

MAUA BANK
101 & 103 CALLE CANGALLO.
The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above situation...

MAUA BANK
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO
INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH
ON ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

Royal Mail Steampacket
Company
DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steampacket
"BOYNE"
3318 Tons.

The Steamship
"BERKELEY"
1800 Tons, 350 Horse Power.

The Steamship
"NEWTON"
1074 Tons.

The Steamship
"ANTWERP"
2169 Tons.

The Steamship
"ANTWERP"
2169 Tons.

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The Steamship
"ANTWERP"
2169 Tons.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED.)
London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED.)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

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Deutsch, Belgische La Plata Bank
Cologne & Buenos-Ayres
Authorized Capital: Prussian Silver 20,000,000

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Cologne & Buenos-Ayres
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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE
London, (Limited) Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo.
STATUTES APPROVED, OCTOBER 25, 1872.

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ARGENTINE BANK.
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

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31, 33, and 35 San Martin.
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P.S.N.C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

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LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.
UNDEER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Not touching at Rio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPOR & HOLT'S LINE.

The Steamship "Menelaus," 1840 Tons.

PREPAID PASSAGES

SELECT LESSONS

ODWYER & COMPANY.

CHARLIE BEEFSTEAK AND CHOP-HOUSE

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CHARLIE BEEFSTEAK AND CHOP-HOUSE

CHARLIE BEEFSTEAK AND CHOP-HOUSE

D. GRANWELL & CO. 43-RECONQUISTA-43

D. GRANWELL & CO. 43-RECONQUISTA-43

D. GRANWELL & CO. 43-RECONQUISTA-43

D. GRANWELL & CO. 43-RECONQUISTA-43

D. GRANWELL & CO. 43-RECONQUISTA-43

D. GRANWELL & CO. 43-RECONQUISTA-43

Buenos Ayres Tariff for TELEGRAMS.

Buenos Ayres Tariff for TELEGRAMS.

Buenos Ayres Tariff for TELEGRAMS.

Buenos Ayres Tariff for TELEGRAMS.

Buenos Ayres Tariff for TELEGRAMS.

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Ferro-Carril del Sud

Ferro-Carril del Sud

Ferro-Carril del Sud

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Ferro-Carril del Sud

ACCIONISTAS BUENOS AIRES.

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ACCIONISTAS BUENOS AIRES.

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English Roman Catholic COLLEGE.

English Roman Catholic COLLEGE.

English Roman Catholic COLLEGE.

English Roman Catholic COLLEGE.

English Roman Catholic COLLEGE.

English Roman Catholic COLLEGE.



New Advertisements.

MERCURY IS A FAILURE.—Doctor admits this fact at last; but their medical offers no efficient substitute for the discarded mineral. No single root or plant cures all the properties required to cure the disease...

SATSUMA'S ROYAL Japanese Troupe

On their return to the Vienna Exhibition, after a most glorious, uproarious and victorious tour through AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.

At the Colon Theatre,

SUNDAY, MARCH 23.

DOS MAGNIFICAS FUNCIONES. Dividas cada una en 4 actos.

GYMNASIUM & AREAL FLIGHTS. Such wonderful Tricks in PRESTIGIATION.

As would make timid spectators grow dumb with fear.

BOXES: 150, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Teatro de la Opera. GRAN BAILES DE SOCIEDAD.

DOMINGO 23 DE MARZO.

Victoria Theatre.

French Dramatic Company.

Under the Direction of Messrs. BRIZARD and ROMEAL.

BOX OFFICE open from Noon till Four p.m.

PRICES: Palcos... 4/10, Tertulias... 25, Lunetas... 20, Casaca... 10.

ENTRADA GENERAL—\$10.

Young Men's Christian Association.

LITERARY & MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

TO BE GIVEN ON Thursday, 27th inst.

AT 7.30 P.M. IN THE LECTURE ROOM OF THE American Church, CALLE CORRIENTES.

The proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of A LIFE-BOAT FOR BUENOS AYRES.

PROGRAMME: Symphony from the Opera, "Zampa"—Herold.

Duet on Piano-forte, by Messrs. P. BECK and E. MOETZEL.

Address in English—THE PRESIDENT'S Speech Oration—"Amor Proprio"—Mr. F. WALLON.

Romance in English—"Sweet Spirit, Hear my Prayer"—Mr. T. SORDS.

Declaration in English—Mr. A. LESLIE. Fantasia—"Waltz"—On Piano-forte—Professor F. BECK.

Sprich Essay, "Poeta,"—Mr. D. H. LINAY. Gounod's "Meditation"—Piano-forte and Violin. Messrs. P. BECK and H. BELTZ.

INTERVAL.

Haydn's "Symphony" on Piano-forte, Professor BECK and Mr. E. MOETZEL.

Serenade—"Kathleen Mavourneen,"—Mr. T. SORDS.

Spanish Oration—"LIFE-BOAT,"—Mr. M. L. MIGUEZ.

Solo on Violoncello, with accompaniment on Piano-forte, Messrs. SCHMIDT and BECK.

"English Recitation"—Mr. H. MARTIN. "Sonata in F# minor" (Beethoven). Messrs. P. BECK and H. BELTZ.

TICKETS, \$25 EACH.

River Plate Telegraph Company.

Latest Telegrams

For Transmission to BRAZIL, NORTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

Per Steamer "LONITA," up to the 23d.

Will be received at the Buenos Ayres Office.

CALLE RECONQUISTA, 63.

REQUIRED.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, who has held a responsible situation in this city for upwards of five years, a situation of CLERK, or in any other capacity. Speak Spanish. First-class references. Apply W. H. S., at the Office of the Standard, c/ 326 p m 23.

WANTED a woman cook for a bachelor house in Flores. Good references required. Apply at 13 Calle Chacarabuco. c/ 335 p m 23.

MAID-SERVANT with good recommendations is required. Potost 469 up stairs sillas. c/ 326 p m 23.

English School, RANCHOS.

Mrs. POWELL DE REINOSA

Begs to inform the English-speaking community of Ranchos, that she has opened a

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

In the Town of Ranchos, where the children entrusted to her charge will receive the rudiments of a sound English Education, with all the comforts of a home.

CHARGES: For Boarders per Month \$4 00, Day Pupils 50

ISABEL POWELL DE REINOSA, Ranchos, March 22, 1873. c/ 227 1m 23

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE

MARCH 23.

Fourth Sunday in Lent.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH. Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Evening Prayer 7 p.m.

FLORIS CHAPEL OF EASE. Divine Service 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH, LOMAS DE ZAMORA. Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Holy Communion 11 a.m.

NOTICE: Lessons in English, Spanish or Writing by a Professor of 30 years' experience.

NOTICE: I BEG TO ADVISE MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC that this day I have opened a Watch and Gold Fitting Shop.

AGRADECIMIENTO: Jose Charlou que vivia en la Calle Uruguay No. 70, ahora Belgrano 675.

COMPANIA TELEGRAFICA PLATINO BRASILEIRA: Por disposicion del Director General de la Compania se avisa a los Sres. Accionistas.

PARTNER OR CLERK: A GENTLEMAN, who has for several years held a responsible position in this city.

FOR LIVERPOOL: The British Iron Barque LUKE BRUCE.

TODAY: FOR ALL PORTS of the Banda Oriental and Uruguay, at 10 o'clock, the English steamer SANTIAGO.

LETTERS: For Mr. F. Dansey and Margaret Reynolds.

THE STANDARD: Sunday, March 23, 1873.

Special Telegrams to the STANDARD.

CHILIAN TELEGRAM: STANDARD Agency. Valparaiso 19 March 1873.

NEW CABLE: Press very circumspect on question of Patagonia, disapproving of all violent measures and asking for definitive arrangements to avoid future conflicts.

JOHN OLDBAM TO STANDARD: Near Point Chico Light, via Montevideo, March 22, 10 a.m.

Salute STANDARD with this, the 1st message transmitted through the Cable from Montevideo direct. Cable has been cut in 4 different places—three near Point Chico light and one near to the wreck of the America, which reflects great discredit on River Plate pilots and ship masters visiting these waters.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, VERSUS BUENOS AYRES.

Let the Argentine Republic sink into dust; let Buenos Ayres, like Jano Shore, do penance in a white sheet.

The House of Lords at Westminster has declared that this country is the worst place in the world that emigrants could come to; and in the whole of that august and enlightened assembly there was not a single Peer who stood up to contradict such absurd statements as the following—

"In Buenos Ayres the English emigrant will find no encouragement, no similarity of language, habits or religion."

Are there not twenty thousand Irish sheepfarmers, who landed here without friends or money, now holding property worth over two millions sterling?

Are there not British merchants holding the highest social position, who were struggling clerks ten years ago?

Are there not English railways in Buenos Ayres paying splendid dividends, all the staff English?

Are there not wealthy and open handed Scotch, Irish and English capitalists in this city and province, of whom Old England might be proud, instead of snubbing us in this manner?

Is there a 'partido' in the Province where the man that speaks English will not find welcome in a hundred ranchos?

Have we not Irish and Scotch chapels in all directions, a new one opened every year?

And then we are to be told by the House of Lords that we are a half-civilized community, where an Englishman finds as little encouragement or chance of getting on as if he were dropped in the Andaman Islands or the Corea.

Now, if there be any one thing for which the River Plate is remarkable, as noted by all strangers, it is the readiness with which we give advice, friendship or assistance to people we never saw before.

Let one of us go to England and he will find it very different. We may be of the most honorable antecedents, ample means, good education and agreeable manners; but we hardly get the civilities which an enlightened Hindoo might have reason to expect, and whatever courtesy or hospitality is shown us comes accompanied by the ill-concealed significance that people in England must now and then condescend to be hospitable.

Thank goodness we are kinder hearted in B. Ayres, and it any of the enlightened Peers of England were to come out here incog, he would meet with so much kindness that on his return he would tell his friends "B. Ayres is one of the most charming places on earth," in which frankly we don't think he would be far mistaken.

If such an incognito peer asked us what encouragement there was for settlers from the old country we would simply mention four occurrences within the last few weeks.

1st. Mr. Gahan sold one of his estancias last month for £40,000 sterling.

2nd. Mr. Prendergast went home in the Lusitania with £6,000 saved by him in 12 years.

3rd. A poor man from Balbriggan at last week, per Olbers, with £141, after 20 months in the country.

4th. The formation of a Benevolent Club called the St. Patrick's Society.

If such a peer supposed these were isolated cases we would take him to the Provincial Bank and show him how many millions are held by Irishmen, or advise him to make a tour of the magnificent Scotch estancias in the South.

Lord Carnarvon and his colleagues would find it difficult, if they searched the world round, to show any country that offers better encouragement than this to the hard-working sober man, of whatever walk in life.

As regards the religious point, Englishmen are peculiarly favored. Protestant worship is as free as Catholic, the English and Scotch pastors receive a subvention from the British Government, the Irish residents have fourteen clergymen of their own, and whether the new-comer be Catholic or Protestant, he lacks no religious attendance or liberty of worship.

It is a pity that the House of Lords should take up matters on which not a man amongst them knows a particle. The fault is not ours.

If Lord Carnarvon take a copy of the "Handbook" to the House next time, he may read passages from it highly encouraging to British emigrants.

MR. M. DONNELL ON THE PLATE: This morning Mr. Maedonell's "Remarks on the River Plate Republics as a field for British emigration" were published for presentation to both houses of parliament.

The volume treats on the following subjects: The industrial resources of the province, the native races, the foreign element, the obstacles to be encountered and the success to be anticipated, and the fitness of the various classes of British emigrants. We cannot at the present moment do justice to Mr. Maedonell's interesting volume, but we will extract here and there from its pages. In respect to sheep-farming, he says that it has been, and still is, the most lucrative occupation of English, but more especially of Irish and Scotch

settlers in the province of Buenos Ayres. Sheep farming, conducted as it is in the neighbouring provinces of Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and Corriola has given but very indifferent results, especially in Cordoba, where the few foreigners who have attempted it have failed. As to cattle farming, Mr. Maedonell remarks that this industry is, in great measure, in the hands of the natives, and the newly arrived immigrant will experience great difficulty in deriving anything but loss, should he attempt to enter upon it without a preliminary apprenticeship. The cattle being wild, it requires a good horseman and one expert with the "lasso" to catch them for the purpose of marking or slaughtering. The soil is fruitful, but yet agriculture does not flourish, the chief cause being fickness of climate, and Mr. Maedonell suggests that, for the present at least, some of the foreign agricultural colonies are chiefly devoted to serving the private interests of contractors, by deceiving ignorant emigrants from Europe, and therefore it would be wrong indeed to recommend them. In regard to the general obstacles to the success of the British immigrant climate ranks first; next, the language, habits, and religion of the natives; the tardy acquisition and hazardous tenure of land; the invasions of Indians; the unjust seizure of property both by rebel and government troops; the absence of the means of transit and communication, whether by roads, navigable rivers, or railways; the defective administration of justice; and the jealousy, with which he is regarded by the inhabitants of this country. Her Majesty's government has (says Mr. Maedonell), on more than one occasion, found it necessary to warn intending emigrants to these states of the danger they incur; due to the insecurity of life; these warnings gave great dissatisfaction to private individuals, who had an interest in attracting English and German settlers hither, and brought forth statements in denial in the press of this country as in that of England: The Argentine government, likewise took offence at these notices, interpreting them as unjustifiable attacks upon the morality of this nation, which, they contended, in criminal statistics, would bear comparison with any European country, England included—losing sight of the fact that the accusation bore, not specially on the proportion of crime, but on the utter impunity with which the most notorious outrages and assassinations are being daily committed, such impunity being the result of a loose and improper administration of an already defective criminal code; the corruption and ignorance of the inferior judicial authorities, especially in the rural districts; and the total absence of an effective, honest, and properly organized police; of prisons, penal settlements, and all the other instruments, in fact, requisite to execute and avenge the law. It is this condition of things which has so long been tolerated, and for which no remedy has been attempted by those in authority, that is now denied; yet crime has lately gained such monstrous proportions, and appears so deeply rooted, that the most appalling murders cease to excite attention, and are accepted if not excused, as an unavoidable evil. Owing to the impunity with which it is visited, manslaughter—an evil to be eradicated here only by the strict enforcement of capital punishment (Note 36, Appendix)—appears to have become so chronic a vice, that not only the "Gaucho malo," who is reared in the conviction that the life of a fellow-creature is as insignificant as that of a sheep, but every criminal, foreign or native, becomes confirmed in his murderous propensities. The criminal statistics of England give one case of murder annually for every 178,000 inhabitants; in the case of the Argentine Republic, according to official returns, one out of every 900 is yearly assassinated. In England, the escape of a criminal forms the exception; here the rule.

There are a number of other topics dealt with in the volume which, as we have already said, we have not now time or space to deal with; but in his general conclusion Mr. Maedonell endorses the opinion expressed by the Argentine Minister in Washington, who, on reporting to his government on the remarkable success of immigration to the United States says, after enumerating all the advantages and privileges which immigrants there enjoy—

"The administration which gives an impulse to this vast social and economical revolution, is deserving of the gratitude of its contemporaries, and the blessings of posterity. This peaceful revolution is more enduring than the whole of those brought about by wars, and bloodshed, or by barren and unproductive victories, which never root out the anarchy caused by poverty and ignorance, consequent upon the isolated and sparsely-peopled condition of South America. If we are desirous of attracting emigrants, and giving life to our country; if we wish new races to cross our Latin race; if we aspire to pass the limits of the vicious circle of discord and obscurity, so incompatible with our institutions; if it be to our interest to secure our frontiers daily harassed by barbarians; let us offer facilities of communication, let us generalize the tenure of land, diffuse instruction, and above all, foment that hard-working immigration, which does not stop within the centres of population, but spreads over uncultivated lands to gladden them by dint of its industry. If it were possible to give to foreigners greater attractions than are

offered by the United States, we are bound to do so, in order to cope with the advantages the latter possess, by their proximity to Europe, the guarantees there given to colonists, the facilities held out to them to toil, and the reputation those states have acquired of protectors and benefactors of all those who seek an asylum in their country. Without aspiring to chimerical rivalry, let us do all that lies in our power to attract immigrants with those advantages and facilities which our laws deprive them of.—Telegraph.

THE GERMANS IN BRAZIL.

At a moment when such angry disputes are going on in Europe respecting the advantages of South America in an emigration point of view, the little work of our brother Editor on the German colony in Rio Grande, Brazil, just published by Longmans, Green & Co., London, may prove of good service.

As yet no copies of this book have come to the Plate, but the mail has brought us the following review of the little work by the Birmingham Gazette, which is very exhaustive and may prove interesting:—

Rio Grande do Sul, and its German Colonies. By MR. G. G. M. M. (London: Longmans Green, and Co.)

This volume contains the amplified notes of an excursionist to this interesting portion of the Brazilian Empire, of which so little is known in Europe. We are reminded of the great strides which Brazil has made in the last few years in all branches of material progress, and in the enlightened policy which has found such strenuous supporters in Dom Pedro Segundo and his Minister Viscount Paranhos do Rio Branco. The emancipation law of 1871 is now being followed up by an extensive programme of English and German immigration, and a great effort to diffuse instruction among the lower orders of the people. The immense and fertile region occupies the half of Southern America, and contains twenty provinces, each of which is larger than an empire or kingdom in Europe. The province of Rio Grande, otherwise called San Pedro, of which the writer mainly treats, although one of the smallest, is three times the size of England, having an area of 8,925 square leagues of 16 square miles each or 142,800 square miles English. The largest province, Matto Grosso, is ten times the size of England. Forests cover a great portion of the interior, and the mineral wealth, especially in gold and diamonds, is very remarkable. The institutions of the country are extremely liberal, the Government being a kind of Federal Republic, with an Emperor instead of a President. The growth of the national revenues is prodigious. At the accession of the present Emperor, in 1832, they amounted to 11 millions (say £1,100,000); in 1871 they had risen to 94 millions, or £9,400,000 sterling. Brazil, however, enjoys the luxury of a national debt, one-half of which was caused by the Paraguayan war, amounting to 650 millions (or £65,000,000) sterling. Brazil takes one-half her imports from England. There are four principal lines of railway open to traffic, besides numerous branches or lines of less importance, and about 1,800 miles of telegraph actually working. A submarine cable to unite Brazil with Europe is being contracted for by Baron Maua, who engages to have it completed before the end of the year 1874. But far surpassing all other schemes in magnitude is that of importing thousands of Germans and Englishmen to colonise the splendid provinces of Rio Grande, San Paulo, Santa Catharina, &c. Messrs. Crawford, Ritts, and Hodges have arrived at Rio Janeiro to arrange for sending out 150,000 English emigrants in batches up to 10,000 yearly. At the same time, contracts have been concluded for 40,000 Germans to San Paulo, 60,000 to Rio Grande, and other smaller numbers elsewhere, thus showing that colonisation is now the great aim of the Brazilian Government. Mr. Mulhall, after describing the province and the city of Rio Grande, takes us thence, on a pleasant trip, which he enlivens with anecdote and picturesque description, to Port Alegre, speaking of which he makes the following note of admiration:—"None can have an idea what a paradise this place is. I have never seen anything so charming as the scenery by land and water all around." He describes the English enterprises at the port. Railways, dredges, gas works, coal mines, foundries, &c., are the order of the day, all new enterprises in the hands of English engineers, the necessary capital in most cases being also raised in England. Of the coalfields of San Jeronimo, the author says he picked up samples of the produce, which seemed to him to be very slaty, but the coal is said to answer when mixed with a better description. As yet, he says, it is premature to descant on the immense advantages which these coalfields may yield to Brazil and to the commerce of this part of South America. Messrs. Johnson and Moura have sold their interest for £30,000, the new company being called "Imperial Brazilian Colonies Limited," capital £100,000. The concession is for thirty years, and it is proposed to raise 300 tons a day, the present seam being 4ft. 5in. thick, and estimated at 6,000,000 tons. This coal took a prize at the Paris Exhibition. A tramway will be laid down to San Jeronimo, and Johnson, a Cornishman of some experience, who is taking the management, obliges himself to place the coal on board in that port at 7s. per ton, which the company will sell at 21s. at Port Alegre, whereas Eng-

lish coal costs 60s. The history and progress of the German Colonies will be read with interest, and no reader can lay down the book without the acknowledgment that he has had information to him some very valuable information in a very pleasing form. The author recommends Port Alegre for a pleasure trip during vacation. He recommends its beautiful scenery and kindly people, so little known to the outer world, although only twenty days from London by steamer, and three from the River Plate. The artist or the sportsman will find plenty of occupation ascending the Jacuhy, Sinos, Caby, and other fine rivers which have their confluence at Port Alegre.

THE IRISH HOSPITAL.

The meeting called by the surviving trustees of the Irish hospital and convent, for next Tuesday is one of great importance, and it is to be hoped every Irish estancia in the country will make it his business to attend. The chief object of this meeting is to appoint two new trustees to succeed the two dead; there is also a necessity it appears to recover the property into the names of the new trustees, so that the trusts originally reposed by the late Canon Kelly shall be exactly and properly carried out. In a matter so dear to the Irish community as their Convent and Hospital it is unnecessary to urge a punctual attendance, all who can ought to be there; the meeting will be held at the Convent, Calle Rio Bamba, at 11 o'clock a.m.

LOSS OF CLAN ALPINE.

On Saturday afternoon it commenced to blow a gale from the S.E., and continued with great fury until midday yesterday, when it abated and the wind shifted to the N.E. About 11 p.m. on Saturday night the gale was at its height; it blew terrifically. The houses in the neighbourhood suffered by the loss of slates, &c., and the shipping in the harbour, of which there was a large number, and although riding at anchor close to each other, appeared to have weathered the hurricane pretty well. Two or three collisions took place by the dragging of anchors, the particulars of which have not yet been ascertained. One Greek vessel slipped her anchor, and did damage to other vessels, carried away the funnel of the tug Penderius. She brought up off Fish Strand. One of the shells belonging to Messrs Cox and Farly, iron-founders, at the docks, is completely blown down. A little damage is done to the Eastern Breakwater, caused by the sea dashing against it. At the despatch of the parcel (4 p.m.) it is still blowing a gale from the N.E. A steamer is now entering the harbour, apparently not much damaged; a dredge vessel—a brig and a barque—have brought up outside in the bay. One has a signal for a steambot flying. Intelligence reached Falmouth yesterday morning of the total wreck of the steamer Clan Alpine, of Liverpool, commanded by Capt. Nelson, and of the supposed loss of 13 lives. During the terrific gale of Saturday night she was driven ashore at the Blackhead, near Cove oak, not many miles from Falmouth coastwards, but the tremendous sea soon mired her back of the ship, and forty tons of cargo on board, of her own weight, began to get on shore, among them the second mate but it is expected that 13 are drowned. On the news of the catastrophe being known at Falmouth Mr. Clifton Carne, an agent for the ship, immediately left for the scene of the disaster, also the Collector of Customs, and several other gentlemen. The Clan Alpine was 917 tons, was laden with a general cargo, and was on a voyage from Antwerp to Liverpool. It was about midnight when she went ashore. She is owned by the Messrs Kelson and Company, of Liverpool.

Our Falmouth correspondent telegraphs as follows:—The Clan Alpine is a screw steamer belonging to the Panama Steam-Shipping Company, and had put in at Antwerp to discharge part of her cargo from Brazil. She left Antwerp about six o'clock on Friday evening for Liverpool with thirty-one hands on board, including Capt. Barnett of Liverpool, the ship's husband. Every thing went well until Saturday evening, when a tremendous gale from the south-east sprung up at eight o'clock. She sighted the Eddy-stone, but the weather continued more severe with sleet and fog. The steamer was driven back, and was making for the Lizard lights, when at ten minutes to twelve, she struck on the rocks at the Blackhead. Half an hour previous to her striking the Lizard lights, the port-water including the captain, were on deck; the other half were in their bunks. All were terror-stricken. The vessel was not far from the shore, but surrounded by rocks. The second mate nobly volunteered to find, if possible, the way ashore. He got ashore safely, and was immediately followed by several others. Five minutes after the steamer stranded, a tremendous sea struck her and parted her fore and aft. Captain Barnett, the ship's husband, was at that time seen on deck, but was missed, as well as the captain. Eighteen men were washed ashore on rocks, with no means of escape until the tide receded, which fortunately took place in an hour. Had the tide been flowing, they also must have been drowned. The rescued seamen clambered over the rocks, and got safely to land. After walking two miles, they fell in with hospitable friends, who clothed them and refreshed them, and then sent them in an omnibus to Falmouth, where they arrived last evening. In three quarters of an hour not a vestige of the vessel could be seen, although her port light kept burning up to that time. It is expected that the sea, which parted the ship, killed the captain, and washed the ship's husband overboard. The chief mate, William Bell, and the second engineer, Nicholas Elliot, were drowned. In an omnibus lives were lost. The cargo was wool, dry hides, and copper. Mr. C. Carne met most of the survivors at Gweek, and his son brought them to Falmouth. The men speak highly of their treatment at Cove oak, and of the noble conduct of the second mate, John Keir. The captain was a married man, as was also Capt. Barnett.

Young Swell—"I say, boy, what do you do with your clothes when you've worn them out? Ragged boy—"Wear 'em one again."

EDITORS TABLE.

No steamer from the Mount yesterday. There is nothing very new in this announcement now, unfortunately. Probably Dr. Cummins, ever if he were a resident of B. P. would be puzzled to tell us when there will be a steamer from the sister city. The Millennium is, all will agree, a much easier subject to deal with prophetically than the Montevideo mail. We must live in hope till the middle of next week. The National Government here has been offered two steamers to carry the mails daily between this city and Montevideo while the fever and quarantine last, but we need not tell our readers that the betting is 1000 to 1 against the efficient Administration accepting the proposal, or spending a paper dollar for the convenience and benefit of the mercantile public. No, Señor! Such reckless extravagance might prevent in a ceebuled Europe, but must not be countenanced in the first Republic of South America.

Mr. John Duggan has been appointed by the National Government to the Chair of English in the College at Jujuy. We believe the gentleman is at present in Montevideo, and it should meet his eye, we are requested to tell him that his presence here, immediately, if not sooner, would be desirable, as it is some time since he has been gazetted to the responsible post above mentioned.

We heard yesterday that a sympathising subscriber had forwarded early on Friday a handsome liquid donation to our cellar. We beg to apologise our unknown benefactor that the liquor has not arrived. We hope it has not been left by mistake at the United Service Club next door, or at the Bolsas.

We feel great pleasure in saluting and congratulating the Germans in the River Plate on yesterday's anniversary, the birthday of their grand old Sovereign, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and German Emperor. All the Legations and Consulates in the city flew their national colours in honour of the occasion; and in every German home the health and happiness of the aged monarch were toasted by the sons of Fotherland.

Mr. C. Thum, Manager of the River Plate Telegraph, forwarded us yesterday with the first message passed direct through the new cable between this side and the Mount. Mr. Oldham with great reason reflects on the scandalous conduct of some commercial commanders and R. P. pilots who could allow the cable to be maimed in no less than four different places by their anchors, by the rough handling of their crews. Such an infamous proceeding is absolutely outrageous, the vulgar vein of commerce, and we trust never to have to chronicle a repetition of it. We congratulate the Telegraph Company and its popular manager in the Plate on the restoration of the cable.

Our Valparaiso correspondent sent us a wire yesterday with rather important news. The limits question between this country and Chile as regards the Magellan territory seems to be assuming a somewhat piscatorial aspect. There is evidently another diplomatic journey in store for General Mitre when he returns from Paraguay. Diplomacy is one of the best trades going now, when one is a master of it like the General, Viscount Rio Branco, Bismarck, or Prince Gostchakoff. No thing would please us more than to be an Envoy Extraordinary, settling the affairs, not only of the nation, but of half a dozen nations, always travelling about with expenses paid, and an unlimited number of editorial—"paradise"—diplomatic victories. If the General go to Chile the question at issue must be considered settled the moment he leaves the Mole.

In reference to our quoted statement, some days ago, that "Courtship is bliss and Matrimony bluster," a steady old coach of a married subscriber has sent us an excellent "superlatif." Now, can any one give us a "W. H. S.?" as the title says. Well, here it is! Courtship (positive) bliss; Matrimony (comparative) bluster; and first "little strange" (superlative) bliss-test.

The fine steamer "Bonita" sailed yesterday with a good cargo. The "Mendelus" will leave to-morrow, going straight to Saint Vincent, without touching at any Brazilian port.

We received another half dozen of complimentary letters yesterday on the auspicious starting of the Saint Patrick's Society. We feel highly gratified, and thank the writers in the name of the Society; but we must beg our subscribers to "draw it mild," as our limited space precludes the publishing of all such communications, and we do not wish to give a preference to any, unless they bear on the practical business of the new Society. The writers of the kind letters referred to will, therefore, please accept this explanation for their non-publication.

There are now in quarantine no fewer than nine families, all bound for the magnificent Tuys estancia of Messrs. Gibson.

Mr. James Murphy has been appointed Juez de Paz of Zapala. Mr. Murphy is a (Hiberno-Porteño) of the right sort, brother to the ex-Juez at Las Heras, and pre-eminently the right man in the right place. Thieves, vagabonds and bad characters will find Zapala a most unpleasant place to live in henceforth; and local affairs are certain to flourish in the hands of the new Juez.

An immense coal depot for New England is about to be established at East Providence, R.I., a tract of 65 acres having been purchased for the purpose by one of the largest Pennsylvania coal companies. Extensive docks form part of the projected enterprise.

Hurrah for old Ireland! Those who think that Ireland cannot produce good wool should call at the Caballeria No. 33 Calle 25 de Mayo and inspect the Irish rams and ewes imported by an enterprising estanciaero in the parish of the Nueve de Julio. In the opinion of good judges this class of sheep will make a good cross with the Merino as it has great length of staple combined with strength. The wool sells in Liverpool at half a crown per lb. say 375 mgs. per arroba! Who would not be a sheepfarmer and own Irish rams? These animals came out in the Luke Bruce, and it is owing to the great care taken of them by Captain Coleman that they are in their present good condition.

The office of Messrs Cranwell and Co., land agents, 43 Calle Reconquista, was broken into on Thursday night. We are happy to say that the thieves did not secure enough to pay toll for a horseman at Boyd's corner. They broke open a box, however, and carried off a list of real estates to be sold at Leporello's record of his graceless master's conquests completely in the shade.



We beg to inform the English speaking Catholics of Flores and the adjacent neighborhood, that the Rev. W. M. Walsh will attend at the Church of that parish on Tuesday next, Lady Day, at 7 o'clock a.m.

"Nothing in the papers" yesterday morning, and almost as little out of them. We never remember our colleagues to be in such insufferably low spirits and such a bad vein.

All the "Bobbies" in town are henceforth to carry a neat little book of Tramway regulations in their waistcoat pockets, to enable them to enforce same. Dont laugh! More paper to light cigars with.

"A man once called on President Lincoln, and shaken hands with him, observing, 'Don't be scared; Mr. Lincoln, I don't want an office. Is that so?'" said the President: "then give us another shake."

The names of Dr. Basabillaso, Dr. Obarrio and Dr. Benguria are mentioned as those from which Dr. Agrelo's successor will be selected.

There was a little knife breeze at "Los Cuatro Vientos" Barracas, a few days ago. The affair was an improvised duel between two Spaniards, and the chances are 100 to one that one of them will require "a wooden suit" before the week is out, as he is desperately wounded.

The Convention had another milk and water jabber on Wednesday. The members talked lots and talked long, but eventually to retire to the buzzons of their families without advancing the business on hands one iota.

More quarantine violations were spoken of yesterday. Meanwhile things are worse at the Mount, and Colonel Gaizna, my Lord Mayor, and the Port Captain (Lord knows how many more) are "directing themselves" to each other and everybody all round like bricks.

The death of La Paz, of Montevideo, after a long and severe illness is announced. We always remark that whenever one newspaper goes to pot or the dogs, two more are certain to give up the ghost.

"From Caracas it is reported that an exclusive privilege has been granted to a company to bring water from Santa Barbara river. The supply will be brought in pipes which have already been ordered from England.

"The total yield of the principal mines in December, was 142,796 marks. A vote of censure has been passed against the Peruvian Government in the affair of the murder of Colonel Ceballos and Gamino. The Government is charged with being an accessory before the fact, and public indignation is so very strong throughout the country generally, that the days of the present administration may be considered numbered.

The general discontent is still further heightened on account of the nitrate monopoly, and the disbanding of several thousands of labourers employed on the railways, in consequence of the inability of the Government to fulfill its engagements with Mr. Meigs."

The news from the interior is of little interest. A newspaper has burst up in Tucuman, and all new streets henceforth opened in any city of the province must be 20 yards wide. This is worth knowing. The late rains have played "Old Harry" with business, everything stopped. Messrs. Telfener, Bahamist, Aranda and Carcano have arrived in Tucuman. The Government gave them a tip-top feed, and every man, woman and small boy in the city swears by Mr. Telfener and his railway.

From the city of Santiago there is the unobscured intelligence that the continuous rain has washed half that city to some "undiscovered bourne" from which it is unlikely to return. This is terrible news. At Mendoza they have had an earthquake and a murder, and "on dit" are going to have a tramway. San Luis and San Juan are quiet, for a wonder.

From Cordoba another of those terribly sudden deaths, for which the place is famed is announced: a worthy old gentleman going to glory in two minutes while going to his dinner. The Indian invasion is not serious. No more news of any kind.

The Rosario papers are bristling with the row between the Capital and the Epoca, but the people are sick of the squabble. The Rio Tercero has fallen, and traffic across it has been resumed. There is an absurd story about respecting a "clerk of a Buenos Ayres house being found floating on a plank in the river, into which he says he fell while on his way to the railway, but happily caught a plank, and was two days floating on before he was fished out. Bah! The land speculation continues; 400,000 Bolivians worth of property changed hands within the past month.

There is a rumour that a new "Imprenta," with a newspaper attached is about to be started by a joint stock company, capital £1600. This sum won't last the promoters very long.

Additional seats are being put up in Congress Hall for the increased number of Deputies expected in May. If the increase is as less talk of the increase in seats, there is an awful time of it in store for the country.

benovolent society to be called the "St. Patrick's Society." The Benovolent Society! Benovolence, comprehensive name! Why it is greater than charity! Well, sir, we attended and founded the Benovolent Society of St. Patrick; one ought to go to the end of the earth for such a purpose any day, Sunday included, without the slightest remorse of conscience; and there were grave and good reasons for not holding the meeting on the 17th.

Primarily I attended to lend my humble aid to the promoters, as I saw the want of a bond of union among us, for which our association will supply, for which our association will supply, as a body we are weak. On the other hand I foresaw that if we band together for any good cause, our united influence, well directed, would be great; it would be a power, perhaps some day part of the "powers that be." Here thought I is a contingent to do battle against Sunday trading—the most wide-spread shame and reproach of the country, and of which I have from time to time written to you.

The auctions, held on Sunday, form only a part of the trading—no insignificant part, it is true, but also the most wanton, uncalled for part, because done by people that do not need that resource.

I did propose attending those Sunday auctions myself to make and publish the names of those who make themselves so conspicuous. Now from what passed on last Sunday our sphere of action will be more extended, I will only advert to auctions as a branch of the tree of evil. How deeply rooted, wild-spread, variegated, from the petty pulper to the masked ball with all its gaiety. Dazzling, but all is not gold that glitters, even at a masked ball on a Sunday evening. But I shall have to return to your columns, rather than make this too long. I have something more to say to those "learned philosophers" who legalize titles or other documents on the Sabbath. If any exception it may be of Wills in extreme cases.

From last Sunday's meeting a new era dates as relates to us and our children's country. May it prove a blessing, is the prayer for our adopted country of its wellwisher.

NICHOLAS LOWE.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with columns for various items and prices, including bonds and exchange rates.

Another piece of fresh news in commercial circles was the first through telegram direct from Montevideo to B. Ayres by the new cable. After immense exertions Mr. Oldham the manager of the company succeeded in repairing the cable which was so unaccountably destroyed. It appears that the cable was cut in no less than 4 different places—3 near Point Chico light and one near the wreck of the unfortunate steamer America.

The National Government has just purchased from the house of Bemberg, Heilmann and Co. 1400 saleres at 9, and 3000 carlines at 4.90. The price seems cheap enough.

Mr. Angel Texo has offered to the Government the steamer Parana for sale, for the sum of 5,000 pesos, which looks very cheap.

Offers were made to the Government to-day by two parties to put on special mail steamers between this port and Montevideo. As yet the Minister has decided on nothing; 'tis barely possible that the Minister will allow us to be reduced again to the Co. ter.

But the grand news of the day was the final success of the Buenos Ayres and Campana Railway; capital, \$500,000 sterling, in 420 shares. The Company was launched in the London market on the 20th February, and from what we gather the shares were all taken up. This new enterprise is of great moment to this country, and will give an importance to the fine port of Campana on the Parana, hitherto overlooked; the chief proprietor of that district is Dr. Don Eduardo Costa, who will be a great gainer by the making of this road.

The Times 21st Feb. publishes a notice from Messrs. Murrieta and Co. of the drawing at the amortization of the Public Work Loan on Feb. 20th 1873 viz—

Table showing bond amortization details with columns for amounts and interest.

These bonds to be paid at par on and after 1st March 1873 as also the interest coupons. The total amount of the Public Works Loan was \$1,224,000 at risk.

Antwerp, Feb. 18. R.P. Wool—Private sales since 3rd inst. 200 lbs R.P. and 400 lbs miscalloos. Stock at opening of auction, 21,600 R.P. buides 4,400 miscalloos.

The Auction which lasted from 4th till 14th inst gave for 11 sittings following result—

Table listing auction results for various goods like wool, hides, and oils.

Notwithstanding attendance of buyers was numerous, prices showed following declines—

Table showing price changes for various commodities.

The London public sales opened on 13th inst. with prices showing a decline of 1d. for fleece Port Phillip, 1 1/2d. for greasy ditto, and 1d. for fourty Cape, whereas good Cape, Sydney and New Zealand, showed no great change, although obtainable also somewhat cheaper than at preceding Auction.

Present quotations for round lots of new clip wools are about as follows—

Table with columns for wool prices and other market data.

Dupuy's Brandy. Real Estate and Dupuy's Brandy are the two most saleable articles in this market to-day.

Hennessy's Celebrated Wines. Sandeman's well known Sherry and Port. Champagne.

AYALE'S WELL KNOWN BRAND. GEORGE BROWNELL & Co. Sole Agents.

J. B. Casablanca. COMERCIANTE COMISIONISTA. Hece adelantado y abre credito.

MAILS FOR BRAZIL AND EUROPE. WILL be forwarded per steamer Bonita on the 22nd inst.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS. NOVELS—The Queen of Hearts by Wilkie Collins.

AVISOS AL PUBLICO que hemos con- ferido Pedro General de la

NOTICE. THOMAS JENKINS, CARPENTER AND JOINER, HAS REMOVED FROM CALLE LUJAN TO 214—CALLE DEFENSA—214

JUST RECEIVED. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PLATED GOODS. WATER PITCHERS. Ten Sets. Lavatorio Sets.

BAILEY, WILE, & CO. (Formerly Ba e and Livingston), 76—SAN MARTIN—76. In front of Argentine Bank.

TO SMOKERS. Just Received, A further supply Of the highly-appreciated Tobacco, "The Richmond Smoking Mixture."

GERMAN AND BAHIA CIGARS. Each unsurpassed in South America.

BEA'S VIRGINIA BIRPS EYE. Unequalled in Quality, in 2 and 4 ounce Baskets.

Booth & Stevens WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 1931—CALLE FLORIDA—1931

TEA! TEA! TEA! \$20. 20. 20. In Packets of One Pound. A TRIAL ONLY REQUISITE.

SUMMER GOODS. AT THE New English Drapery AND Clothing Establishment. 179—CALLE POTOSI—179

AUCTION. MARTINEZ STATION, Northern Railway. Sale of these favoured Goods ON SUNDAY, the 13th of APRIL (EASTER SUNDAY).



FERRO CARRIL DEL NORTE.

Desde el Sabado, 1º de Febrero de 1873 y hasta nuevo aviso los Trenes salen como sigue: -

Table with columns for 'Salidas' (Departures) and 'Regresos' (Returns) for various stations like Estacion Central, Estacion de Flores, etc. Includes times and days of the week.

Dias de Trabajo solamente.

Domingos y Fiesta, 25 de Marzo solamente.

Table with columns for 'Salidas' and 'Regresos' for stations including Estacion Central, Estacion de Flores, Estacion de Barracas, etc.

Table with columns for 'Salidas' and 'Regresos' for stations including Estacion Central, Estacion de Flores, Estacion de Barracas, etc.

Ferrocarril de B. Aires y Puerto de Ensenada. AVISO. Desde el 15 de Mayo el Servicio de los Trenes sera como sigue: -

Table with columns for 'Salidas del Parque' and 'Llegadas al Parque' for the Ferrocarril del Oeste.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. MESSRS GEBBIE & DODDS. In returning Thanks to the Public for the Liberal Patronage they have bestowed on them during the short time the firm has been in existence...

Estancia en Venta. Se vende una Estancia, compuesta de tres cuartos de legua de campo, situado a tres leguas del pueblo de...

WHERE SHALL I FIND LIVINGSTONE BY H. M. STANLEY ON SALE. SWEDISH TAR. PAINTS, all colors. PUTTY (Kegs and bladders).

Soden, Campbell & Co. 135 1/2 - P O T S L - 135 1/2 12 - TALCAHUANO - 12 d 350 1m f28

RALPH NEWBERY AND GEO. A. KIMBALL. American Dentists. Formerly of NEW YORK, and for the past Two Years known of MONTEVIDEO...

Important Auction BY Delio O'Gorman OF A LARGE CENTRAL PROPERTY. Although old it is in good condition, the buildings are all good...

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Wanted to sell well. They are all of the best inventions, and of different prices.

Grand Exhibition. THERE are now on View, in the SALOONS of Messrs. Pugh, Brothers, and Mavoroff, Calle Cangallo, No. 120, the P-ings of the celebrated Artist, MARGENT...

REMATE POR Mariana Vivar. Al Contado. En Las Flores. De una legua de campo superior y en las Flores...

Whehly, Gimenez y Co. De un esplendido PALACIO. CALLE SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO N. 186 a 190. Entre calle Mejico y Chile.

Podemos llamar La atencion de este Remate. La casa esta rodeada de tramways Tiene tren-via por la calle de las Flores...

Mariano Vivar. MAGNIFICA FINCA POR SU LOCALIDAD. Por cuenta y orden de una Testamentaria.

El Domingo 30 Del Corrente, A las 12 en puntr. No hay limite para la venta - Vendremos sin reserva por lo que quieran pagar.

Brick Machines THE CHASSING BRICK MACHINE. It is made expressly for use in this country, and has given entire satisfaction to parties using it.

Bricks! Bricks! Bricks! Of best quality and lowest price made by The Chassing Brick Machine.

FLORENCIO DONOVAN, Broker and General Broker, CALLE CUYO. In Front of the Telegraph Office, Plaza Once

REMATE Cinco Manzanas EN FLORES. Al Sud de la Calle Real. El el Centro de la Gran Colonia Inglesa.

Estos importantes terrenos estan rodeados por magnificas Quintas como las de REPETTO, ESTADA, NELID, ARANA Y MORILLO.

TITULOS PERFECTOS. Tramway Gratis. El de Billinghurst saldra de la Plaza Victoria a las 12 en puntr.

GRAND LUNCH. GRAN TIENDA DE CAMPAÑA. Mas detalles, boletos y planos, VICTORIA 143.

Balbin y Plowes. 6 hermosos Lotes de Terreno y Edificio EN LA CALLE LARGA.

LA CHACRA DE KRATENSTEIN, EN SAN MARTIN, Quinta Conocida por los Ombues.

SE REMATA En Lotes de una a Diez 6 mas Manzanas El Domingo 30

Gran Almuerzo a la Llegada. Los Titulos de la Propiedad son Perfectos. BOLETOS DE TREN Y PLANOS VICTORIA 143.

Northern Railway. NOTICE. A new Time Table will come into force on Thursday, the 27th inst., copies of which may be obtained at the Stations on and after the 20th inst.

Tramway Materials, FOR SALE. A quantity of Tramway Materials for sale. Grooved rail 40 lbs. per yard, Livings's patent, with chairs and fastenings complete.

Great Southern Railway. NOTICE. COMMENCING ON SUNDAY, the 23rd of February, and continuing until further notice, an EXTRA TRAIN will run on Sundays and Holidays from Buenos Ayres to Buraco and back, as follows: -

Table with columns for 'Salidas' and 'Regresos' for the Great Southern Railway, including stations like Estacion Central, Estacion de Flores, etc.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, conjuerador de Frutos del Paja, Wool and Produce Broker, 166 - CALLE VENEZUELA - 166