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CARNIVAL. 1872. Perfume Fountains, BY GOSNELL, RUMMEL, BRIDENBACH AND RICHARDSON. FROM \$25 PER DOZEN. CARNIVAL NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

CRANWELLS PHARMACEUTICAL HALL. 30 RIVADAVIA 30. 93 to 94

EYE-OPENERS AND GUM-TICKLERS, FOR CARNIVAL REVELLERS. From Four o'Clock in the Morning During CARNIVAL, AT THE 32 SAN MARTIN.

MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT. 32 SAN MARTIN. 94 to 95

McDougal and Wilson, SHIP-CHANDLERS, 47-PASEO DE JULIO-46 BUENOS AYRES.

Northern Railway. CARNIVAL. Sunday, 11th; Monday, 12th; and Tuesday, 13th February. A SPECIAL TRAIN.

NEW AND GENERAL AUCTION MART. CALLE CANGALLO, 59 & 65. The Week's Sales. THURSDAY 18th.

LIBRERIA EUROPEA. JACOBSEN & SODERSTEDT. Appointments in the River Plate for the sale of the leading London papers.

WANTED TO PURCHASE all sorts of WOODEN BUILDINGS. From Eight to Ten at Night. 273 Calle Cerrito.

ESTANCIA IN MERLO. TO BE RENTED, a Third of League Camp with 6000 fine sheep. ADOLFO M. CORDERO.

FOR SALE, a League of Camp with 10,000 Sheep. ADOLFO M. CORDERO. In Arrecifes. FOR SALE, 7,000 FINE SHEEP. Calle Suipacha 124. ADOLFO M. CORDERO.

IMPORTANT. Magazines & Periodicals FOR 1872. ATTENTION. Persons desirous of becoming subscribers during the present year to above, are notified that...

WILLIAM P. DAWES, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsvender, 141-PIEDAD-141. 88 to 89

CARNAVAL. 1872. American Florida Water. "Gilding refined gold." it would be in very truth, to say anything in favor of this medicinal water. Sold by all RESPECTABLE Perfumers.

LANMAN and MURRAY, Manufacturers, NEW YORK. FINE COUNTRY-HOUSE. IN the charming, healthy and picturesque suburb of Belgrano, only two squares from the Railway Station.

The Latest Papers in Town. SINGLE COPIES. ON SALE. The following are received regularly by the mails of 19th, 13th, 19th, 23rd, and 28th of each month.

WILLIAM P. DAWES, Bookseller, Newsvender and Stationer, 141-CALLE PIEDAD-141. NOTE.—Cuzco's Mails expected on Monday or Tuesday next.

AVISO AL COMERCIO. Prevenimos a los consignatarios de cargo por el vapor ingles, Lacydon de Londres y Ambrus, que se esperaba en este puerto mañana, que en consecuencia de la ordenanza de 16 dias decretada por el Superior Gobierno, se procedera a depositar dicha carga en pontones y lanchas, con posterioridad de la hora que se declara en los comancheros.

FURNITURE. ALL SORTS OF NEW AND SECOND-FURNITURE BOUGHT. From Eight to Ten at Night. 273 Calle Cerrito.

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The Standard. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1872. Special Telegram to "The Standard."

Queen opened Parliament in person. Exorbitant Alabama claims. Causes great indignation. Produce markets unchanged. Political—nothing. Probability of the French imposing heavy import duties.

CLER TELEGRAM. Cuzco and Lacydon in. Buzo no gold. Parliament opened on 17th by Queen in person. Great indignation at the exorbitant demands of America for Alabama claims.

10 1/2 gold. 10 1/2 exchange. Rio, 6th Feb. Exchange, 24. Sovereigns, 10, 180.

IMMIGRATION REPORTS. THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. We have before us the Special Report on Immigration by Dr. Young of the United States bureau of Statistics and the Informe of the Comision Central de Inmigracion de Buenos Ayres, both for the year 1870, and although it is almost time to look for the returns of 1871 we may meantime derive much useful information from the reports in question.

The population of the United States during the War of Independence was estimated at 3 millions, and between that period and 1820 the number of immigrants is put down at 250,000. Within the last 50 years no fewer than 7,803,855 emigrants landed in the United States, the maximum year (1854) showing 427,833, while the returns fell during the late war to 92,000, and again rose to 395,922 in 1869; while the tables for 1870 are little short of the last figure.

In the history of the human race there is nothing to equal the growth of the United States, now a country of 40 millions of people, with more railways, schools, newspapers &c. than any other nation, and showing statistics of such a colossal character as all Europe united can hardly match. How much is due to the character of the emigrants who have raised the Model Republic to its present eminence is a pertinent study for statesmen and philosophers; meantime it is flattering to read in the returns before us that more than half came from the United Kingdom (3,857,850), speaking the same language, and accustomed to the same laws and institutions as of the country they adopted.

Germany contributed 2 1/2 millions or nearly one-third of the whole number, while France gave 215,000, Sweden 153,000, and Denmark, Switzerland &c. smaller contingents: Within the last 10 years two new streams of immigration have set in, viz 167,000 settlers from Canada, and 65,000 Chinese. Dr. Young speaks most favorably of the Germans, who form the bulk of the farmers in the West and South, and also recommends the Swedes as temperate, industrious and economical settlers. The Latin nations contribute very little to the population, and are not much cared for in the United States.

The Chinese average 4 per cent. of the total, and this element can never enter into the national character, as 93 of every hundred Chinese emigrants are men. The sexes show 60 men to 40 women, except among Irish immigrants who are as 55 men to 45 women; and of the total number it is found that 60 per cent. are in the prime of life 25 per cent. under 15 years of age, and 15 per cent. over 40 years. Under the heading of trades it appears that 40 per cent. of the men have been trained to a fixed calling, including skilled artificers and tradesmen; 10 per cent. are merchants or clerks, and the rest farm servants or laborers. Much trouble has been taken to ascertain the money value of each immigrant. In Germany an full-grown laborer is estimated at 1,500\$, but Dr. Young prefers a lower figure and puts down each immigrant as a gain of 800\$ to the Republic, (including 68\$ the average amount of money they bring with them). Thus the value of the total immigration of the last 50 years will be found equal to 6,244 million hard dollars, or nearly twice the National Debt of Great Britain. For more than 40 years the Irish

formed the largest element in the returns (2,700,133 in the total), but during the last decade the Germans have outstripped them, the latter now standing for one-fourth, the former one-fifth of the whole number. The returns for 1870 show 378,796, or over a thousand daily, of whom more than one-half land at New York. The various nationalities are represented in this ratio: Germans 25 per cent. Irish 20 " English 19 " Chinese 15 " Swedes 15 " Scotch 3 " Others 11 "

The growth of English immigration is remarkable, being only 1 1/2 per cent. of the total in 1810, 2 per cent. in 1850, 10 per cent. in 1859, and 16 in 1870. French on the contrary, have fallen from 4 per cent. in 1850, and 3 in 1859, to less than 1 per cent. in 1870. Italians are also below one per cent. Dr. Young calls special attention to the great facilities and advantages offered by the United States to emigrants, of which Minister Garcia at Washington wrote an able report to the Argentine Government as published in our columns a few weeks ago. The report before us contains 309 pages of information for immigrants, relative to the prices of land, staple products, access to market, cost of farm-stock, rates of wages &c. in every township, county, state and territory in the Union.

Turn now to the Informe for the Argentine Republic: we find the arrivals in 1870 amounted to 41,053, including 600 for Rosario and 731 for the Central Argentine colonies. This was an increase of 8 per cent. on the previous year, and we are in a position to state that, notwithstanding the plague of 1871, the returns show only a slight falling-off, while the present year will probably surpass any of its predecessors. The nationalities, when placed side by side with those of emigrants to the United States, show a remarkable contrast.

Table showing the proportion of sexes and ages of emigrants to the United States and Buenos Ayres.

Here we see the advantage of American immigration, in being so well suited to form a family, and raise up those domestic influences and associations which form a well-organized people. The proportion of female emigrants is double in N. America to what it is with us. The immigrants' Asylum in Calle Corrientes received during the year 6,270 persons, of whom two-thirds were Italians, and the rest French, Spaniards, and Swiss; none were English. The cost of support for each person was 68 daily (say one shilling five pence), and the term of stay averaged five days. At Rosario there were 650 admitted, one-half Italian. Of the persons admitted at B. Ayres more than half found employment in the city, one-third were taken to camp or river towns by their employers, 165 were provided with free passes on the Western Railway and 75 on the Southern, while 523 were drafted off to the Sta. Fe or Chaco Colonies.

In 1870 Congress voted \$72,000 for Immigration purposes, but the total amount expended during the year was only \$60,000, viz—agents abroad \$20,000, Buenos Ayres committee and asylum \$20,000, Dr. Soneyra's colony in Entre Rios \$10,000, Rosario committee, railway passes &c. \$10,000. This amounts altogether to \$14 on each immigrant arrived during the year, and here we must congratulate President Sarmiento and his Cabinet on their economy in this matter, seeing that the Australian Government pay as much as \$10 a head for immigrants, besides giving them free land grants.

In 1871 it was felt by Congress that such economy was misplaced, and that for every Dollar expended in immigration the new settlers produced two for the national revenue, and therefore a vote was made for \$175,000, one-half of which was to go towards forwarding immigrants and their baggage gratis to their destination, besides \$20,000 for the building of a proper Refuge-house. The National Government, however, thought fit on account of the epidemic to reduce the vote to \$26,000, and in a most arbitrary manner diverted the remaining \$147,000 to other purposes.

We regret to see that the Government still pays \$14,100 per annum to Immigration agents which (with the exception of Mr. Beck Bernard's pension) we consider money thrown away. These agents are indeed respectable men, but they can do nothing for or against emigration to the River Plate. The committee present a budget for the year 1872 amounting to \$147,004 which we hope the Minister of Interior will not cut down, since the interests of immigration now represent the real welfare and progress of the Republic. The committee has lost some of its best men by the resignation of Messrs. Billinghurst, Roldan, Folmar, Jacobo, Roosen, Acosta and Scilloso, and the demise of Messrs. Halbach, Basabe and Conlon. Only two new members have been appointed, Messrs. Gunther and Palemon Hergo, both good men, but a few more are still needed. What seems most necessary of all is the formation of a Department of

Immigration similar to that of Agriculture recently confined to Mr. Oldendorf. It would be easy to find among natives or foreigners some one suitable to direct such an office, and the utility of it is sufficiently shown in the concluding remarks of the Committee where it is shown that the blind, lame, decrepit &c. of Southern Europe are being landed daily on our shores.

THE LATE MR. LUMB. It is with profound regret that we announce to our readers the death of Mr. Edward Lumb, one of the oldest and most influential members of our community, which took place in England on the 10th of January, after a lingering illness, according to the telegrams received yesterday per Pacific steamer. Mr. Lumb's name has been for more than a quarter of a century emblematic in Buenos Ayres of wealth, enterprise, sagacity and munificence, and of the many Englishmen who have attained riches, honor and distinction in South America there are few who have been more successful, or whose names are better known in the money-markets of Europe.

He was born at Leeds in 1804 and came to this country in 1818, while yet a boy, but after a short stay went round Cape Horn to the West Coast and settled here a few years later. It would be tedious to trace his rise through a long series of years in which his clear-headed ideas and close attention to business already marked him out as a man destined to achieve all that wealth and fortune could offer. Some of the very old residents remember when he was a small retail dealer in a very humble walk of life, and he was not himself ashamed to say that he was the architect of his own fortunes. But his position as a merchant-prince of the first standing dates back more than a generation.

Mr. Darwin, the naturalist, who visited Buenos Ayres over 30 years ago mentions the hospitalities of Mr. Lumb, then one of the leading merchants of the place. It was, however, comparatively late in life that his name became known beyond the River Plate in connection with the Great Southern Railway for which he was the concessionaire, and the Wanklyn Bank of which he may be called the founder. The brilliant success of everything with which he had any connection is forcibly exemplified in the railway in question, the best-paying enterprise of the kind in South America, and which he was only able to carry out after persistent labors in the face of great obstacles. Among the British community of this city he was also favourably known for his present of an organ to the English church, and his munificent donations towards the British Hospital, Sisters of Mercy convent, and numerous other charitable institutions. The construction of the new British hospital was entrusted to his care, on the part of Parliament and the subscribers.

Mr. Lumb had been nearly half-a-century in South America when, in 1864, he revisited England for the first time. He might then have retired to enjoy a colossal fortune, but partly family ties, and probably still more the habits of an active life, induced him to return to this country. Two years ago he accompanied Mr. Wheelwright to the opening of the railway at Cordoba and seemed then in robust health, but last year he began visibly to break down and went to Europe for change of air. His health in England still declining he went to the baths in Germany, by advice of his physicians, which, however, seem rather to have further weakened him. The Donro brought letters from him, January 7th, in which his spirits seemed unabated although his friends were more than anxious about his condition, and now we learn that a week later he breathed his last, surrounded by those of his family who are now residing in England.

He was in the fullest sense of the word a "representative man," with all the perseverance and more than the usual shrewdness of Englishmen; he used to pride himself upon his perspicacity in all matters of figures and finance, and among natives no less than foreigners his opinions were of that weight which talent and success usually carry. In any country or in whatever form of society, he was a man destined to make his way and leave a track behind.—His place is now vacant among us, nor is there one in our community that can supply it, but it is pleasant to think that some of the most useful and charitable enterprises in this country are memorialized by his name, and show the natives of Buenos Ayres how valuable one Englishman may be for the welfare of society.

In his lifetime there were few who cared to flatter him, nor was he what the world calls a popular man, but now that he is gone from among us we may be permitted to step out of our everyday path to bear testimony to the talents and services of one who possessed those qualities that have helped to build up the empire, the greatness, the commerce of England.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. If there is no peace in this country, then the newspapers are to blame for it. We are constantly having dimmed into our ears the blessings of a free press; but when, like in this place, newspapers start up like mushrooms, and no man can possibly afford time or patience to read them all through and refute their errors, a free press is a nuisance instead of a blessing. Bet-

ter have no papers at all than such a press smelt as at present. All the papers are dead against peace. All the people are unanimous for peace; peace has been signed, sealed and delivered. Yet the news to-day is that there is another hitch, yet no one knows where it is. The efforts of the most distinguished people here are called "Borchomoso." Was ever such nonsense heard, and the antiquated female rules, wavers between the papers and the people. Thus the country goes down, down. A protest against peace has been signed by numerous parties, and published in the Tribuna. General Nietaco Borges on leaving the army has published a most feeling address, which you will find in the papers. He thinks his duty for their abnegation in following him since the 10th November 1870. Pity the estancia owners cannot say as much; that army of the North, of Borges, is well known to most of them, and their military abnegation also. A peace demonstration of saladero peones is talked of to-day, got up by a saladerista of the Cerro, who proposes to march in all the peones from the saladeros of Messrs. Tomkinson, Cibils and Pineira. Of course the owners of these establishments, it is to be supposed, will head the procession. Great preparations are going on for the grand masked ball at Gibil's theatre. All town, they say, will be there. The country is in a sad plight for these balls, but no man in Montevideo to-day dare say one word against them. The following succinct sketch of affairs at Mercedes will imbue your readers with a correct idea of how things are going on in the camp towns.—The Policia shut. Vigilantes actively employed in horse-raiding in the very street; they ride with huge fowls stuck in their belts. Cafes crowded with youths and boys playing for money, and the whole town given up to two considerations of the Latin claims. Custom house officers shut half the day; no one there. Three of our legislators have resigned, Silva, Tidal, and Castro; motive for so doing wounded delicacy. What is to become of the country when Bartle's time is up, no one knows; we will then have no Executive as we now have, no legislature, possibly so best perhaps the country would be more prosperous without either. We have tried both long enough, let us now try another plan. The remains of the Santa Rosa regiment have arrived back at Salto. They now go to Fray Bentos de Colonia; Frenedoza they say has taken the acostas; we want a telegraphic line badly along the Uruguay, just to know how things are going on up there for the government. Capt. Avalos from Paysandu has arrived, also Senator Rivas and Col. Solsona, from Colonia, they are all at the Government house to-day. If any of your friends want to know the strength of the Government army under Gen. Castro, I refer them to the Debates which gives us follows: Artillery 4 battalions, 24 of April, Resistencia, Pacheco and Sosa, some of the 24th April men are gone to the north with Vasquez. Cavalry. The Government escort (known here as the old guard) the regiments of Ximenes and Carabajal also San Jose and Llanes. The number of men in this army is not stated; but the troops on the banks of the Yi have suffered great hardships, that they all sigh to get back to town. A meeting of the shareholders of the Central Uruguay Railway will be held on the 27 inst when the report will be read, and it is supposed by some a dividend declared. There is much said to-day about an error in the Comision de cuentas of some 19,000 Nat. dollars, every one is in the dark as to what office it belongs, to but as the editors are up at the Government house ferreting out the news it is supposed that to-morrow it will appear in the papers. The complaint of the Rev. Mr. Biri, an infirm parish priest, has led to more than what people thought. Gen. Castro has arrested Col. Rios, the accused party, who is placed on his trial. Query.—Why does not the General arrest his officers who walk off with the sheep and cattle of the estancia owners, without even giving a value? The following regiments have been summoned to town:—1st and 2nd Shooters. 1. Guardia Nacional. This looks like business, and some people think there is something up. At the Policia the other night there was rumour of a motin in one of the barracks; the soldiers of the following regiments have been sent to their houses (if they have any)—San Jose, Tucuman, Florida, and Cerro Largo. This looks like peace. The Finance Minister, Mr. Stewart, who has resigned so often, the resignation is his chief attribute, is called again to take charge of the Government cash box. The President has refused to accept his last resignation, and implores of him to hold office until his time will be out. Yesterday there was quite a row in the Government House; lost papers, some receipts for the payments in the months of February, April, May, June, and July dropped out of the pockets of one of the clerks and cannot be found high or low. It is doubtful if they will ever turn up. The Secretary of the Brazilian Minister has come and gone. Many inquiries tried to pump him for news from Paraguay, but they could get nothing out of him. Strange to say, here people take no interest whatever in the Gran Chaco question, except those inveterate politicians who would like to see the Argentine Republic in a war. These are loud in their praise of Argentine diplomacy; the real friends of the Republic say little, but that little is to the effect that the difficulty might have been avoided had there been a little more ballast somewhere. Mr. Sagor, our shipbroker, has charmed the public and bewitched the editors, by his exhaustive table of the country's trade. Never before have we had such a shining picture laid before us; it speaks volumes for the merchants and against the politicians. Mr. Neil of London, is the man who will do full justice to the French broker's industry. Look out for a sudden rise in the scrip next month; figures are facts, and the figures are with us, so also must be the fact. Montevideo is going ahead. A long rignarole of Tramway regulations has just seen light; it beats all the tramway rules I have seen, hollow. The truth of the whole thing is this: all tramway rules must be laid in the middle of the street, all goods to go at a trot; all tramways to go on the streets; no smoking allowed, and passengers conversing in the cars must speak Montevidean. No English Ger-

man French or Italian allowed. All the tramways here are making money. The Eastern carried on last Sunday close on 800 passengers, 462 National dollars. There is some talk here of a new English paper. A friend from Buenos Ayres has been down about it. It appears that there is nothing wanting but an editor. The printing-office, types, &c., can be had; as for subscribers, they are as thick as blackberries. The hitch is the Editor. Surely, you must have a spare one in Buenos Ayres.

We have in port a Brazilian frigate, the Coquimbo, from Asuncion. She brings no fresh news, or if she does, she keeps it to herself. Here we can find out nothing beyond that Rivarolo, the President of Paraguay, is not in prison. All that stuff published in the Buenos Ayres papers about the Paraguayan Government is trash. The Government goes, or well, and anxiously looking for the money &c. from England. The very latest here is that the Peace Committee are to be here in the morning, in the City of Rio they have approved of everything and Peace is made. Chestersfield.

WOOL. The most significant feature in the history of the colonial wool trade for the past year is the fact that, with continuously rising markets, about 750,000 bales have passed into consumption, while only 692,154 bales have been imported. Disturbed by the coincidence of wide spread commercial depression, with a rapid and enormous increase in production, the equilibrium between supply and demand disappeared from the colonial wool market for several years. Stocks, indeed, rarely accumulated in first hands, and the arrivals passed into consumption with tolerable regularity; but this result was only achieved by a submission on the part of importers to prices about 30 per cent. below those which had ruled in average from 1849 down to the year in question, to prices in fact which are understood to have been generally unremunerative to the grower. In the short period of six months all this is changed. The lost equilibrium is not only restored, but the preponderating influence is found for the moment to be altogether in another direction from that to which the market had for so long been accustomed. The extent of this change in the relations between supply and demand may be estimated by the following figures.—In the three seasons from 1865 to 1868, when the rate of increase culminated, the importation rose from 432,975 bales to 633,406 bales, or 46 per cent.; whereas, in the year just concluded, the arrivals only exceeded those of 1868 (three seasons ago) by 68,748 bales, or under 10 per cent. On the other hand, the export of woollen manufactures from this country presents an enormous increase, and although the disturbance to industry from the late war may have prevented corresponding results in the case of France and Germany, yet it is understood that the manufacturing powers of both countries are at present taxed to the utmost. Its causes, too, are not far to seek. They may be found, firstly, in the check to production which occurred in the Colonies and at the River Plate, as a result of the low prices which have prevailed; and, secondly, in the steady increase in the consuming power of the world at large, and to that of the United States of America and this country in particular. No doubt the diminished number of sheep in England, and also in France, the short clip in America, and the waste caused by the war, have contributed something to the general result, but to the two first named causes the present state of the market must be mainly ascribed. Upon the whole, the course of prices during the past year may be regarded as unprecedented, whether as respects the extent of the aggregate advance from 40 to 60 per cent., its almost uninterrupted progress, or the fact that the rise is due entirely to a genuine expansion of demand on the part of consumers, and in no degree to the influence of speculation. The clip, although exhibiting some variations, was upon the whole an average one in character as well as in quantity. With regard to the future, there seems reason to fear that the burr and seed are gradually extending to fresh districts, yet it must not be forgotten that the means at the disposal of manufacturers for destroying the pests are far more perfect than they were formerly, and they are consequently no longer so prejudicial to the interests of the grower. On the other hand, there are indications that a steady improvement in quality may be looked for. The requirements of the meat-preserving companies will probably create a permanent demand for carcasses, which will encourage liberal culling on the part of flock-owners, while such increase in production as may occur will probably be the result of the fencing, &c., of lands already under pasturage, rather than the occupation of fresh and less suitable territory. More than one-half of the entire quantity was bought for export, America taking perhaps 40,000 bales. This latter outlet, however, must not be calculated on as a permanent one, since not only is it understood that American requirements in the present season are being largely supplied by purchases in the colonies, but the capacities of that wonderful continent for wool-growing are such as to forbid the belief that she can in the long run be a considerable importer of merino descriptions. European Mail.

UNITED STATES FINANCES. Buenos Ayres, 8th. Feb. 1872. To the Editors of the STANDARD. Gentlemen.

The article in your paper of the 6th, under the above heading needs some comment. The figures of "I amone" will bear a little correction and elucidation, while the atrocious slander against the National Administration, which is intimated in the first sentence merits the most intense contempt. He fears that "his shame would be too great" if all the frauds of the present Administration were published. I think that "I amone" need no longer be troubled with that fear. Thousands of the shrewdest men of the democratic party and of republican malcontents, have been watching the Administration, with no lack of zeal or skill, to detect fraud, with every opportunity of open courts, and congressional committees, possessed of power

to examine every amount and every voucher, as well as a powerful hostility...

Among the many thousands of inferior officers and employees some have proved unworthy of trust.

In view of these facts, and I not justified in denouncing the insinuation of your contributor, as a vile slander.

With regard to the figures, he says that the decrease of the debt, under Johnson, was \$30,331,752, indicating this as an offset to the remarkable success of Grant.

Let us see what deductions should fairly be made from this amount in a calculation of such a nature.

First item \$15,368,831, which is the amount of an error made in stating the debt at the commencement of Grant's term, it then being \$2,525,463,260.

Second item amount received from sale of the immense amount of war material on hand, including hundreds of transport steamers, iron clads and monitors.

This can be approximately determined by deducting the average amount of annual receipts from miscellaneous sources, say for the eight years ending January 1, 1862 from the amounts credited to the same sources, during the years in which these sales were made.

Third item amount of Pacific R. R. bonds, which were included in the estimate of March 1, 1865, \$6,012,000, less these items reduce the amount paid by Johnson to \$123,947,620 41, instead of \$303,331,752.

But the most significant fact is that during the last year of Johnson's Administration, when he ought to have done best, but 11 millions, in round numbers, were paid, while in the first year of Grant's Administration the debt was reduced over 92 millions, and up to the 1st of December, 1871, just \$282,757,934, while in the early part of his Administration taxation was reduced, not a very little, but 70 millions annually, or total to December 1, 1871, over 180 millions.

The above amounts are U.S. dollars, and taken from the official reports of the U.S. Treasury.

The tying up of Johnson's hands, of which "I am one" speaks, was not in the direction of economy in finances, but of appointing ex-rebels to office.

His great Democratic victory in New Jersey consists of a personal compliment to a good man as against an unpopular Republican candidate.

The same election returned a Republican Legislature, although the State has been almost inevitably Democratic for many years.

It also secures a far more important than the Governorship of the State.

The information when Lee's ragged, daring armies invaded the north, Pennsylvania or her noble Governor was behind in coming to the rescue, is entirely new history.

It is a peculiar thing that some of us have heard before.

Yours, &c., Republican.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Another round of the Clock of Time has brought us to the small hours of Carnival, brief moments of enjoyment, so called, which precede the six weeks regime of sackcloth, ashes, and short commons in the meat way.

being made for the completion of a number of the new lines of telegraph along the Lower Volga and the Caspian Sea, radiating from Astrakhan as a common centre.

A letter has come under the notice of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, which refers to the reported discovery of the yellow orange-colored cotton by Sr. Antonio de Merlo, of Rio Grande do Sul.

The Rev. Mr. Davis, Catholic chaplain at Montevideo, has lately been on a flying visit to Colonia; the reverend gentleman preached in the town church during his stay.

Several telegrams have been received in town, amongst them one from an lady, confirming the triumph of ex-Gov. Goy and Com. in Corrientes; but they all carefully avoid any allusion to the "butcher's bill."

The number of prisoners is now said to be "regular," which is a tolerable modification of the first statement that all the rebel infantry had been captured.

We are really not without hope that the battle of Miraflores, or Miraflores, whatever the victor calls it, will turn out to have been another of those unprofitable and unheroic campaigns.

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But the most significant fact is that during the last year of Johnson's Administration, when he ought to have done best, but 11 millions, in round numbers, were paid, while in the first year of Grant's Administration the debt was reduced over 92 millions, and up to the 1st of December, 1871, just \$282,757,934, while in the early part of his Administration taxation was reduced, not a very little, but 70 millions annually, or total to December 1, 1871, over 180 millions.

The above amounts are U.S. dollars, and taken from the official reports of the U.S. Treasury.

The tying up of Johnson's hands, of which "I am one" speaks, was not in the direction of economy in finances, but of appointing ex-rebels to office.

His great Democratic victory in New Jersey consists of a personal compliment to a good man as against an unpopular Republican candidate.

The same election returned a Republican Legislature, although the State has been almost inevitably Democratic for many years.

It also secures a far more important than the Governorship of the State.

The information when Lee's ragged, daring armies invaded the north, Pennsylvania or her noble Governor was behind in coming to the rescue, is entirely new history.

It is a peculiar thing that some of us have heard before.

Yours, &c., Republican.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Another round of the Clock of Time has brought us to the small hours of Carnival, brief moments of enjoyment, so called, which precede the six weeks regime of sackcloth, ashes, and short commons in the meat way.

possible. The mortality for the year 1877 was 1,000 in France amounts to 62 in married men, 102 in bachelors, and 218 in widows.

The mortality of married women is 9 per 1,000, the same, and widows as high as 163. In Belgium from 7 per 1,000 among married men, the number rises to 85 in bachelors and 216 in widows.

The result of all the calculations is that from 25 to 30 years of age the mortality per 1,000 is 4 in married men, 104 in bachelors, and 22 in widows.

This beneficial influence of marriage is manifested at all ages, being always more strongly marked in young than women.

The mails for the Diares close at the Consulate on Wednesday at 11 a.m., but Messrs. Hernet will receive letters and papers on slight extra charge until 4 p.m.

Speculators and investors should not forget that Bullrich holds a charter auction at Jeppener to-morrow.

The STANDARD will send a "special" to Tandil to witness and describe the coming executions there.

Mr. Gaupier, engraver, 170 Calle Esmeralda, has struck off some beautiful medals as a "souvenir" of this year's Carnival; they are very cheap, and beautifully executed.

Those of our readers—especially by the first of the year, will do well to be careful what perfumes they use, as even the very best are so strong as to pain the eyes and disorder the clothes.

The best and least expensive way is the small indiarubber spirit filled with that sweetest and harmless liquid, the pure American Florida Water, warranted to wound only the heart.

ON 'CHANGE.

13th Feb. 1878.

Quince 200

Exchange rates and other financial information.

Exchange rates and other financial information.

Exchange rates and other financial information.

Exchange rates and other financial information.

Exchange rates and other financial information.

Exchange rates and other financial information.

Exchange rates and other financial information.

Exchange rates and other financial information.

the present and future of the world, and the progress of civilization.

The progress of civilization is a subject of great importance.

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SEIS MEDALLAS DE HONOR. MEDALLA DE ORO. Paris, 1870. J. S. FRY and SONS.

Chocolate Caracas. SEA CACAO EN POLVO.

J. S. FRY and SONS, FABRICANTES DE CHOCOLATE A LA REINA DE INGLATERRA, AL PRINCIPE, GALES, &c.

CREMAS DE CHOCOLATE. CHOCOLATE HOMEOPATICO. CHOCOLATE CARACAS.

Se vende por Menor en todas Partes. Exigir la Marca.

AUCTION. Important Judicial Sale. Gregorio Rivas.

A large house and garden in the Calle Europa, down which the tramway to Flores will soon pass.

By ORDER. Of Judge Miguel Garcia Fernandez, First Instance, the above real property will be sold to the highest bidder on...

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IMPORTANT AUCTION. February 12th. JEPPENER STATION. LAND FOR CHACRAS

Property of Mr. W. JEPPENER, Situated near the Station.

Large Farms and Small Farms, For Workmen, Poor and Rich. At the Highest Offer without Reserve.

FARMS WIRED IN FARMS WITHOUT STOCK. Legal and Open Sale.

One-third Cash and the remainder at One and Two Years' Credit. Splendid Breakfast on arrival of the Train, which leaves Plaza Constitucion at Six o'clock in the Morning.

Train FREE, and Plans at our Counting-House. ADOLFO BULLRIH and CO., San Martin, 118.

Burgundy, claret, and Sauterne. Booth & Stevens, RECOMMEND TO FAMILIES Their choice and well-selected stock of the above WINE, All of which they guarantee.

CLARETS. Chateau Margaux, St. Julien, Le Roy, St. Raphael, L'Esperance, St. Julien d'Yquem, Latour, H. H. M. D'Yquem, L'Esperance, St. Julien d'Yquem.

BURGUNDIES. Beaune, Pomard, SAUTERNES. Haut Sauterne, Chateau Yquem.

BOOTH AND STEVENS. Wine and Spirit Merchants. 193—CALLE FLORIDA—193. LEAVING THE COUNTRY.

FOR the above excellent reserves, the owners of a well selected, harmonious assortment of wine, claret, Sauterne, and Burgundy, would dispose of same on reasonable terms. Apply to T. Calle Maipu, second floor, 35 p 58.

WANTED. A French cook, well recommended, for a family in Flores, a MA. COOK, will recommend. Apply at this Office. h 12 p 58.

WANTED. A small English Family in Flores, a MA. COOK, will recommend. Apply at this Office. h 12 p 58.

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SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAU & CO

101-Calle Cangallo-103

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Account Current now so generally felt and appreciated in the city of Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the existing classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums 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, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of illness, or old age, instead of spending them in immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

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

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from 9 to 11 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 Mau & 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 Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAU & CO.,
M. A. DE FREITAS (ADMIN)

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 (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

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

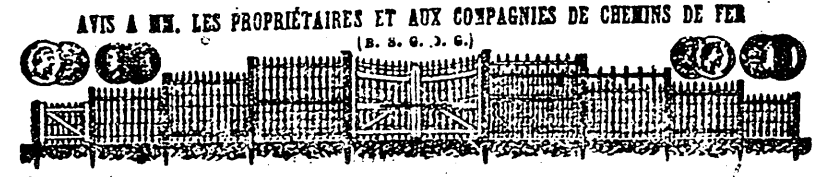
Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one

thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish can open an account current, according to the rates 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 newspaper.

P. P. MAU & CO.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM



Per VARA, 1 METRE HIGH, \$12 1/2 m. D. 2 METRES HIGH \$2

NEW PATENT FENCING.

Cheap, Light and Durable.

The best and cheapest way of dividing Lands, Wiring in Quintas, Gardens, Paddock, or Meadow Lands. Suitable likewise for making Hen Coops, &c.

Patented by the FRENCH, SPANISH, and ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS.

Sole Agents in the River Plate,
GVO. LEROY Y CIA.,
59 CALLE CUYO.

Also every kind of Economical Stove, by which Bachelor Camp men can cook for themselves, and otherwise dispense with housekeepers.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND
MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR
DAMAGE BY FIRE,
AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

AGENTS:

MOLLER AND CO.,
CALLE CORRIENTES 61.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ISSUES POLICIES ON RISKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

AGENTS

BATES, STOKES, & CO.

PITT'S LONDON SODA WATER.

JUST RECEIVED.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at
CRANWELL, Brothers, & CO.,
30 Rivadavia.

78-Chacabuco-78

Gustavo Hamonet
Sole Agent in the River Plate for the
Manufacturers of Angers (France).

Slates
Of all shapes and sizes for Roofing,
do do for Flooring,
do do for Chimneys,
do do for Billiard Tables,
do do for Tables and Chairs for Quintas,
do do for Plain and Grained Iron Ropes and Chains,
do do for Ships, Cables,
do do for Lightning Conductors,
do do for Grappling-Irons and Hoists of all kinds.

SARET, TERASSEY & CODIN,
Manufacturers of Umbrellas.

PELOU, BONNEFOND, & CO.,
Manufacturers of Course Twine for
Saddlers' and Cobblers' use.
Samples of the above on view at our Depot,
75-CALLE CHACABUCO-75.

GUSTAVO HAMONET.

CASE

ADVANCED ON GOODS OR VALUABLES.

197-CALLE PARQUE-197

German Dentist.

EDUARDO OLTMAN.
Begs to inform his friends that he has moved
from
245, CALLE CANGALLO
to
243 CALLE CANGALLO (altos).

E. O. at the same time takes the liberty to
advise, offer his services to the Buenos Ayres
public.
Having received a new assortment of teeth
and dental instruments, he is able to satisfy all
requirements which may be made.

ESTANCIA.

We call the particular attention of farmers to
behold in our Rooms, Calle Victoria 143, on the
15th inst, of a splendid grazing Farm in the
Laguna de Gonzalez Partido Junin. Unlike most
outside camps the grass is very fine and well
suited to sheep pastures.
Only one day's journey from town.

RODRIGUEZ, LARRAZABAL & CO.

243-CANGALLO-243

WESTERN RAILWAY

From the 1st of November until further notice the trains will run as follows:

STATIONS.	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Buenos Aires	6.15	6.30	6.45
Retiro	6.30	6.45	7.00
Belgrano	6.45	7.00	7.15
San Martin	7.00	7.15	7.30
San Pedro	7.15	7.30	7.45
San Juan	7.30	7.45	7.60
San Carlos	7.45	7.60	7.75
San Luis	7.60	7.75	7.90
San Rafael	7.75	7.90	8.05
San Antonio	7.90	8.05	8.20
San Felipe	8.05	8.20	8.35
San Juan	8.20	8.35	8.50
San Carlos	8.35	8.50	8.65
San Pedro	8.50	8.65	8.80
San Martin	8.65	8.80	8.95
Belgrano	8.80	8.95	9.10
Retiro	8.95	9.10	9.25
Buenos Aires	9.10	9.25	9.40

F.R.A.M.W.A.Y

Between Plaza Constitucion and the Corner of Calles Centrio and Tucuman.

These Tramway Cars are open to the public as omnibuses unless occupied by Railway Passengers.

STATIONS.	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Buenos Aires	6.15	6.30	6.45
Retiro	6.30	6.45	6.60
Belgrano	6.45	6.60	6.75
San Martin	6.60	6.75	6.90
San Pedro	6.75	6.90	7.05
San Juan	6.90	7.05	7.20
San Carlos	7.05	7.20	7.35
San Luis	7.20	7.35	7.50
San Rafael	7.35	7.50	7.65
San Antonio	7.50	7.65	7.80
San Felipe	7.65	7.80	7.95
San Juan	7.80	7.95	8.10
San Carlos	7.95	8.10	8.25
San Pedro	8.10	8.25	8.40
San Martin	8.25	8.40	8.55
Belgrano	8.40	8.55	8.70
Retiro	8.55	8.70	8.85
Buenos Aires	8.70	8.85	9.00

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

BRANCH TO LOBOS.

DEPARTURE.	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Parque	6.15	6.30	6.45
Merlo (arrives)	6.30	6.45	6.60
Merlo (leaves)	6.45	6.60	6.75
Paz	6.60	6.75	6.90
Las Heras	6.75	6.90	7.05
Zapola	6.90	7.05	7.20
Lobos	7.05	7.20	7.35
RETURNS			
Lobos	7.45	7.60	7.75
Zapola	7.60	7.75	7.90
Las Heras	7.75	7.90	8.05
Paz	7.90	8.05	8.20
Merlo (arrives)	8.05	8.20	8.35
Merlo (leaves)	8.20	8.35	8.50
Parque	8.35	8.50	8.65

Jentl. Argentine Railway

TIME-TABLE.

From February 1st, 1872.

DEPARTURE.	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rosario	6.00	6.15	6.30
Bolton	6.15	6.30	6.45
Rosario	6.30	6.45	6.60
Bolton	6.45	6.60	6.75
Rosario	6.60	6.75	6.90
Bolton	6.75	6.90	7.05
Rosario	6.90	7.05	7.20
Bolton	7.05	7.20	7.35
Rosario	7.20	7.35	7.50
Bolton	7.35	7.50	7.65
Rosario	7.50	7.65	7.80
Bolton	7.65	7.80	7.95
Rosario	7.80	7.95	8.10
Bolton	7.95	8.10	8.25
Rosario	8.10	8.25	8.40
Bolton	8.25	8.40	8.55
Rosario	8.40	8.55	8.70
Bolton	8.55	8.70	8.85
Rosario	8.70	8.85	9.00
Bolton	8.85	9.00	9.15
Rosario	9.00	9.15	9.30
Bolton	9.15	9.30	9.45
Rosario	9.30	9.45	9.60
Bolton	9.45	9.60	9.75
Rosario	9.60	9.75	10.00
Bolton	9.75	9.90	10.15
Rosario	9.90	10.05	10.30
Bolton	10.05	10.20	10.45
Rosario	10.20	10.35	10.60
Bolton	10.35	10.50	10.75
Rosario	10.50	10.65	11.00
Bolton	10.65	10.80	11.15
Rosario	10.80	10.95	11.30
Bolton	10.95	11.10	11.45
Rosario	11.10	11.25	11.60
Bolton	11.25	11.40	11.75
Rosario	11.40	11.55	12.00
Bolton	11.55	12.10	12.15

PROLONGATION TO SALADO.

STATIONS.	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Buenos Aires	6.15	6.30	6.45
Retiro	6.30	6.45	6.60
Belgrano	6.45	6.60	6.75
San Martin	6.60	6.75	6.90
San Pedro	6.75	6.90	7.05
San Juan	6.90	7.05	7.20
San Carlos	7.05	7.20	7.35
San Luis	7.20	7.35	7.50
San Rafael	7.35	7.50	7.65
San Antonio	7.50	7.65	7.80
San Felipe	7.65	7.80	7.95
San Juan	7.80	7.95	8.10
San Carlos	7.95	8.10	8.25
San Pedro	8.10	8.25	8.40
San Martin	8.25	8.40	8.55
Belgrano	8.40	8.55	8.70
Retiro	8.55	8.70	8.85
Buenos Aires	8.70	8.85	9.00

English and German Hotel.

72-CALLE DE MEXICO-72

Particular attention paid to the comfort of Monthly Boarders.

Breakfast from 8 to 11.30. Dinner from 4 to 6.30. Tea at 9.

Transient Boarders \$35 per week.

Hot and Cold Lunches always ready.

Breakfast \$12. Dinner \$16.

Basin, Ale and Barclay's Imperial Porter always on draught.

N.B.—Latest European and American Papers always on hand.

LOUIS B. BRENNAN,

Ferro Carril del Oeste.

Por Orden del Directorio se avisa que desde el dia 1.º de Febrero proximo quedara abierzo el servicio publico de la Estacion Zapola (R.M. 1.º) quedando comprendida como una parte de dicho Ramal y como tal sujeta a los privilegios y responsabilidades que establece el Reglamento de este Ferro-Carril.

Al mismo tiempo se previene que desde tal fecha se expediran boletines de pasajeros de la Estacion Parque y demas Estaciones de linea del Oeste hasta la de Merio a las del Ramal de Lobos y vice-versa y de conformidad a la siguiente tarifa.

BOLETINES DE IDA.	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Parque a Merio	1.00	0.75	0.50
Merio a Parque	1.00	0.75	0.50
Parque a Zapola	1.25	0.90	0.60
Zapola a Parque	1.25	0.90	0.60
Parque a Lobos	1.50	1.10	0.75
Lobos a Parque	1.50	1.10	0.75
Parque a Merio y vice-versa	1.00	0.75	0.50
Merio a Parque y vice-versa	1.00	0.75	0.50
Parque a Zapola y vice-versa	1.25	0.90	0.60
Zapola a Parque y vice-versa	1.25	0.90	0.60
Parque a Lobos y vice-versa	1.50	1.10	0.75
Lobos a Parque y vice-versa	1.50	1.10	0.75

Ferro Carril del Norte.

Desde el 16 de Noviembre hasta nuevo aviso los Trances salen como sigue:

STATIONS.	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Buenos Aires	6.15	6.30	6.45
Retiro	6.30	6.45	6.60
Belgrano	6.45	6.60	6.75
San Martin	6.60	6.75	6.90
San Pedro	6.75	6.90	7.05
San Juan	6.90	7.05	7.20
San Carlos	7.05	7.20	7.35
San Luis	7.20	7.35	7.50
San Rafael	7.35	7.50	7.65
San Antonio	7.50	7.65	7.80
San Felipe	7.65	7.80	7.95
San Juan	7.80	7.95	8.10
San Carlos	7.95	8.10	8.25
San Pedro	8.10	8.25	8.40
San Martin	8.25	8.40	8.55
Belgrano	8.40	8.55	8.70
Retiro	8.55	8.70	8.85
Buenos Aires	8.70	8.85	9.00

Real Hollands.

OF HERMAN VAN HOUTEN

Imported here since 25 years, is superior in any GIN which is sold under the same name. Real Hollands, imported by other houses, has nothing whatever to do with the only legitimate REAL HOLLANDS.

Imported by Wm. PAATS & CIA.

Cognac Charchoy & Co.

Sole Agents for the River Plate, Wm. PAATS & CIA.

Excellent BRANDY, of superior quality. Labels with our name.

Always a large Stock on hand, in Bottles and Flasks.

Mineral Water.

OF THE renowned APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN, Imported by Wm. PAATS & CIA.

Best MINERAL WATER, agreeable drink in hot weather, equals the Seltzer Water in taste and quality, but excels it, as this water can be stored for a long time without losing its good taste and hygienic qualities.

The APOLLINARIS WATER ought to be in every sick room. It is entirely free from the deleterious matter of artificial Mineral Water.

Wm. PAATS & CIA., 96-VENEZUELA-96

Mineral Water.

JUST RECEIVED.

Carlsbad Sprudel,
Birmenstorf Bitterwater,
Seltzer Water,
Vichy—all sources,
Vals, do.,
Bourbonne,
Contrexeville.

T BANNON and CIA,
Druggists and Chemists,
216-CALLE PIEDAD-216
Al llegar a la Esquina Hernandez, 60 1/2 p f 8

ICED CREAMS

Daily, Hourly, Minutely,
AT THE
Gran Cafe de Roma.
116-Calle Artes-116.
h 358 15 p f 1

English and German Hotel.

72-CALLE DE MEXICO-72

Particular attention paid to the comfort of Monthly Boarders.

Breakfast from 8 to 11.30. Dinner from 4 to 6.30. Tea at 9.

Transient Boarders \$35 per week.

Hot and Cold Lunches always ready.

Breakfast \$12. Dinner \$16.

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San Luis	7.20	7.35	7.50
San Rafael	7.35	7.50	7.65