





New Advertisements.

IRISH FEVER RELIEF FUND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table listing names and amounts for the Irish Fever Relief Fund, including P. O'Mara, M. A. Murray, J. F. Murray, etc.

LA CONSTITANTE PARA EL 25 MAYO

Este Empleado que hace la carrera al 25 de Mayo anuncia al publico que desde el 18 del corriente...

NORTHERN RAILWAY TIME-TABLE FROM MAY 10.

Table showing train schedules for Northern Railway, including Week-days, Feasts, and Retiro.

BRITISH HOSPITAL

The Hospital being considered free from Yellow Fever, patients will now be admitted according to the existing Rules and Regulations...

ENGLISH SEMINARY

The above-named Establishment will be RE-OPENED on the 1st JUNE...

PAR BALLON MONTE.

LA SIMILITUD DE BALLOON LETTERS, intended as a Souvenir of the late War.

MACKERN, Brothers.

TO LET, BIRCH COTTAGE, No. 319 Calle Santiago del Estero...

TO LET, THE COMMODIOUS ESTANCIA

SAJONES DE GALPONES GRANDES. Furnished or Un-furnished, with or without land...

DEPOSITS in the One to LET.

MUSIC, English, French, German, Grammatical, and Conversation.

TO LET, Two Rooms, at No. 51 Calle Balcarce.

FURNISHED LODGINGS.

WANTS a situation as CLERK, a Gentleman who understands and writes well the English, English, and Spanish Languages...

WANTS a situation as Clerk, in a mercantile house here or in the interior, a young German, four years in Buenos Ayres...

WANTED, a General Servant. Must be well recommended. Apply at No. 68 Calle Maipu, alto.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, a good Bed-room, Unfurnished, with attendance, in the outskirts of the city.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$40. WEEKLY, per Month \$10. PACKET EDITION, Single Copy...

The Standard.

Milisi andem niveri non andem dicere.

AGRICULTURAL COLONIES.

When President Sarmiento promised to establish 100 settlements like Chivilcoy throughout the Republic...

Already nearly the half of Dr. Sarmiento's administration has run out without the establishment of any new Colonies...

Without the establishment of any new Colonies, but then we must make allowance for His Excellency since the Entre Rios war and the recent plague...

have distracted his attention from everything else. When the Congress meets, probably next month, we have every hope that one of the first cares of the National Executive will be to place the Immigration question fairly before our Legislators.

1st. Immigration to be of benefit must be turned to the country districts; for the city it is becoming positively a curse.

2nd. Immigrants should be treated after the manner of the United States, a department established for their protection and guidance, and homestead grants of 20 cuadras (80 acres) given to each family.

3rd. Immigration agents to be abolished and a suitable person [such as Mr. Beck Bernard] to give lectures in England, France and Germany, publishing pamphlets, &c.

4th. The National Government to expropriate or purchase a square league of land, at intervals along either side of all the railways in this province, and along the rivers Negro and Colorado, for the above land-grants.

The new railway to Lobos will traverse as fine lands as could be found in the world for agriculture, but as yet it is virgin soil, much the same as it was a century after the deluge.

A square league of land (6,400 acres) will suffice for eighty families (say 400 souls) or rather more than the average immigration of a month.

The land will always give not only support but affluence to all who cultivate it with their own hands and at little cost.

It is painful to anyone who has at heart the political economy of this country, to see hundreds of able-bodied men landing almost daily on our shores...

In fine we would impress on Congress that immigration without industry is far from a blessing, and unless some plan such as the above be devised, our Argentine friends may be convinced of this fact when it is too late.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

London, April 12. The French mails are not yet organized. I am obliged to post nearly a week in advance to overtake the Marseilles steamer.

The French mails are not yet organized. I am obliged to post nearly a week in advance to overtake the Marseilles steamer. It still takes passengers 13 hours to get from Calais to Paris, and they have to suffer the inconvenience of fasting for that length of time unless they lay in a stock of provisions.

A Buenos Ayres gentleman who has recently travelled to Paris and back, is of opinion that German philosophy is the philosophy of the 'ill-conditioned,' not unconditionally. The German guards at the stations he described as a slovenly, slouching looking lot, and with his own eyes he saw some Prussian officers drag out a lady and two children from a carriage in the train, because they wanted four seats together.

The incident has since been confirmed in a letter to the Morning Post. On the other hand, a friend of mine, a military man, who has just made a tour through the occupied districts of France, gives a very different account. He is charmed with the intelligence and politeness of the Prussian officers, and compares them to the French as Brobdnagian among Lilliputians, exceeding as in much morally and intellectually as in stature. This view, is confirmed by the Berlin Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, is a very interesting and remarkable letter, describing a visit to the French prisoners of war in Germany.

The following extracts are worth re-printing: "I hope I am not speaking disparagingly of the generosity of the victorious people, or the gallantry of those they have subdued, when I mention that on my mind was produced a strong impression that the intelligent, responsible-looking Landwehr soldiers—many of them, without doubt, men of high education, and occupying very high grades in the social scale—looked upon their prisoners pretty much as a herd of cattle would be looked upon by a drover who was sufficiently imbued with the kindly doctrines preached by Miss Burdett Coutts to know that he must not ill-treat his oxen, but who nevertheless considered them cattle, and drove them accordingly. On the other hand, the French soldiers, of whom a great majority were very young men, and had presumably but a short time before been peasants as ignorant as only French peasants can be had a cowed and submissive aspect—

exemplary, to be sure, in faith, but decidedly unpleasant in human being. They seemed to do as they were bidden, more through the promptings of instinct than of reason. I marked a few upright and intelligent-looking non-commissioned officers, and a handful of artillerymen and engineers bore the appearance of having some sense in them; but among the mass there reigned supreme a dead level of vacuity, inanity, and 'betise.'

You might see there, by the hundred, the typical 'trouper,' the traditional 'pion-pion,' the legendary 'pousse-caillon, as he has been depicted by the keen pencils of his countrymen Randon and Cham. There was no sign of the 'faria francesa' in these impossible lineaments, with the little leaden eyes, the mouth agape, the large flap ears, the receding forehead, the cropped hair of no particular hue.

Stunted forms and bandy legs were plentiful, and that painful physical backwardness which gives to some young men of 25 the look of unhealthy lads of 15, with the precocity as painful, which leads you to imagine that boys of 17 are 30. Remember that I am making allowances for the fact of these solders being prisoners; and, again, I am not forgetting that they were neither Guardsmen nor Zouaves, but lineamen. Those who have ever seen a French regiment of the line on the march will acquit me of exaggeration.

"I went in and out of the barracks, talking to these poor fellows, and trying to find out how far the iron had entered their souls. Beyond the fact that they all seemed intensely bored and wearied with doing nothing, I don't think the iron had entered very far. They had tried to act plays and to start a comic newspaper during the winter, but both literature and drama had been given up. 'Ca les ennuyait,' they said. I sought, as discreetly as I might, to discover if they cared much about Empire or Republic in France. The almost unvaried reply was a vacant grin, and a languidly expressed desire 'de rentrer dans ses foyers.'

I never saw a larger body of men in such a pitiable state of lethargy and supineness. On reading these extracts which contain a certain amount of truth, one naturally asks, are these the same people who overran Germany, Italy, and very nearly Russia into the bargain, within the memory of men still living? The question is one of great magnitude, and is not likely to be answered by a newspaper correspondent; perhaps not even by an editor. Your merely literary politician seizes the subject simply to air his own hobbles. One man sees the solution in the prevalence of democratic principles, another in the absence of sound Protestant and Church of England principles, but for my part I would rather refer the matter to Mr. Darwin. His new principle of "sexual selection" has something to do with it. The forced celibacy of 300 thousand recruits tells a tale in a couple of generations, and is certainly an item in the solution of the question: If so, it is a grand argument in favor of national armies, in which a man becomes a soldier without ceasing to be a citizen. The evil is not peculiar to military nations. A very recent parliamentary report discovers the fact that one of our finest types of manhood, the Scotch labourer, is physically deteriorating. He works too hard. He cannot marry until his vigour is already expended in his special calling. Another fact. Our royal artillery has not been able to raise 3000 recruits, because the standard height of 5f. 3 inches is too high. The big German is the product of a simpler state of society. But we must always remember that when Germans were still bigger than they are now, the average height of Caesar's conquered legions was 5 feet 4 inches. It is not to their stature or superior bravery that the Germans owe all their late success, but to their docility, and to their admirable system of military education and discipline, the result of half a century of fear of invasion, and a settled desire to revenge former defeats. The same fears of invasion are now going to make England a military nation, and socially a freer and less luxurious nation. Politically she is fortunately a century in advance of the Germans.

Count Bismark when the other day he passed through Frankfurt stated that none of the present generation would live to see another war. On the other hand, the Russian loan for 12 millions is all subscribed for by our patriotic Stock Exchange, and wise people say that it is to be expended in increasing and altering the system of fortification on the Austrian and German frontiers of Russia according to principles found serviceable in the late war, that is, the system of small and detached forts. Her warlike preparations are continued as at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and she is busy organizing railway, telegraph and Kronkentriger services on the Prussian system.

Most active preparations are continuing at Woolwich and other arsenals, notwithstanding the pacific and even meek policy of the Cabinet. The opposition journals, and even the new-pot-house volunteer organ conducted by Major Richards (volunteer service) and commonly known as the 'Tizer,' are furious at the political and military degradation of this country, and are at this moment propounding the failure of the High joint commission in the United States, and an early alliance of the great powers against Britain.

By the way, the new Irish member Sir Dominio Corrigan, is of the first order, to be sure, in faith, but decidedly unpleasant in human being. They seemed to do as they were bidden, more through the promptings of instinct than of reason. I marked a few upright and intelligent-looking non-commissioned officers, and a handful of artillerymen and engineers bore the appearance of having some sense in them; but among the mass there reigned supreme a dead level of vacuity, inanity, and 'betise.'

Nothing perfect but disorder here—two governments—and the prospect of others. The building of barricades, the posting of all sorts of proclamations—everyone armed, from boys to great grandfathers, not with one rifle, but two or three, with revolvers in scarlet sashes, knives and daggers, in case of sneaths. Shops shut, or shutter half closed, windows barricaded with bedding, provisions purchasing in advance—women terrified, the brave even not standing still—drums beating day and night—cannon thundering—signal lights flashing—omnibuses retiring into private life—streets a desert at nightfall, not a guard-dian of the peace visible, if not lynched they are concealed—the Prussians massing at St. Denis—the French army of Versailles and the Provinces trooping to assist the advance—while Lyons and Marseilles are gradually sending battalions to support their heroic brothers of Belleville and Montmartre. Such is the state of our position—expecting the inevitable massacre a few hours must usher in; no one's life is certain.

No one seems to know what is the object of the present revolution, now surging round us. The disaffected appear to have no representatives in the Assembly, nor any accredited organ. They are real 'Children of the Mist'; and for their cannon, nitrailleries and chassapots. Louis Blanc & Co. do not represent them; the twenty mayors of Paris but flirt with them. I have spoken with Frenchmen these last few days who have cried like children over the position of their distracted country. And those tears are warm, bitter, and real. Imagine Paris, the capital of taste, luxury, intelligence and wit, what she is now with those Roman creditors, who claimed the division even of the corpses of their debtors.

On the French coin there is the motto, 'God protects France.' A Journal has suggested that this should not be retained on the new money about being issued, as it is a lie—that the clergy are useless, as their prayers have been offered up in vain. There is a widespread belief that the Bonapartists are mixed up with the present troubles, and a descent by the 'Man of Sedan' would not be surprising at any moment. Never will he have a better opportunity. Near Boulogne sur Mer a parish priest on Sunday last included in the Litany prayers for the Emperor and the Imperial Family.

There has been quite a stampede to leave the city since Saturday. I believe hotel-keepers who announce they will not admit a German inside their premises, would be inclined to relax in the rigidity of their exclusion. As a matter of course most of the timid fled to Versailles, where the Assembly sits in a sort of entrenched camp of 100,000 men, and for whose decision, touching Paris, we await with breathless anxiety. On Sunday night 800 refugees had to wander about the boulevards of Versailles, being unable to find accommodation, and next morning had to push on to St. Germain and Fontainebleau.

It is intended to tax all periodicals, without exception, two centimes, being one of the many means requisite to raise the wind, for truly there is 'the devil to pay.' This law will kill the shoal of small prints at one sou. Until the present revolution broke out, France was rapidly commencing to get on her feet, and the capital was even getting gay. Now we are plunged into Cimмерian darkness, with a future blacker than ever. There are other families in the animal kingdom than hares that go mad during the month of March.

GERMAN MEMS.

It is but a natural feeling in everybody who loves the land of his birth to wish to see it occupy a worthy position in the council of nations, and its right to be heard in that council is proportionate to the number of its members and their intelligence. The Germans are more numerous than all most all the other nationalities in Europe, and who would blame them if they aspired to that position to which they considered themselves justly entitled? Before 1806, and even before 1871, they were considered a nullity as a people, incapable of ever forming a compact unity, for centuries had accustomed the world to look upon Germany as an idea only, and an agglomeration of hostile districts, disunited by opposing interests, yet united by a common language. In England, in France, everywhere except to the few select, even the geographical definition used to be, and is now, perfectly indistinct—nay, there are maps extant, in which Prussia and Austria are represented as not belonging to Germany, and only the smaller principalities are honoured by that title. The German idiom being of rather difficult acquisition, of its literature, on a whole, nothing was known to the surrounding nations, excepting what dribbled had come to them by translations, or by the very safe and general system of plagiarism, whereas the real character of a people, its inmost life, sensibilities

order, of the O'Connell type. If I could would send us a few such men, she need not trouble herself about 'federation.'

The best news for you is that the batch of engineers who are to make surveys for the Transandine railway on the Chile side left by the mail on the 23rd to Valparaiso.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

April 9, 1871.

Nothing perfect but disorder here—two governments—and the prospect of others. The building of barricades, the posting of all sorts of proclamations—everyone armed, from boys to great grandfathers, not with one rifle, but two or three, with revolvers in scarlet sashes, knives and daggers, in case of sneaths. Shops shut, or shutter half closed, windows barricaded with bedding, provisions purchasing in advance—women terrified, the brave even not standing still—drums beating day and night—cannon thundering—signal lights flashing—omnibuses retiring into private life—streets a desert at nightfall, not a guard-dian of the peace visible, if not lynched they are concealed—the Prussians massing at St. Denis—the French army of Versailles and the Provinces trooping to assist the advance—while Lyons and Marseilles are gradually sending battalions to support their heroic brothers of Belleville and Montmartre. Such is the state of our position—expecting the inevitable massacre a few hours must usher in; no one's life is certain.

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At the conclusion of the speech the Chancellor declared Parliament to be opened, and the Emperor retired, as he had entered, amidst the cheers of the House.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

Great bustle and animation were observable on the mole on Wednesday evening. As dusk came on some 250 immigrants came on shore from the Marseilles liner Savoie, and were at once marched up town under escort of a company of infantry. The new arrivals looked in the best of health and spirits, and marched in military order up Calle Cangallo to the Lacroze tramway cars; there were several young and handsome girls amongst them who seemed to enjoy the march and the novel sensation of being guarded by swartly soldiers with fixed bayonets. The immigrants, who looked a very well dressed and respectable lot, were conveyed in ten of Mr. Lacroze's cars to the Once station whence they were despatched to Chivilcoy by express train.

A colleague proposes that when all the inhabitants return to town, commissions should be named in each parish to go from house to house and collect all the mortality dates possible respecting the plague, so as to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the

and signatures can only be learnt from the study of its writers in the original.

This unknown, the Germans, considered hitherto as dreamers, displayed suddenly a very different character. In the place of sloth they showed activity, strength instead of weakness, and above all, their theory stood the test of practice. Surprised at their success the thought in every brain, and the question on every tongue, was: will their leaders have to be willing, or be able to restrain the excited passions? The superfluous and envious answered no, and the press, which floats on the current, repeated the cry; but cool judgment advises us to wait before we condemn, and there is no doubt that through its central position a powerful Germany may secure the peace of Europe, whereas Germany torn and weak has ever been the battlefield of nations, and was the great cause of many formidable wars.

The task France and Germany have now before them is that of healing the wounds the great war has caused. In the latter the labor of reorganisation is begun. An intelligent and liberal Parliament elected from every part of the empire, excepting the newly recovered provinces, has met in Berlin.

Wilhelm I has delivered his first speech from the imperial throne, and by the "Grace of God" he has spoken what every right-minded German thinks.

The momentous opening of the first German Parliament took place on the 21st of March. The scene was altogether new, and of a nature most impressive. For a throne served the chair on which in the city of Goslar in times gone by the newly crowned Emperors used to sit. Its back is made of bronze, and its seat of stone, it was covered by a time-honored cushion of red velvet. Around the throne appeared Von Roon, the Minister of War, with the sceptre, Count Moltke with the imperial sword, and others with the standard, crown and apple. On the right of the throne were ranged the Empress, Princess Royal with her eldest son, the Princesses and reigning sovereigns of Germany, and on the left the Prussian princes of the blood. Close to his father, the Emperor, stood the Prince Royal. Next to this princely group, in grand uniforms and glittering with stars and orders, appeared the hardly less brilliant group of the members of the Federal Council, with the Chancellor, Count Von Bismarck, at their head. All the foreign ambassadors were in their places, and the assembly of representatives was so numerous as few openings of Parliaments have witnessed. On his entrance the Emperor was received with enthusiastic cheers. The speech he delivered in firm attitude and voice, was interrupted many times by applause, and has been well received everywhere, even in France. After thanking the Almighty in pathetic words for the successful issue of the war and the fulfillment of the wishes of the people, he expressed his conviction that the spirit which lives in her people and penetrates her civilization and culture, combined with the constitution of the empire and the organization of its army, will not allow Germany to be tempted in the midst of her success to abuse the power she has found in her unity. The respect she demands for herself she will render gladly to the independence of all other states, be they powerful or weak. As she has come forth from the ordeal of the present war, Germany will be a trusty guarantee for the peace of Europe, for she is strong and confident enough to preserve for her exclusive and at the same time ample heritage the ordering of her international affairs. Touching on the honorable part Germany has taken in the satisfactory conclusion of the London Conference, the Emperor proceeded to sketch the future labors of the House, which are of a constitutional nature, among others the provision to be made for the invalids, widows and orphans of the war. The speech concludes with a prayer that the reconstruction of the German Empire may be accompanied by internal greatness, and that the war so gloriously conducted may be followed by a no less glorious peace, and that henceforth the task for the Fatherland shall be to excel in the cultivation of peaceful pursuits.

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We take the following lugubrious account of the appearance of a gosha female before the Insolvent Court at Madras, from the Athenaeum of that city:—

"A Gosha female at the Insolvent Court.—A Mussulman gosha female named Sultan Oo Nissa Begum, who was an applicant for the benefits of the Insolvents Act, was brought before the Court, yesterday, in a palanquin. His Lordship wished to know why the insolvent did not come out of it to testify that the signature in the petition was hers. Mr. Johnstone, who was retained for the insolvent, said that she was a gosha female, and that according to the customs of her country and caste she could not appear in public. His Lordship said that he would not receive the petition, unless it was proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the person in the palanquin was the insolvent. Mr. Johnstone observed that he would put in a person in the witness-box to show that the person in Court was the insolvent. Mr. Atkinson, who attested the petition, was questioned by the Court, and he stated that he saw the hand of a person, who he believed

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"A Gosha female at the Insolvent Court.—A Mussulman gosha female named Sultan Oo Nissa Begum, who was an applicant for the benefits of the Insolvents Act, was brought before the Court, yesterday, in a palanquin. His Lordship wished to know why the insolvent did not come out of it to testify that the signature in the petition was hers. Mr. Johnstone, who was retained for the insolvent, said that she was a gosha female, and that according to the customs of her country and caste she could not appear in public. His Lordship said that he would not receive the petition, unless it was proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the person in the palanquin was the insolvent. Mr. Johnstone observed that he would put in a person in the witness-box to show that the person in Court was the insolvent. Mr. Atkinson, who attested the petition, was questioned by the Court, and he stated that he saw the hand of a person, who he believed

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This unknown, the Germans, considered hitherto as dreamers, displayed suddenly a very different character. In the place of sloth they showed activity, strength instead of weakness, and above all, their theory stood the test of practice. Surprised at their success the thought in every brain, and the question on every tongue, was: will their leaders have to be willing, or be able to restrain the excited passions? The superfluous and envious answered no, and the press, which floats on the current, repeated the cry; but cool judgment advises us to wait before we condemn, and there is no doubt that through its central position a powerful Germany may secure the peace of Europe, whereas Germany torn and weak has ever been the battlefield of nations, and was the great cause of many formidable wars.

The task France and Germany have now before them is that of healing the wounds the great war has caused. In the latter the labor of reorganisation is begun. An intelligent and liberal Parliament elected from every part of the empire, excepting the newly recovered provinces, has met in Berlin.

Wilhelm I has delivered his first speech from the imperial throne, and by the "Grace of God" he has spoken what every right-minded German thinks.

The momentous opening of the first German Parliament took place on the 21st of March. The scene was altogether new, and of a nature most impressive. For a throne served the chair on which in the city of Goslar in times gone by the newly crowned Emperors used to sit. Its back is made of bronze, and its seat of stone, it was covered by a time-honored cushion of red velvet. Around the throne appeared Von Roon, the Minister of War, with the sceptre, Count Moltke with the imperial sword, and others with the standard, crown and apple. On the right of the throne were ranged the Empress, Princess Royal with her eldest son, the Princesses and reigning sovereigns of Germany, and on the left the Prussian princes of the blood. Close to his father, the Emperor, stood the Prince Royal. Next to this princely group, in grand uniforms and glittering with stars and orders, appeared the hardly less brilliant group of the members of the Federal Council, with the Chancellor, Count Von Bismarck, at their head. All the foreign ambassadors were in their places, and the assembly of representatives was so numerous as few openings of Parliaments have witnessed. On his entrance the Emperor was received with enthusiastic cheers. The speech he delivered in firm attitude and voice, was interrupted many times by applause, and has been well received everywhere, even in France. After thanking the Almighty in pathetic words for the successful issue of the war and the fulfillment of the wishes of the people, he expressed his conviction that the spirit which lives in her people and penetrates her civilization and culture, combined with the constitution of the empire and the organization of its army, will not allow Germany to be tempted in the midst of her success to abuse the power she has found in her unity. The respect she demands for herself she will render gladly to the independence of all other states, be they powerful or weak. As she has come forth from the ordeal of the present war, Germany will be a trusty guarantee for the peace of Europe, for she is strong and confident enough to preserve for her exclusive and at the same time ample heritage the ordering of her international affairs. Touching on the honorable part Germany has taken in the satisfactory conclusion of the London Conference, the Emperor proceeded to sketch the future labors of the House, which are of a constitutional nature, among others the provision to be made for the invalids, widows and orphans of the war. The speech concludes with a prayer that the reconstruction of the German Empire may be accompanied by internal greatness, and that the war so gloriously conducted may be followed by a no less glorious peace, and that henceforth the task for the Fatherland shall be to excel in the cultivation of peaceful pursuits.

At the conclusion of the speech the Chancellor declared Parliament to be opened, and the Emperor retired, as he had entered, amidst the cheers of the House.



to be Sultan Oo Nissa Begum, when she signed the petition, but that he did not see her face. He was unable to say whether the person in Court was Sultan Oo Nissa Begum or not. Mr. Atkinson's gossamer was also unable to swear whether the person in Court was the insolvent or not. His Lordship declined to receive the petition, as it was not proved that the person in Court was Sultan Oo Nissa Begum, praying for the benefit of the Act. Mr. Johnstone then said that he would send for the brother of Sultan Oo Nissa Begum to show that she was the person in Court. The Court granted his request.

Colonel Ordóñez, Oriental Minister of War had a narrow escape from death a few days ago. While holding a review of the troops under his immediate orders he stopped in front of a regiment that was about to fire a volley. Scarcely had the order to fire been given by the Colonel when a ball whistled past the ear of H.E. the War Minister, who took the matter very coolly, and ordered the arrest of some men of the regiment who were suspected by their officers.

A correspondent writing to us from London about the prospects of France remarks as follows about the constitution and proceedings of the Anti-German League:—"It is almost incredible to see the names of Rothschild and Fould in the anti-German league, binding themselves not to employ a German. More than a hundred members of a swell club in Paris have threatened to resign unless all the German subscribers are expelled. A large order for artificial flowers sent by English houses is delayed in execution in Paris because the French suspect that, as the flowers are peach-colored and black, they are intended for mourning and for German account."

It is said in Montevideo that the Union Bank in that city will re-open in a few days. We see a very amusing judicial notice of the 'No Name' stamp in a Jujuy paper, from the Juzgado of that place, calling for the appearance of the creditors of 'some foreigners' who kept a bakery in the city, but being TWK had vanished to parts unknown. The 'scribers' of Jujuy seem most airily indifferent to the value of mentioning the local habitations and names of absconding debtors in legal documents referring to them.

The yellow fever has completely disappeared from Corrientes. Two delegates from the Government of that province to the National Government have arrived in town and they state that for ten days before their departure, not a single case had occurred. Of the 3400 people who remained in the town 1400 died. At one time there were 800 people sick and only two doctors to attend them. Poor Corrientes has comparatively suffered much more than Buenos Ayres from the pestilence.

Advices from Rosario announce the passage of the Indians across the Salado; the savages had halted at 'India Muerta.' Several families were flying inwards for shelter, while the troops were scrambling together to meet the invasion. The Comision Popular has passed a complimentary note of thanks to the excellent Chief of the city police, Mr. O'Gorman for the admirable way in which he discharged his official duties during the plague. It was at first proposed to present Mr. O'Gorman with a gold medal, but it was ultimately resolved to address to him the note mentioned, signed by all the members of the Comision.

President Sarmiento and Dr. Avelaneda went out to Almagro in the first train of cars run to that station on Thursday, on the Billinghurst line. The cars now run every hour but when they are in working order and the people come back to town, trips will be made every 20 minutes. The Rural Society of Montevideo will soon be an accomplished fact on which we shall have to congratulate our neighbours. We intend publishing the statutes of the new society, of which Dr. M. Martinez is president, to-morrow or next day.

A fire broke out in a store in Calle Maipu on Wednesday night. The bells of the churches rang out the alarm, and an immense throng of idlers collected about the burning premises, which were almost destroyed; the smoke was unusually dense, and spread all over the centre of the city, causing much alarm. The Comision Popular have proposed that the Te Deum for the conclusion of the plague be sung on Thursday next, the 25th, at an altar to be specially raised for the occasion, with the archbishop's permission, in the centre of Plaza Victoria. The Minister of war (Colonel Gainza) and a large number of officers, arrived by steamer on Wednesday at the Tigre from Entre Rios, at 10 a.m. A salute of 21 guns was fired, greatly to the alarm of the inhabitants, who came running to the railway mole to see what was a do. The poor little town was shaken to its foundations by the discharge of the cannon; all were almost frightened to death but the solitary glazier in the town, who had an eye to business.

The port of Rosario has been officially opened to vessels from Buenos Ayres, but a quarantine of ten days will be imposed on all vessels from here till the plague has quite disappeared. A Rio colleague says:—"The fashionable season commenced with selfishness last month, with the marriage festivities which attended the happy union

of Mr. Thomas Hollocombe and Miss Frances Reid. After the marriage ceremony a most sumptuous breakfast was given by Dr. Fairbairn, in his house in Rua de Santo Amaro, where, also, in the evening there was a grand ball, which, like all the popular Doctor's reunions, was a brilliant and joyous through. At breakfast and supper the health of the bride and bridegroom was drunk with the fervent good wishes of the guests, and all the usual toasts were given and responded to. The evening festivities did not cease until five o'clock of the following morning had been reached."

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Our London correspondent writes to us as follows respecting the above which is exciting great interest at home:—"To any of your readers interested in church dogmas I recommend the perusal of a learned article in the Daily Telegraph. The following extract is of general interest to your subscribers of all Christian denominations. In certain family circles in England the threatened schism in our church is the all-absorbing topic:—

A very grave crisis in the history of the Church of England is approaching. By a series of decisions of the Privy Council, almost uninterruptedly adverse to the High Church party, the outworks of Ritualism have been successfully assaulted; now the very citadel is menaced. The charge against Mr. Bennett, Vicar of Frome-Selwood, impugns the cardinal doctrine of Anglo-Catholicism—the Real Presence in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper—and we are threatened with a serious schism or separation from the Church if the Judicial Committee should pronounce that tenet illegal. In presence of this danger it is of the utmost moment that the precise nature of the issue raised should be clearly apprehended; and happily it is practicable, notwithstanding the enormous length of the pleadings and proceedings, to give a correct account of the charge against Mr. Bennett. In his book entitled 'A Plea for Toleration in the Church of England,' there occurred a remarkable passage, in which he spoke of the real, actual and visible presence of our Lord upon the altars of our churches, and added, 'without that doctrine, as containing and inferring the sacerdotal office of the priest and the sacrificial character of the altar, there would seem to me to be no Church at all.' He declared himself to be one of those who 'adore, and teach the people to adore, the consecrated elements, believing Christ to be in them—believing that under their veil is the sacred Body and Blood of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.' These words, however, underwent a remarkable change in a subsequent edition of the book. For those first quoted were substituted the phrase, 'The real and actual presence of our Lord under the form of bread and wine upon the altars of our churches.' The second amended passage stands thus: 'Who myself adore, and teach the people to adore, Christ present in the Sacrament under the form of bread and wine, believing that under their veil is the sacred Body and Blood of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.' The Vicar of Frome especially directs attention to these corrections, which, he says, were suggested to him by Dr. Pusey.

THE PORT. Excepting the Entre-Rio provinces and the southern part of B. Ayres, which latter has Bahia Blanca and Patagonia for its seaports, the natural outlet for all the foreign commerce of the nation is through a port or ports on the right bank of the Parana or Plate. In fact, all the vast extent of territory lying north of the head waters of the Rio Negro and bounded by the eastern slopes of the Andes on the one side, and the Parana on the other, including the greater part of the Argentine Republic, all Paraguay and a great part of Brazil and Bolivia, has no other natural outlet so easily accessible.

The expenditure of capital for the formation of a port for this region or for controlling the great currents of the Parana and Uruguay, so as to improve the navigation of the Plate, is now a question of the first importance to the country and to all connected with its trade. Any works for the improvement of the navigation of the great estuary of the Plate can scarcely be expected to prove successful unless a careful investigation of the actual course of the currents shows that art can be so applied as to act in concert with any natural tendency in such a manner as to produce the desired result. The question then is whether the currents of the rivers show that art can be so applied as to improve the navigation without calling for an outlay of capital and labour beyond the resources of the country.

The Parana, from its junction with the Paraguay, where it chafes against the rocks of Corrientes and refrains from bearing against and washing away the soft soil which forms the low ground on its right bank, shows a general tendency to bar against the comparatively high and firm ground on its left bank. The rocky shore of the left bank of the Plate also prevents it from swaying away on that side, and it shows no tendency to wear away the comparatively soft soil of its right bank. This apparent tendency of these rivers to bear against their left banks is corroborated by the streams of the deltas of the Parana, the Carapapay, once an open stream, is now choked up with weeds. The stream of the Ante-

quera is too sluggish to prevent the growth of weeds in it, and it seems likely to be before long in the same state as the Carapapay. The Captain is gradually working a way for itself through the Tres Bocas, and if not kept to its present course by artificial means, will in time cease to run through the Abra Nueva. These all indicate a tendency of the river to bear away against its left bank.

Two causes may be contributing to this result. The one a gradual upheaval of the Andes together with the land stretching eastwards to the river. The other an effort of the river to follow the natural curve which, as it runs from the direction of the Equator, the rotation of the earth tends to give it. We are however more concerned with the fact that with its cause, and the tendency of the river shows that works undertaken with the object of throwing the river over towards its left bank, so as to make the stream deep and compact on that side, would be assisting it in its natural course.

If then an attempt be made to make the straggling streams of the Parana and Uruguay run in one deep compact stream to the ocean, it should be commenced by turning all the right bank streams of the delta of the former over towards the Guazu. This might be accomplished by running a railway viaduct like that of the Boca Railway from above the Tigre to the Guazu, and then gradually closing the spaces between the piles without endeavouring to suddenly to force the stream to change its course. Any breakwaters constructed for improving the harbour of Ensenada would have a favorable tendency, and might afterwards be extended for the express purpose of improving the main channel of the river.

At the present moment the health of the city imperatively demands a great expenditure for city improvements. Also the Upper Provinces have been expecting further expenditure for railway extension, and the postponement of these for the sake of spending the money in a port might be a blow more disastrous to the best interests of the country than could be compensated by the construction of any port. For the government to stint its expenditure for either of the above purposes, for the sake of constructing a port, seems out of the question; and fortunately the interests of the river for the present can be well cared for without the government being called on for any expenditure. The harbour of Ensenada can be more immediately utilized than any other port on the river, and this private enterprise is prepared to do it the government simply grant a concession for the collection of dock and harbour dues from such vessels as choose to make use of it. This is a concession which the nation need not grudge, for it is always open to it by carrying out the works above suggested, to make the Guazu a port well suited for what must in the future be the gigantic trade of the region for which it is the natural outlet.

A heavy expenditure for the construction of docks at the Boca del Riachuelo, will be an obstacle in the way of the best mode of improving the navigation of the River Plate, and if this river is not boldly and successfully dealt with, a vast amount of trade will be transacted through Chilean and Brazilian ports, which might otherwise be more advantageously conducted through Buenos Ayres.

ON CHANGE. May 19, 1871. Ounces..... 400 Sovereigns..... 1224 Patascones..... 25 National Bonds..... 664 There was nothing whatever done in bonds to-day; one or two brokers offered to buy at last quotations, 664, but sellers asked 67, and notwithstanding the great scarcity of money, bonds have decided an upward tendency.

TEMPERATURE. May 19—Friday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit..... 63

DE LA FABRICA DE Peek, Frea, & Co. PEEK, FREAN, AND CO'S LONDON BISCUITS. SOLD RETAIL BY EVERY Grocer and Store-dealer IN BUENOS AYRES, AND WHOLESALE ONLY BY THE AGENTS, Moore and Tudor.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. The Mail Service to Rosario and intermediate ports will be resumed on Thursday, the 25th inst., and extended to Parana and Santa Fe, Department of Entre Rios, on Monday, the 29th inst.

MENSAJERIAS (Union Argentina). Para Salto, Rojas y San Salo de Chivilcoy los dias pares y Negros los noes. Empleado, JOSE MORGANO. (PROTECTOR.) Para Navarro y Lobos sala de Mercedes los dias noes, y Negros los pares. Empleado, NICOLO ROSSIGNOL. 9-TACUARI-11

MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO. Lot publico en venta que el Sr. J. J. de la Plata ha establecido una diligencia para Lobos por el camino de Matanza, saliendo de la estacion Merlo ferrocarril, y para el primer tren, todos los dias para y regreso los noes. Agencia en Buenos Aires 257 Piedad, Rio Lobos Hotel del Sr. Stangui. Myones y duenos, M. Suberido y J. Estangui, Setiembre 8 1870.

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL. 62-CALLE PIEDRAS-62 A PROFESSOR of English and Book-keeping wanted. He must understand Spanish fairly and a little French. 100, 3p, my17

Auction of Land in the Lomas de Zamora. MR. JOHN F. JUSTO Will sell on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at Twelve Noon, in Lots to suit purchasers, the valuable Establishment, known as RAMBLER, in the Lomas de Zamora, belonging to Mr. Thomas Armstrong and Sr. Colon. The Stock consists of Six Flocks of Sheep (pure merino), 150 milch cows, 20 carriage horses, in good condition. IMPLEMENTS—Ploughs, rakes, rock salt, fire-wood, 60 quintals of wire for fencing, 400 iron posts for rural, &c. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—A Dining-room table for twelve covers, mahogany tables and chairs, three wash-hand stands, a sofa, clocks, guns, rifles, revolvers, &c. Also an American Carriage, four wheels (for two persons), and harness. N.B. Carriages will be at the San Martin Station to conduct purchasers to the spot, where they will be regaled with a Breakfast of "carne cocinada." For full particulars apply at No. 186 Calle Balcarce, between Ten and Six. 86, 3p, my14

NOTICE. MISS JUNIOR respectfully informs the Parents of her former charges and the Public, that she has OPENED the College, 636 Calle Corrientes. 99, 3p, my17

COLEGIO SAN LUIS. 220-CALLE ESMERALDA-220 The Boarders may return on the 1st of June. Half-boarders and Day Boys from the present date. May 16, 1871. 10, 3p, my18

JOHN WALKER Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 97-CALLE DEFENSA-97 (Corner of Moreno.) GUINNESS'S CELEBRATED STOUT. PALE ALES, &c. 97-CALLE DEFENSA-97 ALL PARTIES indebted to the late Firm of Barry and Walker, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts without further delay. JOHN WALKER, 97-Calle Defensa-97, 110, 1m, my18

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. Mails for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, St. Vincent, Gibraltar, Marcellis, and Genoa, will be forwarded per steamer Po and Svoico, on the 20th instant, and will close at the Central Post Office on Monday at one p.m., and at the Oficina Maritima at half-past one. F. P. HANSEN, Secretary. Buenos Ayres, May 17, 1871.

CIGARETTE CASES In Russia and Morocco Leathers. A new pattern. MACKENZIE BROTHERS, 44-Calle San Martin-44 107, 10p, my18

DEPARTED FRIENDS. BORROWING relatives can procure the last shape of steam for departed friends, in articles made by J. J. O'Connell, at the Ironmongery, Calle Salta, from 100 to 100 each, placed on the grave. 113, 1m, my18

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION RIO DE LA PLATA. El Vapor Nacional GUYA, saldrá infaliblemente para Asuncion y puertos de escala el Domingo 21, del presente. Admite carga y pasajeros. Flete para Asuncion 18 pesos fuertes por toneladas de peso c medio. Agencia—Cuyo 24.

PARA LAS FLORES Y AZUL-LA IN VARIABLE PORTENA. ADMINISTRACION RIVADAVIA Nos. 441 y 443. So provee al publico que para mayor comodidad de los pasajeros esta administracion ha reunido en las galeas que salen para los puntos arriba indicados, los dias de Mayo, el 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 y 28, salgan desde el 17 del corriente los dias 2, 7, 13, 18, 23 y 27. En el ultimo tren del Sud a dormir en la Estacion de Jujuy. Los equipajes y encomiendas solo se recibiran hasta las diez de la mañana del dia de salida. Las cartas y periodicos hasta las diez de la tarde. Empleado—MIGUEL M. LUPO febrero 9 de 1870.

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Tramway Argentino. FROM THE PLAZA 25 DE MAYO TO SAN JOSE DE FLORES. By the Calle Rivadavia. Having obtained the necessary license from the Superior Government, the Trains will begin to RUN TO-DAY On this Line, from the 25 DE MAYO to RIVADAVIA STATION, which is a few squares beyond the Onco de Setiembre. Until further notice the Trains will run every hour. Buenos Ayres, May 18, 1871. MARIANO BILLINGHURST & CO. 116, 5p, my18

PORT WINES. THESE excellent Wines cannot be surpassed, and are especially recommended for Invalids. BOOTH & STEVENS. 193-CALLE FLORIDA-193. 4p, 2

MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT. Natural Waters of the latest importation. The famous American Tonic CALYPSO STINGO is amongst the unequalled drinks produced by the SODA FOUNTAIN. The correct thing for the season. LUNCHES. BILLYARDS. Open from Nine to Five. 31-14p-m16

Provincial Bank. The directors of the Bank have resolved to run for 60 days, all obligations due or falling due from the 11th April to 15 May inclusive. To protect the rights of the bank the Board will be compelled to protect on the 15 May all bills or other obligations overdue. Buenos Ayres, April 26th 1871. E. V. ZAMUDIO, Secretary.

COMPANIA GENERAL CHILENA DE SEGUROS MUTUOS SOBRE LA VIDA. Se acuerda a los Sres. Suscritores que la recaudacion del proximo trimestre quedará a cargo del Sr. de Marzo, y que toda suscripcion corriente 6 morosa, no cubiere hasta ese dia, sufrirá recargo en conformidad al articulo 27 de los Estatutos. Se le ruega no esperar el ultimo momento para hacer sus entregas. ANDRES F. LAMAS, Banquero. 216 Calle Piedad. 15 1m, m4

SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCIAL BANK. BY order of the Directors, the Office of the Treasury, and that for renewal of bills, will remain open during the vacation from 11 a.m. to 2 o'clock p.m. daily, so that all obligations due will be renewed. Buenos Ayres, May 3, 1871. E. V. ZAMUDIO, Secretary. 19 1/2 3p, m4

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. The S.S. LAPLACE, 1198 Tons, SKELLY, Commander, Will be despatched for NEW YORK, On or about the 30th of MAY. The S.S. COPERNICUS, 1397 Tons, VERRILL, Commander, Will be despatched for LIVERPOOL, On or about the 30th of MAY. Via Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia. Carrying H. B. M. Mails. ON FRIDAY, 9th of JUNE. Cargo will be received on board until noon of the day of sailing. Parcels and specie (freight on latter 3 per cent) at the Agent's Office on same day. These steamers have excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewards.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY. 1st Class to Liverpool..... 235 ster. 2nd do New York..... 45 do Steerage to do..... 20 do Do. to Liverpool..... 15 do FIRST-CLASS TICKETS, from Liverpool, with a deduction of 25 per cent., issued, available for Twelve Months. Tickets granted to parties here wishing to bring out their friends from England. Apply to the Agents, HENRY A. GREEN and CO. 62 and 64 Reconquista. GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL, and CO, 62 and 64 Reconquista. 89, 3p, my16

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. The Steamship CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, 1597 Tons, HAIRBY, Commander, Will be despatched on or about THURSDAY, 25th of MAY for ANTONIOPOLIS, Via Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro. Cargo will be received on board until noon of the day of sailing. Parcels and specie at the Agent's Office on the same day. These Steamers have excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewards.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY. 1st Class to Liverpool..... 235 ster. 2nd do New York..... 45 ster. Steerage to Liverpool..... 15 do First-class Return Tickets, with a deduction of 25 per cent., issued, available for Twelve Months. Tickets granted to parties here wishing to bring out their friends from England. Apply to the Agents, HENRY A. GREEN and CO. 62 and 64 Reconquista. GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL, and CO, 62 and 64 Reconquista. 89, 3p, my16

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THE FRESH FISH. 699 Tons Register. A 1-IRON SHIP. FOR THE WEST COAST. The above ship has good accommodation for a few passengers, and will have prompt despatch for passengers if freight apply to JOHN P. BOYD and CO., 66 Calle San Martin. 62, 7p, my16

NOTICE. FLETTERS at this Office, and also at the Consulate, for Henry Walls, Paq. 96, 3p, my17

COMPANIA ARGENTINA DE SEGUROS MARITIMOS. La Junta General de Accionistas, de que trata el Articulo 27 de los Estatutos de dicha Compania que se acordó en su sesion, celebrada el dia 21 del corriente mes de Mayo, a la una de la tarde, en las Oficinas de la Direccion, Calle de la Florida 1123, alio. Buenos Ayres, Mayo 16 de 1871. El Goreno. F. F. MORENO. ARTICULO 27. Todos los años en el mes de Mayo, la Direccion convocará a Junta General de Accionistas, y presentará a esta un inventario y balance general de los negocios de la Compania, hasta el 30 de Abril anterior, acompañado de sus memorias, exponiendo los resultados prosperos 6 adversos que se habian experimentado en el año, y las medidas que considere convenientes al interes comun para lo sucesivo. 162 16p, m17

ENGLISH COLLEGE. CALLE ARYES 112. The above School will Re-open on the 16th inst. Boarders, Half-boarders, and Day Scholars will be admitted. Particulars of information as to the standing of the School, are respectfully referred to the published lists of the last two examinations held at the University. W. D. JUNIOR. 73, 1p, my17

To the Public. In order to DISPROVE any REPORTS of my DECEASE, by Yellow Fever, that may have been circulated by malicious persons, I beg to inform all concerned of my good health, spirits, and ability to comply with any and all orders in the Furniture Van line. Buenos Ayres, May 11, 1871. Signed, CORNELIUS LANGAN, 118 Calle Esmeralda. Charges at the old rate. 71, 16p, my18

English and German Hotel. 72-CALLE DE MEJICO-72 Particular attention paid to the comfort of Monthly Boarders. BOARD—\$160 per month. Breakfasts from 8 to 11.30. Dinner from 4 to 6.30. Tea at 8. Trunks & Luggage \$25 per day. Hot and Cold Lunches always ready. Breakfast \$12. Dinner \$15. Buses, Ale and Barclay's Imperial Porter always on hand. N. B.—Latest European and American Papers always on hand. LOUIS B. BRENNAN. 208 3p, d10

APALACE. To be Let, at No. 92 Calle Independencia, a splendid House, with fifteen Rooms, and a garden of 8000 square feet. The house is built of the best materials, and most comfortable to live in. The owner wishes to let it for three or five years, on a 'contract,' as he intends going to the camp. Apply at No. 1223 Calle Tacuari. 80, 16p, my14

MARCELL BRANDY. From one Bottle to 1,000 Cases, at the ENGLISH BAZAAR, 61-CALLE DE LA FLORIDA-61. 79 1m, m4 CLAYTON POWER Esq. LETTERS and parcels for the above at P. O. Hourly office, 42 San Martin (A. P.), Apply between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock. 56 16p, m17

EL VICE-CONSUL que subscribo encargado del Consulado General de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay aviso a los señores consultados general porvenir sobre los dias habiles, desde las 12 del dia hasta las 4 de la tarde en su antiguo local Corrientes No 299. EMILIO RODRIGUEZ. 91 12p, m16 Vice-Consul.

LOST. A BUNCH OF KEYS, either in Calle Artes, Cangallo, or in the Mercado del Plito. A handsome reward will be given to any person bringing same to 223 Calle de Corobos. 26, 3p, my17

LOST. A SMALL parcel in blue paper, containing A scroll accounts. The Finder will receive a reward by bringing same to No. 13 Calle Chacabuco. 115 3p, m10

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, at No. 13 Calle Tucuman. For further particulars inquire on the premises. my16

TO LET. TWO recently finished houses in the healthiest part of the town, Calle Cangallo, No. 629 and 631; splendidly adapted for large European families, containing gas, water, bath rooms, and garden. EMILIO RODRIGUEZ. For particulars apply to Calle San Martin, No. 78. 67-9p, m 12.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, AN ISLAND, only two leagues from the Tigre, with a good house and a large quantity of Fruit Trees of the choicest sorts in the country, &c. Apply to J. J., Tramway Argentino, Recoleta. 96, 7p, my18

TO LET. THE HOUSE Rivadavia, 99 and 107 (Calle del Plata), suitable for any business. Can be seen at any time. Apply Chacabuco, 13. Mr. LAGOS. 29-10-p. M. 5.

800 DOLLARS. TO LET—A beautiful Drawing room w/h Bed-room, fire place, gas &c., in a large healthy house, Calle Florida 178. These rooms were hired out according to orders by Mr. Rosales. 117 4p, m18



# SAVINGS BANK

## BANK MAUA AND Co.

### 101-Cangallo-103

**Buenos Ayres.**

The immense advantages of Accounts Current we now so generally hold and appreciate in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few merchants who do not keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Maua & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable deposit for their savings.

The same deposited in that very important institution are ready in reaching, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and persons of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Maua & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

#### CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—The money deposited accrues Twenty-five thousandths of a cent per cent.

#### REFUGEES

From Buenos Ayres, who have left their homes in haste flying from the dreadful pestilence now raging in the city, are in the majority of cases totally unprovided with the creature comforts so absolutely necessary for the preservation of their health—

#### Charles Turmeau & Co.

Have forwarded large supplies of their celebrated  
**830 TEA,**  
In packets of one pound, half a pound, and quarter of a pound to the following stores:—

- |                   |             |           |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| C. TURMEAU & CO., | Calle Real, | Flores    |
| F. SPAGNOLETTI,   | Carniceria, | Tigre,    |
| D. MACLEAN,       | Merceria,   | Tigre,    |
| T. WATSON,        | Hotel,      | Belgrano. |

#### Los que han huido de la Ciudad

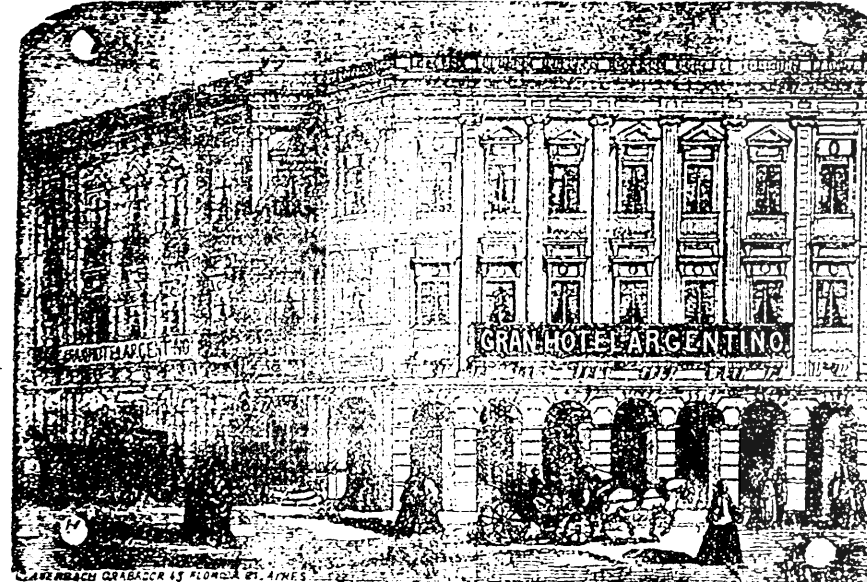
Lo han hecho para mantenerse en salud—pero han pensado en la necesidad de proveerse con los comestibles etc., que la familia requiere. Cast todos se habran olvidado de llevar consigo uno de los artículos mas necesarios, que es **TE BENO.**

#### Carlos Turmeau y Cia,

Ha mandado una gran cantidad del  
**Cebre Te a 30 pesos libra.**  
En paquetes de una cuarta, media y una libra, a las casas siguientes:—

- |                   |                 |           |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| C. TURMEAU y Cia, | Almaceñ Ingles, | Flores,   |
| SPAGNOLETTI,      | Carniceria,     | Tigre,    |
| MACLEAN,          | Merceria,       | Tigre,    |
| WATSON,           | Hotel,          | Belgrano. |

PLAZA 25 DE MAYO.



#### FAMILIES

Will find here every Home comfort. Spacious well-furnished Rooms—good Table—central situation—Prices moderate.

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

#### C. T. GETTING & CO.,

**66 and 68**  
**Calle de la Defensa.**

- 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, Chabot, Paillass, Port and Sherry.  
WHITE SPIRIT.

#### HABANA CIGARS—("Carolina" and other brands.)

Biscuits, Cheese, Hams, Coldfish, 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; Ochr; Cannon, Musket, and Fowling Gunpowder, Seaming Sail and Tying Twine; Ground or Painters' Brushes; Portman caps and Travelling Bags; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles complete; Pelham Heads and Reins; Bridle and Carriage Harness—Brown, Bleached, Cream, and Tarpauling Canvas; Hoists, 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 Crews. For further particulars apply to the Agents, WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers, No. 42 Calle San Martin.

#### 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 dispatch a steamer with mails every month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres. 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 35s; to Antwerp, 35s; to Rio Janeiro, 500 Pata. Freight on Specie no bill per cent payable here and to the Post-office. All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office. For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.

WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers,  
42 Calle San Martin.

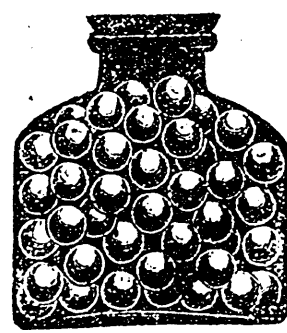
#### BANCO MAUA Y CIA

Por contrato celebrado el 3 del corriente mes con el Teatro del Brasil, queda esta Establecimiento encargado de ejecutar los papeles del Ejercicio y Armas, y de las estancias por la Repericion Fiscal de Marinas. Montevideo, 16 de Marzo de 1871. P. P. MAUA Y CIA. M. A. DA CUNHA.

#### HEALTH RESTORED

#### BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely extended reputation for their wonderful cure 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 Constipation, 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.



#### Podophyllin and Leptandrin,

The only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

#### Antibilious,

To the presence of which invaluable remedies the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may be 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.

The 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 a great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not struck by beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require 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.

#### IMMIGRANTS.

The Central Committee of Immigration hereby notifies all immigrants that they will pay their passage to any town in the comp. For copies apply to the Manager of the Immigrant Asylum, No. 8 Calle Corrientes.

G. WILGREN, Secretary.

**JAMES S. HILL and CO.,**  
42—CALLE DEFENSA—48  
Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

**SEWING MACHINES.**  
A large and varied assortment of hand, warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.  
**JOHN SEAW,**  
205—Venezuela—206.

**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 as most Moderate.  
Wines Superb.  
Table d'Hote on European Style.  
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance, 100 Pata. DE LA PAIX.  
Corner of Calles Ouello and Reconquista.  
**TO BUYERS FÖBERLIN AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES.**  
**N. LION,**  
Represents French, English & German Manufacturers.  
References given and required.  
No. 27 JAGERSTRASSE, BERLIN. 2—1p my12

**ALBION HOTEL,**  
RUA FRESCA 5,  
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, Teed Drink.  
Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, and Suppers always ready, and at moderate prices.  
Hot and Cold Baths.  
A Porter up all night.

**FLOR DEL OESTE, CORREO DEL**  
Para el 25 de Mayo. El Empresario que firma hace saber que desde la fecha, regira el Diligencia para el 25 de Mayo, todos los dias siguientes. Sale de Buenos Aires los 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 y 29 de cada mes, por el primer tren de las 4 de la mañana hasta Chilivoy, para llegar en el dia 25. Regresa todos los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 y 30 de Julio.  
Sale todos los dias Domingos, y todos los jueves para los puntos indicados.  
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Agencia Calle de las Doncellas, 27 Libreria, y Calle Victoria No. 699, Plaza de Lema. 177 xp 218

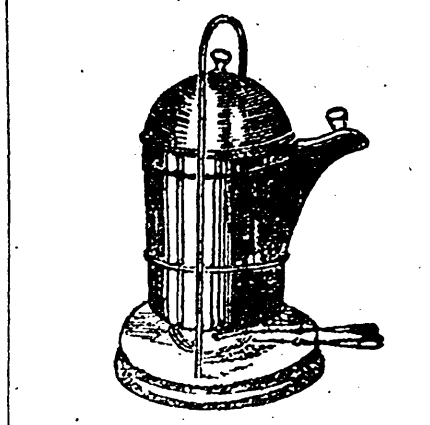
**JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,**  
LONDON.  
COTTAGE AND HEM-GRAND PIANOS,  
Received directly from the Makers.  
**WEDDING FEHR, and CO.,**  
225—CALLE DEFENSA—226.

#### THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

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, fitting everything necessary for any work.  
Also large deposits for merchandise.  
For further particulars apply to  
**RUBIO & FOLEY, Agents,**  
81-83 Reconquista. 19 xp 18

#### ORICKET.

**B. A. C. C.**  
PRACTICE every TUESDAY (and Train leave 25 de Mayo at 11.30)  
Tickets 100 each to Palermo, for Members of the Club only.  
November 4, 1870. **JAMES HOGG,**  
28, xp n6 Hon. Secretary.



#### COFFEE MACHINE OF THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.

On Sale at the Agent's,  
**ALFREDO JONAS,**  
202—BOLIVAR—202, 1m, mb 22

#### THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE DIRECTORS have ordered that from the 15th instant, until further order passengers, and not steam omnibuses shall leave from the 11th Station to Flores, running in combination with the Tramways. The Line Table will be as follows:—  
From 11th Station—8, 10, 2, 1, 3, 7, 9.  
From Flores—8, 25, 10, 25, 12, 25, 1, 25, 3, 25, 7, 25.

#### LA ADMINISTRACION.

**VILLA SARMIENTO**  
A Suburb of Cordoba.  
Building Lots \$100 each.  
This charming suburb commands a fine view of the city of Cordoba in the low ground and the Sierra de las Yaguajayes. It is proposed to establish here the new water-works of the Anisaco Aqueduct as projected by the Engineer of the Province, Col. Thompson.

The site is healthy, 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) of land, and is already taken by English merchants and native families of Buenos Ayres. There are two plazas, called Colon and 25 de Mayo, and 12 streets 20 yards wide. The lots are 100x100 yards, and each lot for building is 20x50, price \$50.00.

With the growing importance of Cordoba this locality will rise greatly in value, and the site is well suited for country houses, coupled with the abundance of delicious timber, that families can acquire a delightful residence, within 2 days journey of Buenos Ayres, at a moderate nominal cost. For plans &c. apply to

**A. BULLRICH,**  
118—CALLE SAN MARTIN—118  
Where Lots can be purchased.

**J. RAUSHELM, CHIROPYDIST**  
81—CALLE SUTPACHA—81.  
Great success in curing introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respective Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially respecting all who suffer from Catarrhs, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 1 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 2 a.m. to 9 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**  
Sextuple Patent Inevincible Inter-locked  
**STEEL SAFES.**  
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.  
Class 65, No. 14.  
FIRST CLASS GOLD MEDAL, DUBLIN, 1853.  
Sole Agents,  
**ASHWORTH and CO.,**  
63—Reconquista—63  
129 xp 12

**RAMAL TO LOBOS.**  
DEPARTURE.  
Parque..... 8  
Merlo (arrives)..... 9 24 3 20  
Merlo (leaves)..... 9 30 4 30  
Pax..... 10 10 4 10

**RETURNS**  
Parque..... 10 50 4 40  
Merlo (arrives)..... 11 20 5 40  
Merlo (leaves)..... 11 40 5 40  
Parque..... 1 7 15

**LA ADMINISTRACION.**  
British Consulate,  
Buenos Ayres, March 18, 1871.

**NOTICE.**  
Information is particularly requested, respecting the following individuals, in their efforts, for transmission to their inquiring relatives or friends in Great Britain:—  
**Francisco Lombard,**  
A native of Gibraltar. Came to Buenos Ayres about six years ago. A mariner.  
**Daniel McNeil,**  
Lately working on a Railway here.  
**James Beveridge,**  
Came to the River Plate in the S.S. Silox.  
**Clark Shaw,**  
Said to have been drowned at Buenos Ayre on the 12th of April, 1869.  
**Thomas Allright,**  
By last accounts had a profitable employment in Buenos Ayres, and also engaged in teaching.  
**Joseph Wray,**  
Last heard of as being on board the Poito Indio light ship.  
**James Vaughan,**  
Late Indian Artillery. Said to be employed in the service of Messrs. Wilson, Shepley, & Co. in this country.  
**John Doby or Duly,**  
Is requested, at once to communicate to his relations in England, who have not yet heard from him.  
**Michael McKeon,**  
Seaman ex or on board George Eason.  
**3 Married couples** without children for an extended period, without children for an extended period, without children for an extended period.  
For particulars apply at the Secretary's Office, Reconquista 39, or at the Immigrants' Home, Calle Corrientes.  
**Wm. WILKIN,**  
Secretary.  
Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1871.

**NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS**  
IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT.  
The Immigration Committee can find immediate employment for forty-two hands, for the town of San Andres de Giles.  
2 Working Men.  
1 Female Domestic Servant.  
1 Journeyman Shoemaker.  
And for Ladies—  
3 Journeyman Carpenters.  
3 General Labourers.  
2 Shepherds.  
2 Gardeners.  
1 Head Gardener.  
1 French or Basque Servant.  
3 Married couples without children for an extended period, without children for an extended period, without children for an extended period.  
For particulars apply at the Secretary's Office, Reconquista 39, or at the Immigrants' Home, Calle Corrientes.  
**Wm. WILKIN,**  
Secretary.  
Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1871.

**FLOR DEL OESTE, CORREO DEL**  
Para el 25 de Mayo. El Empresario que firma hace saber que desde la fecha, regira el Diligencia para el 25 de Mayo, todos los dias siguientes. Sale de Buenos Aires los 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 y 29 de cada mes, por el primer tren de las 4 de la mañana hasta Chilivoy, para llegar en el dia 25. Regresa todos los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 y 30 de Julio.  
Sale todos los dias Domingos, y todos los jueves para los puntos indicados.  
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Agencia Calle de las Doncellas, 27 Libreria, y Calle Victoria No. 699, Plaza de Lema. 177 xp 218

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Para el 25 de Mayo. El Empresario que firma hace saber que desde la fecha, regira el Diligencia para el 25 de Mayo, todos los dias siguientes. Sale de Buenos Aires los 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 y 29 de cada mes, por el primer tren de las 4 de la mañana hasta Chilivoy, para llegar en el dia 25. Regresa todos los 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 y 30 de Julio.  
Sale todos los dias Domingos, y todos los jueves para los puntos indicados.  
Las encomiendas se reciben hasta las 4 de la tarde del dia de la salida.  
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#### WESTERN RAILWAY.

From the 16th of May until further notice, The Trains will run as follows:—

Station	Train	Time
Parque	1st	8.00
Merlo	1st	9.24
Merlo	2nd	9.30
Parque	2nd	10.10
Parque	3rd	11.00
Merlo	3rd	11.30
Merlo	4th	11.40
Parque	4th	12.30
Parque	5th	1.00
Merlo	5th	1.30
Merlo	6th	1.40
Parque	6th	2.30
Parque	7th	3.00
Merlo	7th	3.30
Merlo	8th	3.40
Parque	8th	4.30
Parque	9th	5.00
Merlo	9th	5.30
Merlo	10th	5.40
Parque	10th	6.30
Parque	11th	7.00
Merlo	11th	7.30
Merlo	12th	7.40
Parque	12th	8.30
Parque	13th	9.00
Merlo	13th	9.30
Merlo	14th	9.40
Parque	14th	10.30
Parque	15th	11.00
Merlo	15th	11.30
Merlo	16th	11.40
Parque	16th	12.30
Parque	17th	1.00
Merlo	17th	1.30
Merlo	18th	1.40
Parque	18th	2.30
Parque	19th	3.00
Merlo	19th	3.30
Merlo	20th	3.40
Parque	20th	4.30
Parque	21st	5.00
Merlo	21st	5.30
Merlo	22nd	5.40
Parque	22nd	6.30
Parque	23rd	7.00
Merlo	23rd	7.30
Merlo	24th	7.40
Parque	24th	8.30
Parque	25th	9.00
Merlo	25th	9.30
Merlo	26th	9.40
Parque	26th	10.30
Parque	27th	11.00
Merlo	27th	11.30
Merlo	28th	11.40
Parque	28th	12.30
Par		