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D. C., 100

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Buenos Ayres, May 27th, 1871. GEORGE JOHN RYAN, 195, 6p, my 23

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Good Cook. Also fine airy Rooms, with a magnificent view of the Harbor. P. de Sena. TR. PRENSLER, 71-PASEO DE JULIO-71, 168, 3p-my 23

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WANTED a Good Female Cook. Apply J. H., at the Standard Office, 96-3p-my 23

LETTERS PER LAST MAIL.

Joseph Nock, Mr. Walker, John Scallan, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Fynn, John Williams, Dr. Cooper, George Miles, G. F. Chadwell, W. Martin, E. McArthur, Mr. Barton, Mr. Thomas, O. H. Williams, J. W. Spence, Bernard Dolan, Mrs. E. Paydon, Henry Trayward, Miss Harsh, Dr. Cooper, M. D., B. W. Stone, Joseph Nock, L. M. McArthur, Buenos Ayres.

George Miles, Wm. Dansey, B. Harriott, B. W. Stone, Dr. Cooper, M. D., Samuel H. Rosser, Mrs. Joseph Nock, J. D. Louisa Gorman, E. H. France, John Keanee.

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"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

The Standard.

Will fail to succeed unless it is read by all.

SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1871.

THE PLAGUE OF 1871.

(Letter, addressed by permission, to H. G. Mac Donnell, Esq., H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires in the Argentine Republic, May 25th, 1871.)

Sir,

On the 11th March, an approximation to the state of the city of Buenos Ayres having forced itself upon the minds of the citizens, your worst fears were realized. Under these circumstances the English, Irish, and Scotch chaplains received a letter from the British Legation, signed by you, stating that you would render assistance to the widows and orphans of those of your countrymen who might fall victims to the fever, and also that you would assist in any way that seemed open to you.

It is my pleasing duty now to thank you for having acted up to the spirit of your letter, for your personal favors and advice, for funds received, and, above all, for securing the services of Dr. C. B. Greenfield.

On the 14th of March you published in the STANDARD a notice from the Legation, officially announcing your charitable intentions.

At a meeting held on the 14th of March, the committee of the British Hospital unanimously agreed not to receive yellow fever patients. At a second meeting held on the 22nd of March the following notice was issued:

"The committee of the Hospital being prohibited by the Municipality from receiving yellow fever patients within the buildings, it has been resolved that all cases connected with the British community will be cared for, as far as possible, in their own residences, on application being made to the following gentlemen—Rev. Mr. Smith, Scotch Church, Rev. Mr. Ash, English Church, Rev. Mr. Lett, do., or to Dr. Conyngham, British Hospital, or at his residence, No. 35 Calle Reconquista.

"By order, 'ALEX. MCGHIE, 'Hon. Sec.'"

The wisdom of this mode of procedure may be questioned, but not the intention.

A well written article, entitled "The Harvest of Death," appeared in the STANDARD on the 21st March, and has, no doubt, proved a successful advocate with many, here and at home, for its own well expressed views. The defence is easy. In the first place, no fever hospitals were allowed by Government, a lazaretto having been erected to meet the wants of the people. In the second place, the present building could accommodate only a small per centage of the fever patients, whilst the debt which would have been incurred might have proved most serious to even the existence of the institution. In the third place, the wants of the community were supplied by the following means: On the 19th March, Messrs. H. A. Green and A. M. Bell, British Hospital committee, received collections from the public to the amount of \$32,750 mpc, and a further sum of \$19,300 was afterwards sent in to Messrs. T. Getting and F. W. Moore. These donations were placed in the hands of the Revs. T. E. Ashe, J. Smith, and F. N. Lett, to defray the expenses connected with their non-missionary character and habits,—to relieve all English speaking poor, without regard to creed or nationality.

At this time it was necessary to confer with the Rev. J. B. Leahy, Irish pastor, as to whether he would participate in these funds. After due consideration he thought it better to extend a list already before the public, called "The Irish Fever Relief Fund." His call was immediately and liberally responded to, \$30,000 being the amount subscribed up to the present.

These funds having been raised, the Irish clergymen, with the Rev. J. B. Leahy at their head, together with their devoted band of Sisters of Mercy, threw themselves into the work; and, notwithstanding the overwhelming distress around them, they often found time to visit and relieve others than Irish sufferers.

The Scotch chaplain, with his accustomed energy and tact, was fully equal to the emergency. The English clergymen secured the services of W. Smith, a man of long experience as hospital nurse, and fourteen other nurses, of more or less ability, all of whom, with one exception, gave general satisfaction, both to their patients and medical attendants. I have seen their testimonials, and hold full reports of their cases.

Out of a congregation of 450 the Rev. J. Smith lost 54 by yellow fever. The Irish death roll numbers 56. The deaths among the English amount to 120, making a total of 230, the names of whom have been ascertained.

During this time the number of persons relieved at the English Church was 1,250; the number of applications being 2,550; and the greatest number on a single day being 93.

The amount spent by the English chaplains up to date \$81,508; by the Scotch chaplain \$30,270; and by the Irish \$30,000.

The number of widows and orphans in need is about 15 and 14 English, 4 and 19 Irish, 10 and 24 Scotch—total 29 widows and 57 orphans.

Great distress has been experienced by many who, as a rule, live up to their monthly receipts. This class has been assisted, as far as the means at disposal permitted.

Of applicants of the laboring class three out of five were of the class who never have certain means of livelihood.

The Southern Railway has lost 28

of its employees, the Northern 20, and the Boca 8. Great credit is due to the managers of these lines under the circumstances, especially when we consider the great increase of traffic.

It is earnestly to be desired that the Government should publish some authoritative statistics of the mortality during this plague.

The STANDARD did not echo public opinion when it published its eloquent issue of the 30th of April. Nor did it state anything very far removed from the truth of the case, as can be testified by all those the opinion of whom is of any value. I am sure that the editors of the native papers, kind, generous, and withal jealous of their own honor, will view the question in some such light, especially when they reflect that it is not a matter of a few thousand deaths more or less which will deter any from these shores, but merely the fact that the yellow fever has appeared in the River Plate in a virulent form; and that until such measures shall have been taken to secure this city from future ravages of that dire visitant, those of weak nerves and constitutions will seek a home on more congenial shores.

Great credit is due to the Municipal authorities, for having been able to produce such suggestive lists of deaths from yellow fever as were supplied to the daily papers, and also to the editors of them for ascertaining, during the plague, the names and ages of so many of our dead.

By the Municipal returns, published in the STANDARD of May 13th, I see that January 27th has been fixed upon as the precise date of the first appearance of yellow fever resulting in death in this city in the year 1871; whilst 3 is the number placed to indicate the interments of that day; the following three days we find 1 per diem recorded. Yet, in the early part of the month of January did not cases occur? and by their occurrence call for learned disquisitions touching the nature of the disease? and was it not at last settled by the majority of those who were competent to judge that the new disease be considered yellow fever? Indeed it yet remains to be proved that isolated cases did not occur during the last winter, and that this city has been exempt from infection since the autumn of 1870. Two is the number given on February 7th: I have good reason, however, for stating that on further enquiry this number will be found to be incorrect.

On the 2nd of March 40 deaths are recorded from yellow fever, whilst 30 are returned from other causes. On the 3rd we have 38, on the 4th 44, and of other causes 30 per diem; the authorities had therefore to inter 70 per diem—not any great feat, when we consider they had then three cemeteries at their disposal. I may here mention that, considering the population was on the decrease, 30 deaths per diem from general causes was a very high rate of mortality, and it needs some explanation, both from medical and official quarters.

On the 5th of March the returns offered to the public are 17. The number of deaths from the fever per diem from the 14th of February being this series—13, 16, 13, 9, 12, 12, 11, 20, 24, 30, 27, 29, 31, 41, 40, 38, 44, 47, making a total of 536 from Jan. 27th to March 5th.

536 persons had therefore perished in 36 days, i.e., an average of 15 per diem: the highest number in one day being 47.

47 deaths from fever out of 160,000 inhabitants, and 30 from other causes, making 77 in all, according to the Municipal returns; and yet the burying of these strained the already overtaxed energies of the authorities to the utmost, and caused such a widespread panic among official circles that some of the members of the legislature, judges, and other public authorities left the city. The Municipal Council was remiss, and so utter was the neglect in all matters of administration that the citizens, after due deliberation, determined to hold a mass meeting on the first day of the next week to appoint a Committee of 33 residents, natives and foreigners, to act as might be deemed advisable.

It will be my duty therefore, with the Municipal returns before me, and the facts of the case being patent to all, to chronicle the demoralization of this city,—when, after a year's warning, and 36 days' registered progress of the pestilence, and a total of 536 deaths, panic seized on those who should have been the least panic-stricken, seeing that they were best acquainted with the real state of the city. While the calm and thoughtful considered 1,500 to have fallen, the panic-stricken knew 536 to be the correct number.

On the 6th of March it will be noticed that foreigners were called upon to make provision for the poor and sick, a notice from the English clergymen having then appeared in the STANDARD, appealing to their congeniality to aid their exhausted means.

On this day 102 are reported as having died, that being more than double the number of the preceding day. This sudden increase cannot be accounted for philosophically, the weather remaining equable, and the citizens rapidly removing from the infected districts. Yet, perhaps a solution to the problem may be found when we remember that not only was the aforesaid mass-meeting mooted, but also certain high in authority had by this time obtained a more accurate knowledge of the situation.

In addition to this, it may not be considered superfluous to mention that the facilities for obtaining burial licenses and tickets were multiplied.

On the 8th March 112 deaths are recorded. At half-past one on this day I was at the Southern Cemetery, and counted 73 coffins on the ground, and 17 new arrivals before one hour had elapsed. So great was the business on hand that, after waiting an hour, and still unable to obtain a grave that had been purchased in the morning at the Cabildo, I left three of the party at the ground, and returned to the city. On the way to the Plaza-Vieja we passed 11 funerals.

I ask if there had been no interments

on this day previous to our arrival; also, were there no other fresh arrivals besides the 11 that met us? At 6 o'clock I was again there, and saw 45 coffins lying awaiting interment.

On Monday, the 13th, not less than 240 died, whilst the return has 153. That night it rained heavily, and on the 14th the death rate rose to 300, but in the return 164.

Up to the 12th the returns give 1,303 as the total—a number about as far from the truth as the plague was from its decline.

At this time the fever broke out in the wards of the British Hospital, and scarcely any house in the south end of the city was free from the disease. The city was plunged into mourning, and yet we are asked to believe the announcement of a total loss of 13,400.

The night of the 15th was very cold, and the fever increased. The 17th it was worse, with the weather warm. On Sunday the 18th, before 7 o'clock a.m., 8 deaths occurred among the English, and 5 more before 3 p.m. This was almost the worst time with our community. The day was intensely hot. I supposed that night with the late L. F. Lafone, Esq., who, not an alarmist, and one fully acquainted with the customs of the country, expressed his surprise at the returns published by the Spanish papers. Yet those returns are, as a rule, higher than those supplied by the Municipality.

The sickness, even now, was so great that the Rev. F. N. Lett made 203 visits in 24 hours, whilst all the nurses were engaged day and night.

On the 26th Dr. Perez was buried, amid very heavy rain, on a day that witnessed not less than 400 funerals, but only 231 in the returns.

On the 28th there were fully 400. The 30th was very hot.

After this the visitors to the Cemetery reported the coffins as too many to count.

On April 3rd it rained, and the plague broke!

On the 4th the weather was wet and cold, remaining cold until the evening of the 12th.

During these 9 days 3,985 died according to the return, out of a population of about 70,000—not less than 1,300 dying on the 9th and 10th, the returns giving 1,003.

At this time it was very difficult to obtain doctors and nurses, whilst the last rites of religion were in a few instances unavoidably left unperformed. 91 English-speaking persons died between the 4th and 19th.

On the 11th the Board of Health desired all who were able, to leave the city, 500 deaths having occurred on that day, whilst the Governor decreed 20 days' quarentine.

The return gives 360 for that day, and for the previous day 503; so with the rapid fall from 503 to 360 a new step was taken, contrary to what might have been expected.

On the 13th the weather became fine. On the 15th the Chacarita Cemetery was opened. The plague had stayed, for on that day the death rate fell sensibly.

During the next five days the temperature continued warm, but on the 21st cold weather returned, with a marked decrease in the mortality.

The 25th and following days were bitterly cold and damp, and the death rate rose considerably, being on the 28th double that on the 24th.

The next week was wet but warm. On the 1st of May there were less than 200 deaths, and on the 2nd less than 150.

From this day we may date the decided decline of the epidemic. The population began to return to the city in considerable numbers. Fears were freely expressed that too precipitate a return would occasion a fresh outbreak of the pestilence. These anticipations, however, were not realized.

Yet, on the 14th of May the Board of Health published a renewal of their manifesto, warning the refugees in the camp that the majority of the new cases were among the people who had returned to the city.

On the 19th the Comision Popular, having fulfilled its noble and heroic task of charity, resigned its well-administered authority into the hands of the public, for whom it had worked so well, having disbursed \$3,629,354 in the relief of the sick and suffering.

The origin and accelerating causes of the plague have been so often and satisfactorily explained by the STANDARD and other papers that nothing more need be advanced. Indeed, until some commission shall have authoritatively reported upon this epidemic—its near and remote causes, with its probable results—it will be found a very difficult task to throw any more light on the subject than that which has already been produced by the press.

It will be a bold spirit, indeed, that pretends to an accurate table of deaths resulting from yellow fever in the city of Buenos Ayres during the months of January, February, March, April, and May, 1871. Yet, perhaps I may be permitted to offer you the following figures as being the lowest that I can conscientiously state—viz.,

Interred in South Cemetery to April 14, 18,700

Chacarita, to May 25, 4,000

Total, 22,700

To this total must be added the lists from the camp and suburban villages I feel sure, therefore, that I shall not be conspicuous for either credulity or rashness when I give a total of 23,000 as not being above, perhaps below, the late loss of life from the fever.

The list of poor patients attended by Dr. Greenfield, on behalf of the British Legation, between March 24 and May 15, was as follows—

Cured Deaths Total. Yellow fever 50 17 67

Various diseases 30 5 35

Total, 80 22 102

These 17 deaths were all males, of the average age of 35.

Out of 4,000 victims to the fever whose ages I have been able to ascertain, not very many would be able to

1,800 died before the age of 30

600 between 30 and 50

That is, out of every 20—

9 died under 30

8 between 30 and 50

3 " 50 " 90

Considering the relative ages of the population, the greatest mortality has been amongst those who had passed the prime of life. This mortality has been greatest amongst the males, especially between the ages of 29 and 50.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that though I can only ascertain the names of 221 of our deceased countrymen, I have yet to draw your attention to 86 widows and orphans.

The lazaretto, situated at the Once de Setiembre, was opened on Dec. 10th, 1870; and though it was not patronised as it ought to have been during the last few months, it yet afforded timely succour to 2,396 persons to May 19th at evening. Notwithstanding the numbers that were brought to it in a dying state—many dying on the way—the average mortality for 24 hours in the large ward was only from 16 to 18.

No less than 30 of our countrymen found a welcome within the walls of this establishment, two-thirds of whom recovered.

In noticing the treatment received at the hands of various officials I cannot speak too highly. At the cemeteries and the lazaretto the utmost courtesy was always shown to those who had any business to transact. The management of the cemeteries was, under the circumstances, highly creditable to the administrators, Messrs. Manilla and Costa; whilst the speedy construction of the railway to the Chacarita, and the adaptability of that cemetery for the purpose proposed, together with the mode of transit, call for a meed of praise not often bestowed by an exacting public.

I must not omit to thank the Irish Hospital for the admission and care of some English females attacked by the fever.

The sincere and constant gratitude of the British community has been justly earned by Drs. Alston, Ayer, Conyngham, Greenfield, Lau, Mac Donald, Nelson, and Newkirk.

The best thanks are due for their generous and self-denying efforts, to F. Parish, Esq., H. B. Consul, H. A. Green, Esq., F. Getting, Esq., F. W. Moore, Esq., P. Hazon, Esq., W. D. Junor, Esq., and Mr. J. Anderson—all of whom, from their position, were enabled to render timely aid to their suffering fellow-countrymen.

Also to the Editors of the STANDARD, for their indefatigable readiness to assist the British community during this time, as on all other occasions.

Hoping that life and health may long be granted you.

I beg to subscribe myself, Yours very sincerely,

T. E. ASH, B.A., St. John's Coll. Can.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

April 19.

The aspect of the city within the last two days has terribly altered—not from the fourth of the residents who have prudently fled, leaving a perceptible void—but from those who must remain, and no longer appear in the streets. The interior boulevards are comparatively deserted, the chief evidences of life being the marching of battalions and military convays, varied occasionally with families seeking shelter from homes they have been forced to quit owing to the falling shells, as each new battery the Communists establish draws naturally the fire of the Versailles. Sometimes the cannonade slackens, or worse still, ceases, then suddenly breaks out, not in monologues, but in broadsides. Frightened women mechanically stop, make the sign of the cross, and rush away. The few children to be encountered are as constricted as their mothers or nurses; they have no air of gaiety, they instinctively feel something is dreadfully amiss. A group of persons is rarely to be met with; occasionally some fool attracts for a moment a few persons to listen to his schemes of defending Paris or plans of a constitution. His audience raise their shoulders and count the 'coups' of the cannon.

A few manufactories that did a little business are closed against their will, the workmen being required to fight. The shops are partially open, a few shutters down, and this at a time when formerly they were so attractive with spring 'novelt

THE WET BLANKET.

Any newspaper in Buenos Ayres that outstrips its colleagues in the way of giving news must prepare for a broadside of abuse from at least all its native colleagues, and to become the target for every species of attack.

We publish to-day an official despatch from the Chaplain of the British Legation to Mr. McDonnell, J.B.M.A. Chargé d'Affaires, giving a history of the plague.

If the native papers represented the real Argentine feeling we would take less exception to their remarks, but they do not. Count out the whole Argentine population in Buenos Ayres to-day, and nine-tenths of our adopted fellow-citizens will endorse our statements and corroborate our figures.

Whenever any event of importance occurs, as a rule all our colleagues take the wrong view of the matter. The old 'wet blanket' business then begins—our colleagues stretch it. The Nation now and then joins us; but its pride is wounded whenever we are the first to give the news.

In matters of news, it is about time for our colleagues to give up the race; and, also give up their nonsensical charges of 'ingratitude,' writing against the country, and such like.

Let our colleagues try and put the 'wet blanket' on this, if they can; as well might they try to cover the sun. To-day we could have for their readers will have a solid hash for their readers of some news which we published so far back as last Thursday.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French mail steamer Sindh will sail on Tuesday afternoon for Bordeaux with the general European mails. Passengers will be taken from the mole head to the Sindh at 10 o'clock a.m. and 2 o'clock p.m. by small steamers belonging to Messrs. Matti & Piers, fare \$40 m/c, and \$60 m/c for a return ticket.

Our Packet Edition for transmission by the Sindh will be published to-morrow at noon. It can be had at all the English libraries and at our office. The fine steamer City of Rio, Capt. Harby, will sail to-morrow for Antwerp and Liverpool. Letters can be posted at the Port Captain's office up to 11 o'clock. The City of Rio is such a fine vessel that she will probably beat the French mail by several days on the run home. She takes a full cargo.

Intelligence reached here by the recent mail of the total loss of another fine steamer of the Inman line, running between Liverpool and N. York. The vessel in question, the City of Brooklyn, was one of the finest of the company's fleet. Of 230 passengers and a crew of 120 men only 25 of the former (14 women and children) and 40 sailors are reported saved. This appalling catastrophe is the third of the kind to the Inman steamers within little more than twelve months.

We publish to-day a highly interesting report on the late epidemic, addressed by the British Chaplain, the Rev. T. E. A. He, to H. G. MacDonnell, Esq., H.M. Charge d'Affaires here. This document will be read with interest by the public, as it goes far to bear out the views of the STANDARD on the mortality caused by the plague.

Private letters from Montevideo represent the commercial and monetary situation there as very unsatisfactory, with a probability of its becoming worse. This state of things seems to have become chronic in the sister city, and is solely caused by the disgraceful civil broil that has so long been carried on without either side showing a spark of patriotism or grain of common sense by an effort to come to terms.

The Prensa says that Don Hector Varela, is about to start a paper in Paris in conjunction with Messrs. Gaubetta and Caselari, the object being to give 'enfiebled Europe' a notion of South American ideas on things as they 'ought to be' in all republican countries.

There is now an extra train running on the Western Line from Moron to town, every morning at ten o'clock. Business men living along the line find it a great convenience.

Many persons whose relatives and friends are interred in the Southern Cemetery complain of the Municipal order lately issued, to plant trees and sow alfalfa over its entire extent, and which is now being actively carried out. A letter on this mournful subject, signed 'Many sorrowing families,' appeared in yesterday's Tribuna, drawing attention to the fact that, it will now be impossible to recognize the graves of their relatives, or have the remains removed to their family vaults in other burial grounds at some future time.

An interesting ceremony took place in Cordoba lately in the baptism and public reception into the Roman Catholic Church of two foreign gentlemen, Messrs. Skaemid and Abstron. Messrs. Cornet and Rivas, and Mrs. C. Gonzalez were the sponsors.

The North American papers lately to hand announce the approaching marriage, on his return from Europe, of General Phil Sheridan, the Murat of the Northern army during the rebellion. The bride is a lady of Zanesville, Ohio.

A letter from Fort Galna thus throws light on the way the War Office manages frontier affairs: "It appears there are only 167 men in garrison here, while the Indians and their raids are counted by thousands; of the little band half are without arms and seven-eighths are without ammunition; those having cartridges must be content with five rounds per man and these old ones that were served out to another battalion in 1867! What becomes of the money for the frontier service?"

The plague is again tottering to its fall. On Thursday 15 deaths were reported from it, on Friday 12, and yesterday 2 o'clock, 3. We hear of very few new cases; indeed, the weather is so favourable that the pestilence would now disappear in a week if the 'contagiosos' were properly dealt with. In these wretched dens the disease still lingers, occasionally stalking out to fasten on some victim of the higher classes, and vindicate the reputation for impartiality which Pallida Mors has always enjoyed.

The John Elder's mails were not sent up on Friday evening; they are expected here to-day per the Mariana. The railway managers of Buenos Ayres are to be getting one after another into 'hot water.' We are continually being asked to 'blow up' 'pitch into' and do all manner of violent things to the offending managers, but, considering the terrible times we have passed through for the last three months, preferred not to echo editorially the often fractious complaints of indignant travellers. Late trains, break downs, wheezy engines, &c. seem now, however, to have become the order of the day and night on two lines, the Northern and Western, and it is high time for reform, as the public cannot be expected to stand 'this sort of thing' much longer. We publish to-day our letters complaining of the lines mentioned, and trust they will meet with attention from the traffic managers of both railways.

We are told that there is to be a 'function' 'fireworks' and 'quien sabe, what at Flores to-day, wind and weather permitting. The May fetes announced for Thursday were postponed till to-day. On the national anniversary, Thursday last, a number of gentlemen went on a picnic from Rosario to visit the Bernstadt Colony, on the lands of the Central Argentine Railway Company. Everything passed off 'a merveille' and many of the excursionists were so pleased at the aspect of the Colony that they there and then purchased several 'chacra' lots from Mr. Perkins, the Manager, who was one of the party. Lunch was served at two o'clock, and each and every one of the guests made a speech, according to the custom now made, provided and established in this country of orators. Few colonies have made greater strides in a short time than the Bernstadt, which, although but a few months in existence, already counts 1900 settlers, all of whom are doing well.

Numbers of families are daily returning to town. They describe the cold in the camp as something terrible in the morning and at night, and prefer braving Yellow Jack to enduring it. In reference to this subject we advise all those returning to their town houses to pay our friends Cranwell & Murray a visit, as they have some famous disinfectant on hand, which, by throwing a few sprays of it about the 'patios' and rooms, makes any dwelling-house perfectly safe to occupy within twenty-four hours. This mixture has been tried by the Health Inspector of the North Section, Don C. Escarra, with great success, during the worst of the plague.

An English contemporary says:—"The Viceroy of Egypt is reported to owe from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 on his own private account, and to be daily sinking deeper and deeper into debt.

The May fetes were very gay at San Fernando, Quilmes, and other country towns. At Quilmes the girls got up a bazaar, which enabled them to extract \$500 paper dollars from their admirers, for some charitable purpose.

Sr. Cernadus has been named Market Judge at the South Plaza, vice Mr. Gordon, lately deceased. Mr. Cernadus is well fitted for his post, and will, no doubt, give satisfaction.

Many clerks in the National Treasury, who fled the minute the plague appeared, are now seeking to be re-installed in their posts, but the Minister has very properly refused their applications.

Sr. D. Miguel Gallegos is expected to be the new Argentine Consul in Asuncion, vice Dr. T. A. Benitez, who has been named Finance Minister in the new government of Entre Rios.

Among the curiosities of the late census in the United States is the reported case of a lady who died in Connecticut, at the age of 73, in childbirth.

A meeting of the Sociedad Rural will be held in the middle of June, to take into consideration the best means of mitigating the evil effects of the epidemic on the grazing and farming interests of the province. It is believed that this meeting will attract a number of leading estancieros to assist at it.

There is some talk of establishing cheap dinners for the working classes at various depots through town. The idea is an excellent one, and should at once be put in practice. The miserable diet on which thousands of the poorer immigrants manage to subsist (an onion, piece of dry bread, and bad water ad libitum every day), is a fruitful cause of disease amongst them, and no doubt had its due effect on the late mortality from the plague.

'Penny dinners' have succeeded 'a mervelle' at home, and if the matter be properly and practically taken up we have no doubt they will also prove a success here. The benefit to the poor would be immense, while the enterprise would be self-supporting after a few months. A New York paper mentions the following extraordinary suicide which lately took place in Missouri.—"A man living near the Kansas line got a pistol the other day, the barrel of which he filled with water, after having first inserted a large powder cartridge. He then placed the muzzle in his mouth and pulled the trigger. Whatever may have been the ideas of the individual about the probability of that pistol 'hanging fire,' the fact remains that it didn't do anything of the sort, but sent the water 'exploding' into the land of Canaan as effectually as though the agua pura had been balls or shot. The friends of the dead man say water never did agree with him, and think if the pistol had been loaded with whiskey the result would have been the same."

of the experiment would not have been fatal."

A Virginia (U.S.) paper, tells the following extraordinary story respecting the pranks lately played in the town of Warrenton, in that state, by a travelling dentist. We caution our readers against the danger to their sides if they do not hold them while pursuing this laughable anecdote.—A few weeks ago a dentist came to town, and advertised that he would remove all of a person's teeth for \$2 and insert a new set for \$10, 'beside giving six months' credit. The Warrenton people are very fond of bargains, so there was a rush for the dentist's office. He was busy for two weeks pulling teeth, and at the end of that time half the people had empty gums, and a bonedust factory in the neighbourhood doubled its workmen, so as to grind up the teeth. While the people were waiting for the dentist to fit them with new sets, the abandoned scoundrel eloped with the hotel-keeper's wife, and now there are 2,000 or 3,000 people in the town who 'cannot eat anything tougher than soup and farina. All the butchers have failed, and not a cracker has been sold for three weeks. One man, it is said, whittled out a set of teeth for himself, and wooden grinders are now quite 'a mode' at Warrenton."

The last mail has brought us the following items:— Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, who died in Paris last year in such a moneyless condition that his estate was declared to be worth only \$9,000,000, is now reported to have left \$25,000,000. Consequently his heirs will not suffer from poverty so much as was anticipated.

Col. Henry R. Forbes, an ex-army officer, says a Western letter writer, went to Cheyenne recently to lecture on the evils of intemperance; but the inhabitants, regarding the subject as a personal affront, rushed into the hall, extinguished the lights, and drove the Colonel out of the town.

The Florence press is again agitating the question of removing the remains of Dante from Ravenna to that city, to which he rightfully belongs, and where his memory is honored by splendid monuments. It is proposed to deposit his ashes in the Church of Santa Croce.

Mazzini, having published an eternal farewell to England, expresses his determination to die in Italy, which, if the accounts of his health be true, will be neither difficult nor distant. A Rome correspondent says, by the way, that the great Italian liberator is violently opposed to the course of the French insurgents, and hopes they may be summarily put down.

An astrologer, who calls herself Arabella Makapas, and pretends to have been born in one of the Greek islands 2,000 years ago, is creating a sensation in Smyrna by revealing the future in a manner declared to be wholly supernatural. She is reputed to be extremely handsome, and not to look more than 25. Her history is altogether mysterious.

Tennyson's opinion of American literature is not of the highest. He refuses to recognize Walt Whitman as a poet, and is said to call Emerson 'gruel electrified.'

The old woman who has been the custodian of Blarney Castle for 40 years, and who will be remembered by tourists in Ireland as a ludicrously irritable and voluble crone, is reported to have died lately, aged 75.

Antonio Orefice, who claims to be a descendant of the publisher of the Venice Gazette, the first newspaper issued in the world, is now connected in a journalistic capacity with one of the dailies of that city.

A journalist with a statistical turn has found out that the London newspapers have contained in the last three years not less than 178 obituaries of Dr. Livingstone, the American explorer, any of which, he adds, is good enough for a man really dead.

Indiana boasts of an ancient dwarf who lives in Decatur County; is 40 inches high, 77 years old, weighs 33 pounds and calls himself Peter Dehann. He claims that 20 years ago he was five inches taller, and weighed ten pounds more than now.

An old Choctaw chief, whose name translated means Moon-reflected-in-the-lake, and who quitted his tribe 12 years ago for a life of civilization, died on the 16th ult., near Batesville, Arkansas, aged 78. His wife, a white woman, still living, bore him 15 children.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF BRAZIL.

The return to Brazil of the Comte d'Eu and the Imperial Princess, who embarked at Lisbon on board the Douro, a favourite steamer of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, on the 24th inst., is, we believe, likely to be followed by the long contemplated visit of the Emperor and Empress to Europe, which we trust may be realized, for many reasons, and it is calculated to cement in stronger ties the friendly and important commercial relations between this country and Brazil. There will be something peculiarly interesting in this visit of the Emperor inasmuch as he is the only representative of monarchy in the New World. He was born in Brazil, has never yet left the country, and consequently has not acquired that personal knowledge of Europe which may prove so advantageous to his future care. The Emperor is allied to many of the leading representatives of the old Brazilian family, his nephew being now on the throne of Portugal.

But it is more from personal dynastic qualities that his reception is likely to be of the most cordial nature. No living ruler has, during what has now become a long reign, identified himself more with the interests of his native country, or better deserved the popularity he has enjoyed in it. Single-minded, accessible, courteous to all around him, and possessed of high intellectual powers, he has at the same time inspired a degree of respect among foreigners that will popularize his visit to this country especially, and the same may be said of the Empress; indeed, it has been so ten times over that no President of the United States, or any other popular republic, ever lived on more easy, democratic terms with his subjects than the Emperor of Brazil, retaining only those attributes of royalty that are needful to his position, and which all classes in Brazil respect.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the Emperor will be enabled to leave a representative in the Comte d'Eu, who has rendered himself very popular in the country, not only from his manly, straightforward bearing, but also by his gallant conduct in bringing the Paraguayan war to a successful termination. The great loss sustained by the Imperial family in the premature death of the Duchess of Saxe is compensated in some degree by the ties she has left behind her and the existing family relations, but it will naturally be a drawback to what otherwise might have proved a visit of unalloyed happiness to the Emperor and Empress.—Brazil and R. P. Mail.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen, When reform of the Constitution, the Municipality, sewage, &c. is the order of the day; when the whole native community is alive to the necessity of changing for the better, is there to be no reform in the management of the Northern Railway? Attacked on all sides by the 'free press' of Buenos Ayres, its material torn to pieces by the vexed and infuriated passengers, it treats everything with scorn. Of this, however, there can be doubt, it serves the public badly, and charges them highly for doing so. Menaced with expropriation it repels the idea, because it calculates well that the Legislature is little likely to buy up a road with defective material, at prime cost. Law processes are doubtful and slow in Buenos Ayres. There are few who seek its aid for redress. Safe therefore in the position, the shortcomings of the Company defy public opinion—relief seems imaginary. Is this the position which an English manager should wish his line to occupy? Is this the position its proprietors desire it should occupy, or is it possible it can for any length of time, continue to deride public opinion? I may safely answer these questions in the negative. An absent proprietor anxiously in quest of dividends, are not often too nice in their enquiries as to how they are got. But this apathy may vanish, if there is doubt as to their continuance, which is likely to be the case if matters are not at once improved. There is nothing but delay, disgust and disappointment in travelling over the line. To be brief, a radical change in the management, and a thorough inspection, and renewal of plant, is indispensable to rescue it from the odium and reproach in which it is at present involved. I will not tire you with my grievances in particular; all who travel by this line know them practically, but should any doubt as to their reality exist, or the facts stated be disputed, I shall be only too happy to furnish material to justify them to the fullest degree. Hoping that some change for the better will soon be shown, I enclose my card and sign myself,

Pro Bono Publico.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

To the Editors of the STANDARD,

Gentlemen, Allow me through the medium of your paper to call attention to the delays in the arrival of trains on the Western Railway. The trains on this line have of late been half an hour, and in some cases nearly two hours behind the time stated for their arrival in the Parque station in the time table issued by the Directors of the Railway, and it has now reached such a state, and become such an annoyance as to call for some active steps to be taken in the matter, so that the trains may arrive at something like their proper time. The native organs of the city have recently been attacking the Northern line pretty severely on account of its bad administration, yet scarcely anything has been said of the management, or rather mismanagement of the Western line, a line from which we would scarcely expect such delays, being Government property, yet its present working would lead us to consider its time tables as nothing but a mere farce. Hoping that the Directors may open their eyes and take some measures in the matter at once to prevent the annoyance to passengers through these delays.

I am yours, &c. REFORM. Buenos Ayres, May 27th 1871.

TEMPERATURE.

May 27—Saturday, 3 p.m., Fahrenheit, 65

DEATHS.

April 14, at Dalwood, near London, of serious illness, Margaret, daughter of Edward, aged 11 months and 10 days. Buried at Dalwood.

OF CHANGE.

May 27th 1871. Ounces, 1224. Sovereigns, 1224. National Bonds, 67.

To-day business in bonds showed a little more. For cash 1100 were sold at 67. For Tuesday 10,000 at 67. For Wednesday 10,000 at 67, and for June 20th, 30,000 at 67; much more business would have been done had there been more sellers. At after hours there were also business done, about 20,000 bonds bought for the end of June at 67.

The news of one million sterling coming by the Onida, although many questioned it, had a marked effect on everything. Exchange fell off 60 at which rate a good round sum was passed. Exchange on Montevideo also fell from 2 to 1 1/2 premium, and at noon it was stated on Change that the bank was paying out ounces, which also helped the market; money was in very brisk demand to-day, and it appears more gold is going down to Montevideo. The \$100,000 note shipped the other day was for private account and not for the Platense loan which has been long since all paid up.

The greatest oom-pains are made about the delays at the Custom House, which, as it is impossible to go on as we are going, double light-guards has to be paid, owing to the want of private deposits, and therefore they must remain in the lighters. There is still some room left at the Lighters, but the want of a small bridge in one of the streets compels the customers to make such a round that it is next to impossible to get a cartman to take the matter in hand and attend some relief.

The Marins, from London, will be up in the morning, she has been detained in Montevideo discharging water pipes for Messrs. Fynn & Lanau; she will bring up the John Elder's mails, as also the American mail from Rio.

Advices from Montevideo are also looked for. It appears that the market here is largely indebted to Montevideo, and much gold has yet to be shipped from here. The last advices from Montevideo give that market as follows:— Nothing whatever doing on the Bolsa, and everything going the same as ever, and very little hope of improvement.

Government without resources; without any fixed programme; marches as best it can. Business at a complete standstill.

Nothing to save the situation save a new loan, which is talked of in the shape of a national loan for four millions, but nothing definitely done. Home Debt, 2nd series, at 35, and exchange freely offered.

This is a rapid sketch of the present state of things in Montevideo, as given in the monetary circular of the Banco Franco-Platense. The Montevideo Chamber has annulled the contract which the Minister entered into for the payment of the city.

The Union Bank is finally liquidating. In the wool markets here there was more animation this morning, and a good deal sold both in the North and South Markets. The total arrivals of wool to date are estimated at 2,800,000 arrobas; the sales of the fortnight amount to 170,000 arrobas the present stock in hand 800,000 arrobas, with about 400,000 yet to come in. Prices are fully 5% higher than in March, and range at 60 to 65 for Antwerp, and from 60 to 70 for very superior lots for the States.

Merchants complain of the late hour at which the telegram from Montevideo arrives at the Bolsa. The fault is not with Mr. Rom. who has done his best to get it early, it rests in Montevideo.

The Cordilliers, from Valparaiso, arrived in Montevideo to-day. She leaves to-morrow for England.

Respecting exchange on England, the current rate to-day was 60, but we know of one transaction at 60, at 20 days sight on Baring Bros. Exchange on Antwerp done at 6.30-6.35.

On the Bolsa there was nothing known respecting the sale of City of Buenos Ayres Tramway shares at 25 premium, as published by Triestino and Nacion. The market price for this security is from 10 to 5 per cent premium.

Collections through town to-day showed a decided improvement; retailers are selling more, and are meeting their obligations.

There was a good deal said to-day about the export of specie which has already begun. The sudden fall in exchange and the very large amounts said to be on their way out, induce many to suppose that about August gold will go freely to England unless the Minister should draw, in any case all export to Montevideo and on a pretty large scale is certain.

Some orders for wool have been received from Chile for the manufacturers there. It was said that the largest shipment of specie ever known in one vessel from the States to England was £300,000, the remittance therefore coming in the Onida will probably be one of the largest on record. There is already much anxiety felt about this steamer. The specie will come in 200 about this steamer. It will well known in of those wooden boxes so well known in Threadneedle Street and College Green, and this stupendous remittance will weigh close on five tons.

Mr G Lesmas, a well-known Argentine capitalist, who has been so long confined to his house by an attack of yellow-fever, is now almost convalescent.

On Tuesday the French packet sails, and on Monday at noon the STANDARD Packet Edition will be published.

The City of Rio will sail on Monday with a full cargo for Antwerp.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza gives the following— Wool. The sales during the week have been tolerable. Prices firm at 51 to 62.

Dry Hides. In demand at 140 to 147 per piece. Sheepskins of all descriptions at 65 to 145 per dozen.

Horsehair, 165 to 180. In demand. Hides, 40 to 45. Nutria 4 to 4 1/2 lb. Grease and Talow.—Bordales in shipping order, 14.

In panza, 26 to 38. Good alfalfa, 930 per ton. Hay in bales.—Cornals.—What according to class and condition, 4175 to 4215, fan.

Barley—\$115 to \$120. Maize—\$185 to \$180. Flour—At the mills—435 to 38. Sheep and Capones.—Capones are still at a low price, 28; and as croques are coming in, prices low flat; the city consumption only amounts to 800 per day.

BRITISH BARQUE "LAURETTA." The Consignee of G. R. and Co., 1/40 Boxes of unopened Powder hereby informed that the most discharge the Powder within three months from date, otherwise it will be landed and sold in Government Deposits by Consignee of Place on account and risk of interested party. SIEVERS and MEYER. Buenos Ayres, May 26, 1871. 38 Piedad, 184, 6p.m.27

SCOTCH SCHOOL NOTICE. The Scotch School will Re-open on Thursday next, the 1st of June. AUGUSTUS POWELL. 180, 6p.m.27

TO SHIP CAPTAINS. The following is a list of vessels to be shipped by the Buenos Ayres, May 26, 1871. 180, 6p.m.27

WANTED. A Female English (German) who speaks the G. man and Spanish languages; has good references; wishes to engage in a private family. Enquire in Calle Corrientes No. 28. 123

ENGLISH CARPENTER.—Notice to families returning from the camp.—Furniture carefully repaired and re-polished at No. 139 Calle Corrientes. 163 6p.m.23

DEPOSITS in the Once to LET. Apply at No. 1270 Calle Rivadavia. 123, 10p.m.30

WASHING and IRONING well and speedily executed, care of the Sisters of Mercy, No. 248 Calle Chacabuco. 90 2p.m.16

WANTED. A situation as OLIVER, a Gentleman who understands and writes well the German, English, and Spanish languages. Being some years in the business. Address A. B., No. 1, at the Office of the Standard. 174, 6p.m.27

WANTED.—For a business in very small town. First rate clerk with the very best attainments. Apply 'Merchant' at this office. 174, 6p.m.27

FOR LEASING. The new and favorite Trader, DON DIEGO, A. I. Iron, 320 Tons. Captain PETER TAYLOR.

This fine vessel will have quick despatch for the above Port, and is ready to receive cargo. For freight or passage, apply to the Consignee, Messrs. Darbyshire, Jordan, and Co.; or to John P. Boyd and Co., Shipbrokers, 174, 7p.m.27

A D A G R A Y. FROM LONDON.

Consignees of cargo by the above vessel, are requested to send their 'despacho' to the Sociedad de Lanchas Union, del Plata, No. 41 Calle Reconquista, within three days from this date, after which all Goods will be placed in Deposit. Buenos Ayres, May 27, 1871. 184, 4p.m.27

GRAN ASAMBLEA MASONICA.

El Supremo Consejo y Gran Oriente de la Republica Argentina, invita a todos los Maestros de su dependencia, a la Gran Asamblea General, a fin de arbitrar los medios de crear un fondo comun atesorar a las viudas y huérfanos que la epidemia ha dejado en su indigencia. La reunion tendra lugar a Luces proximo, 29 del corriente, a las 12 del dia, en el lugar de costumbre. EL SECRETARIO GENERAL. 167, 6p.m.26

COUBERTORES ESPAÑOLES.

POPE ESCOCES, damasco y reps de lana, boas de lana, trips rizados, alfombras, bonetes, licores, labores, raso de seda, negro de mala, galones de hilo, sorbidos, toallas, etc. etc. Tienda de Bolari, Peru No. 104. 170 3p.m.27

SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCIAL BANK.

BY order of the Directors, the Offices of the Provincial Bank, for the renewal of bills, will remain open during the vacation from 11 o'clock p.m. daily, so that all obligations due will be renewed. Buenos Ayres, May 3, 1871. E. V. ZAMUDIO, Secretary. 171 3p.m.27

LOS CLIENTES del Dr. Gascon.—Habido el honor de recomendarlo por mi hijo Sr. Padre Dr. Don Manuel Gascon, puse todo bajo la direccion del Sr. Dr. Don Miguel Navarro. Vio la remision al estudio de este (Miguel) No. 14 los expedientes que se encuentran en el de aquel: lo que aviso a los Procuradores y demas interesados. 146 6p.m.23 MANUEL GASCON

Latest Papers in Town.

THE TIMES. PALL MALL GAZETTE. AND THE NATION. LIBRERIA-ANGLO AMERICANA. 86—Calle Piedad—86 W. L. L. M. P. D. A. W. S. S. O. Salto, May 21, 1871. S. GREAT CHANCE. To be sold by Auction in the Library Rooms of the National Bank, on the 4th June, between 12 and 1 o'clock p.m. Lots from 200 sealed works on History, Biography, etc. 169, 3p.m.25 By Order. CLAYTON POWELL Esq.

LETTERS and parcels for the above at P. Heurtley's office, 42 San Martin (4200). Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. 65 15p.m.14

MUSIC, English, French, German, Grammar, and Conversation. Lessons in each or all of the above subjects taught by a Lady Professor of distinction. Terms moderate, and the instruction thorough. For arrangements and terms apply at the Office of the Standard, or No. 170 Calle Uruguay. 119, 13p.m.20

TO LET, the commodious ESTANCIA HOUSE, known as the SAJONES or GALPONES GRANDES. Furnished or Unfurnished, with or without land. Apply to J. J. J. to agree on price. The House is situated in a finely-timbered Monte, of twenty acres, distant about four leagues from Jeppener Station, and is a fine Diligence place to the Granja del Monte, passing through a few squares of the house. There is excellent stabling, coach-house, fowl-house, good flower and kitchen garden, and every other requisite for a comfortable country residence. For further particulars address W. W. Welchman, Estancia Jeppener, Ferro Carril del Sud. 123, 9p.m.20

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. J., the Granja Argentina, Recoleta. 987, 6p.m.28

TO LET, the commodious ESTANCIA HOUSE, known as the SAJONES or GALPONES GRANDES. Furnished or Unfurnished, with or without land. Apply to J. J. J. to agree on price. The House is situated in a finely-timbered Monte, of twenty acres, distant about four leagues from Jeppener Station, and is a fine Diligence place to the Granja del Monte, passing through a few squares of the house. There is excellent stabling, coach-house, fowl-house, good flower and kitchen garden, and every other requisite for a comfortable country residence. For further particulars address W. W. Welchman, Estancia Jeppener, Ferro Carril del Sud. 123, 9p.m.20

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SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUA AND Co.

101-Cangallo-103

Buenos Ayres.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are generally felt and appreciated in the most important mercantile and industrial centers of the River Plate, Monte Plata and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few 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 depository for their savings.

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

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, working men, and students 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

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from nine a.m. till three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Maua & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Maua & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense services to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1887.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

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 receive the whole or part of the money deposited.
- Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds Twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.
- Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. MAUA & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

"ASTARTE" — "MARINA"

The "MARINA" will sail for Antwerp on or about the 1st of JUNE.

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 Stewards. 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 follows:

BONITA—GALATEA—LACYDON.

This Company will dispatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 27th of Antwerp, 3rd, 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, 400 Ptas. Freight on Specie one-half per cent payable here.

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