forsook the city and Chambers that never could be assembled; look to-day at the position of Buenos Ayres, seven-eighths of its citizens out in the country living as best they could. What nonsense to talk of paying bills, &c. on the 15th May; all stuff—no, nor in the whole of the month of May, will a man be able to pay. Let the Government put the right names to things, let the Governor in view of the terrible 'fuerza mayor' do as the Government in Paris did, suspend everything. It was really heartrending to see the awful state of affairs, and still think that we were discussing such trifles. Did the constitution ever contemplate such a state of things as at present; he in his own limited sphere as a lawyer or 'procurador' knew the fallacy of talking about collecting anything at present, many of the people who owed him are dead, and their estates must be wound up. Here we are like a train being put in motion; let us imitate the locomotive, and move slowly, very slowly at first, adding waggon to waggon, and let the Government come forward in a proper spirit—publish a decree saving the situation. (Great cheers.)

The Chairman then put the following resolutions to the meeting, which were carried by a large majority—the meeting then dissolved.

The undersigned having met in the Bolsa with the view of adopting a resolution in reference to the maturing of commercial bills, now running have agreed as follows:—

1st. That all commercial obligations contracted up to the 10th of April last, and represented by bills 'pagarés,' and other negotiable documents of credit, payable in the city of Buenos Ayres, shall be only considered as matured 35 days after their respective maturity.

2nd. That a committee composed of Messrs. M. Billinghurst, Don Antonio Terrero, and Don José F. Ledesma, undertake to procure the adherence of the banks to this resolution of the commercial body.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Don Marques de Carvalho, one of the first doctors of Rio Janeiro, has published a most interesting article in the Rio papers on the fever in Buenos Ayres. As the opinion of this distinguished physician carries weight, and the improvements which he proposes are simple, it is everyway desirable that the public of Buenos Ayres should be made acquainted with them.

The doctor says that for three and a half centuries the city of Buenos Ayres enjoyed the highest reputation for salubrity, until of late years, and in the great heat of summer, cholera morbus and yellow fever began to spread. These few cases were sent as a warning to the citizens to take proper precautions and adopt proper measures against the impending danger.

Contemporary history proves that yellow fever and cholera morbus are not indigenous to South America. Yellow fever was imported into Brazil towards the end of 1849 by a ship which sailed from New Orleans for California, and which on the voyage touched at Bahia and landed some passengers attacked with yellow fever. The fever at once spread in Bahia, and from there it was brought down to Rio Janeiro in the early part of January, 1850.

Twenty years after the same thing happened to Buenos Ayres. That the fever must have been carried to Buenos Ayres by the torrent of emigration which flows to that country, and imported at a time when the thermometer ranged under 36, or at a moment when the elements which favor epidemics were ripe. The health and vigor of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres favored in a most extraordinary manner the development of yellow fever.

If Buenos Ayres were insalubrious, it would be impregnated with deleterious matter that would produce putrid miasmas, as is asserted by many men of science who have studied the origin of an epidemic that has spread such widespread disaster. If its inhabitants were delicate or weak, it is certain that the yellow fever would not have produced such devastation as we lament to-day. These facts are proved by our own experience of the yellow fever in Rio in 1850, when the fever invariably attacked the strongest and most vigorous constitutions, and especially foreigners and persons who were not acclimatized.

It is essential, therefore, to bear in mind that yellow fever did not originate from the putrid gases of Buenos Ayres, or from the filthy condition of that city; it was imported in the lungs, the stomachs, the intestines, 'en fin,' in all the organs of the bodies of emigrant travellers who had been attacked by the disease. These produced the conflagration which has almost destroyed the most flourishing, most beautiful city of the Plate.

After so terrible a lesson it behoves all good Argentines to at once set about the most sweeping Higienic reform, to adopt measures that will in future neutralize the effects of whatever poison may remain on, or be introduced into that city.

The first Higienic measure should be the planting of trees in every street in the city, and gardens in every public square.

The second, the disinfection of all hospitals, infirmaries or lazzaretos, and also private houses by burning lime, and covering the floors with lime, with a thickness of at least two centimetres.

The floors of private houses should be washed twice a week, and pastiles burnt in the rooms, and camphor spread in the rooms that are the least damp;

Third, ashes or lime should be spread over all vasura deposits, and charcoal put into the wells and algibes, and all works necessitating excavations for the present suspended. All the water-cocks in the streets should be opened for two hours daily, and the water allowed to flow, and carry away every thing.

By adopting these measures, particularly the planting of trees in the streets of the beautiful city of Buenos Ayres, the population may be quadrupled without danger, and the city notwithstanding enjoy the best and most vigorous public health."

In giving the foregoing remarks to our readers, we comply with a duty which has become incumbent on us all, namely, to labor night and day to keep before the authorities the urgent necessity of at once adopting measures of sanitary reform. The season for planting trees in this country is now at hand; let the Municipality order house owners under a heavy penalty to plant trees at a distance of 10 varas before their houses or walls, or property, and in six months the city of Buenos Ayres will wear an entirely new and improved aspect.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

Yesterday we received from the Minister of the Interior, Don Luis V, Varela, a note informing us that, under date of May 4, 1871, the Argentine Government had ceased to subscribe for 200 packet editions of the STANDARD, four daily papers, and six weeklies.

We attribute all this to the publication of our plague statistics; the loss to us is more moral than pecuniary, inasmuch as the Argentine consuls of any note have always been subscribers to the STANDARD. Our colleagues will now have one cause less for complaint; nevertheless the Argentine Government may always count on us as a warm supporter, whenever the true interests of the country are concerned.

To other and better hands it will doubtless confide the task of explaining to the European the advantages of this country as a field for emigration. We have done our best under the circumstances, and can do no more; every impartial reader will admit that the task was, the least to say, a difficult one.

The following is the decree:—

National Goverument House,
Department of the Interior.
B. Ayres, May 4, 1871.

The writings of the STANDARD not being calculated to promote immigration, the President of the Republic

Decrees—

1st. Let the subscription to the the STANDARD be discontinued.

2nd. Let this be communicated, published, and inserted in the national register.

SARMIENTO.
LUIS V. VARELA.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The following is the official list of the mortality from yellow fever; the returns have been obtained from the various departments of the Policia, and the officials of the cemeteries, which after all, we must admit, should be the most reliable authority on the subject.

Date.	Month	Yellow Fever.	Total.
27	January	.. ..	3
29	..	.. ..	1
30	..	.. ..	1
31	..	.. ..	1
2	February	.. ..	4
3	..	.. ..	2
4	..	.. ..	3
5	..	.. ..	1
6	..	.. ..	4
7	..	.. ..	2
8	..	.. ..	3
9	..	.. ..	6
10	..	.. ..	7
11	..	.. ..	7
—		Cholera	1
12	..	.. ..	9
13	..	.. ..	7
14	..	.. ..	8
15	..	.. ..	13
16	..	.. ..	8
17	..	.. ..	16
18	..	.. ..	13
19	..	.. ..	9
20	..	.. ..	12
21	..	.. ..	12
22	..	.. ..	11
23	..	.. ..	20
24	..	.. ..	24
25	..	.. ..	30
26	..	.. ..	27
27	..	.. ..	29
28	..	.. ..	31
—	..	Cholera.. ..	1
1	March	Yellow Fever ..	41
2	..	.. ..	40
3	..	.. ..	38
4	..	.. ..	44
5	..	.. ..	47
6	..	.. ..	102
7	..	.. ..	112
8	..	.. ..	112
9	..	.. ..	126
10	..	.. ..	128
11	..	.. ..	139
12	..	.. ..	137
13	..	.. ..	153
14	..	.. ..	164
15	..	.. ..	170
16	..	.. ..	193
17	..	.. ..	195
18	..	.. ..	204
19	..	.. ..	150
20	..	.. ..	165
21	..	.. ..	152
22	..	.. ..	160
23	..	.. ..	150
24	..	.. ..	170
25	..	.. ..	219
26	..	.. ..	231
27	..	.. ..	310
28	..	.. ..	337
29	..	.. ..	280
30	..	.. ..	301
31	..	.. ..	222
1	April ..	.. ..	258
2	..	.. ..	318
3	..	.. ..	345
4	..	.. ..	400
5	..	.. ..	314
6	..	.. ..	324
7	..	.. ..	380
8	..	.. ..	430
9	..	.. ..	501
10	..	.. ..	503
11	..	.. ..	361
12	..	.. ..	427
13	..	.. ..	293
14	..	.. ..	276
15	..	.. ..	263
16	..	.. ..	249
17	..	.. ..	228
18	..	.. ..	203
19	..	.. ..	171
20	..	.. ..	153
21	..	.. ..	105
22	..	.. ..	129
23	..	.. ..	89
24	..	.. ..	95
25	..	.. ..	104
26	..	.. ..	130
27	..	.. ..	153
28	..	.. ..	161
29	..	.. ..	116
30	..	.. ..	85
1	May ..	.. ..	117
2	..	.. ..	71
3	..	.. ..	66
4	..	.. ..	47
5	..	.. ..	38
6	..	.. ..	42
7	..	.. ..	33
8	..	.. ..	27
9	..	.. ..	32
10	..	.. ..	23
11	..	.. ..	
		Total.........	13,403

TEN YEARS!

On May-day of the year 1861 the STANDARD made its first appearance. The world has gone through many changes since then, and yet it seems but yesterday. It would interest our readers little if we were to call up the hopes and fears that attended our first venture in the world of literature. Neither would the public care for a recital of the struggles and difficulties that beset us at the outset. There are, however, some circumstances connected with the birth of our paper which may be important as chronological facts, or may serve to shew the growth of English interests in this part of the world.

The *British Packet* was the first English paper established in South America (nearly 50 years ago), the next of any note being the *Panama Star and Herald*, but it was reserved for the STANDARD to claim the proud distinction of being the first English *daily* that the continent could boast of. Our first issue was little larger than letter size, but then our staff of operatives consisted of one man and a boy, and the daily circulation was under 50 copies. In 1862 the size and circulation were doubled, but the growth of such enterprises in small communities is slow, and after 2 years we still found that our daily issue barely sufficed to pay for ink. Year after year we toiled on, till at last by dint of patient perseverance and steady confidence in the future our labours began to bear fruit. We burned the midnight oil, and consulted neither ease nor health, seeking above all to support and vindicate the interests of the foreign community, and to make truth and justice our guiding motive.

For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that we may do.

In looking back through these 10 years we cannot say with the Cynic philosopher that we repent not a line we have ever written or a word we have ever spoken. Neither do we lay claim to any brilliant genius or transcendent talents, to rare civic virtues or great achivements. Whatever success or merit the STANDARD may have is, in our opinion, the result of hard work and constant attention. It is the only paper in Buenos Ayres that has not changed editors during 10 years, and the same pen that wrote the programme of its first number is that which now traces these lines

Have we fulfilled the promises we made the public in 1861? Have we done any service to our countrymen? Have we deserved the protection now so many years vouchsafed to us?

These are questions that our readers can judge for themselves, but in our heart of hearts we cherish the conviction that we have honestly done our best. And although at times a conflict of opinions may bring upon us a passing censure from one or other of our readers we flatter ourself never to have made an enemy, for the columns of the STANDARD are always open to the severest strictures upon our acts or ideas.

To hold the balance evenly in a community of so mixed a character as ours is not an easy task, and it is proverbially difficult to please everybody, yet, without prevarication of word or feeling, we have to be English with the English, German with the German, Irish with the Irish.

Our chief end and aim here is, to hasten those improvements, social, political, and material, which the wants alike of foreign residents and natives call for with such imperious urgency. Aloof, as we are, from the angry turmoil of party politics we have always devoted our energies and attention to matters of general interest for Buenos Ayres and the Republic. Is it vanity on our part if we believe that our suggestions are more listened to by the authorities than the impassioned harangues of our colleagues?

Many of the public buildings erected in late years contain in the foundation stone a copy of our paper. In like manner, too, if you enquire into many reforms of everyday life you will find some trace of our labors at the bottom.

Buenos Ayres at present boasts a dozen foreign newspapers, in 5 different languages, but when we launched the STANDARD we stood alone; all the rest have followed in our wake. Here we may remark that of 26 journals in this city ours is the 3rd in point of age, and also of circulation. We count upon our books the names of about 2800 subscribers, between daily, weekly and fortnightly editions, and our relations abroad are everyday increasing.

When we take a retrospective glance at the past ten years it is cheering to think that the growth of the STANDARD has gone hand-in-hand with that of English interests—with the railways, commerce, and importance of Buenos Ayres. Who can say what will be the magnitude of all these, ten years hence, in a country where all our resources are growing with marvellous rapidity? Who can say but that in 1881, if we live to see it, the STANDARD of that period will be as great a contrast to our present sheet as the latter is to the little letter page that we gave to the public on May-day, 1861?

THE COMISION POPULAR.

The services which the Comision Popular rendered during the plague can never be exaggerated. The names of our fellow citizens who figured on that Board are written in the hearts of all—heroes, true moral heroes, who disregardful of the danger stood firm at the wheel, while the ship was almost sinking. Black as is the history of Buenos Ayres for the last two months, the chapter is illumined by the noble conduct of the men who composed that excellent Board, and whatever may have been their claims on the public previously, whatever their antecedents—their services during the plague entitle them to a patent which every man in Buenos Ayres must acknowledge.

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 man, we cannot withold 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 barness. Not so the Comision Popular, which sprung into existence at the free will of the men who created it. A "forlorn hope" brigaded in the darkest night of sorrow that Buenos Ayres has ever known, and which manfully went under fire when disease had fairly conquered man,

There is something after all sublimely 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 true colours the noblest attributes of civilized man, and blest 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 thousands of our fellow men. They are indilebly written in the history of Buenos Ayres; more still, they are recorded in Heaven. Why seek to recount all the services of this 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 plague 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, undismayed 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 trudging night 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—she led them through the reeking conventileos 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.

AID FROM BRAZIL.

The following letter, addressed by the Argentine Minister in Rio to a friend in this city, has been published by our colleague *La Nacion*. It refers to the profound feeling of sympathy excited in the Brazilian capital by the dreadful sufferings caused to the people of Buenos Ayres by the yellow fe-

ver, and explains some circumstances which at first were made subject of comment. General Pannero does full justice to the noble spirit in which the Brazilians have hastened to aid us in our necessity.

Rio Janeiro, April 20, 1871.

The greatest sympathy has been excited here by the horrible sufferings of Buenos Ayres, and you will see by the daily papers in what manner this noble impulse has taken a practical form. It is but just to state that the initiative was taken by Sr. Paranhos, who, in conjunction with our friend Octaviano, called a meeting of several leading personages at the Treasury, when the 'Buenos Ayres Aid Committee, consisting of the following names, was formed—

Count Bonfin, president.
Baron de Maua, treasurer.
Councillor Talentino, 1st secretary.
Meliton Maria de Sousa, junior, 2nd do.

MEMBERS—
Caelho de Castro, (President of the Bank of Brazil).
Lima de Silva, do.
Ferreira Lage, Railway Director.

This committee met on the 18th, and its labours bore immediately the most satisfactory fruit. In a very short time a sum of 25,000 patacones was collected, which will be forwarded by this packet, or by that from Europe, which sails in two days. Circulars were sent to all the public bodies, including the theatres, asking pecuniary aid from all, and a meeting is called for to-day at the Bolsa to complete the subscriptions of the mercantile community, so, there can be no doubt, other remittances will follow that of the 25,000 patacones now being sent.

In the meantime the Government, with the Emperor at its head, has determined to send liberal aid from the state stores, and already 2,000 stretcher-beds, over 300 mattresses, 2,000 blankets, etc., have been sent, and as many additional necessaries as it was possible to collect.

A Commission of ladies including the Duchess of Caxias, Baroness Maua, Mesdames Paranhos, Octaviano, Ferreira (Doña Magdalena Costa) and my daughter Leonora went from house to house to collect the charitable offerings of the public.

The daily press of all shades and doinions stimulated the charitable movement by eloquent and moving appeals to the generosity of this immense population.

You may conceive that the Argentine Legation is not standing with folded arms. We haue engaged doctors, apothecaries and students of the 5th and 6th years, who are quite as capable as the doctors, having studied yellow fever in the hospitals; a great quantity of medicine has been bought and its prompt despatch provided for. In fact, the Legation has not a moment's rest: it is composed of Dr. Ross, Secretary; Don A. Balleto, Attaché, and is actively assisted by the intelligent and clever Don Juan Jose Laususse, who spares neither fatigue nor sacrifice. Our Consul General Don Jose M. Frias, has also placed his purse and signature at our disposal, and our countryman Don Manuel Molina has done likewise. Everything tends to show that the benevolent demonstrations of the capital of Brazil will not be less efficacious than those sent by Montevideo, our nearer sister.

As you can imagine, I am deeply distressed by what is passing in Buenos Ayres; but, at the same time it is a great consolation to me to see the manner in which Rio de Janeiro has felt for the terrible trial through which a friendly and allied people is passing, endeavouring to strengthen in misfortune the brotherly bonds which unite both countries.

This sentiment causes all my wishes and acts to be aided and even anticipated in the most affectionate manner, whenever I ask anything for the relief of our calamities.

I have sent a circular to all our Consuls, and I think that in all the other cities of Brazil manifestations similar to those in the capital will be witnessed.

W. PAUNERO.

We adverted yesterday to the munificent donation of the merchants of Santos to the Buenos Ayres Relief Fund. The following is the letter of the Secretary at Santos to the Treasurer of the Fund, Baron Maua.

Santos, April 25, 1871.

To His Excellency Baron Maua.

I have the honor on behalf of the commercial body of this city to hand to Your Excellency their spontaneous subscription in favor of the unfortunate inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, victims of the plague. The commercial body of Santos confide this subscription to Your Excellency to be applied for the purpose, as Your Excellency shall best think fit. If anything could increase the pleasure of my present mission, it would be undoubtedly the fact of its being my duty to interpret to a citizen so distinguished as Your Excellency, and so capable of appreciating them the generous sentiments of the commercial body of Santos.

I have the honor to be
Y.E.'s humble servant,
CAMILLO DE ANDRADE.

Subscription of the merchants o Santos in aid of the unfortunate inhabitants of Buenos Ayres:—

Nicolao Vergueiro	500$000
Antonio Ferreira da Silva	500$000
Theodor Wille & Co	500$000
C. Budich & Co	500$000
D. Pezolat & Co	500$000
English Bank of Rio de Janeiro	500$000
D. Maria Luzia Ferreira	500$000
Maua & Co	500$000
Ford Brunn & Co	300$000
Martinho Prado & Wright	250$000
Jose Azurem Costa	200$000
Sallès Oliveira & Sa	200$000
M. Guerra & Vianna	200$000
N. J. Holnorthy & Co	200$000
Theodoro do Menezes Forjas	200$000
Prates Souza & Co	200$000
John Bradshaw & Co	200$000
A. Leubè & Co	200$000
Azevedo & Co	200$000
V. Barbosa & Cockrane	200$000
Ferreira Netto & Co	200$000
N. F. Wright	200$000
Antonio de Freitas Guimaraes	200$000
Gustavo Backheuser	100$000
Jose Manoel Arruda	100$000
Manoel Lourengo da Rocha	100$000
Joao Bernardino de Lima	100$000
Stephen Busk & Co	100$000
Joao Octavio dos Santos	100$000
José Antonio Lemos	100$000
Joao M. Alfaix Rodrigues	100$000
José Antonio da Silva Gordo	100$000
Martins & Motta	100$000
Braga Junior Cardosa & C	100$000
Andrade & Santos	100$000
Jiuva Farro & C	100$000
Joao Fernandeo da Silva	100$000
Manoel Alves Ferreira da Silva	100$000
Joao José Teixeira	100,000
José Teixeira de Silva Braga	100$000
Jaime Bomaguera Hijo	100$000
Joao Pereira Thomas & C	100$000
Pizarro & Costa	100$000
José Pereira Branco	50$000
Manoel J. Carneiro Bastos	50$000
Francisco de Paula Coelho	50$000
Manoel Antonio Bittencourt	50$000
Antonio Tiburcio Rodrigues	50,000
Ferreira de Souza & C	50,000
Total	9:600$000

THE ENGLISH IN RIO.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following letter, which shows the sympathy felt for us by our countrymen in Rio while the dreaded yellow fever was making havoc in our homes. This munificent offering of the English people of Rio de Janeiro will ever be gratefully remembered by their fellow countrymen of this city.

"Rio de Janeiro, May 1, 1871.

"To the Rev. Mr. Ash.

"My dear Sir,

"In answer to your note, I beg to say that many of my people had been called on three times for the same cause before your letter came to hand. However, I consider that they have come forward very liberally; and I herewith send you a bill for two hundred guineas, to be applied to the relief of the English as you think best. As I have just been told that you are likely to be leaving Buenos Ayres, I have also had the bill made payable in your absence to Mr. Parish, the Consul.

"In your acknowledgement, will you be kind enough to state how the pestilence arose, and the probable number of English alive and dead?"

"Yours faithfully,
"G. H. PRESTON."

MONTEVIDEO.

May 4th.

The news of Mr. Lafone's death, received here by telegram, caused universal grief. During a long and useful career he had succeeded in making many friends, both native and foreign, but our regret that he should die so far from home is lessened by the thought that he was not unknown in Buenos Ayres. The accounts of his conduct during the last few weeks are most touching. The friend of the poor and suffering all his life, how could he desert them in an hour so dark? As a scientific man and a philosopher, how could he leave a spot that science alone can save? The name and interest of Samuel Lafone could readily have modified the influence of Oriental quarantine officials; his presence in Buenos Ayres could alone have saved the unhappy fever victims. Night and day he labored by their bedsides until at length laid low by the fell disease from which he had rescued others. Unlike most other philanthropists Mr. Lafone was of a supremely practical turn of mind. To act the good Samaritan was for him a pastime, and though most of his long life was spent in works of charity, he managed wherewithal to achieve great things in a worldly sense. He was the founder of our most important trades. Saladeros and his shipments of hides first made the Uruguay known to Europe. Iron foundries were introduced by him into these countries and the first steamer that ever ploughed the virgin waters of the River Plate belonged to him. His was the first steam mill, and at his own private expense he endowed the Protestant congregation of Montevideo with a place of worship.

None but those who have suffered from the lash can feel for the pains of the sufferer, and the conduct of our leading men to-day should save Argentines the trouble of going back eleven years in our history to find the cause of our present sympathy. A call was made for subscriptions and, behold, the most munificent sums came rolling in. Were the country not so distracted by internal strife, some more active assistance might be organized. As it is, the whole youth and energy of the country is wasted in internal squabbles.

The irrepressible Aparicio is still in the field, and said to be advancing on Paysandu at the head of five thousand men. Goyo Suarez is in hot pursuit. A decisive battle is shortly expected. The Government forces obtained a slight advantage over the enemy near Mercedes, after a stiff fight of four hours.

To-morrow there is to be a grand 'funcion' at the Recreo de los Amigos, a beautiful quinta near the Aguada—half the net proceeds to be dedicated to the Buenos Ayrean fund.

The *Jornal de Comercio* contradicts the report so freely circulated here of the deaths from yellow fever on board the Italian steamer Pampa.

The Brazilian transport Isabel has brought down twelve Doctors from Rio, besides fifty thousand dollars and four thousand stretcher-beds, medicines, &c. Such spontaneous generosity speaks of a noble people.

In the fog the other day the Italian barque Pensiero II, on her way from Santa Catalina, ran ashore. All hands saved.

News has been received from the army. The Minister of War, Colonel Ordoñez, has moved his camp to the English race-course. Colonel Vidal and the vanguard are ~~at~~ Piedras The Blancos have appeared near Pando, five or six hundred strong. The bulk of the enemy's forces are at Maciel.

The Health Committee of Paysandu in its last session of 26th April consented to open the port to Concordia, which has long been isolated from B. Ayres. In this way we shall be able to communicate; at present there is no way except by Rosario, which necessitates a delay of three days. The report that the fever had broken out in Entre Rios is not believed here.

From Paysandu we hear that the Army of the North is encamped at the Arroyo Negro. The commander is busy reorganizing, and promises when ready to take the field and 'lick them all to fits.' Who 'them' are, this deponent can't say. For the honor of the cause we must suppose the gallant General to allude to the enemies of his country; but the neighboring estancieros insist that hitherto all the good military operations have been directed, and with signal success, against the 'silly sheep.' It is this new kind of tactics which is ruining the country. Every day the foreigner becomes more disgusted, the native more demoralized. Where, when and how is all this to end?

The city is fuller than ever. Several of your townsmen just arrived from Europe prefer to remain here until the plague is over. Business is consequently brisker than it has been for some time past.

The slaughter for the city markets shows a gigantic increase for the later months:—

	head.
January	12,329
February	33,321
March	37,702
April	48,962

Showing an increase of 61,000 head over same period last year. The Union Tramway is beginning to pull up for lost time, and Mr. Croker, who during the siege would persist in running in spite of Blancos and Colorados, and often for their mutual convenience, is in great spirits. Last week he carried 7,000 passengers. Increased demand is observable in all kinds of produce. The Bolsa transactions you will find in all the papers, but I will give your readers a few private transactions:—

32,000 ar. wool from this side at reserved prices.

Dry hides have fallen since last mail from States. 1000 done at 65 rls. gold. 4000 matadero hides at 54½ rls.

Jerked beef—23,000 quintals, from Santa Maria's saladero, in the Uruguay.

Friday.

The Orientals have acquitted themselves nobly towards Buenos Ayres in lending the sister city a helping-hand in her hour of adversity. Perhaps the very misfortune of 1857 which carried off so many thousands made our people doubly alive to the misery of their neighbors.

Meantime the financial difficulty here is so grave, and no chance of a London loan, that the Government and country seem on the verge of a crisis. One rumor is that Baron de Mauá offers to advance £800,000 sterling on condition of the Custom-house being handed over to him, this requires confirmation.

Two projects are before the Legislature—

1st. A public Loan to be offered by Government during 30 days, to any and all parties who wish to take 9 per cent bonds with a sinking-fund of 2 cent. per annum: the bonds to be issued at the Public Credit office, subscribers paying up in 10 monthly instalments. It is not likely anybody will subscribe, as the Bonds of the Junta Loan have been flagrantly disregarded.

2nd. The Government to levy *ad hoc* a Property-tax of 5 per cent. on all real property in and about Montevideo.

3rd. All public officials to be allowed 16 per cent reduction.

On Wednesday night there was an alarm with beat of drum "the Blancos are coming". They had entered Pando, and their advanced guards were at Las Piedras. It looks like another siege.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The heroism and self-devotion of many of our citizens both foreign and native, during the recent awful trial, is still the theme of general conversation. The members of the Comision Popular are already known to fame, but we have now to make mention of Mr. Nash, an American resident, who assisted more than 70 sick, of whom the greater number recovered. This gentleman almost a stranger among us, and without family ties, might well have left town when the epidemic first broke out. But he had seen much of Yellow Fever at New Orleans, and the experience stood him in such good service that he has certainly been the means under Heaven of rescuing many people from death. He was in numerous cases both physician and nurse and often spent days and nights consecutively, going from house to house, for he was so much sought after that at one time he was 74 hours without a moment's rest. Exhaustion brought on fever and he was soon himself struggling with the devouring sickness. Hardly, however, was he again on his legs when he resumed his work of Charity, and among his most arduous labors we may cite his attendance on the Bean family, the Stanfields, the Wilkinsons, Miss. Wood &c. The medical men whom he met approved highly of his treatment, which consisted chiefly of mustard baths, calomel &c.: in many instances he overcame bad cases of vomiting by administering, table-spoonfuls of cold water. It often happened that while getting in or out of a tramway car he was recognized by some poor people of the neighborhood, who prevailed on him to visit their sick, in the same way as if they were his friends or countrymen, and many a time he had to defray out of his own pocket the necessary expenses for medicine &c. At last he fell sick a second time, and was almost at Death's door; in his turn he met with kind friends and received the most constant attention from the American Consul, Mr. Clapp, and others, till he was able to remove to Luxan, where he was soon convalescent. He is entitled to the esteem of the foreign community, as an efficient Volunteer of Charity, and has the proud satisfaction of knowing that his former patients regard him as their greatest benefactor. Some of them have made him handsome presents.

Mr. Marechal, the popular owner of the Hotel de la Paix, came up from Montevideo a few days ago on his return from Europe. We are happy to welcome him back amongst us.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, the newly appointed chaplain to her Majesty's Legation in this city, arrived at Montevideo in the Douro, with his family, and may shortly be expected in this city.

Mr. McDonnell, her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in this city, has, we are informed, almost completed the official report on the late epidemic, which it is necessary to send home to the Foreign Office. The arduous task of compiling the materials for this report was entrusted to the Rev. Mr. Ash, whose energy and sad experience of the horrors of the plague peculiarly fitted him to carry it out, which he has done in the most complete and authentic manner.

On the occasion of completing the Southern Railway branch across the Salado, on the 19th inst., Mr. Rumball gave a 'dejeuner' and excursion trip to the good people of Ranchos. This new branch may well be expected to prove a paying business, as it taps the produce trade beyond the Salado, which has always been a great barrier to the bullock-carts.

THE LATE MR. GILBERT RAMSAY.

(*Communicated*).

Of the many who have fallen during the last three months connected with the Scotch community, no one deserves to be held in more grateful remembrance than the late Mr. Gilbert Ramsay. He was a native of Ayrshire, and after completing his studies at the University of Glasgow came to this country some 45 years ago. He devoted himself with great assiduity and success to the important profession of instructing youth, and many young men, native and foreign, owe the excellence of their education to his ability and untiring exertions. His high qualifications as a scholar and an instructor of youth pointed him out to the government of the day to fill the chair of English and Spanish in the University of this city. The duties of this chair he discharged with conscientious ability till his death, which took place on the 7th of last month, after a short illness.

For several years he was connected with the press of this city, and was the editor for a short time of a native paper, and for a much longer period of the *British Packet*. His articles were always characterized by ability and fairness, and shewed a thorough mastery of the subjects treated of.

In the passing events of the day he took a deep interest, and his warm heart led him to assist distress in whatever form it shewed itself. To the injury of his own prospects his time and talents were at the service of all who appealed to him for assistance. We have met with many warm-hearted men in our sojourn through life, but we believe that a warmer heart never beat in human breast than that which beat in the breast of our departed friend. The British Library, the Hospital, and kindred institutions, found in him an able advocate and generous supporter. In the founding and extending of the religious institutions connected with the Scotch community, both in the town and country, he held a foremost place, had the great respect his countrymen and for his talents and character made them defer very much to his advice. While possessed of a truly Catholic spirit, he cherished everything that was good in the institutions and training of home, and did what he could to give them permanence in the land of his adoption. Many who come from home soon lose the religious impressions they bring with them, and fall away from attendance at church, but such was not the case with him. He was to be found with undeviating regularity in the courts of God's House, and the Sunday before his death he was in his accustomed place listening with characteristic attention. His high Christian character pointed him out to the congregation as well qualified to discharge the important duties of the Eldership, and to this honorable position he was accordingly elected.

To the former and present chaplains of the Scotch Church he proved himself a warm friend, and rendered to both the most valuable assistance. Take him all in all, we scarcely expect to see his like again.

He was preceded to the grave by another of the elders, Mr. John Cumming, and followed by his son-in-law Mr. John Thomson. These men possessed no small share of his sterling worth, and of his great attention to everything connected with the welfare of the Scotch Church. The loss of such men would be great at home, it is irreparable here. Their work, however, was done, and God has called them to their great reward. May their mantle fall upon others. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth, yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them.'

S.

A NEW CITY.

Calamities have always proved great reformers. Modern London came after the Fire; modern Lisbon after the Earthquake; and why should we not have a new Buenos Ayres after the Plague?

Some people (very few in number) propose that we build a new, healthy, and splendid city on another site, say Bahia blanca. In a few years it would outstrip all other towns on this Continent. Look at Melbourne, the Paris of the Southern Hemisphere, which was a swamp tenanted by wild-fowl only 30 years ago. We can build such a city in 3 years if we make up our mind. It is merely, as Stevenson would say, "a question of figures." Wanted a city of 15,000 houses, to hold 150,000 persons: each house, would cost 200,000$, in all 3,000 millions currency or 24 millions £ sterling: the value of the material in the present city would go towards drainage and public works. We could hand over the matter to a City Improvement Company like that of Rio Janeyro, for in London there are capitalists and contractors who would readily take it up.

This is too chimerical, in most people's eyes, or too vast, a scheme to hope for acceptance. Yet it is possibly what Americans would do. Did they not lift the city of Chicago, bodily, block by block, with jack-screws, when they found it too much on a level with the lake to be healthy?

Let us suppose, however, that it is resolved to keep Buenos Ayres where it is, on the site marked out 300 years ago by Juan de Garay. An eminent English merchant assures us that if the Government but give him the amount of the new loan [£6 millions sterling] he will engage to reduce the ordinary mortality rate to that of London [24 per mil], and thus save 3,000 lives per annum, independent of epidemics.

We have no faith in half measures: if the Government content itself with publishing a Reglamento for 'conventillos', and confine the public improvements to pulling down the old arch in Plaza Monserrat and enlarging the Plaza Lorea the reforms will be a mere joke.

We want Governor Castro to employ Baron Hausmann for six months, tell him to make a Boulevard from Plaza Victoria to Plaza Once de Setiembre, levelling the Cabildo and all blocks westward; then another Boulevard from the Retiro to Plaza Constitucion [150 yards wide], and 10 Plazas to be formed through the city, at stated distances. Then make a People's Park [with tramways] either at Palermo, Flores, or on the site of the Barracas saladeros. Then construct Model Lodging-houses for the Working classes at Almagro, with Workingmen's trains by tramway; lodging $30 [5 shillings] per month, tramway free twice a day.

When Baron Hausmann had finished we could call in Mr. Bateman, give him the two millions sterling for drainage, paving and water-supply, and then we should have every reason to boast that we had clean, healthy, and handsome city. Let us say nothing about making a Port, till we have first a decent place to live in.

That Buenos Ayres will get over the present crisis we have not the slightest doubt; may, we believe that we are likely to see a period of great prosperity succeed to the season of gloom we have just passed through. The prospects of the farmers are cheerful, the new English loan has also come 'in the rich of time', and a country that can export produce to the value of £5 millions sterling per annum is very far from ruin.

All that is wanting is, for Argentines and foreigners to unite in demanding the realization of some such wholesale improvements as we have attempted to sketch out. Otherwise it is manifest we had better change the name of our city.

ARRIVALS.

Per R.M.S. Douro.

Mrs. Forwinckle, three children and servant, Mr. Forwinkle, Miss McGrigor, Rev. Dr Smith, Mrs. Smith, four children and servant, F. Lavecchia, Mr. and Mrs. Beedle and servant, Dr. Scriviner, Mr. J. Ashton, S. Williams, Mr. Bernasconi and child, Mr. Emil Lenz, Mr Walker, Mr. C. Ziegler, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. A. Temple, Mr. J. Debrey, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. J. Bernaschin, J. Bernaschin, Mr. Bruce, Antonio Rieva, wife and child, Dr. Rafael Herrera, Dr. Antonio Peixoto, Mrs. Reinck and two daughters. —33 Third class.

The Douro sailed from Southampton on 10th April, arrived at Rio 1st May, and sailed on 2nd May. Brings £100,000 for the Government.

ON 'CHANGE.

May 2, 1871.

Business continues at a stand-still. Owing to the opening of the Custom-house there was a slight stir in almacenero quarters, but merely to get out the few articles which are at present so scarce in the Plaza.

The Provincial Bank published a notice which, in a measure, took the public by surprise, inasmuch as parties applied at the bank on Monday to renew bills, and were told it was unnecessary now. However, all who have bills maturing should be cautious to renew, as the office for the purpose is open from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. The R. Plate Bank has published a similar notice: the bank is open from 12 to 1. The Maua Bank is also open daily, but has published no special notice; the manager, Mr. Amorim, is in attendance daily from 11 to 1.

A meeting of merchants was convened to-day at Messrs. Getting & Co's office. Up to a late hour (1 o'clock) the attendance was so small that nothing was done but pass a resolution calling another meeting for Friday next, as per advertisement in another column.

Messrs. Rodriguez & Larrazabal, the well-known city auctioneers, have taken up all their dealers bills in the bank, and call upon the acceptors etc. to renew same at their office. This step by this well known firm cannot fail to be appreciated in commercial circles.

The conclusion of the Western Railway to Lobos was announced yesterday. The trains can run out now through to Lobos. On the Southern Railway the branch to the Salado is finished, and the trains can now run through to the Salado.

At the latest moment we received the following news from the Provincial Bank: no bills will be protested until after the 16th May.

The City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company altered its running on the 1st inst.; only one car now runs hourly from the Cinco Esquinas to the Plaza Victoria, and the same cars run to Calle Callao.

The well-known wool of the Prange estancia from the Banda Oriental, has been sold in Liverpool at 8d 3far, equal to four and a-quarter patacons here, delivered on board. The buyer was an American house that bought a portion of it last year.

Mess salted beef shipped per Biela, and which remained two months at St. Vincent, arrived at Liverpool in splendid order, and sold for 70s per barrel.

Forty carts with wool, &c. in the South Plaza and 50 in the North Plaza, but no buyers or sellers. The stock of wool on hand is estimated at 900,000 arrobes and over, of which 700 000 are in the North Market, and 200,000 in the South.

May 3, 1871.

The National Credit Office has published a notice calling for bids for the amortization of National Bonds for the April quarter, which has been postponed in consequence of the 'feria' until now. The amortization takes place on the 8th inst., and the fund for the purpose amounts to $f.77,280-60 cts.

The Central Argentine Railway Co. is about to issue debentures to the of amount £100,000.

Mr. William Leslie, who returned from Europe last month, is at present stepping in Rosario.

The City of Rio Tramway Co. paid a dividen last year of 12½ per cent, besides putting aside respectable sum for reserve funds.

May 4, 1871.

Dr. Lamas' article, which we publish in another column, deserves close study, and betrays great erudition; but it must be borne in mind that the writer, although a ripe lawyer, is not a merchant; and many think it too late now to adopt his plan, which would have been excellent at the outset. It is suggested that the very first step which must be taken is an emission of specie notes by the Bank for at least four millions of patacones. There is at present no special demand for gold for export, and many think that the only gold which will be required abroad will be for the Montevidean saladeros, and this, after all, will not be much. What is mainly required is a sufficiency of the circulating medium in this market to enable us all to go on again—to put the machine in motion; and for this purpose the Bank must create money, since it does not really exist. Again, all Custom-house bills maturing must be renewed for 60 or 90 days; this is by all means essential, as the bank notice about the renewal of bills does not embrace Custom-house bills. These bills, it is calculated, amount to about 1,500,000 pats., and to renew them will at once immensely ease the market. Then again, as regards the Nat. Government, which is at present renewing all its bills at a fixed rate of 1½ per cent per month, the Bank should supply the Government with funds to meet these bills, as to compel holders to renew at a fixed rate can only be justified by the emergency.

The result of the meeting was much discussed; it is generally said that the proposed arrangement cannot be carried out, as it has come too late; creditors and debtors have been making their own private agreements, which no exparte resolution can now well disturb. The Provincial Bank, even if willing to come into the proposed terms, finds a difficulty, owing to the numerous renewals it has already made.

We call attention to the notices from the different banks respecting the renewal of bills and arrangement of business. All the banks have to the present betrayed the greatest willingness to afford every accommodation to their customers.

May 8, 1871

The news of the negotiation of the Varela loan at 88½ spread sunshine in the market. The first remittance of £100.000 sterling has come in the very nick of time, and will in all probability save the situation. The launching of the loan seems, after all, to have been attended with much success: the rate telegraphed to us is 88½, which is ½ per cent higher than the rate generally spoken of on the Bolsa; but as our correspondent in Montevideo is usually the best informed on such matters, we believe that our quotation is the correc one.

The Provincial Bank statement for the month of March is published, and gives important returns; suffice it to say that the Provincial Bank was never in better position, and the immensity of its transactions shows the splendid utility of this institution to the commerce of Buenos Ayres. The bank holds in specie, including the Oficina de Cambios, close on 9½ millions of patacons, perhaps a larger amount of specie than ever before held by the bank. Nevertheless, it is the settled conviction of all business men that the bank should, owing to the peculiarity of the situation, emit four millions of patacons in speciet bills, as the scarcity of money is at present much felt.

Respecting the measures adopted at the commercial meeting held on the Bolsa, it is said that the committee named have seen the bank managers, and that the banks find it impossible to alter their arrangements already concluded. The Committee calls another meeting for Wednesday to consider the question. There was nothing done in Exchange to-day for the Hipparchus mails, but notwithstanding the 'feria' brokers think that Exchange will be passed for the English packet.

May 9th, 1871.

The Douro entered port to-day at noon. She brings a full passenger list and cargo, besides £100,000 sterling to the National Government, which specie, it appears, is not on account of the thirty million loan, but the six million loan confided to Mr. Alfred Lumb to negotiate. There is considerable question as to this matter; from the statement of our colleague the *Verdad* and some private telegrams received, it appears, however, that both the thirty million Varela loan and the six million patacon loan of 1869 have been negotiated. As the letters per mail are not yet at hand it is almost impossible to say, but we give the current report on the Bolsa and in commercial circles to-day.

The Araucania has brought out one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling for the National Government; this makes in all one million and a quarter of patacons to the Government, just at a moment when it was most needed. Mr. Commissioner Varela has evidently proved a trump at the last moment; his immediate shipment of this gold shows that he has been acting in good earnest on behalf of the country all through the negotiation of this important business. One million patacons to-day is worth three millons at any other time, and had Dr. Varela, instead of shipping specie written to his Government to draw for the amount the difficulties of our situation would have been immensely enhanced.

Money to-day had a quotation; all bills maturing are without difficulty renewed, and loans on bonds and other securities may be quoted at 1½ per month.

The concession to Sr. Lamas, for laying a telegraph cable between Rio and the Plate, has been sold in London to Messrs. Simmons and Co. for £30,000, Mr. Andres J. Lamas leaves for Europe in the packet.

The branch of the Popular Argentina in Rio has been established in that city, and promises, owing to the liberality of the concession, to prove highly remunerative. The head office still continues in Buenos Ayres. Shares have been sold in Rio at 275 patacons premium. The first drawing for this year will shortly take place.

[illegible] and if the Provincial Bank emits specie notes it is the opinion of the most experienced that all will go well.

The private banks are renewing at a uniform rate of 1½. Merchants and others complain of this high rate.

The Ariadne has brought a full cargo for Buenos Ayres, and 130 third-class passengers.

Provincial dealers have heavy orders to buy and it is probable that there will be a very large business in dry goods this winter—camp 'tiendas' are bare.

The stock of wool in both Plazas now amounts to 1,350,000 arr., which is immense for this time of the year. On Monday the South and North Plazas open, and it is thought a very large business will be done.

May 10, 1871.

The meeting on the Bolsa to-day was not well attended, nevertheless the chairman, Mr. Lanus, stated that it was better to at once proceed to business than to postpone the meeting for a future day. Mr. Terrero, one of the committee appointed at the last meeting, proceeded to narrate the result of the interview with the Bank Directors. He stated that the Provincial Bank, in consequence of the arrangements already entered into, declined to adopt the measure proposed by the meeting, but would extend the time for the renewal of bills from the 16th to the 30th May, furthermore, that the Bank would not charge interest on bills maturing during the 'feria' and paid on the 16th May, but that all bills renewed must be renewed from the date of their maturity; thus, all parties paying bill overdue on the 14th May will receive as premium the interest for the period they were overdue, and the Directors of the Provincial Bank intimated to the Committee that the private banks had agreed to adopt a similar course. Mr. Lanus then stated that, as there was nothing else before the meeting, it was dissolved.

The result of the meeting was not considered so satisfactory as was looked for. Still, the very poor attendance at the Bolsa revealed the fact that few, very few business men attach the least importance to the matter. Mr. Billinghurst, owing to a prior appointment, was unable to attend. Amongst the few that attended the meeting it was unanimously agreed that the Bank must help the market by far more effective means than the simple renewal of bills, it must issue at least about four millions of patacons in specie bills, which will help the circulating medium, at present felt to be too limited.

The negotiation of the Argentine Loan proves, after all, to have been a greater success than was believed. The loan was more than subscribed for, the bids reaching as high as nine millions sterling.

The London and River Plate Bank has launched the Central Uruguay Railway loan on the London Market, £300,000 sterling at 76.

May 11, 1871.

The Bolsa wore a rather cheerful aspect today, and things at last seem to be brightoning, although in reality there is not much business, doing; still the town is fast filling, and next week we may look for a resumption of business in every branch.

The amortization of National Bonds takes place to-morrow (Friday). It is generally said amongst the brokers that the rates will be high, as the negotiation of the Argentine Loan in London has set a new value on these securities.

At all the banks there is a very brisk business doing in the shape of the renewal of bills, &c. Several merchants have taken up all their customers' 'pagarés,' so that much of the business which would otherwise have to be transacted at the banks, can now be arranged at the merchant's offices; and it is to be noted that all parties paying bills on the 16th which matured during the 'feria' will gain the interest for the time for which said bills were over due.

A concession of an important character has been just granted by the Montevidean Government for the laying of a telegraphic line between Montevideo and Yaguaron; this will connect Rio Janerio with Montevideo. The Imperial Government of Brazil has granted a concession to Sr. Lamas to lay down a telegraph line between Rio and Para, which is said to be on the most liberal terms, and a concession of a valuable character.

At the solicitation of some of our principal export houses, the Minister of Finance has opened the Resguardo at the Boca, in order to allow produce to be shipped.

The mails per Araucania bring the following:—The Archimedes s.s., before reported, from Glasgow for Buenos Ayres, left Donaghadee on March 25, and ran ashore at Ballyferris Point, but after remaining two hours was got off without injury and proceeded.

The report of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramways Company (Limited) has been issued preparatory to the meeting to be held on April 19. It states that, being now in possession of the necessary information, the directors present the capital account up to December 31, 1870, with the revenue statement from the opening of the line in October 19. The gross receipts to December 31 (as per revenue statement) amounted to £7,431; working expenses, £7,062; net revenue, £368. The balance of profit here shown is, of course, no criterion of the future working of the tramway, inasmuch as the line was incomplete, and only a small number of cars running. The directors have, nevertheless, determined to charge against revenue the whole amount of the remuneration of the local committee for the year 1870, viz., £1,000. The greater portion of this might fairly be charged against capital, but as the amount earned during the two and a-half months of working is not sufficient to enable the board to advise any division of profits, the directors have deemed it better to charge this amount against revenue with a view to rendering the capital already raised fully sufficient for the tramway, as at first proposed.

Messrs. J. Thomson, T. Bonar & Co. have issued a prospectus, in which they state they have acquired a large concession of landed in the Argentine Republic, and invite the attention of intendinn emigrants, having a limited capital, to the opportunity herewith offered them of purchasing and settling upon their own freeholds, advantageously situated in that Republic. The property acquired, consisting of about 150,000 acres, is situate in the province of Santa Fè, on the west bank of San Javier river, a tributary of the Parana, which latter runs from six to ten miles to the east of the property, and is to be called the Alexandra Colony. It is 90 miles from Santa Fè, the capital of the province, and 150 miles from Rosario. Applications will be received from intending emigrants at 12½ hard dollars, or £2 10s. per cuadra, or four acres; for no less than 25 cuadras, or 100 acres, payable—40 dollars, or £8, before sailing; and the balance by instalments extending over four years, and which may be paid in advance within twelve months under discount of 20 per cent. The cash price per acre for the present is fixed at 16s. Messrs. Thomson & Co. further announce that they are prepared to provide families, consisting of not less than four persons, on their arrival at the colony, with stock, seed, and agricultural implements to the value of not exceeding 250 hard dollars, or £50, at current prices, such advances to be repaid, together with interest thereon, at the rate the current in the Republic, not exceeding 10 per cent, within three years. A variety of details regarding the property and the Republic, showing the advantages it offers to emigrants, are appended to the report.

Messrs. Bracht, Von Eiken, and some few other leading merchants leave for Europe in the packet. The report that was so current yesterday that the Douro would this trip take no passengers, owing to the Emperor of Brazil having engaged the whole steamer, we are authorized by Messrs. C. W. Benn & Co. to contradict.

The Eliza Stevens, brig, of New Bedford, at New York, from Buenos Ayres, reports, Feb. 12, lat 14.53 S., long 37.50, a carrier dove flew on board, having tied to its neck a small piece of paper, on which was written "French barque Emanuele, Capt. Penco Guiseppe Dirett, from Dunkirk, France," and a signature, which was so blotted as to be unreadable. The bird remained on board three days, when it took flight again.

May 12, 1871.

The chief topic to-day was the amortization of the National Bonds at the Public Credit Office, which, owing to the 'feria' declared by Government was postponed from the 11th April til to day. The following is the list of bids and rates at which the amortization took place:—

17,000	66	accepted.
17,000	67	
29,200	66¼	accepted.
60,000	67¾	
37,000	66¼	accepted.
30,000	68	
30,000	66½	accepted.
20,000	67	
10,000	66¾	bal. acc'p'd
5,000	65⅞	accepted.
20,000	66⅞	

The rates of this amortisation are indeed worthy of comment, and show the beneficial effect which the negotiation of the Argentine loan has had on this market; bids for this same amortisation were sent in last April at 65 and under, and at one period of that black month, there cannot be a question, the amortization could easily have been done 4 or 5 per cent. under the present rate; the delay, therefore, in the amortization of these securities has proved rather beneficial than otherwise to Bond-holders; and yet, according to the statement of the very best informed brokers, it appears that the very highest rate paid by the Government to-day, 66¾, is under the market rate, or rather, we should say, the current rate of these securities, for at present there is no market rate, the Bolsa not yet being open. It is improbable that any large amount of these securities will be thrown on the market, since nearly all loans on bonds matured or maturing must, according to the general arrangement, be renewed for at least 60 days. There is no reason therefore for believing that the price which the bulls now put on National Bonds, 70, is a rate which the market will be unable to sustain. National Bonds are all well held up, and parties who wish to buy them will be compelled to pay their full value.

[illegible] day, when it was resolved to declare the market open for business on Monday, and all parties having business relations with said plaza are called upon to make their appearance on that day.

The Douro leaves on Tuesday; she will take from here but few passengers and no specie.

The City of Rio Janeiro is the next steamer of the well-known Lamport and Holt line, bringing mails of the 29th from Liverpool; we may look for her about the 19th or 20th. We believe she will load for Antwerp.

There was nothing of importance done in freights, but next week we look for more activity in that line.

Business at the Custom-House is gradually getting better, many importers complain, however, of the difficulty in finding their goods—merchandise having remained afloat on board of barges owing to the Custom-House being closed.

The attendance on 'Change to-day was larger than usual; in fact, since the beginning of April we have not seen so many on 'Change as to-day.

The death of Mr. Schrader, the well-known city architect, was announced on 'Change to-day. Mr. Carreras, deputy-manager of the Maua Bank, is reported better.

May 13, 1871.

There was a very good attendance on 'Change to-day, better even than yesterday, and nearly all the brokers and merchants have now returned to town. To-day was a sort of preliminary day on 'Change. Monday business begins.

To-day there was nothing done in the wool markets; in the dry hide market a small lot of dry hides at 150 m/c.

The conduct of the National Finance Minister and the Directors of the Provincial Bank in postponing the payment for sixty days of all Custom House bills that have matured during the 'feria' is much spoken of. It is considered one of the most helping measures the Government and the Bank could adopt at the moment, and will liberate fully one and a-half million of patacons, which otherwise would have to be taken from the market. Mr. Dominguez by this step has established increased claims on the commerce of Buenos Ayres, and the National Government will be no losers by the measure.

Exchange was done on England to-day at 51 to 51¼; on Antwerp at 5.30, 5.35 and 5.38. We give all the above rates, as there is really no official rate for this packet. A pretty brisk business was done to-day on credit, and about £100,000 sterling in all passed, which may be considered about one-third of the regular exchange business for the English packet.

The amortization of the Bustamante loan took place on Friday at the Public Credit Office. The following were the numbers drawn—

1623, 420, 393, 73, 2618, 2154, 311, 2831, 2668, 803, 2166, 2316, 1661, 649, 2468, 2107, 1326, 2824, 221, 620, 159, 866, 352, 1698, 1741, 1910, 1376, 175, 1167, 2151, 850, 379.

We have again to notify the commercial public that all bills, pagares, etc. not renewed or arranged on Monday will be protested on Tuesday morning.

The following are the latest Board of Trade returns from England, received per Araucania. They are significant and worthy of study:—

"The Board of Trade returns for March were issued to-day. The total declared value of our exports in that month was £20,074,600, against £17,300 216, in the corresponding period of 1870 showing an increase of £2,774,390. Trade appears, therefore, to be rapidly recovering from the depression arising from the recent war. The increase has been chiefly in alkali, apparel and slops, cotton manufactures, fire arms, cotton (yarn and twist), earthenware and porcelain, haberdashery and millinery, iron and steel, leather, linen and jute, jute manufactures, seed oil, saddlery and harness, silk manufactures, wool, and woollen and worsted manufactures. On the other hand, beer and ale, copper, hardware and cutlery, linen manufactures, and silk exhibit a decrease. The imports in March amounted to £20,697,995, against £23,107,911 in 1870. The imports of wheat were valued at £1,629,798, against £1,066,751, and the imports of cotton at £5,351,168, against £4,031,056.

We received by the mail the following:—

The Central Argentine Land Company held their ordinary general meeting on March 30, at the offices, Palmerston Buildings, under the presidency of Mr. John Hegan. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed his regret that the Directors were unable to present a balance-sheet, the accounts not having yet arrived from the Republic, and as the month of March was found to be too early in the year to get accounts, the Directors recommend the proprietors to decide upon all future meetings being held in the months of May or June. He was happy to state that, notwithstanding the difficulties which had attended the Argentine Republic by sickness and excessive drought, the results of the progress made in utilizing the Company's lands and bringing them into cultivation had been satisfactory.

The number of families comprising the colonists was 222, numbering 1,156 persons; and the number of acres already occupied was 21,400. The number of shares taken up to December 31 last was 106,118, out of 130,000. The directors had also been advised that 3,688 additional shares had been taken up, and that the 17,000 reserved for the Argentine Government only awaited the meeting of the Congress in May for official acceptance. Land companies require time to develope, and he believed that after a few years the company would be found to answer the expectations of all interested in it. Mr. Henry Brockett seconded the adoption of the report, which, after some discussion, was carried unanimously. A resolution changing the time for holding the meeting from March to May or June was carried.

The news received from Montevideo of the completion of the water works was the most important topic of the day. This great enterprize, perhaps the largest of a private character in the Plate, is at last terminated, calling for an expenditure of capital which only the largest capitalists could afford. The water was pumped into the city of Montevideo to-day, and was as clear as crystal. Messrs. Fynn and Lanus are now prepared to supply every house in Montevideo with clear, fresh water at a most reasonable rate.

Some large sales of wool were spoken of this afternoon, but the business will not be concluded before Monday.

Exchange on Rio is nominal. Some bills were offered to-day, but the rate could not be arranged.

Money is in good demand at 1½ per month. Some National Bonds were sold this afternoon at 66¾ cash on Tuesday.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at San José de Flores, Mrs. Frederick Neild of a daughter.

On the 5th ult. at Rosario de Santa Fé, the wife of J. M. Wright Esq. of a daughter.

On May 11, at Las Lomas de Zamora Mrs. F. Tolkien of a daughter. London papers please copy.

On May 8, at Caballito, San Jose de Flores, Mrs. John Smith MacLean, of a daughter.

April 7th, at Knowle, Mirfield, Yorks, Mrs. J Mitchell of a son.

DEATHS.

At 369 Calle Cordoba, on the 20th ultimo, Catherine Elizabeth, relict of the late Peter Mansell Schmidt, Buenos Ayres, 56 years of age, native of London.

At Jeppener, on the 1st ult. Robert Manson, Loma Pireco, Las Flores, 60 years of age, native of Kilmarnoch, N.B.

March 29, of yellow fever, at Belgrano, Mr. Richard Godsall, aged 39, a native of England.

April 9, Mr. William Plymouth, aged about 30, a native of England; driver of the Northern Railway.

April 12, of dysentery, at Palermo, Frederick Seymour, infant son of Henry and Henrietta Crabtree.

May 1st. at 61 Calle Corrientes, James Stewart, native of Scotland, for upwards of six years in the employment of Thos. Holmes & Co.

April 9th, at Chivilcoy, of yellow fever, Hiram Groome, aged 66, formerly of County Waterford, and for many years a resident in the Province of Buenos Aires. Waterford papers please copy.

April 4, Charles James, 68 England.
Miss Elena Reincke, Buenos Ayres.
April 1, Henry R. Niclison, Ireland.
April 16th, Mrs. Ana Gloede B. Ayres.
May 1st, Samuel Fisher Lafone, 68, England.
Mr. Stewart, Scotland.
Mr. William Wilkinson, Birmingham.

April 18, Miss Rose Dogherty, aged 28 years, a native of County Longford, Ireland. R.I.P.

At Rivadavia, on the 8th April, Mary Anne, aged 28, eldest daughter of the late John Campbell.

At Lujan, April 26th, Edward Slammon, aged 74 years, native of county Westmeath, Ireland. The remains were followed to the grave by the eight sons and two sons-in-law of deceased, and an immense concourse of friends, the cortege being the largest seen in Lujan for many years past.

On the 19th April, Mr. John Lowry, a native of Benedick, St. Charles county, State of Maryland. Deceased attained the ripe age of 60 years, more than half of which were spent in these countries, where he was well and favourably known.

On the 12th of April, Michael Nealon, at his own residence, aged 35 years, a native of county Clare Ireland. R.I.P.

On April 15, at the Estancia Torres, Merlo, Frederick Hargraves, Esq., aged 71 years.

On the 9th April William Braving, of Plymouth, England, engine-driver Northern Railway.

April 11, at 488 Calle Mejico, Sophia Mathilde, only daughter of Edwin and Sophia Furze, of gastric fever. Aged 4 years.

March 26, at Quinta de los Olivos, Robert Shanty, aged 20 years; native of Glasgow. Glasgow papers please copy.

At 209 Calle Estados Unidos, of yellow fever, on the 21st and 30th of March, Leonora Isabella and Helena Anita, youngest daughters of the late Frederic Reincke, of A'tosa, and grand-daughters of the late Admiral William Brown, deeply regretted by their bereaved family and their numerous friends.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.
			BRITISH.			
Barque	Bessie	272	Cook	Dec.	5	Lamb brothers.
Brig	Spectator	747	McMullin	Jan.	15	Meller and Co.
Barque	Abergeldee	625	Munro	—	28	Green and Co.
Barque	Excelsior	494	Nelson	—	24	Bemberg and Co.
Brigantine	Fedelia	450	Young	—	31	Hale and Co.
Barque	M. Woodz	550	Thurnett	Feb.	4	Gas Co.
Do.	John Rowe	300	Curven	—	5	Bell and Son.
Barque	Premaser	406	Allen	—	6	Order.
Brig	Ethelerd	341	Bisset	March	6	Meller and Co.
Barque	Mary Moore	565	Vilan	—	8	Drysdale and Co.
Do.	Warrior	436	Lant	—	8	Delfino.
Do.	Clane	347	Brooks	—	8	Muller.
Brig	Sprite of the Slym	336	Wilce	—	12	Ingnersen.
Brig	Parana	299	Beard	—	18	Order.
Barque	Southern Cross	458	Williams	—	18	Drysdale & Co.
Do.	Northumbria	600	Knight	—	18	Drysdale & Co.
Do.	Fleris	373	Micks	—	20	Green & Co.
Do.	Sarah Ann	323	Raymond	—	21	Madero.
Do.	Lady Cartier	698	Thomas	—	25	Gas Co.
Do.	David Taylor	409	Rutherford	—	26	Madero.
Barque	Clairellen	424	King	April	1	Madero.
Do.	Lanvy	219	Trowbridge	—	1	Maycroft.
Do.	Annie E. Boyd	602	Evans	—	3	Gas Co.
Do.	Chatham	853	Nicholson	—	3	Madero.
Brig	Era	194	Gyles	—	4	Do.
Barque	Kingdom of Italy	444	Sherer	—	5	Order.
Ship	Scullote	1142	Soule	—	7	Coffin & Son.
Do.	Fifeshire	606	Barr	—	8	Order.
Barque	Rowena	718	Watson	—	14	Gas Co.
Do.	Chieftain	339	Blacklosh	—	20	Green & Co.
Do.	Ariadne	375	James	—	23	Boyd and Co.
Do.	Oswingo	671	Roberts	—	23	Madero.
Ship	William Fruing	792	Chevalier	—	24	Dcudall.
Barque	Pawashuck	359	Finck	—	26	Bell and Son.
Brig	Florence	210	Keren	—	26	Order.
Ship	William Melhush	641	Thomas	—	29	Gas Co.
Brigantine	Maria Lamb	188		—	30	Storni bros.
Barque	Fortuna	417	Read	May	5	Order.
Barque	Lord Llarendon	473	Lavender	—	8	Mantels and Pfeffer.
Barque	Lady Gwendolen	345	Shilabear	—	8	Parish.
Do.	Don Diego	350	Taylor	—	10	Darbyshire and Co.
			AMERICAN.			
Brigantine	Clara J. Adams	408	McFadden	Feb.	8	J. Shaw.
Barque	Mary M. Bird	6.6	Packard	—	27	Barran and Co.
Do.	Samuel R. Hale	566	Mathews	March	5	Hale and Co.
Do.	La Plata	384	Crowell	—	10	Ropes.
Barque	Ella	654	Lewis	April	1	Hale and Co.
Barque	Mendota	560	Perry	May	2	Semple and Co.
Brigantine	Tubal Cain	4.9	Nicholson	—	8	Madero.
			GERMAN.			
Brigantine	Johann	170	Eisenbart	Aug.	16	Order.
Brig	Emanuel	248	Schumacher	—	18	Moore Punsh and Tudor.
Brigantine	Catherina	114	Lucht	—	31	Peres.
Lugger	Mandarin	320	Ackermann	Sept.	11	Freyer, brothers.
Brigantine	Wangerland	318	Walker	—	13	Order.
Brigantine	Bertha y Pauline	177	Famme	—	13	Genouilhou & Co.
Brigantine	Maria	90	Meyer	Nov.	27	Castro bros.
Barque	Olbers	350	Dake	Jan.	23	Order.
Brigantine	Josebia Huavich	139	Stehr	—	26	Hale and Co.
Brigantine	Maria	185	Wahlen	Feb.	4	Castro bros.
Brig	Wanderer	164	Brinkmann	—	17	Etchegaray and Rocha.
Brig	Gemma	263	Koop	March	7	Zimmermann.
Brig	Argo	284	Plecken	—	21	Zimmermann and Co.
Brig	Rudolph	199	Jansen	April	1	Freyer bros.
Barque	Frank Wilson	326	Johannsen	May	10	Powell & Co.
			FRENCH.			
Ship	Sinbad	859	Board	Aug.	8	Pequin and Co.
Do.	Buffon	690	Halay	Sept.	26	Bonnemason and Co.
Ship	Bossuet	623	Grenier	—	3	Bonnemason and Heydeke
Ship	Zenvie	791	Plambert	—	5	Bemberg and Co.
Do.	Abd el Kader	715	Bonstingouri	—	5	Dassaud bros.
Barque	Vauban	783	Crampon	—	6	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Connaille	433	Percepad	—	17	Llavallol & Son.
Brig	Protege et Marie	270	Sigale	March	16	Castro bros.
Do.	Alfred et Marie	283	Noel	—	10	Etchegaray and Co.
Barque	Albert Cesard	551	Ayraud	—	29	Martinez and Son.
Brig	Lion	236	Dierny	—	30	Order.
Barque	Elizabeth	454	Luquaden	—	25	Castro bros.
Do.	St. Jacques	469	Hiriart	—	26	Etchebanre bros.
Barque	Albert	330	Leveque	April	1	Order.
Do.	Eugenie Marie	524	Lalande	—	2	Order.
Ship	Bella Cubana	595	Etcheverry	—	4	Vedere.
Barque	Oriental	274	Despias	—	5	Labarthe and Co.
Do.	Suffren	330	Lolepecatier	—	9	Verges and Co.
Do.	Trepique	486	Bormfey	—	26	Order.
Barque	Maria	250	Jordan	—	28	Etchegaray and Co.
Do.	Amiral Trohowa..	535	Aubry	—	28	Modet.
Do.	Belair	260	Durtois	—	28	D. Castro and Co.
Do.	St. Pierre	486	Raville	—	28	Arnaud and Co.
Barque	St George	211	Bernard	May	4	Etchegaray and Co.
Brig	Bonne Amelie	264	Darboanens	—	4	Etchegaray & Co.
Barque	Esperance	275	Petitot	—	8	Arnaud & Co.
Barque	Mondelle	276	Perie	—	8	Ducasse and Co.
Do.	Alphonsine	304	Henry	—	9	Bax bros.
Do.	Union	311	Rivert	—	9	Madero.
Ship	Bernardin de St. Pierre	743	Durand	—	10	Bonnemason and Co.
			ITALIAN.			
Lugger	Costante	358	Vicini	Dec.	6	Viale bros.
Barque	Cosine Enrico	436	Lombardo	—	11	Delfino.
Brig	Feodonale	306	Camenelli	—	19	Pietranera.
Brig	Miade	400	Vassallo	—	23	Order.
Barque	Maria Guiseppe	318	Re	Jan.	4	Delfino.
Do.	Veloce	6?4	Ferraro	—	21	Do.
Do.	Teresa Rocca	743	Bessi	—	22	Rocca.
Brig	Santana	346	Chechizzola	Feb.	2	Pigretti and Co.
Do.	Guiletta	258	Castellane	—	6	Scotto.
Barque	Carolina	325	Lavagna	—	14	Degiovanni.
Do.	Adalina	570	Harissano	—	11	Viale bros.
Lugger	Trinita	357	Scarsole	March	14	Llavallol & Sons.
Barque	Gailia	860	Tiscornia	—	17	Rocca & Co.
Do.	Maria Sofia	437	Fasce	—	30	Repetto and Co.
Barque	Luigia Rocca	603	Casanelli	April	3	G. & S. Rocca.
Do.	Ernesto	310	Carlo	—	4	Piaggio & Co.
Do.	Unione	383	Solari	—	7	Viale bros.
Do.	Pamparita	376	Garvagnino	—	23	G. & S. Rocca.
Brigantine	Battistina	178	Bartolome	May	4	Etchegaray and Co.
Brig	Maddalena T.	313	Bertola	—	10	Degiovanni.
			SPANISH.			
Brig	Fortuna	203	Llenas	Feb.	23	Rigal and Ruis.
Brigantine	Belisario	170	Alsina	—	23	Ochoa and Co.
Do.	Elena	185	Maristany	—	14	Serna Pla and Co.
Schooner	Catalina	118	Sicbes	—	25	Ochoa and Co.
Brigantine	Maria Elisa	153	Austrich	March	21	Serna & Co.
Do.	Lista	185	Oliver	—	23	Berro Braga & Co.
Brig	Luisa	170	Alsina	—	29	Serna Pla and Co.
Do.	Cristina	240	Conill	April	1	Llavallol and Sons.
Barque	Linda	359	Ferrer	—	1	Ochoa & Co.
Schooner	Prisca	195	Millet	—	4	Ramos.
Brig	3° Barcelo	317	Fondona	—	22	Freyer bros.
Barque	Teresa Cubana	32?	Soler	—	28	Lopez & Co.
Do.	Mataro	293	Mataro	—	28	Llavallol & Sons.
Do.	Constancia	245	Miranda	—	30	Arocena and Co.
Brig	Barcelo	263	Fonrodona	May	2	Freyer bros.
Do.	Felipe	212	Coll	—	8	Order.
Brigantine	Jaime	179	Conill	—	8	Mayol and Co.
Brig	Principe	187	Comas	—	9	Rodrigues.
Barque	Aurora	544	Baratan	—	9	Serna Pla & Co.
			DUTCH			
Brigantine	Minerva	247	Cardia	Feb.	21	Paats and Co.
Do.	Jonge Evert	214	Sparrius	—	21	Ramos.
Brig	Mr. J. H. Geertsema	150	De Vries	—	26	Deetjen and Co.
Brig	Anna Sophia	245	Peuster	—	31	Marini & Co.
			SWEDISH			
Brig	Sophia	230	Johansen	Feb.	18	Devotto bros.
Barque	August	364	Dalen	March	20	Drysdale & Co.
Barque	Erato	673	Gadda	April	1	Modet and Co.
Barque	Caroline	330	Wetterlind	—	28	Order.
Brig	Helios	409	Lindh	—	28	Order.
Barque	Hedvig	367	Nilsson	May	9	Ropes.
			NORWEGIAN.			
Barque	Concordia	344	Johannessen	Feb.	18	Order.
Do.	Statsraad Broch	306	Nicoleysen	—	28	Do.
Barque	Korsfarer	439	Knudsen	April	4	Order.
Do.	Nordcap	446	Beck	—	5	Llavallol and Sons.
Brig	Fjofrokanen	345	Normann	—	6	Devotto bros.
Brig	Haabet	240	Jacobsen	May	4	Lasalle and Son.
			DANISH.			
Schooner	Fylla	137	Fahrez	March	8	Ledesma bros.
Brigantine	Barso	161	Clausen	—	17	Ledesma bros.
Do.	Knud	155	Nielsen	—	22	Freyer bros.
			AUSTRIAN			
Brigantine	Cleta	357	Crivellari	March	20	Devotto bros.
Brig	Osvetitel	324	Trojanovich	April	4	Carbone and Co.
			RUSSIAN.			
Barque	Leinstar	371	Blehm	Feb.	4	Deetjen and Co.
Brig	Iris	3.8	Hegman	—	23	Medet & Co.

Buenos Ayres, May 14, 1871.

SUPPLIES OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE KEPT ALWAYS ON HAND BY

C. T. GETTING & CO.,

66 and 68

Calle de la Def ens

BRANDIES (in Cases and Casks.)
Martells, Hennessy, and "La Grande Marque."
GIN (in Cases.)
Old Tom and Hollands, marque "El Olivo."
WINES (in Cases.)
Margaux, Chalét Paullac, Port and Sherry.
WHITE SPIRIT.
HABANA CIGARS—("Carolina," and other brands.)
Biscuits, Cheese, Hams, Codfish, Mustard, Pepper, and Pimiento; Table salt in barrels and glass jars; Eau de Cologne, Wax Vestas, Sealing Wax, Varnish, Rosin, Linseed Oil, Paints, comprising assorted colors, and all White; Ochre; Cannon, Musket, and Fowling Gunpowder, Seaming Sail and Tying Twine; Ground or Painters' Brushes; Portmanteaus and Travelling Bags; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles complete; Pelham Heads and Reins; Bridles and Carriage Harness Brown, Bleached, Cream, and Tarpauling Canvas; Hessians, Riding, Blucher, and Elastic-side Boots; Flour, Corn, Salt, and Wool Bags.

CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS.
TO
BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

"ASTARTE."—"MARINA."

The "MARINA" will be shortly followed by the ASTARTE.

Will be shortly followed by the ASTARTE.
These Steamers are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for Cabin Passengers.
Carrying also Surgeons and Stewardesses.
For further particulars apply to the Agents, WOODGATE, Brothers, Shiphrokers, No. 42 Calle San Martin. 225,xp,oct22

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,
AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The names of the Steamers are as follow:
BONITA—GALATEA—LACYDON.
This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and BuenosAyres.
From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.
From Buenos Ayres, on the 17th, to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London
Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.
Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London Continent through rates.
Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per cent payable here.
All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.
WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers,
42 Calle San Martin.

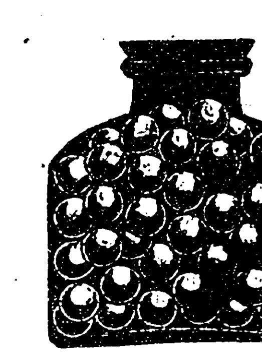
BANCO MAUA Y CIA.

Por contrato celebrado el 8 del corriente mes con el Tesoro del Brazil, queda este Establecimiento encargado de efectuar los pagos del Ejército y Armada Imperial, antes atendidos por la Repartición Fiscal de Marina.
Montevideo, 15 de Marzo, de 1871.
P. P. MAUA Y CIA.
M. A. DA CUNHA.
148 15p m18

HEALTH RESTORED
THE USE OF
BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as Costiveness, for which they are a perfect specific; Headache relieved and cured by one dose; Indigestion always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. Bad Breath cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.



Purely Vegtable.

For Loss of Appetite they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory Organs, are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

Podophyllin and Leptandrin,

The only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

Antibilious,

To the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood.

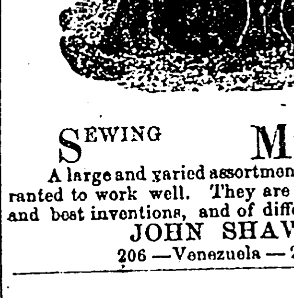
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.
That best of blood purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.
For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions requirre different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

COMMERCIAL.

The Undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public generally that from this date they have resolved to close their establishment at Four o'Clock p.m. during the continuance of the reigning epidemic.
Buenos Ayres, March 29, 1871.
JOHN EASTMAN AND SON.
177-5p-m24

JAMES S. HILL and CO.,
43—CALLE DEFENSA—43
Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
198,xp,m20



SEWING MACHINES.
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
206—Venezuela—206.

39—CALLE DEFENSA—39

Messrs. Gebbie & McKinlay,

Beg to intimate to their Friends and Customers that they have just received, ex "La Place," a splendid Assortment of the best Scotch and English Tweeds, which they are prepared to make up at very
REASONABLE PRICES. 146,f14

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,
LONDON.
COTTAGE AND SEMI-GRAND PIANOS,
Received directly from the Makers.
WEDEKIND, FEHR, and CO.,
86 CALLE CHACABUCO.
190,1m,f14

THE COLONIA DOCK.

This important establishment, the only one of its kind in the River Plate is ready to do all sorts of work in ships and steamers, finding everything necessary for any work.
Also large deposits for merchandise.
For further particulars apply to
RUBIO & FOLEY, Agents,
81-83 Reconquista.
19 xpj2

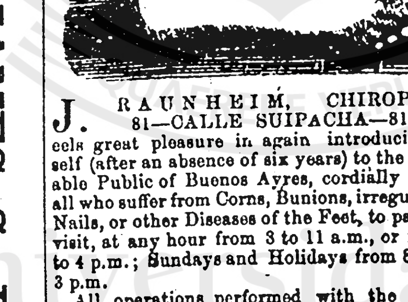
CRICKET.
B. A. C. C.
PRACTICE every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening.
Train leaves 25 de Mayo at........
Tickets 10$ each to Palermo, for Members of the Club only.
November 4, 1870.
JAMES HOGG,
Hon. Secretary.
28..xp n5

COFFEE MACHINE
OF
THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.
On Sale at the Agent's,
ALFREDO JONAS,
202—BOLIVAR—202
301,1m,mh22

OPENING
OF THE
TELEGRAPH TO SAN NICOLAS.

From TO-DAY, in the Office,
88—CALLE SAN MARTIN—88
Telegrams can be sent to Belgrano, Zarate Baradero, San Pedro, and San Nicolas, for 25 centavos fuertes, acccording to the Official Decree of the 25th of February last.
CHARLES BURTON.
Inspecter-General of Telegraphs.
85,1m,mh11

VILLA SARMIENTO
A Suburb of Cordoba.
Building Lots $f.100 each.
This charming suburb commands a fine view of the city of Cordoba in the low ground and the Sierras in the distance. It is proposed to establish here the new water-works of the Anissacate Aqueduct as projected by the Engineer of the Province, Col. Thompson.
The air is peculiarly salubrious and invigorating, and the site is destined to be one of the favorite summer-residences in the Republic. Villa Sarmiento comprises 70 cuadras (or 140 acres) half of which are already taken by English merchants and native families of Buenos Ayres.
There are two plazas, called Colon and 25 de Mayo, and the streets are 20 yards wide. The blocks are 100x100 varas, and each lot for building is 20x50, price $ft.100.
With the growing importance of Cordoba this locality will rise greatly in value, and the site is so well suited for country houses, coupled with the abundance of lime and timber, that families can have a delightful residence, within 2 days journey of Buenos Ayres, at a mere nominal cost.
For plans &c. apply to
A. J. BULLRICH,
118—CALLE SAN MARTIN—118
Where Lots can be purchased.
x



J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST
81—CALLE SUIPACHA—81.
eels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Toe-Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 3 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.
All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Price moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126 xp

CHATWOOD'S
Sextilple Patent Invincible Intersected
STEEL SAFES.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867,
Class 65, No. 14.
FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL,
DUBLIN, 1865.
Sole Agents,
ASHWORTH and CO.,
63—Reconquista—63
129 xp j22

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Charge are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on European Style.
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX.
Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista.

NORTHERN RAILWAY
TIME-TABLE FROM MAY 10.

WEEK-DAYS.

FROM 25 DE MAYO.	FROM TIGRE.
7.55, and 9.50 a.m. —12.35—2.50—3.30—4.5—5.0—6.15* p.m.	7.30, 8.55 and 10.30 a.m., 12.0 noon—2.25 and 4.35 p.m.
FROM RETIRO.	**FROM BELGRANO.**
6.50* 8.5 8.46 10.6 a.m. 12.45, 3,6, 3.45, 4.15, 5.15, and 6.25,* p.m.	7.15, 8.25, 9.15, 9.45—11 25 a.m.,1.5. 3.20, 4.50, 5.35 and 6.50 p.m.

FEAST DAYS.

FROM 25 DE MAYO.	FROM TIGRE.
7.55 9.50, 11.5*, and 11.35 a m.. 1.20, 2.30,* 4.10, 5.50*, and 6.50 p.m.	7.30 and 9.30 a.m.—1.0, 3.5, 4.50 and 6.30 p.m.
FROM RETIRO.	**FROM BELGRANO.**
8.5, 10.5, 11.15* 11.45 a.m.—1.30, 2.40* 4.20, 6.0* and 7.0 p.m.	8.25 and 10.25 a.m. 12.5. 1.50, 3.5, 4.0. 5.40, 6.40, and 7.20 p.m.

* These TRAINS run to BELGRANO ONLY, all others to TIGRE.
THE ADMINISTRATION.
Retiro, May 9th. 1871.

TO BUYERS FOBERLIN AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES.
N. LION,
Represents French, English & German Manufacturers.
References given and required.
No. 27 JAGERSTRASSE, BERLIN.
2—1p my1st

ALBION HOTEL
RUA FRESCA 3,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
G. SEATON
Begs to inform visitors to Rio that he has REMOVED from No. 21 Rua Direita, to the above address.
The Hotel commands a fine view of the Harbor.
Fresh Oysters always on hand.
English Ale on Draught, choice Wines and Spirits, Iced Drinks.
Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, and Suppers always ready, and at moderate prices.
Hot and Cold Baths.
A Porter up all night.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

From the 1st of March until further notice, The Trains will run as follows:—

DEPARTURES.

	1st Train	1st Omnibus	2nd Train	2nd Omnibus	3rd Train	4th Train	3rd Omnibus	5th Train	6th Train	7th Train	4th Omnibus	5th Omnibus
Parque	+7	7 35	9	x10	11	2	x3	4	5	6	x7	11
11 de Setiembre	7 10	x7 50	x9 10	10 10	†11 10	2 10	3 10	4 10	x5 10	6 10	7 10	11 10
Almagro	7 15	8	9 15	10 20	11 15	2 15	3 20	4 15	5 15	6 15	7 20	11 20
Caballito	7 20	8 10	9 30	10 30	11 20	2 20	3 30	4 20	5 20	6 20	7 30	11 30
Flores	x7 35	8 20	x9 35	10 40	x11 35	x2 35	3 40	4 35	5 35	x6 35	x7 40	11 40
Floresta	7 40	......	9 40	......	11 40	2 40	......	4 40	x5 40	6 40	......	......
San Martin	7 50	......	9 50	......	11 50	2 50	......	4 50	5 50	6 50	......	......
Moron	8	......	10	......	12	3	......	5	x6	x7	......	......
Merlo	8 20	......	......	......	12 20	3 20	......	......	6 20	......	......	......
Moreno	x8 30	......	......	......	12 30	3 30	......	......	6 30	......	......	......
Gan. Rodriguez	9	......	......	......	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lujan	x9 30	......	......	......	......	4 30	......	......	......	......	......	......
Olivera	10	......	......	......	......	x5	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mercedes, arrive	10 30	......	......	......	......	5 30	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mercedes, leave	10 45	......	......	......	......	5 45	......	......	......	......	......	......
Freire	11 45	......	......	......	......	6 45	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gorostiaga	12 15	......	......	......	......	7 15	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chivilcoy	12 45	......	......	......	......	7 45	......	......	......	......	......	......

RETURNS.

	1st Omnibus	1st Train	2nd Omnibus	2nd Train	3rd Omnibus	3rd Train	4th Train	4th Omnibus	5th Train	6th Train	5th Omnibus
Chivilcoy	......	......	......	......	......	6 15	......	......	......	2 15	......
Gorostiaga	......	......	......	......	......	6 40	......	......	......	2 45	......
Freire	......	......	......	......	......	7 15	......	......	......	3 15	......
Mercedes	......	......	......	......	......	8 15	......	......	......	4 15	......
Mercedes	......	......	......	......	......	8 30	......	......	......	4 30	......
Olivera	......	......	......	......	......	9	......	......	......	+5	......
Lujan	......	......	......	......	......	x9 30	......	......	......	5 30	......
G'ral Rodriguez	......	......	......	......	......	10	......	......	......	6	......
Moreno	......	......	......	x8 30	......	10 30	1 30	......	......	6 30	......
Merlo	......	......	......	8 40	......	10 40	1 40	......	......	6 40	......
Moron	......	7	......	9	......	11	2	......	x6	+7	......
San Martin	......	7 15	......	9 15	......	11 15	2 15	......	6 15	7 15	......
Floresta	......	7 30	......	9 30	......	11 30	2 30	......	6 30	6 30	......
Flores	6 20	x7 35	8 40	x9 35	10 40	x11 35	2 35	4 40	x6 35	x7 40	9
Caballito	6 30	7 40	8 50	9 40	10 50	11 40	2 40	4 50	6 40	7 45	9 10
Almagro	6 40	7 45	9	9 45	11	11 45	2 45	5	6 45	7 50	9 20
11 de Setiembre	6 45	x7 50	x9 10	9 50	x11 10	11 50	2 50	x5 10	6 50	8	9 30
Parque	x7	8	9 20	x10	11 20	12	x3	5 20	x7	8 15	9 40

N.B.—x indicates where the trains cross.
LA ADMINISTRACION.

GRASERIA AND BARRACA
AT
ALTAMIRANO.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT being now finished and in splendid working order, offering innumerable advantages for convenience and economy by reason of its proximity to the railway station, the proprietor, Don Pedro Guerin, begs to advise Estancieros, Consignees, or Exporters of Produce that he will undertake the purchase of sheep, melting of same on commission, likewise the sale or purchase of wool, hides, skins &c. or the classification baling or storage of same.
3 3pm 2

ENGLISH AND GERMAN AUCTIONEERS.
A. BULLRICH & CO.
SELL BY AUCTION
Estancias, Houses, Land, Sheep, House Furnitnre, Ships, Carriages, Building Sites, &c.
Advances made on all Property given for Sale, and all Sales guaranteed.

AUCTION MART,
118—SAN MARTIN—118
(Alongside the Bolsa.)
N.B. Particular attention paid to all Properties in country districts | 1y

STORAGE FOR ALL CLASSES OF GOODS AND EFFECTS.
Terms Moderate.
JOHN FORREST & CO.,
25 DE MAYO No. 44.
92 1m m11

ADOLFO NEGROTTO & Co
Have removed their Offices
TO
57 & 57 CALLE CUYO.
m12

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS
IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT.
The Immigration Committee can find immediate employment for forty-two hands, for the town of San Andres de Giles.
24 Working Men.
1 Female Domestic Servant.
1 Journeyman Shoemaker.
And for Azul—
3 Journeymen Carpenters.
3 General Labourers.
2 Shepherds.
2 Gardeners.
1 Head Gardener.
1 French or Basque Servant.
3 Married couples without children for an estancia. Good wages paid.
For particulars apply at the Secretary's Office, Reconquista 32, or at the Immigrants' Home, Calle Corrientes.
Wm. WILCKEN,
Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, March 30, 1871.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

From the 1st May, 1871, until further notice, the trains will run as follows:

DEPARTURES.

	A.M.						P.M.					
Calle Cerrito y Tucuman	7 48	9 9	10 24	11 24	12 24	1 24	2 24	3 24	4 24	5 24	6 24	7 48
Do. 117 Calle Lima	8 0	9 21	10 36	11 36	12 36	1 36	2 36	3 36	4 36	5 36	6 36	8 0
Plaza Constitucion	8 20	9 35	10 50	11 50	12 50	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	8 14
Barracas al Norte	8 27	9 43	10 57	11 57	12 57	1 57	2 58	3 57	4 57	5 57	6 57	8 22
Barracas al Sud	8 33	9 46	11 0	12 0	1 0	2 0	3 2	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 25
Lanus	8 45	......	11 12	......	......	......	3 18	4 12	5 10	......	......	......
Lomas de Zamora	[illegible]	......	11 24	......	......	......	3 35	4 24	5 20	......	......	......
Temperly	[illegible]	......	11 27	......	......	......	3 52	4 27	5 23	......	......	......
Burzaco	9 16	......	......	......	......	......	4 9	......	5 40	......	......	......
Glew	9 55	......	......	......	......	......	4 37	......	6 0	......	......	......
San Vicente		......	......	......	......	......		......	6 20	......	......	......
Donselaar	10 22	......	......	......	......	......	5 9	......	......	......	......	......
Ferrari	10 49	......	......	......	......	......	5 42	......	......	......	......	......
Jeppener	11 16	......	......	......	......	......	6 9	......	......	......	......	......
Altamirano	11 38	......	......	......	......	......	6 34	......	......	......	......	......
Gandara	12 3	......	......	......	......	......	6 59	......	......	......	......	......
Chascomus	12 35	......	......	......	......	......	7 30	......	......	......	......	......

RETURNS.

	A.M.								P.M.			
Chascomus	......	......	......	......	8 5	......	......	......	......	......	......	4 0
Gandara	......	......	......	......	8 35	......	......	......	......	......	......	4 33
Altamirano	......	......	......	......	9 2	......	......	......	......	......	......	4 57
Jeppener	......	......	......	......	9 29	......	......	......	......	......	......	5 22
Ferrari	......	......	......	......	9 57	......	......	......	......	......	......	5 45
Donselaar	......	......	......	......	10 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	6 12
San Vicente	......	8 0	......	......		......	......	......	......	......	......	
Glew	......	8 28	......	......	10 57	......	......	......	......	......	......	6 42
Burzaco	......	8 43	......	......	11 30	......	......	......	......	......	......	[illegible]
Temperly	......	8 56	......	......	11 45	1 10	......	......	......	5 10	......	7 20
Lomas de Zamora	......	9 0	......	......	12 0	1 15	......	......	......	5 15	......	7 36
Lanus	8	9 12	......	......	12 15	1 27	......	......	......	5 27	......	7 47
Barracas al Sud	8 3	9 25	10 40	11 40	12 35	1 40	2 40	3 40	4 40	5 40	6 40	8 0
Barracas al Norte	8 6	9 28	10 43	11 43	12 38	1 43	2 43	3 43	4 43	5 43	6 43	8 3
Plaza Constitucion	8 16	9 35	10 50	11 50	12 50	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 50	8 15
Tramway 117 Calle Lima	8 30	9 45	11 4	12 4	1 4	2 4	3 4	4 4	5 4	6 4	7 4	8 25
Calle Cerrito y Tucuman	8 42	9 57	11 16	12 16	1 16	2 16	3 16	4 16	5 16	6 16	7 16	8 37

STATIONS.	A.M.
Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion	8 20
Altamirano (arrives)	11 38
" (leaves)	11 45
Ranchos	12 30
Villanuova	1 15
Salado	1 45

STATIONS.	P.M.
Salado	2 50
Villanueva	3 20
Ranchos	4 5
Altamirano (arrives)	4 50
" (leaves)	4 57
Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion	8 15

Compagnie des Grands Vins de Bourgogne.

PARIS,
6 Rue Royale, St. Honore.
MAISONS A BEAUNE & A VOUGEOT [Cote d'Or.]

EXPOSITIONS UNIVERSELLES.

Grande Medaille d'Honneur à Paris	1855
Prize Medal à Londres	1862
1re. Medaille d'Or à Paris	1867

CONCOURS REGIONAUX.

Médaille d'Or 1re. Classe à Paris	186
Diplôme d'Honneur à Besançon	1860
Medaille d'Or 1re Classe à Dijon	1865
Medaille d'Or 1re: Classe à l'Academie de Paris	1860

VINS ROUGES.
Romanée-Conti,
Clos de Vougeot,
Chambertin,
Musigny,
Romanée,
Richebourg,
Nuits ou Vosnes,
Corton,
Volnay Santenot,
Volnay Pomard Beaune 1re.
Volnay Pomard Beaune 2d,
Beaune-Savigny,
Moulin a Vent,
Thorins,
Fleurie,
Beaujolais de choix
Mâcon de choix,
Mâcon grand ordinaire.
Vin d'ordinaire.

VINS BLANCS.
Montrachet-la-Guiche,
Montrachet,
Vougeot,
Meursault,
Chablis,
Rully.
Bourgogne Mousseux

Loin de s'altorer les vrais vins de Bourgogne supportent la mer a l'egal desvins de Bordeaux & leurs precieuses qualites se développent par de longues traversées.
Aujourd'hui le vin de Bourgogne se boit sous toutes les latitudes; & partoutil réussit et s conserv tres bien.
Les soins à donner aux vins de Bourgogne sont exactement les memes que pour ceux de Bourdeaux.
Béranger, le grand poete populaire Français, ouchant déjà à la vieillesse, disait un jour: Quand je bois une bouteille de Bordeaux, certes je la trouve bonne; mais si c'est du Bourgogne je la trouve meilleure encore, et, de plus, elle me rend la verve, l'entrain, la poésie de mes eunes années.
Erasme, dans ses lettres, attribue aux vins de Bourgogne la guérison de maux d'estomac et de coliques, et en célèbre l'excellence.
Louis XIV. fait le plus grand éloge des vins de Bourgogne dans l'arrêt de son conseil de 1862 Durant la convalescence de ce Monarque, en 1680, Fagon, son médecin, prescrivit l'emploi des vins de Bourgogne, et le Prince recouvra la santé.
Cette decision avait déjà ete approuvée par la Faculté de médecine de Paris, ou M. Arbinet soutint, dans une thése publique en 1665, que le vin de Bourgogne était de tout les vins, le plus agréable et le plus salutaire,
Exquise finesse dans le bouquet, saveur à la fois chaude et délicate se prolongeant quelques instants et laissant après elle une haleine douce et embaumée, couleur vermeille limpidité parfaite, action bienfaisante sur les organes, de la digestion, telles sont les hautes qualités qui font des vins de lo Coté d'Or les premiers vins du monde.
Seuls Dépositaires, et Agentes à Buenos Aires.
W. R. THOMAS & CO.,
64 Calle Maipu and 188 Cangallo.

London and River Plate Bank,
(LIMITED).

The Managers of this Establishment invite parties whose Bills they hold, falling due from April 11th to May 18th to call and arrange the same, for which purpose the Bank will be open daily from 11 to one o'clock.
34 10p m7

Northern Railway.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES FOR MONTHLY TICKETS.
NOTICE.
To encourage residence in the country during the cooler months, the following rates for monthly tickets will be charged, dating from the 1st of April next:—

Between Retiro and	Palermo	$150 mlo.
do	Belgrano	250
do	Rivadavia	300
do	Olivos	350
do	San Isodro	400
do	San Fernando	450
do	Tigre	500
Between 25 de Mayo and Retiro		100.

Children under 15 years of age are allowed season tickets at half price.
HENRY CRABTREE,
Gen. Manager.
Retiro, 3rd March, 1871. 26 3m m4

NORTHERN RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
From the 10th inst, inclusive, and until further notice, two additional trains will run on Week Days between Buenos Ayres and Belrano, and stops at Palermo when required, as under—

25 de Mayo, dep.	—	3.30
Retiro	8.46	3.45
Belgrano, arr.	9.5	4.5
Belgrano, dep.	9.15	4.50
Retiro, arr.	9.35	5.10
25 de Mayo	9.45	5 20

The train now timed to leave Tigre at 4.40 afternoon, will leave at 4.35, and call at San Fernando 5 mins. earlier than at present.
HENRY CRABTREE,
General Manager.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE
Se proviene al publico que desde el 15 del corriente y hasta nuevo aviso las salidas y regresos de los trenes sera como sigue:
SALIDAS.
1er. tren del Parque a Chivilcoy a las 8 a.m.
2° Idem id id Moreno a las 10 id.
3° Idem id id Chivilcoy a las 12 id.
4° Idem id id Merlo a las 2 p.m.
5° Idem id id Mercedes a las 4 id.
6° Idem id id Merlo a las 5.
1er tren del 11 Setiembre a Flores a las 8.5 a.m.
2° Idem id a la 1 p.m.
3° Idem id a las 3 id.
4° Idem id a las 6 id.
5° Idem id a las 8 id.
REGRESOS
1er tren de Merlo y llega al Parque a la 8.30 a.m.
2° Idem id Mercedes, id id id 11 id.
3° Idem id Chivilcoy, id id id 1 p m.
4° Idem id Moreno id id id 3 id
5° Idem id Chivilcoy id id id 7.15 id
6° Idem id Merlo id id id 8 id.
1er de Flores y llega al 11 Setiembre 9.30 a.m.
2° a las 1.35 p.m.
3° a las 3.35 id.
4° a las 6 35.
5° a las 8.35.
Buenos Ayres, 8 de 1871.
LA COMISION.

Hennessy's Brandy

The undersigned beg to inform the Public, that they have concluded arrangements with Messrs. JAMES HENNESSY and CO., To receive regular and constant supplies of their well-known Brnds of Cognac.
The first shipment has arrived, per "Suffren, and is now on Sale.
This Brandy is so well known, and so fully appreciated by the English Consumers, that anything we could say to recommend it would be superfluous, and we would therefore simply draw attention to the following Table of Exports of Cognac from Charente to Great Britain, for the twelve months ending the 30th of June 1869:—

	Puncheons.	Cases.
James Hennessy and Co.	9,452	214,885
Martell	8,340	113,664
Olard, Dupuy, and Co.	2,668	8,541
Jules Duret and Co.	466	6,371
Jules Robin and Co.	366	6.247
Sundries	13,034	198,042
Total	34,316	547,740

For the year ending 21st December, 1869 Hennessy exported to Great Britain 10,513 Puncheons and 282,768 Cases, being more than a third part of the total exports for the same destination.
In Great Britain, in Australia, and in India Hennessy's Brandy commands the preference, and fetches a higher price than any other Brand.
As a protection against falsifications, our name is attached to Messrs. Hennessy's Trade Label.
GEORGE BROWNELL and CO.,
11—Maipu-street—11
BUENOS AYRES,
And
CALLE RINCON,
Montevideo.

Jose de Carabassa,
Respectfully requests all persons whose bills fall due during the feast days, to call and arrange them any day between 12 and 2 p.m.
Buenos Ayres, May 8, 1871.
47 | 7p m9

El Porvenir de las Familias.
Sociedad Chilena de Seguros mutuos sobre la Vida

La Popular Argentina.
Gran Caja de ahorros.

Compania del 'Telegrafo Transandino.'
Direccion General in la Republica Argentina.

Banco Chilena Garantizadod de valores.
Sucursal del Rio de la Plata.

Las oficinas de estas compañias, a mi cargo, continuan abiertas todas los dias habiles de 11 à 2 de la tarde.
ANDRES F. LAMAS.
Calle de la Piedad 213 y 215.
20, 9p, m6

HANDBOOK
OF THE
RIVER PLATE.

VOLUME II.

To appear MAY 1st, 1872
Comprising Upper Provinces and Banda Oriental, with Directory of principal Foreign Houses in Buenos Ayres, &c.; and Appendice of Paraguay, &c.
400 PAGES—Crown 8vo.,
With MAP of Argentine Republic and Plans o Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.
PRICE $50

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III. The Cuyo Provinces ....
IV. Tucuman and Salta ....
V. Catamarca, Rioja, Jujuy ....
VI. Santiago and the Chaco ....
VII. Corrientes and Entre Rios ......
VIII. Directory, &c., for Provinces

SECTION E.
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IX. Montevideo ....
X. Colonia and Fray Bentos ....
XI. Salto, Paysandù, Rio Negro ......
XII. Tacuarembó, Cerro Largo, and Gold Mines ....
XIII. Canelones, Minas, Maldonado.
XIV. Laws, Tariffs, &c. ....
XV. Directory, Officials, &c. ....

SECTION F.
Buenos Ayres.
XVI. Contrib. Directa ....
XVII. City Directory ....
XVIII. Statistics, Tables, &c. ....

SECTION G.
XIX. Paraguay ....
XX. Falkland Islands ....

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