

The Standard

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

Buenos Ayres, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUA BANK Calle Cangallo No. 101-103 interest for the current month.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPEZIE. For balances in our favor 12p. 5 For balances in favor of customers 8p. 5

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY. For balances in our favor 12p. 5 For balances in favor of customers 7p. 5

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London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited) 80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 60. Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of Interest from 1st January 1864 will further notice will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency:

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. Allowed on Minimum Credit balance during the month ... 12p. 5

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La Zingara. All parties holding for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage.

NEWSPAPERS. Mensagerias Nacionales. Office Removed to 223-CALLE VICTORIA-223

Unfailing Cure for Scab and Itch in Sheep and every kind of diseases in horses and other animals.

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RECEPTION TO THE MINISTERS

150 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for 45.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Writers are invited to send for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All facts and opinions are our own unless stated to the contrary."

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

The 'Saintonge' arrived at 10 a.m. yesterday with dates from Paris 22nd March, and New York 9th March. The most important news is from the seats of war in Denmark, and the U. States, (both given in another column). In England there was a close division on the Stafford-Mazini question which was made a plea to attempt ousting Lord Palmerston; the votes were: For Government 171, Opposition 161. Garibaldi left opera for the Isle of Wight, March 22nd, and is about to make a tour of England: it is not supposed he will visit Ireland. Messrs. Glynn, Mills and Co. have made the Mexican Loan (eight millions sterling) at 6 per cent and 27 per cent discount.

An awful calamity has taken place near St. Field, owing to a bursting of a reservoir—mill, works, and village, have been swept away, and hundreds of persons drowned: 801 corpses have been collected, and 200 more are missing. A like accident has occurred at Glasgow, from the flooding of the Clyde, and several lives lost. A third calamity has befallen Manchester, where a druggist's premises blew up, and several people were killed. The Emperor of Mexico arrived in London from Paris, and dined with the Prince of Wales and King of Belgium. The Duke of Cornwall was christened on March 10th. The Spanish Queen, and the King of Belgium. The names given were: Albert, Victor, Christian, Edward. There is little of importance from the Continent. The Austrians have concentrated 100,000 troops in Italy. The Pope has recovered, the tumour on his leg having been operated on. Victor Emmanuel is forming two camps, 80,000 men each, at Bologna and Pavia. The Count of Paris (grandson to Louis Philippe) has married the Infanta Maria Isabel of Orleans. The Polish rebellion continues, and the Danubian principalities being supposed to aid it, the Russians have stationed 600 troops on the frontier. Galitzia is in a state of siege.

AMERICA.

New York, March 9, 1 p.m. In the absence of any information from General Sherman, most of the reliable reports continue to circulate. One account says New Orleans, state that on the 16th ult. he was defeated near Meridian, with the loss of 15,000 men, and that, with the remnant of his army, he was retreating to Vicksburg, pursued and harassed by a large force of Confederate cavalry. Travellers who left Vicksburg on the 3rd inst. assert that he had arrived in that city, but do not state whether with the whole or a part of his army. The Confederate Generals Magruder and Taylor, with 20,000 men, are reported to be advancing into Eastern Louisiana, from Berwick's Bay. Admiral Farragut opened fire upon Fort Powell, on Daughin Island, commanding General's Pass Channel to Mobile, at daylight on the 23rd ult. One Federal gunboat was sunk, but the result of the bombardment is unknown. Confederate telegrams from Charleston of the 4th report that 1,250 Federal shells had been fired at the city during the previous fortnight, but without doing any damage. Blockade running had been actively resumed and an average of two vessels were daily succeeded in reaching the city. The Confederates, under General Pemberton, are again threatening Newbern, Plymouth, and Wilmington, North Carolina. Four Confederate raiders, armed with an inch of iron, and carrying four guns each, will co-operate with the land forces. The steamer S. P. Thomas, Titan, and Solar, plying on Chesapeake Bay, were captured by the Confederates on the 6th inst., and taken up the Happa hanna.

One of the four Federal colonies killed in Kilpatrick's recent raid upon Lee's communications was a son of Admiral Daboll's. On his dead body were found an address and instructions to the soldiers under his command, which declared that when they were in Richmond they must be directed to, and Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet killed.

General Meade has been summoned before the War Investigation Committee, in consequence of statements by General Sickles and Doubleday that the orders issued by the Federal forces on the first day's battle at Gettysburg, and again on the second, which orders only failed to be executed through General Sickles engaging the enemy. Meade is also accused of having expressed the opinion that the Confederates could not be conquered. General Grant has arrived at Washington and has been received by the President whom he met the first time. 'Brazil and River Plate Mail.'

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

Copenhagen, March 21, 11 7 a.m.—Serious fires have occurred in Fredericia in consequence of the bombardment. Ten Prussians of Jutland had been sent off to Prussia. The 'Dagbladet' to-day violently attacks the Ministry on account of its accession to the proposed Conference. Prussian Head Quarters, Kolding, March 21.—The batteries before Fredericia were finished and struck during the night between the 19th and 20th inst. The Danes made a sortie during the night, which was repulsed. The bombardment of the town commenced at 5.0 a.m. yesterday. A canonade was also kept up against the Danish encampment. The shots told very well, and the towers were set on fire in several places. Several of the enemy's guns were dismounted. Their fire was moderate and ineffectual. One Austrian was wounded. The bombardment of Fredericia continued all last night and today. The town caught fire in several places. According to the statement of the Prussian officers, the Danes were killed and wounded in the forts yesterday.

The Conference on the Danio-Germany.

Copenhagen, Monday, 21st, 7.52 p.m.—The 'Dagbladet' to-day states in a semi-official article says:—'The Government has not acceded to an armistice, since the surrender of Düppel could not be contemplated; and to make the present position of affairs the basis for a suspension of hostilities, is equally impossible. Vienna, Tuesday.—The 'Oesterreichische Zeitung' of to-day states that the Conference on the Danish question has been accepted by Austria and Prussia, and that the preliminary negotiation being laid down, and without an armistice being agreed to. River Plate Mail.

EXPORTS OF B. AVRES 1863.

The total number of vessels which left this port, during the year, was 688; of which 549 with cargo, and 139 in ballast, being as 11 to 3. Although these in ballast may seem to form a large ratio, it is a great improvement in trade on that of the previous year when the proportion was: with cargo, 41, in ballast, 3. The American war has evidently had much influence, for we find a larger proportion of vessels leaving in ballast belong to that flag than to any other. Comparing the two lists in the several nationalities we find the percentage of each as follows: of American tonnage cleared hence 32 1/2 per cent, of British 24 1/2, of French 20 1/2, of Dutch 15 1/2, of English 13 1/2, of Italian 13 1/2, of French 12 1/2. Total export tonnage was thus: with cargo 159,958; in ballast 41,545. The exports for 1863 were valued at 200 millions dolrs. which at the then rate of exchange made 2 two millions sterling, or twelve per cent less than the returns for Montevideo same year, and from 20 to 30 per cent less than the actual quantity of the Argentine Republic. These figures irrefragably prove the lazy, unproductive, character of the country, and the frightful amount of money wasted in the public service.

The proportionate value of the different exports is as follows: wool 4 1/2, hides 2 1/2, oil and tallow 1 1/2, beef 3, aleckskins 4, horsehair 2, other feathers 1, minor articles 3. Here we see that the sheep-farmers produce more than one-half the total exports, and yet their industry was not first ridiculed, then over-taxed, and now exposed to destruction by the daily murder of our countrymen, at the hands of the British, who enjoy perfect impunity since 1852.

Fifty-eight million lbs. wool were exported: nearly one half (31,2) to Belgium, one-fourth to the U. States, one-fifth to France, one-tenth to England, and the rest in small lots. Two million hides, ox and horse, dry and salted (three-eighths dry ox); Belgium and U. States took each almost a fourth (3,13) England one-sixth, Spain one-seventh, France and Italy each one-eighth. Most of the salted horse and ox hides are sent to Italy, while the salted ox hides are divided between Belgium and England, and one third of the dry ox falls to the U. States.

Six thousand arrobes of tallow; England takes such more than half, France one-fifth, Belgium one-sixth, Cuba also takes a little. Eighteen thousand tons jerked beef: almost evenly divided between Cuba and Brazil, being respectively as 4 and 3. Spain gets a small parcel of 500 tons. Horsehair, 123 thousand arrobes: England two-fifths, France one-fourth, U. States one-tenth, Belgium one-eighth, Austria, Prussia, 130 thousand lbs. France takes almost two-thirds, U. States one-fifth; Spain, Brazil and England small lots. THE PARAGUAYAN LEVEE. The 'National' of Wednesday evening has an alarming article, respecting Argentine relations with Paraguay. It says that President Mitre has fallen asleep, and that President Lopez is unceasing in his efforts to put his army on a new footing. 'Corrientes, our col in this city, is in danger. The Gran Chaco, we suppose, may be considered as lost; in fact, if we are to pay attention to the remarks of our colleagues, we should be the whole Republic in imminent peril. As we, however, profess to know infinitely more about Paraguay than the juvenile editors of the 'National,' we take upon ourselves the responsibility of contradicting in toto the statements of our colleagues, and furthermore, to advise our readers that they should regard with distrust the apparent nervousness of the evening editors, who have established for themselves an unenviable reputation for shouting out well-worn phrases. It may be remembered that this same paper, about a year ago, nearly paniced the Argentine Republic into a war with England, in consequence of an insignificant invasion of Patagonia by the British. Who has forgotten the feverish excitement which prevailed in this city, when the 'National' passed from hand to hand, and the editor called upon President Mitre, in the most unparliamentary language, to send down the squadron to Cape Horn, or else the territory was his. Again, when the Foreign Ministers waited upon Mr. Elizalde, respecting the Flores' affair, do we not still remember how this self-same colleague fired up at our ears, and threatened their liberties were in danger, and that the only way to teach foreigners to respect the country was to send all the Foreign Ministers to the gallows, and declare war against all Europe? When the French invaded Mexico, did not the 'National,' true to its policy, issue a call to arms, and call upon President Mitre to send some of our National Guards to Vera Cruz, or Tehuantepec? It is being obvious that Argentines have no immediate interest in the Schleswig-Holstein affair, the editors of the 'National' have been so very pinched to find out where they could turn their attention, and, as a last resource, they have hit upon Paraguay. If such trash and nonsense, as that published in Wednesday's 'National,' is to pass current, if people are to be forced into quarrels with their neighbours, then we should certainly say it behooves President Mitre to put his army and navy on a new footing, for we verily believe that the next thing we shall read of in the 'National,' is the probability of a war with the successor of King Maximilian.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French packet at last arrived in port yesterday morning. The European news will be found in another column. The members of Congress are arriving daily, and it is thought that the President will open the third Congress on the 6th inst. The new Congress Hall we believe will be ready for the occasion.

We are happy to learn that our friends Messrs. Calzadilla and Berre have at last finally settled with the Governor of Santa Fe for the lighting of the city of Rosario with gas. They will commence operations at once, and it is reported he true these two gentlemen have also every prospect of getting a contract from the same Government for the paving the same city. The state of the camps of Buenos Ayres we regret to say is every day becoming worse and worse. There exists such utter impunity for crime that robberies and murders are now of daily occurrence in almost every part of the country. Something must be done by the Government before matters come to a crisis. The Cabildo is we are told full of criminals, yet only once every six months we hear of an execution. The administration of justice in this country is so wretchedly defective that unless there is some radical reform at once introduced no man's life in the camp or town is worth an hour's purchase.

The people in Entre Rios are pushing ahead. The new bank is at last open; office hours from eight till three, and no snob is allowed. Governor Dominguez was entertained at San José by his Excellency ex-Governor Urquiza, at a dinner party. All the distinguished people of Entre Rios attended, and the supper of caracoles was abundant. It is said, we know not with what truth, that the new Governor has sent a private agent to Paraguay.

The terms at San Juan at last seems satisfactory. Governor Saraceni has left for the United States; he has crossed the Andes, and will embark at Valparaiso for Panama. Mr. Rickard, it is said, has offered to buy up all the shares owned by the people in San Juan at par, which proposition, we believe, has been accepted, but are very vague.

The Committee of the National Credit has at last despatched some claims—amongst others, we believe, that of Mr. Robert Nugent's will shortly be liquidated. We are glad to learn that the Drag has been pledged at Mr. Wheelwright's disposal, by the Government, for his personal property. Captain Thomson was ordered to return to his quarters at San Fernando, where it will be overhauled, previous to its being towed to its destination.

By the arrival of the 'Sarmiento' we receive such news with abundance that we will bring fresh capital into the country, and draw closer our relations with President Mitre's 'great personal property.' The Indian invasion at Azul is very alarming. The savages are now 12 days within our frontier, and it is feared that they may be only a speculation, Edward W. Kirk, Esq., has fallen into their hands. Meanwhile we are told that the last battalion is marching out to town from 25 de Mayo, which would leave our frontier still more exposed.

The Artillery Battalion, we understand, has received orders to leave, for Montevideo. How this anything to do with the 'National' alarm about Paraguay? The Harrison-Mancilla concession has been finally signed, and Captain Harrison, we are told, will leave for Europe by next packet. This French mail has brought us the best news for many a long day. If our politicians attach the same importance that we do to the Cordoba Railway, they should have ordered fireworks, bull-fighting, and a salute to Mr. Wheelwright's announcement.

Most of the new loan to the National Government has been taken by the River Plate Bank, the rest by private individuals, at 18 per cent private interest. It will be made in monthly sums of 200,000 silver dollars, beginning May 1st. The whole amount will be 1,500,000 piastros. The Opera House of Montevideo will be given to-night at Colon.

THE BUENOS AYRES PAPER.

Capital, \$50,000 Sterling, in 1000 Shares of £50 each.

The River Plate being now made known to English capitalists by the many new enterprises lately set on foot under most favorable auspices, an excellent opportunity offers for supplying Buenos Ayres and Montevideo with a desideratum which would, moreover, give most splendid returns to the contributors. This is a paper-mill, the requirements and advantages of which may be briefly set forth thus:— 1st. There are twelve daily papers, with a gross circulation of 25,000 copies, in these two cities; add to these the periodicals and other publications consuming almost a like quantity, and we have 30,000 reams monthly, which enormous amount is at present imported from Europe, subject to a duty of 17 per cent ad valorem.

2nd. The quantity of paper in Buenos Ayres is more than sufficient for the purposes of the 'Casa de Moneda,' and house keepers instead of selling them will actually pay a premium for their removal. 3rd. The Argentine Government will give immunities and a subsidy to this industry, and the Municipality will devote a convenient site gratis.

4th. The newspapers being most interested will take up three-fourths of the shares, thus saving 35 per cent in freight, commission, duties &c. in the price of their paper. 5th. The general public will be enabled to have cheaper papers and books, and thus will tend to the diffusion of useful knowledge, the enterprise may count on the sympathy and support of all good members of society.

6th. None, at present. N. B. A more complete prospectus will be issued, when the ideas meet with patriotic support from those interested.

THE ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

We are happy to inform our readers that this company is at last fairly launched on the London Money Market. The following is the list of the company's officers:— THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited). FROM ROSARIO TO CORDOVA. Under Special Concession from the Argentine Government, and incorporated under 'The Companies' Act, 1862.'

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE OF SEVEN PER CENT. per annum for forty years. Grant of Land adjoining the Railway. Interest at Seven per Cent. on Deposits and Calls from date of payment. Capital fixed by the Concession, £1,000,000, of which £500,000 is now proposed to raise £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, and £500,000 hereof as may be found necessary. Deposit £1 per Share on Application, and £1 10s on Allowance. No call to exceed £2 10s per Share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

Directors. Henry Brockett, Esq., late Member of Council, Jamaica, Director of the Indian Tramway Company. W. B. Baddeley, Esq., Pembroke Hall, near Maid. Thomas Duguid, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool and Buenos Ayres. John Hagan, Esq., Director of Africa and India Railway Company, Peru. Laurence Heyworth, Esq., Jan., Yow Tree, near Liverpool. Edward Johnston, Esq., Director of the London and Brazilian Bank. Adam S. Kennar, Esq., Director of the Consolidated Bank.

Edward W. Kirk, Esq., (Messrs. Jackson and Co.), Austin Friars. Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Director of the Midland Railway Company. William Waggoner, Esq., M.P., New Corwen, North Wales. Samuel Waterhouse, Esq., M.P., Director of the Great Northern Railway Company, and to their number (With power to add to their number) Agents. The General Credit and Finance Company of London, 7, Lombury, E.C. The London Financial Association, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

Bankers. The Consolidated Bank, Fenchurch street, E.C. Edward Woods, Esq., G.E. Solicitors. Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith. Auditor. R. P. Harding, Esq. (Messrs. Harding, Fulleton, and Co.), 3, Bank-building, E.C. Secretary. Mr. George Woodcott. Temporary Offices. No 61, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C. Newly every newspaper in England has received the Company's prospectus, and under the same circumstances, not one which has evoked greater excitement amongst the railway men of England. The shares were immediately bought up at a premium, as will appear from the follow-

ing remarks which we extract from the 'Money Market Review'.

'This undertaking is introduced under the powerful auspices of the General Credit and Finance Company, and the London Financial Association conjointly. The object is briefly to construct a railway about 247 miles in length, which will connect Rosario and Cordova, two of the most important cities in the Argentine Republic, and when completed will open up resources which will supply the European markets with a vast variety of products. The Argentine Government attach much importance to the early completion of this railway, that they have granted a concession of an unusually favorable character, a full statement of which will be found in the prospectus in another column. Mr. Thomas Duguid, Mr. George Whynes, and Mr. Wm. Wheelwright—a powerful combination—in consideration of receiving in payment one-half of the lands granted and £5,400 per mile, the amount on which 7 per cent interest is guaranteed by the Government, have undertaken the construction of the railway in conformity with the provisions of the concession. The contractors also undertake to pay 3 per cent per annum interest on the deposit and calls until the Government guarantee comes into force as respects each section, and to work and maintain the entire line for two years after its completion at the same rate. The shares were quoted to-day 14 to 15 per cent.

THE NEW U. S. VESSEL.

The 'Urevas' of the 24th of April says— We have delayed until day to inform our readers of the result of the election of the Second Constitutional Government of the Province of Entre Rios. The citizen who has carried most votes is Don José M. Dominguez, at present Ministerial Secretary of the Government. Don Dominguez is an old and faithful servant of the province, whose honor and patriotism no one can doubt for a moment, and is well fitted to direct the fate of her people. During the long career that he has been at the head of one of the principal branches of the Provincial Revenue, and lately as Minister of the Interior, Don Dominguez has always done his duty, and given proofs of a honesty and patriotism far from common. The people have done well in electing this citizen as their head. He will continue to work and maintain the rights and liberties of his brave people. Depending on the assistance of the illustrious General Urquiza, his role will be that of order and peace. Before closing these few lines, prompted by the enthusiasm with which the triumph of the law inspires all good patriots, we take the liberty of greeting General Urquiza on the occasion of his so grandly returning to the law, which he has founded and sustained, and descending from his exalted post and mixing with the people. Brigadier General Galgarrá obtained seven votes. He is an old patriot and a gallant soldier. General Desabailvan, whose services in Entre Rios are well known, obtained one vote.

NOTICE.

For the Blockade of the Enemy's Ports, and for the seizure and destruction of the Enemy's Vessels, and other suspicious craft, by the Danish Cruizers. We have been favoured with a copy of the rules and regulations issued by the Danish Government, of which the following is an extract:— The pilots of the Sound and the blockade ports to the captains of such vessels as may require their assistance. The blockade rules are much the same as have been recognized by civilized nations for several years past. Privateering is abolished, and only ships of the Royal Navy are allowed to overhaul vessels. All suspicious vessels will be detained, and under this head only vessels with double sets of papers, or papers seemingly false: vessels without papers, or vessels whose papers are suspected to have been thrown aboard; vessels with 'contraband' of war, or vessels carrying contraband of war, but should only part of the cargo be contraband, the vessel shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage, after discharging at the nearest port, the obnoxious portion.

Vessels resisting the examination with force may be seized by the cruizers. Danish vessels recaptured from the enemy are to be considered as prizes. The crews of any vessels taken belonging to the enemy shall be confined in a fortress as prisoners of war. Subjects of neutrals and friendly nations will be handed over to their respective consuls.

Agents. The General Credit and Finance Company of London, 7, Lombury, E.C. The London Financial Association, Threadneedle-street, E.C. Bankers. The Consolidated Bank, Fenchurch street, E.C. Edward Woods, Esq., G.E. Solicitors. Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith. Auditor. R. P. Harding, Esq. (Messrs. Harding, Fulleton, and Co.), 3, Bank-building, E.C. Secretary. Mr. George Woodcott. Temporary Offices. No 61, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C. Newly every newspaper in England has received the Company's prospectus, and under the same circumstances, not one which has evoked greater excitement amongst the railway men of England. The shares were immediately bought up at a premium, as will appear from the follow-

ing remarks which we extract from the 'Money Market Review'.

'This undertaking is introduced under the powerful auspices of the General Credit and Finance Company, and the London Financial Association conjointly. The object is briefly to construct a railway about 247 miles in length, which will connect Rosario and Cordova, two of the most important cities in the Argentine Republic, and when completed will open up resources which will supply the European markets with a vast variety of products. The Argentine Government attach much importance to the early completion of this railway, that they have granted a concession of an unusually favorable character, a full statement of which will be found in the prospectus in another column. Mr. Thomas Duguid, Mr. George Whynes, and Mr. Wm. Wheelwright—a powerful combination—in consideration of receiving in payment one-half of the lands granted and £5,400 per mile, the amount on which 7 per cent interest is guaranteed by the Government, have undertaken the construction of the railway in conformity with the provisions of the concession. The contractors also undertake to pay 3 per cent per annum interest on the deposit and calls until the Government guarantee comes into force as respects each section, and to work and maintain the entire line for two years after its completion at the same rate. The shares were quoted to-day 14 to 15 per cent.

THE ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

We are happy to inform our readers that this company is at last fairly launched on the London Money Market. The following is the list of the company's officers:— THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited). FROM ROSARIO TO CORDOVA. Under Special Concession from the Argentine Government, and incorporated under 'The Companies' Act, 1862.'

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE OF SEVEN PER CENT. per annum for forty years. Grant of Land adjoining the Railway. Interest at Seven per Cent. on Deposits and Calls from date of payment. Capital fixed by the Concession, £1,000,000, of which £500,000 is now proposed to raise £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, and £500,000 hereof as may be found necessary. Deposit £1 per Share on Application, and £1 10s on Allowance. No call to exceed £2 10s per Share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

Directors. Henry Brockett, Esq., late Member of Council, Jamaica, Director of the Indian Tramway Company. W. B. Baddeley, Esq., Pembroke Hall, near Maid. Thomas Duguid, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool and Buenos Ayres. John Hagan, Esq., Director of Africa and India Railway Company, Peru. Laurence Heyworth, Esq., Jan., Yow Tree, near Liverpool. Edward Johnston, Esq., Director of the London and Brazilian Bank. Adam S. Kennar, Esq., Director of the Consolidated Bank. Edward W. Kirk, Esq., (Messrs. Jackson and Co.), Austin Friars. Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Director of the Midland Railway Company. William Waggoner, Esq., M.P., New Corwen, North Wales. Samuel Waterhouse, Esq., M.P., Director of the Great Northern Railway Company, and to their number (With power to add to their number) Agents. The General Credit and Finance Company of London, 7, Lombury, E.C. The London Financial Association, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

Bankers. The Consolidated Bank, Fenchurch street, E.C. Edward Woods, Esq., G.E. Solicitors. Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith. Auditor. R. P. Harding, Esq. (Messrs. Harding, Fulleton, and Co.), 3, Bank-building, E.C. Secretary. Mr. George Woodcott. Temporary Offices. No 61, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C. Newly every newspaper in England has received the Company's prospectus, and under the same circumstances, not one which has evoked greater excitement amongst the railway men of England. The shares were immediately bought up at a premium, as will appear from the follow-

