

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA... THE NATIONAL BANK OF LONDON, and all the BANKERS in LONDON have LETTERS OF CREDIT...

Burgundy, Claret, and Sauterre. Booth & Stevens, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 193—CALLE FLORIDA—1871

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1871. REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The peace convention between Blancos and Colorados in the Banda Oriental, concluded last week, seems to set at rest for an interval the insane dissensions that have reduced that country to the depth of degradation...

Rumours are again current in Buenos Ayres of great cabinet changes, and one of the best informed papers states in yesterday's issue that the prime minister, Dr. Velez Sarsfield, is to retire from office at the suggestion of President Sarmiento.

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English enterprises continue to progress and multiply in this country. Advice from Cordoba mentions that Mr. Elliott is arranging for the water supply of that city on the part of a London firm, and we learn from Rosario that a similar concession for that town has been sold in England for £10,000 by the Rosario tramway project seems likely to fall through, unless transferred to a new company.

The Buenos Ayres Land Co. recently formed in England is viewed with great satisfaction here, as the influx of English gold in any or every form is naturally looked upon as most advantageous to the country.

steadily rise in real estate for the last ten years. The largest fortunes in our city have been realized in the purchase of house and landed property in that interval, and the high rate of rents gives a handsome return on the capital invested.

The Tramways continue to do a most lucrative business. Another new line, of Messrs. Lacroze, was opened yesterday, and the National tramway company's cars will begin running in a few days.

The railways are also doing a brisk business, and all the projected extensions, or new lines, are looked forward to with confidence.

A new Gas Company is spoken of in this city, to be formed with local capital, most of the shareholders being Argentines.

The Provincial Bank of B. Ayres is extending its branches, and the advantages to trade are most perceptible, especially in the north of the province.

Sheep-farming interests look every day brighter, and if the Government carry out its promise of turning over a new leaf in the suppression of crime, by capital punishment, giving more security for life and property, the welfare of the country will be placed on a solid basis.

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century. In 1831 an expedition was sent by the Argentine Government to the Vermejo, when Mr. Porter Bliss reported meeting with 50 distinct Indian tribes, of some 20,000 souls. The Matagosa, very industrious, and like the Ocholes, could easily be domesticated and taught farming, but the Tobas are warlike and killed some missionaries sent among them in 1809.

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THE "EXTRACTUM CARNIS."

Of all the industries that flourish in the River Plate, the Fray Bentos Extract of Meat Factory stands pre-eminently first. The splendid trade which the factory carries on, is the result of the genius of Liebig, who, having given birth to this neither comprehended by our rules nor appreciated by our colleagues.

The healthy stomach requires to be filled from time to time in order to carry on with vigour its important functions, and hence it has been found in experiments made by Dr. Parkes on the employment of concentrated foods that such food required to be associated with a very large proportion of bread in order to be available.

"Had Mr. Muller considerably increased the supply of bread in the diet of his dogs, I have no doubt they would have thriven much better." The experience of years acquired in two European wars, and during the Abyssinian expedition, has thoroughly established the value of Liebig's extract as an article of food in those circumstances where fresh beef is not obtainable, or where a large bulk of fibrous matter would simply oppress the digestive organs, and where nevertheless both nourishment and stimulant are urgently called for.

It is in my opinion the experiments which have so strongly impressed Mr. Parkes teach us nothing but what was well enough known before, and were quite unneeded for, after the innumerable experiments on the human subject to which the extract of beef has been subjected.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPALITY

STRANGE FACTS AND FIGURES. The late Lord Mayor, Dr. Esteves Sagu, in his farewell speech gives a very impressive picture of the state of things in this enlightened city of B. Ayres, which he says is going to the bad as fast as the Government and the citizens can send it.

The old debt of the Municipality amounted to 23,310,243, but by the emission of Bonds most of this has been cleared off, the Provincial Bank advancing 10 millions for the purpose in December. The ordinary revenue of the city fell away by one-half owing to the Plague, the total receipts for 9 months, ending Sept. 30th, only amounting to 7,133,481.

The department of Basura or scavengers is on an imperfect footing, the new carts being very dear and not strong enough, and a saving is made of 2,100 monthly in salaries and food. The Municipality fears some awful epidemic from the agglomeration of basura, outside the city, where these heaps are becoming mountains, the quantity added to them daily being over 300 tons, and the stench pestilential. A few men are engaged sprinkling a layer of clay over these dust-heaps, but Mr. Tefner has shown by experiment that nothing but burning can be of any use; the Municipality applied for more ground, to make room for fresh heaps of basura, but the authorities said it was impossible.

The want of promenades or parks is much felt, yet, the Provincial Government has authorized the construction of the Paseo Julio, and when the Municipality repairs the streets near the Gas-houses which its branch line had cut up, the Railway Director said he would not do so until the Municipality paid up the 3 millions due since the Plague!

Since the opening of the new cemetery at Chacarita the Southern has been closed, and the Recoleta only admits people who have family vaults there. Owing to the confusion at the Southern cemetery during the Plague it has not been possible to make up the books and returns. On the day that the Chacarita was opened, in April, 305 fever corpses were interred there: the last was on June 12th, and then Small-pox set in, the latter epidemic carrying off 1299 persons up to January 15th, 1872.

The lighting of the city is done by means of 2,164 gas-lamps, at \$130 per month each, equal to \$3,375,840 per annum. The tax for this leaves a small profit, realizing 3,419,000. The remote streets are lit with kerosene, at a cost of \$679,000, the tax producing \$811,000 per annum; number of lights 1,709, which consume 25,023 gallons per annum.

The Serenos or night-police are not half numerous enough, counting only 160 foot and 40 mounted, who, however, arrested during the year 3705 men, 240 women and 86 children, besides conveying 122 corpses or wounded persons to the Police, 22 lunatics and 178 stray horses. The Mayor insists on doubling this force and the tax for its support.

The Men's Hospital did good service during the Plague, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, one of whom fell a victim. The sick were removed to the Instituto Sanitario on the Buen Orden hill, where among the first who died was M. Lassance who had himself built the establishment at great cost. The Lazaretto of San Roque also proved useful, but is too small, and it is suggested that 5 millions of Municipal bonds should be devoted to its enlargement. The admission into the Men's Hospital during the year were—

year was \$1,016,253, equal to \$450 each on the number of patients treated. The Lunatic Asylum is also admirably managed, the number of patients last year having been 465, of whom 225 left cured, 41 died, and 196 remain under treatment. Only 84 were natives the remaining 112 being foreigners.

The Lazaretto admitted 2612 sick, including 1916 of yellow fever; of these 1209 died of fever, 136 of small-pox and 63 of other causes, being 54 per cent of the total.

The City Prisons are hot-beds of infection, moral and physical, a disgrace to a city like Buenos Ayres, as Dr Sagu boldly told the Governor and Judges. The number of prisoners amounted to 953, and the cost of maintenance to \$550,157. The number of notorious thieves whom the Police keep a constant eye on is 2,468 or 15 per thousand of the population, an alarming proportion when we learn that the proportion in London is only 1 in 5,000 inhabitants.

The Municipal schools are attended by 3,907 children, besides numbers of orphans under the care of the French and Irish sisters, and the Mayor suggests that the Catalinas and Capuchin nuns should imitate such example. The Municipal Asylum for the blind, on the fearful immorality and profanity of our theatres and public entertainments, which are eating away the groundwork of society. He alludes also to systematic frauds on the municipality by recovering the same account twice over, which he has tried to remedy by blocks and stamps.

The only balance due now is \$6,318,910, including 3 millions to the Bank and as much to the W. Railway, to meet which and the general expenditure the Board has 15 millions in bonds besides the ordinary income.

The Prison returns show 192 Argentines, 137 Italians, 60 Spaniards, 35 French, 39 Montevideans, 22 English, 10 Germans and 4 various. Of these, 366 were for robbery and 42 for stabbing.

We regret being unable to give in extenso the remarks of the late Lord Mayor on the Basura and the city prisons, which shew how conscientiously he has had the public interest at heart.

TRADE RETURNS.

The last European-mail has brought us highly interesting data respecting the Antwerp wool trade, giving us figures which, notwithstanding all that the wool trade of the River Plate has suffered during the last ten years, teach us that our trade has not declined, but is steadily progressing.

Most of our readers are aware that Antwerp is the chief market for River Plate wool. Efforts are being now made to divert a portion of that trade to Lyons and Bremen, but so far they have been attended with only limited success.

What coffee is to the Brazilians wool is to the River Plate, and yet we could wish to see our statesmen devote as much attention to the latter as the Brazilians do to the former. Everything that the most progressive administration could do to foster a staple industry, Brazil does for her coffee. The most exact returns of the crop are within the reach of all—the product of each district, the prospects of the crop, even the most minute information respecting its past and future, are the absorbing themes of the newspapers, whilst we in the River Plate are ever groping in the dark. Our Custom House returns never come to us with time has almost effaced their importance, and but for the industry of one or two barratoqueros and shipping produce brokers, we should positively be as blissful an ignorance as to the general state of the trade of the country as most people are of the name of the new Governor.

Let us for one moment look at the pains which the United States Government takes to supply the people with the most exact information on everything that concerns the industrial and commercial statistics of the Republic. Two special departments, the Agricultural and Statistical, are maintained by the people. These departments not only publish yearly splendidly edited reports, which are circulated gratis—but more still, they strike off a pamphlet each month giving the very latest statistics respecting trade, commerce and agriculture, which guide both farmer and merchant in all their business affairs.

Can any man in the River Plate today say within half a million of arrobes what the present wool clip of the Plate amounts to? We deny it. Even the very best informed on these topics are at variance as to the figure. Most people think it will reach six millions of arrobes—but some say less, and others more, and until the last bale is shipped from the Plate no one will know.

of Belgium with Russia fell off by one-half, while with the Cape of Good Hope it rose from 806 to 11,325 bales, and with Australia from 178 to 1252 bales. It may be interesting to see in what proportions the various countries of La Plata are represented, viz.—

Table with columns: B. Ayres, Montevideo, Rio de la Plata, etc. showing wool export statistics.

This shows that in spite of the civil wars in Banda Oriental the increase relatively with B. Ayres in wool has been greater there than here. But perhaps the latter inference is a premature one without the Home returns, as a large portion of the Buenos Ayres wool has been diverted thitherward and to Bremen. Be this as it may nothing can be more encouraging than the table before us.

If we take the average value of the wool exported to be £25 per bale, equal to about 1/2 francs per kilogram, the table of exports to Antwerp would stand thus, as regards the value of wool—

Table with columns: B. Ayres, Montevideo, Rio de la Plata, etc. showing wool export values.

Here we see that to the single port of Antwerp the River Plate has exported in 8 years the enormous value of 22 millions sterling, of which nearly one-fourth belongs to last year. This table also shews that the momentary check experienced in 1869 and 70, has been more than recovered in 1871, for the exports last year have been larger both from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres than at any previous period, being equal to nearly 22 per head of the aggregate population of the Argentine and Oriental Republics.

There is still another table that may interest our readers—that of stocks on Dec. 31st of each year, viz.—

Table with columns: Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio de la Plata, etc. showing stock levels.

If we compare the prices paid for wool from different countries, we find the following:— Buenos Ayres 1.50 to 2.60, Montevideo 1.50 to 2.60, Cape of Good Hope 1.40 to 3.20, Dito, washed 2.10 to 3.10, Chile 1.60 to 2.45, Morocco 1.25 to 2.15, Dito, washed 2.20 to 4.10, Syria 1.60 to 2.45, Dito, washed 2.20 to 2.70, Portugal 1.60 to 2.30, Russia 1.40 to 1.80, Dito, washed 1.60 to 2.45.

The above shews our unwashed wools ranks lower than the Cape, but higher than Russian, Syrian, or Morocco, and about on a level with Chilean and Portuguese.

From the commencement of 1871 there was an active demand at Antwerp for wools, and the auction sales each successive quarter shewed a rise in River Plate qualities, till the close of the year shewed the advance as compared with prices in December 1870 as follows:—

Table with columns: Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio de la Plata, etc. showing price increases.

Direct from R. Plate 799,630, Other ports 338,592, Total 1,138,222

Here we see that Antwerp takes 4-fifths of her dry hides, and 6-sevenths of her salted ox, from the River Plate besides 3-fifths of the horse-hides she imports. Also that we send thither 3 times as many salted as dry hides.

Again if we compare last year with the previous one we find the figures very encouraging, viz.—

Table with columns: River Plate, Other countries, Dried ox, Salted ox, Horse, etc. showing trade figures.

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Thus it will be seen that although the importation of hides into Belgium was 7 per cent. lower than the previous year the arrivals direct from La Plata showed an increase of 12 per cent. or in round numbers one hundred thousand hides.

In fact it would seem as if Antwerp merchants were diminishing their trade with other countries for the purpose of giving the preference to the River Plate. But we note that Chile also is getting a share, the importation of hides from that Republic rising from 1,395 in 1870 to 7,393 last year. Rio Grande has in like manner gone up from 51,484 to 78,965, being an increase for last year equal to 55 per cent.

If we cast a retrospective glance on the hide trade of Antwerp since 1855 we find it has exactly trebled, showing the increase of Belgian trade, manufactures and commerce, viz.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. Rows include 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871.

It is pleasant to compare the prices on Dec. 31st 1871 with those of the same date in the previous year, viz.—

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Rows include Madras ex, Do. cow, Silesia ex, Do. cow.

This is equivalent to an increase all round of 24 per cent., a splendid gain to the River Plate, and the proof that this reminds us that yesterday in our pool statistics we forgot to compute the gain to this country in the rise of that staple during the year, which may be set down thus:—

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Rows include Merino, Mestiza, Inferior do.

Which amount all round to 50 centimes per kilogram, say 24 pence per lb. or 33 per cent. increase on the value of 1870. This is an immense gain for the farmers of B. Ayres and Montevideo. The rise in prices and increased exports show that in the single item of our trade with Antwerp the year 1871 has yielded us over the returns of 1870 as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Value. Rows include 800,000 hides at \$5.45, 136,000 hides wood at \$5.25.

Balance in favor of 71—\$5,875,000. In other words we received last year from Antwerp almost 20 millions sterling more than the previous year, which we are glad to say has caused sunshine in many a home through the camps of B. Ayres.

May we a ways maintain such relations with Belgium, and may King Leopold long rule over so prosperous and happy a people!

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 7,803,865 emigrants landed in the United States, the maximum year (1854) showing 427,333, 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 (3,877,859), speaking the same language and accustomed to the same laws and institutions as the country they adopted. Germany contributed 2 1/2 millions or nearly one-third of the whole number, while France gave 245,000, Sweden 153,000, and Denmark, Switzerland &c. smaller contingents. Within the last 10 years two new streams of immigration have set in, viz 197,000 settlers from Canada, and 68,000 from the Congo 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 43 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 46 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 1,500s, but Dr. Young prefers a lower figure and puts down each immigrant as a gain of 800s to the Republic (including 68s 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 6,241 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 (2,700,433 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Nationality and Percentage. Rows include Germans, Irish, English, French, Swiss, Scotch, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, American, Chinese, Japanese, African, and others.

The growth of English emigration is remarkable, being only 13 per cent. of the total in 1840, 2 per cent. in 1850, 10 per cent. in 1860, and 16 in 1870. French on the contrary, have fallen from 4 per cent. in 1850, and 3 in 1860, 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 300 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 known county, state and territory in the Union.

Turn we now to the Informe for the Argentine Republic; we find the arrivals in 1870 amounted to 110,585, including 660 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 with 2 columns: Nationality and Percentage. Rows include British, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Swiss, American, Chinese, Japanese, African, and others.

Here we see the advantage of American immigration, in being so well suited to form a family, and raise a comfortable income, and as such people, which form a well-organized society. 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, and the remainder were English, and the term of stay averaged 41 days. At Rosario there were 660 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 passages on the Western Railway and 75 on the Southern, while 523 were drafted off to the Sta. Leon de Chaco Colonies. The 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. Somera's colony in Entre Rios \$10,000, Rosario committee, railway passes &c. \$10,000. This amounts altogether to \$72,000.

As we must congratulate President Sarmiento and his Cabinet on their energy 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 \$15,000,000, one-half of which was to go towards forwarding immigrants and their baggage gratis to their destination, besides \$30,000 for the building of a proper Refuge-house. The National Government, however, thought it on account of the epidemic to reduce the vote to \$2,500,000, and in a most arbitrary manner diverted the remaining \$14,000,000 to other purposes.

We regret to see that the Government still pays \$14,100 per annum to Messrs. Bellinghust, Roldan, Folmar, Jacobo, Roosen, Acosta and Semblousa, and the demise of Messrs. Folmar, Basabe and Condon. There are two new members have been appointed, Messrs. Gunther and Palenon Huerigo, 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 confided to Mr. Olderhoff. It would be easy to find among natives or foreigners some suitable man 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 land, name, deprecit &c. of Southern Europe are being landed daily on our shores.

A VISIT TO YLLA OCCIDENTAL.

GENERAL VIDIA'S NEW SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

An Englishman arrived from Paraguay gives us the following account of the capital of the new Argentine province of El Chaco:—

I had occasion to go up from Asuncion to Villa Occidental which is ten or twelve miles higher, on the Chaco side of the river; it is without exception the most dismal place I ever set my foot in, the population comprising a dozen wood-cutters and 40 soldiers. You can see the traces of the New Bordeaux colonists whom Lopez brought out from France, for on all sides the trees are rooted with lit- tle bunches of orange-trees that were planted either by the Frenchmen or the natives sent there by Lopez.

"The place is a dismal swamp, and if you walk half-a-mile in any direction you get ankle deep in mud and water. Some of the French who tried to escape from Lopez lost themselves in the impenetrable jungle and left their bones there; the rest of such fugitives were overtaken by the Paraguayan soldiers, for escape from such a place is impossible. The soil is fertile enough, having plenty of moisture and heat, and would do well for rice, being part of the year under water. The Frenchmen could not stand it, and even the natives desert the place, except for a few wood-cutters. Since the war it has been the abode of a detachment of soldiers and some loose women. There is a thing out of which a town or village could be made, and it is a baroque when President Sarmiento and his Ministers order the inhabitants to hold municipal elections and name a town-council. There is an abundance of fags, which renders the place still more unpleasant as a residence if you venture out of your hut after dark."

The hats are of straw, in lines marked out by the unfortunate French settlers, after the manner of streets; and the few wood-cutters who eke out a living by supplying firewood to the Brazilians, do all the business of the place. The fags are in good order, not to be eaten by the fags. It was a great piece of cruelty in Lopez to place Frenchmen there, when he had such a fine country in the interior of Paraguay, healthy and suitable for settlers. Villa Occidental is only fit for wild beasts, and can never have any other class of inhabitants, except Gen. Vidia's picket of soldiers, who deserve the compassion of every right-minded man in South America."

been destined to make his way and have a track behind. His place is now vacant among us, nor is there one in our country that can supply it, but it is pleasant to think that some of the most useful and charitable benefactors in this country are members of his name, and that the natives of Buenos Ayres have valuable an Englishman may be for the welfare of society.

In his lifetime there were few who entered to latter 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 ordinary path to bear testimony to the talents and services of one who possessed these qualities that have helped to build up the empire, the greatness, the commerce of England.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

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VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Table listing vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres, including ship names, tonnage, arrival dates, and agents.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU AND CO

Text describing the Savings Bank Bank Mau and Co, including its location at Calle Cangallo-103 and details of its services.

Text detailing the conditions and terms of the Savings Bank Bank Mau and Co, including interest rates and deposit requirements.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

Text describing The London Assurance, incorporated by Royal Charter, for insuring buildings, goods, and merchandise.

LONDON'S WATER

Text advertising London's Water, sold wholesale and retail at Granwell, Brothers & Co.

Gustavo Hamonet

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

PELOU, BONNEROND & CO.

Text advertising Pelou, Bonnerond & Co., Manufacturer of Course Time for Sailors and Cablers' Use.

CASH

Text advertising Cash, Advanced on Goods or Valuables, at 197-Calle Parque-197.

German Dentist

Text advertising a German Dentist, Eduard Oltman, at 243 Calle Cangallo.

Medicinal Baths

Text advertising Medicinal Baths, at 118-Calle Artes-118.

SEWING MACHINES

Text advertising Sewing Machines, at 243-Cangallo-243.

BATE & CO'S

Text advertising Bate & Co's Rembrandt Portraits, at 72-Calle de Meljico-72.

English and German Hotel

Text advertising English and German Hotel, at 72-Calle de Meljico-72.

Real Hollands

Text advertising Real Hollands, imported by Wm. Paats y Cia.

Cognac Charchy & Co.

Text advertising Cognac Charchy & Co, Sole Agents for the River Plate.

Mineral Water

Text advertising Mineral Water, APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN, imported by Wm. Paats y Cia.

INDIA-RUBBER WATERPROOF SHEETING

Text advertising India-Rubber Waterproof Sheeting, imported by Wm. Paats y Cia.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIP CAPTAINS

Text advertising services for merchants and ship captains, including insurance and shipping information.

THE FRENCH AGENCY

Text advertising The French Agency, located at Calle Cangallo-4.

Mineral Water

Text advertising Mineral Water, JUST RECEIVED, including Carlsbad Sprudel and other brands.

ICED CREAMS

Text advertising Iced Creams, Daily, Hourly, Minutely, at Gran Cafe de Roma.

J. RAUENHEIM, CHIROPODIST

Text advertising J. Rauenheim, Chiroprodist, at 11-Calle Suipacha-11.

THE MARVELLOUS REMEDY

Text advertising The Marvellous Remedy, Dr. Charles de Grath, The Electric Oil.

FOR MACHINES DIRECT

Text advertising For Machines Direct, THE BRITISH BARON FLEUR DE MAU.

ALEXANDRIA COLONY

Text advertising Alexandria Colony, Santa Fe, at 71-Calle de San Martin.

EL MEJOR DE TODOS LOS COGNACS

Text advertising El Mejor de Todos los Cognacs, Otard, Dupuis y Cia.

TO LET

Text advertising property for rent, THE HOUSE No. 6-Calle Temple.

FOR THE DIAMOND FIELDS

Text advertising for the Diamond Fields, SANDERSON, Captain HUTCHINSON.

ST. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE

Text advertising St. Brendan's College, English, Spanish, and French taught.

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Text advertising services for merchants and ship captains, including insurance and shipping information.

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TONICO PARA EL PELO

Text advertising Tónico para el Pelo, Jayne's Hair Tonic, for cleaning the scalp and promoting hair growth.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla

Text advertising Bristol's Sarsaparilla, prepared in the most scientific manner, for various ailments.

J. RAUENHEIM, CHIROPODIST

Text advertising J. Rauenheim, Chiroprodist, at 11-Calle Suipacha-11.

THE MARVELLOUS REMEDY

Text advertising The Marvellous Remedy, Dr. Charles de Grath, The Electric Oil.

FOR MACHINES DIRECT

Text advertising For Machines Direct, THE BRITISH BARON FLEUR DE MAU.

ALEXANDRIA COLONY

Text advertising Alexandria Colony, Santa Fe, at 71-Calle de San Martin.

EL MEJOR DE TODOS LOS COGNACS

Text advertising El Mejor de Todos los Cognacs, Otard, Dupuis y Cia.

TO LET

Text advertising property for rent, THE HOUSE No. 6-Calle Temple.

FOR THE DIAMOND FIELDS

Text advertising for the Diamond Fields, SANDERSON, Captain HUTCHINSON.

ST. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE

Text advertising St. Brendan's College, English, Spanish, and French taught.

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LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS

Text advertising Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Mail Steamers, including the steamship 'LA PLACOR'.

THE Steamship "LA PLACOR"

Text advertising the steamship 'LA PLACOR', 1194 Tons, commanded by Hudson.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY

Table listing rates of passage money for various destinations and classes of service.

Watson's Casino

Text advertising Watson's Casino, located at 65-San Martin-65, offering various games and entertainment.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WAREHOUSE

Text advertising Photographic Warehouse, located at 86-Calle Piedra-86, offering photographic services.

Carlsbad Water

Text advertising Carlsbad Water, JUST RECEIVED, for medicinal purposes.

Grand American Hotel

Text advertising Grand American Hotel, located at 68 and 60-Florida-68 and 60.

Almacen Union

Text advertising Almacen Union, located at Paysandu, B.O., offering various goods.

Gran Caffé Restaurant del Paraiso

Text advertising Gran Caffé Restaurant del Paraiso, located at Calle Pilar, offering dining services.

ESTANCIA

Text advertising Estancia, offering agricultural and land services.