

New Advertisements.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

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

Table with columns for Train, Station, and Time. Lists various routes and schedules.

RAMAL TO LOBOS.

Table with columns for DEPARTURE and RETURNS. Lists train numbers and times for the Ramal to Lobos.

N.B.—x indicates where the trains cross. Buenos Ayres, June 21, 1871. LA ADMINISTRACION.

Telegrafo del Estado.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF.

CENTRAL OFFICE, 103—CANGALLO—103

From the 1st of JULY the price for a MESSAGE

TEN WORDS

Table listing names and amounts for a list of individuals.

THE ADMINISTRACION. Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1871. 277 15p j228

HOME, SWEET HOME.

Midst sickness and sorrow, where'er you may roam, Such Wines as Turmesu's you'll not find from home!

ENGLISH WINES.

GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, &c.

Now Selling, at less than Cost Price, at 48—CALLE POTOSI—48

LARTHUR CHRISTIAN.

THE Friends of the above are most anxious to know his address, as there are Papers and Letters for him at the Buenos Ayres Post Office.

SE ALQUILAN

SEÑORA INGLESA

Wanted a boy for the kitchen.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD.

DAILY, per Month 25c WEEKLY, per Month 20c

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "STANDARD."

Green to STANDARD.

London, 4th June, 4 p.m.

Business being resumed in Paris, Assembly unanimously sanctioned credit for re-building Thiers' house.

Majority in favour of abrogation of laws of banishment.

Bourbon petitions for Bourbon restoration actively circulated by Roman Catholic clergy.

Fusion of Orleanists and Legitimists to make Count de Chambord King.

HORRORS AT PARIS.

DEATH TO PRISONERS.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

"I took a walk down the Rue Rivoli towards the Hotel de Ville, to judge of the amount of damage done, and at the corner of the Rue Castiglione became aware of the approach of a great crowd of people yelling and shaking their fists. The cortege was headed by a company of mounted gendarmes, behind whom came two artillerymen dragging between them a soiled bundle of rags that tottered and struggled, and fell down under the blows that were showered upon it by all who were within reach. It was a woman, who had been caught in the act of spreading petroleum. Her face was bleeding, and her hair streaming down her back, from which her clothing had been torn. On they dragged her, followed by a hooting mob, till they reached the corner of the Louvre, and there propped her up against a wall, already half dead from the treatment she had received. The crowd ranged itself in a circle, and I have never seen a picture more perfect and complete in its details than was presented by that scene. The gasping, shrinking figure in the centre, surrounded by a crowd who could scarce be kept from tearing her to pieces, who waved their arms, crying 'a l'eu, a l'eu!' on one side a barricade, still strewn with broken guns and bats—a dead National Guard lying in the fosse—behind a group of mounted gendarmes, and then a perspective of ruined streets and blackened houses, culminating in the extreme distance in the still burning Hotel de Ville. Presently two revolvers were discharged, and the bundle of rags fell forward in a pool of blood. The popular thirst for vengeance was satisfied, and so the crowd dispersed in search of further excitement elsewhere.

"On my return homewards I met many parties of prisoners being conducted to prison—a great many of them well dressed men, with silver-headed walking-sticks and patent leather boots. There was one group defiling down the Rue de la Paix that was of peculiar interest, calling down even a greater amount of curses and hisses than usually accompanies their progress. It consisted of some twenty or thirty girls, well dressed and pretty, shopwomen of a sewing machine establishment, who were accused of having inveigled a company of soldiers within their doors, and, after dallying with them like Judiths, of having poisoned them all in wine. The young ladies tripped along surrounded by a cordon of guards, smiling on the crowd that was execrating them, and marching gaily to the Place Vendôme, where they probably were shot. The women of Paris have appeared late upon the scene, but their appearance was inevitable. Many have been killed on barricades, some in open street combat, but their special work has been the organization of the system of fires, which has, unfortunately, answered but too well. Three hundred women, dressed in National Guard uniform, have been taken down the Seine in boats, and, it is said, that many of the sham sailors who defended the Rue Royale so bravely were women in disguise. Passing up the Rue Lafayette, I reach the Headquarters of the Fifth Corps, where, happening to know an officer, I was present at the examination of some prisoners who were brought in, as every soldier who thinks he has good ground for suspicion can arrest men or women, and drag them to the divisional tribunal. They are captured in shoals. One lame man with a villainous countenance, who was brought in while I was there, was accused of being a 'chef de barricade' and taken in the act. He was put through a short, sharp fire of cross-examination, his pockets emptied and his clothes felt, and then hurried off to take his place in the ranks of the condemned ones that are forwarded to Versailles.

Instant execution is only ordered in the more extreme cases, excepting where the fighting is going on, and when the troops give very little quarter. The bitterness of the belligerents against each other is of a far more intense and sanguinary kind than that which ordinarily exists between combatants. The soldiers, looking at the

EXECUTIONS IN PARIS.

The Versailles correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs on Friday night:—"There are many reports of summary executions in Paris. The troops give no quarter to men found with arms in their hands. Eight insurgents caught pouring petroleum on the floors of the Ministry of Marine were brought out into the Rue Royale and shot. Three women found throwing petroleum bombs in the Faubourg St. Honoré were shot, and other women in other quarters. Several hundred insurgents who took refuge in the madeleine were, it is said, bayoneted in the church. Not one, it is declared, came out alive. Many women, accused of firing the Ministries, have been brought in here prisoners. An eminent advocate, second to none in execrating the Commune, says he was shocked to see an officer draw his sword upon a woman who tried to leave the ranks, and inflict a deep gash upon her face and back off part of her shoulder. Later in the day another officer was arrested for protesting against similar barbarity. An incredible quantity of bits of half-burned papers, fly leaves of dividends, obligations and other securities, were carried by the wind after the burning of the Finance Ministry as far as the Forest of St. Germain. Herds of prisoners are still coming into Versailles. Eleven waggons loads of dead bodies—the dead bodies of insurgents taken while escaping under cover of Fort Montrouge and shot—have been buried in the common ditch of Issy Cemetery. Prisoners are arriving by thousands, by rail as well as on foot. In the rear of one convoy, I saw in a dung cart one dead man, one dying, and two wounded. The crowd was laughing, and there was an exclamation, 'There's one at any rate who won't trouble a confessor!' The tone of the Versailles press is very blood-thirsty. Every case of summary execution is applauded with- out inquiry. They protest against shooting as too merciful and too honorable, and call for the guillotine.

numerous public buildings, which in some form or other are associated with their military history, now all smoking ruins, can scarcely contain their rage, and, not unnaturally, vent it with ferocity on an enemy which deliberately planned the destruction of Paris as the price of victory to the conquerors, and who are even yet endeavoring to carry out their diabolical design of destroying the houses still uninjured by secretly introducing petroleum balls and fuses into the cellars. I saw a soldier suddenly seize a man as he was apparently harmlessly walking along the street, his pockets were emptied, and found to contain cartridges and combustible balls of various sizes. Another soldier and a sailor rushed to the spot; the latter drew his revolver, and I expected would have shot the man then and there; but he was satisfied on seeing his comrade prod him sharply with his bayonet. The two soldiers then hurried the culprit off in front of them, cuffing him occasionally on the head, and accelerating his progress with the points of their bayonets, while they cursed him heartily. A small crowd eagerly followed to see his fate, which they loudly hoped would be instant execution; and, looking the detestable nature of the contents of his pockets, and of his intention, one could scarcely blame either his captors or their sympathisers if they called for vengeance. The man himself was outwardly respectable in appearance, and endeavored to brave out the situation; but he could scarcely hope for mercy, and long ere this, he has probably ceased to exist. One woman was caught with these fire balls on two occasions, having succeeded once in escaping.

"A party of 900 prisoners has just gone past my windows escorted by a company of Hussars. Among their number was a woman with flowing black hair, who showed symptoms of contumacy, and was several times pushed back into the ranks with the flat of the sword. She made several attempts to escape, and at last having wearied the patience of her captors, a soldier raised his revolver and shot her through the heart. She fell a heap of dark clothes; the 'cortege' passed on, leaving her lying as she had fallen, and there she still lies.

"As a general rule, the hangdog look of the prisoners is their most striking characteristic. I passed one gang of about 50 yesterday, and tried in vain, as I walked by their side, to catch a man's eye, or even to see a face turned fairly up to the light of day. With heads bare, and eyes steadily fixed on the ground, they passed between two rows of people who howled and booed at them, and it was not till I reached the head of the short column that I observed a slender figure walking along in the costume of the National Guard, with long, fair hair floating over the shoulders, a bright blue eye, and a handsome, bold, young face that seemed to know neither shame nor fear. When the female spectators detected at a glance that this seeming young National Guardsman was, indeed, a woman, their indignation found vent in strong language, for the torrent of execration seems to flow more freely from feminine lips when the object is a woman than if it be one of the opposing sex; but the only response of the victim was to glare right and left with heightened colour and flashing eyes, in marked contrast to the cowardly crew that followed her. If the French nation was composed only of French women what a terrible nation it would be!"

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GAillard, the barricade maker, was shot in Versailles streets while attempting to run away. There is great fear of pestilence in Paris from the unburied dead bodies. The General Post-office removes to Paris-to-morrow. MacMahon will not allow a single newspaper to be published in Paris until the last spark of the insurrection has been put out. The famous Great Book, the name given to some 3,000 volumes, in which are inscribed the names of the holders of the French Funds, was removed by M. Colmont and M. De Bray, from the Finance Ministry, the day before the fire. Also all the securities of value. The papers burnt are principally old records. A Versailles correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs on Friday night:—"I have received a striking letter from a friend in Paris. Among the features figuring in it are the military execution of women taken in arms at the blowing up of Fort Ivry, which from the peculiar sharpness of the report is thought to have been done with dynamite. The infernal aspect of that vast charnel-house, Paris, is dwelt upon in striking terms. The writer also refers to the humanity and respect of the sailors for the captives and their heroic courage before the barricades, and in doing firemen's duty; the utter impossibility of getting rid of the corpses except by cremation; the wild insanity pervading the working classes, who have not literally, as ignorant people will, acted on the reckless articles and speeches of boastful Chauvins and reckless or ambitious self-seeking tribunes, who before and during the siege preached 'better Moscow than capitulation.' As I write I see the horizon lurid with the flames arising from the Eastern Railway Terminus. It seems as if we were never to see the end of these apocalyptic woes."

HIGHWAY THROUGH THE CHACO.

A short time before the outbreak of the Paraguayan War it was seriously proposed to open direct communication across the Gran Chaco, from Santiago del Estero to a point of the western bank of the Parana, opposite the town of Goya. The route was often traversed in the old Jesuit times, and in our own day by Sor. Saravia. Still the interior of the Chaco is a terra incognita not only for the world of commerce, but even for Argentine writers and legislators.

The Congress of 1870 voted the sum of 15,000\$ for the reconstruction of the Sunchales road, which has been allowed to fall into disuse in the last 50 years, but which the old Spaniards used as the highway from Santa Fe to the Upper Provinces and Peru. Two proposals were sent in to the National Government in the close of last year by Messrs. De Mot and Rueda for making a high-road to connect the Santa Fe colonies with Santiago del Estero. According to the explanation of Senator Oroño it would be both dangerous and costly to attempt to restore the Sunchales route, and as Mr. De Mot's proposal is shown to be much more advantageous the National Government has concluded with him the following contract:

1. The road will be made by the most direct route from Mar-Chiquita to Obiopes, according to the nature of the soil.

2. It will be of a uniform width of 10 metres (32 ft.) except where cuttings or embankments occur, and then 7 metres.

3. The incline shall never exceed 8 in 100, or 5 in 100 transverse.

We understand that an agitation in favor of the saladeros being allowed to resume working on their present site is being promoted at Barracas, and already a petition to the Provincial Chambers embodying such wish has been numerously signed by the residents of that quarter. We have but to repeat our previously expressed opinion that the saladeros, by poisoning the waters of the Riachuelo with their refuse, are a constant and deadly menace to the health of the population of this city, and should on no account be allowed to resume their operations until the improvements dictated by science and experience are introduced in their working. The project proposed by Sir John Coghlan some years ago, i. e. a 'cano maestro' to carry off the refuse to a safe distance seems the only feasible remedy short of the removal of these indispensable establishments to another site, but the construction of such a drain requires time, and some very distinguished engineers have doubts as to how it would work. The question is a pressing one and should receive immediate attention from Government, as the distress caused in Barracas by the closing of the saladeros is rapidly on the increase, and outrages committed by starving operatives have been too frequent of late. It is a significant fact that all the ducks and hens in the neighbourhood of Barracas have almost disappeared.

The passengers by the Gironde, who were all allowed to land on Monday, complain bitterly of their having to endure four days quarantine; we received a note from one of them yesterday saying:—"The Commander of the Ponton, Captain Benetti came off on our arrival, without the 'Medico de Sanidad' or other competent authority to judge of our state, and because our bill of health from Bahia stated that there were a few isolated cases of yellow fever in the roadstead of that port, he ordered us into quarantine for four days, though we had been free at Rio and Montevideo, from which latter port, had we landed, we might have come up here in the America. Last night a steamer came off with an order from the Captain of the Port to disembark some oysters, from Rio; now I suppose you will have to lament the loss by yellow fever of all who eat those on shore? It appears evident that the passengers by the Gironde have good cause for complaint. The strictest quarantine should be imposed when known to be necessary, but in this case a four days sojourn in the roads was a useless vexation to impose on the Gironde's passengers.

The French steamer Gironde will sail for Bordeaux on Friday next. The Packet Edition of the STANDARD will be published tomorrow, and will be on sale at our office up to 12 o'clock, and on the following day up to the hour the steamer sails.

The Medical Review remarking on the health of the population for the past fortnight says that it may be considered for the present good, "but we shall have the plague, again, if the authorities don't rouse themselves, and at once see about sanitary reform. Small-pox is not increasing, but the deaths from it are in a proportion of 10 per cent. of those attacked." On Saturday six persons died from this latter terrible disease, and on Sunday three; we have not seen any later returns.

The Provincial Government has issued a decree granting three months' extension of time for payment to all those whose bills, given in payment for public lands, become due on the 30th December next.

The Convention at last went 'con amore' to business, if we may apply the term to grandiloquent debating, on Monday, and had a rousing discussion which lasted from seven to half-past eleven o'clock p.m. The Bar mustered in great force in the galleries, and burst into loud applause at the end of a fine speech by General Mitre. The President, Dr. Quiroga, gave the 'strangers' a mild rebuke, and the very pardonable rebuke was not repeated. There was another sitting last night, but as the STANDARD went to press when the 'Convencionales' were musing, we cannot report on what passed till to-morrow.

The National Government has given power to the Cordoba Exhibition Commissioners to 'frank' all their correspondence to any part of the Republic, provided, of course, that the letters are on business solely connected with the Exhibition.

We find the following 'notion' in a New York paper, under the heading of 'Western Etiquette:—"Western people are death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies without fighting. A few days ago a man was telling one of his neighbors, in my hearing, a pretty tall story. Says I, 'Stranger, that's a whopper!' Says he, 'Lay there, stranger,' and in the twinkling of an eye I found myself in the ditch, a perfect qudruped. Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed, 'That isn't a specimen of your Western women, is it?' Says he, 'You are afraid of fever and ague, ain't you?' 'Very much,' says I. 'Well,' replied he, 'that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologise in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols,' which he held cocked in his hands, 'shall cure you of that disorder entirely.' So I knooked down and politely apologised. I admire the Western country much; but d—me if I can stand so much etiquette; it always takes me unawares."

The new Concordia Colony, beyond Bragado, has begun well and will probably be succeeded by other similar enterprises. The premier, Dr. Saravia, has given an order on Messrs. Boldan for whatever agricultural implements and machinery may be requisite for the colony. Governor Castro has also promised funds for constructing a church and schools.

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EDITOR'S TABLE

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We had occasion the other day to visit the foundry of Messrs. Stephens and Von Willer, situated in the Paseo Julio, and were agreeably surprised to find so much ability and capital invested in this useful trade. No one who has not witnessed the admirable working of the establishment can form an idea of its vastness and perfection. Here in an unpromising wooden shed at the corner of Calle Parque are cast large moulds of iron with a promptness, finish and cheapness that would rival the first factories of the Old World. Mr. Stephens personally directs the moulding department, assisted by one of the ablest pattern cutters in S. America. Mr. Von Willer, who speaks all the European languages, attends to the importing branch, and his practical genius displays itself in the most improved forms of ploughs, harrows and stationary engines. The latest novelty of this kind is in garden chairs, in the fern leaf pattern so much prized by the gentry of England. We commend them to friends having quintas.

The news from Rosario is unfavourable in a monetary sense. The commercial community is still suffering from the crisis brought about by the plague, and from a scarcity of the circulating medium. A petition to the Bank here to establish a branch in Rosario is about to be got up by the leading merchants of the latter place. Immigrants still continue to arrive at Rosario daily on their way up the country to the various colonies, one of which, Jesus Maria, is about to be subjected to a complete system of irrigation by machinery. The Provincial Telegraph will reduce its rate to that of the National line on the 1st of July for messages from Buenos Ayres. In spite of the crisis the Custom-House at Rosario is doing an enormous business, and its receipts are increasing daily.

The following is not bad as a specimen of the "retort caustic":—"A learned clergyman was accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher who despised education: 'Sir, you have been to college, I suppose?' 'Yes, sir,' was the reply. 'I am thankful,' rejoined the former, 'that the Lord opened my mouth without any learning. A similar event,' retorted the clergyman 'took place in Balaam's time; but such things are of rare occurrence at the present day.'

Salvini makes his debut at the Colón Theatre to-morrow night. One of our colleagues says he will only give three performances, but we hope such is not the case, as there is much anxiety to see him.

The Tribuna of Montevideo in its issue of Friday last announces that the famous Central Uruguay Railway Loan has come to unlimited grief in London, and that all hope of floating it has been abandoned, in fact, that the affair is all 'U P.'

There is no positive news from the sister city; it is said that some of the Colorado military leaders are doing their best to upset the negotiations for peace. This is logical, if not humane or patriotic; the soldier's trade is the making of widows and orphans, be his cause good or bad.

A new Parisian celebrity has arrived here, we believe for the Alcazar, Madlle. Tautain, who created a 'furore' in Paris before the Prussian siege by her 'pronounced' rendering of the part of Eurydice in 'Orpheus aux Enfers.'

South Africa publishes a Kaffir Express, in the English and also in the native dialect. One of the early numbers expresses a desire for the coming of a poet who could write songs for the Kaffir wedding parties. The Psalms of David, which are usually sung at these festivities, are found out of tune with the jollity.

We learn from Entre Rios that the new government is displaying great activity in getting things into working order. Dr. Benitez, Finance Minister, is already hard at work on the problem of bringing both ends together. The tribunals of justice are nearly all constituted, and a good many important projects now occupy the attention of the Administration. There is still however, great social disorganization visible in many parts, and robberies are rife in the camps, but it is expected this abuse will decline with time, and such measures of repression as can be taken.

The proprietor of Dr. Leslie's quinta, where an hospital for females was established during the plague, has generously refused to accept a rent for the premises; the Municipality will have all the damage done to the house while occupied by the patients repaired.

It is remarked that the dirtiest of all the dirty streets in town are those where yellow fever first broke out, Cochabamba and Garay: there are innumerable fetid 'pantanos' in these streets, but no attempt has been made to close them up. Those who live will see what this criminal neglect will give rise to in a few months time.

It is said that the Municipality is ruminating over a project for setting fire to "Mount Vasura," where the refuse of the city has been thrown for years.

The Fall Mail Gazette makes the following remarks on the police regulations in London:—"Some little time ago we were informed that there were to be 'fixed points' at which police constables were to be stationed in order that their services might be available at a moment's notice. All constables thus stationed are to 'halt, front, close the heels,' and salute their superiors, should the latter be passing; when bodies of police pass they are to 'halt, front, and stand at attention.' If it should happen that a superior officer or police and a thief both pass the 'fixed point' simultaneously, it is to be hoped the constable will be allowed to 'unclose the heels' under these exceptional circumstances, and give chase to the thief."

THE NEW CENSUS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Since the days when the Doomsday Book was made, the English rustics have objected to furnishing statistical information. When they were asked to give an account of their own numbers and ages, they thought the King wanted them as soldiers for his wicked wars; when they were asked as to the extent and nature of their crops, and the number of live stock, they suspected that they were wanted to reveal secrets for the 'tax-gatherers'.

The land-owners labored under the same suspicion, and as no statistics could be gathered without their previous sanction in Parliament, they took good care to frustrate every attempt, however necessary it might be for the purposes of business and the information and well-being of the general public. In Ireland, where the police were allowed to pry into everything, the crops and live stock were registered with the greatest nicety; but in England no approximately correct returns could be obtained. It was not till within the last few years that an attempt was made to collect agricultural statistics annually. In the periodical factory reports we get an account of the number of mills, steam-engines, and steam-power, power-looms, spindles, the number of persons employed boys and girls, adolescents, men and women. But the agricultural statistics are as yet mere skeletons, and will have to be largely extended and improved before any exact comparisons can be instituted. Both owners and occupiers, in some parts of England, still object to giving information of the acreage of their crops and the number of their live stock.

Three hundred years ago a wholesale conversion of plowed ground into pasture and sheepwalks took place, by which the land was depopulated. The highroads were swarming with thieves and beggars. Under the reign of Elizabeth, it is said by Harrison, the yield of wheat per acre was 20 bushels, about twice as much as formerly. All legislative attempts to reconvert sheepwalks into corn-fields failed. About the beginning of the 18th century the cultivation of land began again to extend, and, about the middle, the aristocracy commenced, on an extensive scale, to inclose and appropriate the commons.

From 1760 to 1849 no less than 7,350,577 acres of land were thus inclosed and brought into cultivation in England and Wales, which was equal to a third of all the land under all kinds of crops and grass. In 1841 it was estimated that in England and Wales upwards of 24,000,000 acres have been inclosed. In 1867, according to the first report of agricultural statistics, there were out of the total surface of 77,513,685 acres of the United Kingdom 45,587,000 acres under crops; in 1870 it had increased to 46,177,300 acres. Some of this increase is no doubt due to more accurate returns. The following comparison is set

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A whaleboat 'patron' was arrested at San Pedro last week for stabbing and throwing overboard, amongst the islands, two of his sailors; he was aided by a French sailor, also in his employment. One of the wounded men, an Argentine, turned up after five days stay on an island, barely keeping himself alive with roots and berries; it is thought that the other wounded man, a Portuguese, has been devoured by tigers.

The Jubilee for the Pope in Cordoba was carried out with all the religious fervour for which the good people of that city are remarkable; the College students serenaded the Bishop, Dean and Governor of the provinces at night.

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own at 30,936,400, so that there is something like 1.53 acres per head of the population in England and Wales...

employed in agriculture in 1851 was 812,437; in 1861, but 788,600. In the short space of ten years, and ten years of improvement and prosperity...

GERMAN SYMPATHY WITH BUENOS AYRES. Our latest advices from Hamburg bring us the following published in that city on behalf of B. Ayres...

ON 'CHANGE. June 27th, 1871. Quince, 100 122 1/2. Sovereigns, 25 26. National Bonds, 7 1/2 7 1/2.

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DE LA FABRICA DE Peek, Frean, & Co. LONDON BISCUITS. MOORE AND TUDOR. THE ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmacist.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY. WHERE CAN WE GET A LUNCH OR SUPPER. Without living at the rate of £1,000 a-year, for the moment?

MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT. 32-CALLE SAN MARTIN-32. RUMP STEAK PUDDINGS, à la Soyer.

IRISH STEW. ENGLISH BEEF STEAKS. In London style. POTATOES. (Mashed or in their jackets).

FIVE MINUTES' NOTICE. LIVERPOOL SAUCE [ad lib.] 261 15p 2.

CHOICE TEAS. Sonchong, Congou, and other marks, all of the most superior quality.

BOOTH & STEVENS. 193-CALLE FLORIDA-193. BRITISH HOSPITAL. Orders for admission to this Institution will be granted...

LA COMPANIA ARGENTINA DE SEGUROS MARITIMOS. A regulacion de varias Res. Accionistas, se convocó a Junta General extraordinaria...

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