

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

640—THIRD YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

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

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank
Capital £1,000,000 Sterling

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company
1 Old Broad-st., and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON.

British and Medical General
Incorporated with the
United Kingdom.

Camp for 8 floors.
To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep

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

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

Colegio Anglo-Porteño,
295—MAIPU—205.
After the 1st of January 1864, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted

Bills of Exchange on London,
For amounts as required,
Can be obtained from
HENRY N. HART,

For New York.
The A 14 English Clipper Barque
"CARLOTTA,"

For Antwerp direct.
PASSENGERS ONLY.
Will sail for the above mentioned port at the beginning of new week.

TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN
Rooms Furnished or Unfurnished,
in an English house. Board given if required.

General Steamboat Agency Office
89—Calle Reconquista—89.
J. D. RIVERO.

Mensagerias Nacionales.
Office Removed to
223—CALLE VICTORIA—223

Great and Useful Invention.
No more Mortality for want of Water.
Sure wealth to Estancieros.

For Sale.
The American-built Yacht
"STELLA,"

For New York.
The A 14 English Clipper Barque
"CARLOTTA,"

For Antwerp.
PASSENGERS ONLY.
The National Barque "Adelpho" D. D. Spille master, having engaged the whole cargo, will sail in a few days

247, Calle Peru
Rooms Furnished or Unfurnished,
in an English house. Board given if required.

Royal Hotel.
ABOVE-BAR, BOUTENANTON.
Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable, on landing in England.

Commercial Union Assurance Company.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

Grand Photographic Studio.
Pietro Rainoldi, painter and photographer, has opened his establishment of the fine arts, at 74 Calle Belgrano.

October Brewings.
PALE ALE IN CASKS.
From
T. MURPHY and CO.,

English and French Seminary
96—CALLE INDEPENDENCIA—96.
The Public are respectfully informed that prospectuses of the above establishment are now ready, and can be obtained from Miss Stuart, at the above address.

For Antwerp.
PASSENGERS ONLY.
The National Barque "Adelpho" D. D. Spille master, having engaged the whole cargo, will sail in a few days for the above mentioned destination and has room only for a few passengers.

Important Notice.
For Sale the Boot and Shoe Shop,
No. 100 Calle Defensa. All persons having accounts with said Establishment will please call to settle them without delay.

Life Assurance.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000

Notice.
All parties indebted to the late firm James Bell and Co. are requested to call and settle their accounts with Mr. George Anderson, No. 55 Calle Defensa, who is duly authorized to collect and adjust all bills due the above-mentioned firm.

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

\$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What ever is intended 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.

"Mi lust andam ad verum non capitum dicitur." - Cicero. SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

FRENCH PACKET REVIEW

The principal feature of importance since the sailing of the English mail has been the inauguration of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, a full account of which has been published in this week's "Standard." Second in importance to this great industrial festival has been the nomination of L. Gonzalez, by the President, to the post of National Finance Minister; M. Gonzalez is a young man of excellent standing and acknowledged abilities, but lacking the experience and reputation of Sr. Riestra; he however assumes office untrammelled by political compromise, and unbiased by a spirit of localism. We trust he will realize all the hopes entertained of him, and reconstruct our dilapidated treasury department. During the last fortnight our paper currency has suffered a most alarming depreciation, and gold has reached an almost unprecedented high figure. This unpleasant state of our money market is attributed by many to the great political excitement at present existing in Buenos Ayres, the immediate cause of which is the election of members for Congress and the Provincial Legislature, the former has passed off resulting in a signal triumph for the National Government, the latter will take place at the end of this month, and it is to be hoped with a like result.

We are happy to inform our foreign readers that throughout the Argentine Provinces the most perfect peace reigns and industrial pursuits attended to. Along the Parana all the caladeristas are working, which causes a beneficial activity in our country towns. Sr. Don Estevan Rains y Rapert, who has laboured so strenuously for the opening of the navigation of the Salado, has just returned, and states that the works of the canal are progressing favourably. Furthermore he assures us that in the provinces of Santiago, Mendoza, and Catamarca, cotton has been sown to a greater extent than ever heretofore—the seed which we received from the association, and which we presented to this gentleman on his departure last year for the interior, has come up, and is now yielding a splendid crop, which Sr. Rains fears will never reach Buenos Ayres, owing to the exorbitant freights charged. Respecting the San Juan Mining Co., we have been informed that the machinery is all put up, the furnaces made, and the works were expected to commence with the least possible delay. There is a rumour to the effect that Mr. Richard, the manager and engineer of the company had, in consequence of some dispute with the directors, tendered his resignation, but we earnestly hope that the report is without foundation, and await impatiently advices from San Juan, per next mail.

A petition has been sent into Government, praying for a subsidy of five thousand silver dollars per month, to a new steamboat company, which proposes to import seven large river steamers, to run between Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and other river ports; but, we are informed that the National Government declined to entertain the proposal. The rain, which was so much wanted, has at last come, and the country districts are beginning to wear their wonted verdure. Our fellow-countrymen, who had been obliged to leave for the frontier, are now returning to their homes, having suffered innumerable hardships. The loss of sheep, however, caused by the drought, is by no means so great as that stated by our Spanish colleagues. The heaviest losses have been felt by the native estancieros, whose cattle have either died from starvation, or wandered to the frontier lands never to return.

The revolution still continues in the Banda Oriental. Flores keeps running backwards and forwards: now before Montevideo, now on the frontier. Foreigners in Buenos Ayres have

ceased to take any interest in the fellow's movements, as it is generally held that the revolution will last as long as there is a cow or a horse in the country. In Buenos Ayres business is rather dull. Owing to the very high price of specie, and the lateness of the season, the exporters have been shipping pretty heavily, principally for Belgium, the freights having been favourable for shippers. The National Government is at present making arrangements with the Bank Maua for the opening of a large credit. We cannot withhold from remarking the extreme liberality and willingness with which this popular bank always assists the Governments in these countries.

Respecting emigration, we have to remark that there is a great demand for labourers, both in the city, country, and provinces, at very remunerative wages. Clerks and shopkeepers' assistants should not think of coming out here, as it is next to impossible for them to find any situations in the city. The Buenos Ayres Northern Railway is doing a splendid business, and it is to be expected that the line will be extended to the mouth of the capitan, which will secure to it all the river trade. The Western Railway, which belongs to the Government, will shortly be opened to the town of Lujan, which will be a great convenience for the sheep-farmers.

EDITOR'S TABLE

We are happy to inform our friends that there is every probability that the St. Patrick's dinner this year will be as successful as the last. Invitations were sent round yesterday to our friends sympathetic in the cause. Parties desirous of attending, and not having received a printed invitation, will please call or send to the Standard office, where they can be supplied.

The officer who fired at Mr. Roeber's nephew in the street last August has as we are glad to say been convicted; as he has already suffered over seven months' incarceration he is to be liberated with a fine and reprimand.

Persons desirous of purchasing revolvers, Sec., cheap, should not fail to attend the auction of M. Bertonnet's effects. Mr. Billinghurst is selling off the whole stock with the greatest reserve.

The inauguration ceremony of the Great Southern Railway is beginning to show its effects; nine lots of prime land near the Lomas de Zamorra were sold the other day at reserved price (we hear that the figure was what would be termed exorbitant a few months ago).

It is rumoured that the Finance Minister, Sr. Gonzalez, is about to remove Sr. Cazon from the administration of customs in Rosario, and appoint a less objectionable person to the post. We sincerely hope that the rumour may prove correct, as the present officer is greatly disliked by the foreign merchants.

Young men anxious to go to the camp, at good wages to care sheep, where after a few years they will receive an interest in a flock, can find immediate employment by calling at the office of this paper.

The new House of Congress is fast approaching completion, and we believe will be ready for the May session; the vestibule which it may be recollected last year fell in has been reconstructed, and is adorned by beautiful massive iron gates.

The National Government we understand has refused to entertain the even steamer project with a five dollar monthly subsidy. As far as the Parana route is concerned the public could not be better accommodated than what it is at present by Captain Bruce, who proposes shortly returning to England, where he will purchase the machinery for the new boat which he proposes having built at Mr. Marshall's in Barracas.

The La Plata left Montevideo for Liverpool on the tenth with full cargo. The French mail steamer Santonge leaves Montevideo for Rio Janeiro on the 15th inst. (Tuesday). The Raglio left Montevideo for Buenos Ayres on yesterday, she brings the mails, as the Canguazu will not be allowed to trade with the former port. The Gerardo, Brazilian steamer, is expected in Montevideo on to-morrow, and will perhaps anticipate the Mercy. The Villa Salto is about to return to her pacific occupations, and will be placed on the line between M. Video and B. Ayres.

On Easter Monday 28th inst. will be published The Cotton fields of Paraguay and Corrientes, in a volume of 120 double pages, containing along with the letters of Mr. M. G. Mulhall published in this paper, much detailed information relative to those countries.

The Nacion Argentina ridicules an aim of the Nacion advising Gov. Sajicedra to call out the National Guard under orders to be ready to take the field.

We are glad to learn that the earth works of the G. Southern Railway progress rapidly and will be finished to Lomas de Zamorra by the end of next month. This looks like the first section being soon open to traffic.

The American Minister, Hon Mr. Kirk, received on Thursday from the National credit office, the sum of \$300,000 silver in Government bonds, in payment of the White claim, which had remained unsettled for half a century.

The Salto arrived yesterday from the port of her name, with 76 passengers, and bringing intelligence that Flores had presented himself, in the suburbs without army or escort, counting on the sympathies of the inhabitants.

THE LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK IN MONTEVIDEO

In order that our readers may fully understand the great and much talked of dispute between Mr. Ruding and the Oriental Government, we translate and publish the following document. We regret sincerely that the Government dealt so harshly with a young institution, calculated, under proper management, to confer so much good on the country:—

MANIFESTO OF MR RUDING, Manager of the London and River Plate Bank, relative to the fine imposed upon the Bank for non declaration of capital.

To the Minister of the Hacienda, Sir,

The Manager of the London and River Plate Bank declares, that at the beginning of this year there came to this city the first commissioners of the company, for the purpose of investigating the capabilities of this place in matters of exchange, and also the general credit of the country.

In the beginning, that is to say, for the first three or four months of the year, our transactions were limited to a small capital, until the necessary steps were taken to commence drawing. I was sent from England, and arrived here in July of the present year.

As was announced in the papers of the day, in October I was able to commence operations in drawing, and proceeded to give the customary notices. Still, till this day, a year having elapsed since I presented the necessary solvency, we have been deprived of the power of emission granted to other banks in the same position as ourselves.

Being a stranger in the country, I was totally ignorant of the necessity of paying either the Direct Tax, or any similar one; and the truth is, that to ignorance alone can be attributed my not having published the amount of the capital, as it is perfectly absurd to suppose that it was done from any motive of fraud or malice.

For these reasons, I address myself to your Excellency in order that, in consideration of the publication of the capital of the Bank—of the great proportions of the great boon to the public, in the introduction of foreign capital—of the delay which has occurred in putting it on the same footing as other banks, and of ignorance being the sole cause of the omission, which is now punished so severely, you may allow me to rectify the mistake and be fined moderately, in proportion to the transactions of our establishment.

For these reasons, I trust that you will take into consideration this petition. JOSE CLEMENTE RUDING. Direct Taxation Office, Montevideo, December 15, 1863.

To his Excellency the President. The undersigned having been informed of what has happened between this office and Mr. Ruding, Manager of the London and River Plate Bank, relative to the non declaration of its capital, beg to state, that the date fixed for the recovery of the Direct Taxation, 20th October last, having passed without that establishment having complied with the rules made, and having been in operation since the 1st of November, the bank was denounced to this branch of the revenue. That, on being summoned, the manager presented himself and declared his innocence of intent of fraud, being perfectly ignorant of the law, and that he was not the person who had solicited from Government liberty to open the bank, but had only been sent out lately to represent that individual.

His lawyer, Dr. Lopez Vincent, pleaded that he was not bound to pay the tax for the whole year, like other banks, as the power of emission granted to others had been refused to him, so that the full capital could not be employed.

To this argument, which was also afterwards used by his attorney and head clerk, the undersigned opposed the sense of the law, which classed the bank under the head of a Drawing Bank only, and therefore making it responsible for the tax for the whole year, at the same time giving the bank sufficient time to make known the capital used in drawing.

As the time has elapsed since the bank was notified to return a note of its drawing capital, and not having done so, the bank has incurred the legal penalty. This has been, as Mr. Ruding states,

an act of rigor on the part of this office, but was only carrying out the letter of the law.

Your Excellency has now to decide upon the rights and wrongs of the case, the undersigned abstaining from passing any comments.

J. J. GALLARDO.

The matter was then referred to other officers, and ultimately came again before the Minister, who decided that Mr. Ruding should be fined. We believe the fine was paid accordingly, and Mr. Ruding, in order to escape a repetition of the fine for the year 1863, made the following statement:—

DIRECT TAXATION.

I, John C. Ruding, British subject, now living in this city, as Manager of the London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank, declare that I possess the following means:—

Capital in circulation. Effective capital in the year 1863. \$50,000 (\$).

Which capital I value as marked in the accompanying document, for the purpose of being taxed for that year, binding myself to the penalties incurred by understating the same.

Montevideo, February 18, 1864. (Corresponding to '833.)

For JOHN C. RUDING, N. WHITE, Special Commission of the Supreme Government.

Publish in the newspapers, with all the antecedents, that the London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank has declared that it possesses no more than fifty thousand dollars capital. LUIS LERENA, Chairman. PEDRO TRIPITIA, Secretary.

THE INAUGURATION.

MR. CRAWFORD'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen—In rising to return thanks for the firm which I have the honor to represent, I am labouring under a double difficulty, one element of which is from my want of knowledge of Spanish I necessarily know but little of what has been said in proposing the health of Messrs. Peto and Betts, and the other, that it is much less in accordance with my feelings to make flourish promises beforehand of what we are going to do and to ask you to take them on trust, than to carry out the works and allow them to speak for themselves. I will however state what I consider it is due to the official character of this ceremony should be publicly known. That I have come to this country charged with the fullest instructions to push on the works of the Great Southern Railway with the greatest possible despatch, and for this purpose the large and efficient staff which has been placed at my disposal is now employed, and I promise you that no energy shall be spared to ensure the opening of the line to Chacabuco at the earliest practicable date. But, gentlemen, railways are not to be constructed without labour and toil, and many a hard day's work and sleepless night is in store for those charged with the conduct of such operations before they can be carried to a successful termination. I think, therefore we may fairly enough ask the sympathy and good will towards the undertaking of every person present here to-day. But it is not on this side of the Atlantic alone that such thorough going measures have been adopted for the prosecution of the works. Many of the materials necessary for the construction and working of the railway (as most of you no doubt are aware) have to be sent out from England, and some of the best talent there has been engaged for this department, so as to ensure the quality of the materials and their regular shipment. Contracts for the supply of these materials have been made with the most eminent contractors in their different branches; and some ships laden with rails and machinery are now on their way out here, so that I can safely affirm that no arrangements have been left unmade by Messrs. Peto and Betts that could have been thought of to insure the satisfactory and speedy realization of the enterprise. Among the speeches which have been made I do not think sufficient stress has been laid upon the benefits to be derived by such a country as this from a railway stretching throughout its fertile plains. The landowner has a certain and speedy mode of transport for his wool and other produce, while the merchant can calculate with certainty upon the delivery, at a fixed time of the goods which he may have purchased. The general public will also benefit in no small degree by the safe and rapid means of inter-communication. Another and by no means an unimportant point, in my opinion, is that I feel certain on result of the railway will be to convert the country which lies in the immediate vicinity of the railway into more of an agricultural district than it is at present when easy means of access to the chief market is effected. We are so accustomed in England, and indeed all over the Continent of Europe, to look upon railways as so essential to the progress of civilization on that their benefits are there considered as established axioms, and I recollect on the Northern Continent of America, where the circumstances might be assumed to be more similar to the case in hand—upon the occasion of the opening of a long line of railway, a statement made

by most competent authority, to the effect that the enhanced value of the land actually intersected by the line in question (in comparison with its worth before the railway was projected) was so great that if the land-owners themselves had been compelled to subscribe the entire capital they would have been no losers. But, gentlemen, while we thus day celebrate the commencement of the practical phase of this undertaking, we must not forget what has been done by those who have undergone all the toils and troubles of the negotiations without being cheered by a view of the practical results which are now opening to us. While I look at the worthy Chairman of the Local Committee, I can see by his face that he is this day beginning to experience a foretaste of the pleasure which I trust is in store for him in seeing the enterprise which he has laboured so hard for carried to a successful termination; and I cannot sit down without thanking in the warmest manner both him and his colleagues for the kindness and urbanity which has distinguished all their dealings with me during our short intercourse, and which have so much facilitated my arrangements. Again I beg to thank you for the honor which you have done Messrs. Peto and Betts, and I can assure you that no persons living have the success of this enterprise more at heart, nor will the proceedings of this day be read with greater interest by any others than by them.

FEDERAL JUSTICE

We translate the following important decree, which will be read with interest by the merchants. We differ with the judge in his decision, and hope the case will be brought up:— By appeal before the Supreme Court.

Findings: Rosario, March 2, 1864.

1st. That, by order of this court, is suspended the action brought by the Administrator of the Custom house against various merchants to enforce payment of protected bills, and to prove the legality of the admission of Cordobese money, according to its legal value. That the debtors deposited in the Custom-house treasury the sum of 9354 dolrs. of that money, taking a simple receipt for the same.

2nd. That, on the 3rd of February last, the above-mentioned merchants, offering to pay the value of their bills in gold owners, they demanded back the amount they deposited in Cordobese money, they, as well as the administrator, declaring that these sums were given as guarantee for the protected bills.

3rd. The above mentioned sums were not returned by the administrator, he saying that he had sent them to Buenos Ayres for greater security, and that they would only be returned on interest and costs being paid on the unpaid bills; therefore, the debtors consider themselves perfectly justified in withholding payment of the said bills until the Cordobese money be restored.

4th. That these aforesaid merchants have presented themselves before the law courts, requesting their money to be returned to them, free of all expenses, and considering:

1st. That the deposit of these amounts have been made in the most legal manner.

2nd. That, in a legal sense, it does not matter what name is given to a contract, the antecedents only being of importance.

3rd. That the merchants confess having given these amounts as guarantee for protected bills, they are bound to stand by the consequences of such a contract.

4th. That they applied to the Custom-house for their money, before cancelling the principal interest and costs, for which they had given the guarantee, and they exercised their rights in attempting to deprive their creditor of a guarantee.

5th. That the depositing of the Cordobese money was a species of contract to make good the protected letters or bills.

6th. That the plaintiffs have brought an unfounded claim, and one quite unwarranted by the contract.

7th. That even supposing that the plaintiffs' charge had any foundation, it would have been irregular, as the Custom-house had not been paid its just debt.

It is resolved that—

"The Custom house be absolved from the plaintiffs' demand, and that they pay all the costs of this trial, they, however, being at liberty to appeal to a higher court."—Ferre Garsil del Rosario.

Carlyle, in reviewing a book on Paraguay, published by an Englishman, compared it to an ounce of Castile soap, in 15 gallons of water—all bubble. Judging from the above clear view proceeding, as free from all unnecessary verbiage, and so much to the point, there would appear to be a kind of fatality attached to South American literature.

VALUE OF SHEEP.

To the Editors of the "Standard".

Gentlemen, With reference to the remark in this morning's edition on the depreciation of paper money and its consequent effects on the value of sheep, I beg to say,

that it is the general feeling with the principal Irish Estancieros, and in fact with all the sheep-farmers, that in consequence of the utter worthlessness of paper money—its insecurity as a current money, and withal, the great loss in sheep this and the preceding seasons. Sheep by the cut must at once lay at \$50 up, or say 2 patacones counting with the above causes, the low rates of exchange, the immense increase in the expenses of sheep farming, the high value placed on land and the great risk in the employment of capital with sheep. Taking all those points into consideration it is quite clear that the sheep-farmer must get \$60 the cut to place his property at anything like a decent value. The sheep-farmer toils the entire season, enduring the most frightful hardships imaginable, pays rack rents for 2 or 3 months, and for what?—to protect a property, which although properly speaking it should increase in value each year, he finds is, thro' the worthless currency of the country of less value than before; it is impossible such an inconsistent state of things could exist, and hence if a sheep is worth as much as it was 2 years ago it must be \$-0 to day as an equivalent for the \$50 of other days. In Australia when sheep ran up from 1s 6d. to 5s. every one was astonished but when told that they would go to 10s. or 15s. (\$10) the idea was "pooh pooh'd" but to day see what they are worth! under such circumstances I should think the sheep-farmers of Buenos Ayres are justified in keeping sheep at a price which at least may represent the \$50 of 1-60. yours &c. J. F.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Asuncion railway. The rails are laid down, and the line as far as the new station, Arroyo Estrella; the engine corpse is working at Sapucay, 20 leagues distant from Asuncion, where some arduous cutting are being made through the mountains. This will be one of the longest and finest railways in S. America, and an honor to Paraguay.

Southern Railway. We have seen an excellent group of the Directors taken by our neighbor, the photographer Raynoldi, whose studio is over this office.

Church at Moreno.—It is sincerely to be regretted that owing to want of funds the building of the Church at Moreno has been obliged to be suspended.

Horrible occurrence.—Two days ago, a poor woman was the victim of a heart-rending accident, in the gallery of the Cabildo. Some people, accused of forging money, implicated in the crime a Frenchwoman, who was nursing a child of a few months old. She was taken prisoner, and the child was taken to the foundling hospital. Upon trial she was found innocent and set at liberty, and on applying for her child she was told that it was dead. The grief of the poor mother was beyond all description. A sudden attack of heart complaint caused her to swoon, and she fell down from the gallery and was dashed to pieces. The Juez de Crimen is bound by the laws of Christian religion to prosecute the brute in human form who gave the order to separate the child from its mother.

Montevideo.—The reception of the members of Foreign Legations, by President Aguirre took place, as was intended. The diplomatic body was received at the Government-house by the President's aide-de-camp, Colonel Garcia, and was introduced into a saloon chamber by Colonel Mendoza. The following foreign officials made their bow to the President: Ministers—Spanish and Brazilian. Charges d'Affaires—French, British, and Italian. Attaches—Spanish and Brazilian. The Minister of Hacienda had called a meeting of capitalists to discuss the supply of funds for the future. Gomez is still pursuing hot foot after Flores in the direction of Cerro Largo. It is reported that Gomez is about to retire from the command of the army, and be succeeded by Diego Lamas, and that Ex-President Batro will make the campaign as councillor of Lamas.

Diving Naval Expedition Inland.—Owing to the very high flood in the river on Tuesday last, the National steamer General Pintos, anchored at the Boca, broke one of her stern moorings, and floated away inland, the Riachuelo, and blocking up the passage for other vessels. The Captain of the Port, with his crew, started to assist the General Pintos, and bring her back to her anchorage.

Major Richard.—As sundry rumours are current in town respecting this gentleman's resignation of his mining post at San Juan, we have written to him enquiring the truth of the same.

Shall it be carried out?—The Tribunal of Justice has sentenced an individual, called Ambrosio Lasarte, to five years' hard labor on the public roads. He will likely be sent to Martin Garcia to help to raise the bastions of that rocky island. He was tried for homicide, and found guilty. If this sentence be carried out strictly, we may still live in hope of seeing murderers and other such like villain meeting with their just reward. Two objects will be gained—the population will be weeded of disreputable characters, and public works will be executed at an economical rate.

President Mitre's speech.—We again demand of the native papers to publish the eloquent oration of Gen. Mitre, flattery to England and Englishmen. The excuse about losing the M. S. is blind; let them translate it from our columns.

Cotton in Paraguay. The official paper, 'El Semanario de Asuncion' translates our report of the Cotton crop in Paraguay for 1894, with flattering remarks.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Vessels arrived since Feb. 24th
24th Condore from N. York; Oliva, Copto; Celebritas and Eitiz, Hambur.

25th—Paulina, Cadiz; Continela, Carril.
26th—Buenos Ayres (s. s.) Genoa; Providence, N. York; Virginia, Juliana, Hamburg.
27th—130 Ruyter, Antwerp; Invincible, Cadiz.
28th—St. Pierre, Havre; Marchal Pelissier, and La Plata, N. York.
29th—Pirio, Barcelona; Amicia, Antwerp; Egypt, Portland.
March 1st—India, Tarragona; Ana Gossain, Hamburg; Independencia, Dunkirk.
2nd—Giuseppe Ferraro, Ferraro; Virgen del Carmen, and P. a, Barcelona.
3rd—Camilo, Cardiff; Eleonora, Liverpool; Florence, Tyron.
4th—Caroline Corneille, Hamburg; Ana Bayonne.
5th—Doctor Juris, Cadiz.
6th—Augustin, Cadiz; Giulietta, Barcelona; Semiramis, Liverpool.
7th—Marchesina, Genoa; Augusto, Cadiz.
8th—Gratitud, Barcelona.

Vessels Sailed.
TO ANTWERP.
Feb. 24th—Dankbarkeit, G. Antille, Cornelia Susana. 25th—Fils unique, Zouffli, and Herones. 26th—Francisca.
NEW YORK.
25th—Manuela—26th—Prima donna, March 5th Eliza.

ENGLAND.
March 5th—Jacobs.
HAVRE.
Feb. 25th—Abel-el-Kader, March 3rd Cubano; 4th Pividal.

MARSEILLES.
March 2nd—Joseph.
CEITE.
Feb. 25th—Henri and Louise.

BORDEAUX.
March 2nd—Amelie.
LOSTON.
Feb. 25th—Lorenz. 26th—Henriette.

LONDON.
March 4th—Alabama.
LIVERPOOL.
March 5th—La Zingara.
GENOA.
March 3rd—Emirene.
AUKYAB.
March 2nd—Queen Matyrs, JAV.

March 4th—Niet.
BRAZIL.
March 2nd—R. & C.—7th, Maria Alfredo.

HAVANA.
March 2nd—Amable—3rd Pedro Antonio.
INDIES.
March 5th—Juan Taylor.

IMPORTS.

The sudden rise in gold has caused our import market to be rather dull; buyers from the country are also rather scarce, and the only articles which show any improvement are those from Genoa. Many articles are selling at apparently higher prices in paper money, but this rise is fictitious, owing to the severe depreciation in our currency.

Spanish wines.—The market is so well supplied, and the arrivals so heavy, that it is impossible to expect any improvement in this article for some time.

Sugars.—This staple is in very good demand, and the market is remarkably firm, with a tendency to rise. Holders ask higher prices than what buyers will give. No heavy sales have been made during the fortnight; 12,000 lbs., ex La Plata, refined sugar, mark 'Steward', at 19 rs. on board; 200 lbs., refined do., ex Havre, at 7 1/2 in deposit. Brazilian sugars are also in good demand, and the prices may be quoted as follows:—16 rs. for white, 14 for brown, and 12 for dark. The stock is estimated at 1,500 bar.

Kerosene.—This article is becoming daily more and more in demand, but the stock on hand is very heavy. The price quoted is \$20 mpc. per gal. detached.

Alc.—This is in good demand, and good brands sell well, last sale, 104 rs. in deposit.

Flour.—The arrivals of this article are very limited, the last sale was 100 lbs. at 7 1/2 pats. on board. Native manufactured flour has an upward tendency, and sells at present at \$37 mpc. per arabe.

Tobacco.—Paraguay has a downward tendency; the prices quoted are—best class, 24 to 26 1/2 rs.; second class, 18 to 22 in deposit.
Yerba-mate—Paraguay sold at \$176 in deposit, and last price 172. Paraguay, \$14 to \$18 despatched; Misimera, \$5 to be despatched.
Salt. Arrivals less numerous during the month, and rates slightly improved. Cadiz has disposed of at 7 and 7 1/2 rs.; last price firm. The season being advanced, we cannot expect a favorable

reaction, and for some time further arrivals from Cadiz will involve a loss. Coal. Cardiff sold at 9 dol. per ton. The stock on hand is more than sufficient for several months' consumption, and we cannot expect any immediate favorable change.

American wine. This article continues bad. Buyers are little anxious to lay in supplies, owing to the daily fall in paper-money. A cargo from Portland has been sold at 29 dol., and N. York is nominal at 31 to 32 dol. per thousand feet.

Hires. Havre getting firmer. The St. Pierre cargo fetched 24 1/2 on board. Marseilles unchanged, and very dull.

EXPORTS.

The sales of saladero ox and cow hides during last fifteen days are—
3,500 cow hides 33 rs.
10 0 ox do 37
3,000 do do 30

10,000 hides—Stock.
In saladero tallow the sales are 300 pipes, in halves, at 1 1/2 rs.
In saladero horse hides the sales are 3,000 hides at 32 and 33 cows; 33 and 35 rs. ox.

In mares grease no sales.
In jerked beef the sales are 7,500 qq. at 18 and 19 rs.
Total sale of hides since Nov. 1 1893 197,500
Total slaughter 192,500
Fortnight's slaughter 12,500
Hides to make 9,000

The total sales of dry hides during the fortnight are 55,500. The total stock of all classes now remaining made is 52,000 hides.

In American hides the sales are 31,000 at 42 and 43 E. Rios, 40 and 41 Corrientes, classified 37 to 40 rs. Stock 6,000 hides.
In German hides the sales are 8,500 at 39 to 40 for camp cow, ox 45; mated cow 42, mat. ox 40 rs. Stock 6,000 hides.

In Spanish, French, and Mediterranean hides the sales are 16,000 hides at 39, 40 heavy, kips 31, 31 1/2 rs. Corrientes 31 rs., Paraguay 40 rs., Cordova 39 rs.

Exports since Feb 15th.
Ox and cow hides dry 89,703
do do salted 48,763
Horse hides dry 3,007
do do salted 6,616
Tallow pipes 630
do boxes 807
Mares grease pipes 50
Wool bales 14,781
Horsehair bales 257
do bags 13
Sheepskins bales 1,648
Jerked beef quintals 19,695
Horns 72,000
Shin-bones 195,000
Hide-cuttings bales 190
Calfskins 429

DRY HIDES.

The sales for the past fortnight of all classes, and from all places, amount to 55,500, the greater portion of which have been for North America and the Mediterranean, comparatively few being for the northern parts of the Continent. With the exception of the Paraguay hides, which have fetched former prices, all other classes have shown a slight improvement, those for America and Germany having brought the best prices.

The following are the particulars:—
Hides for North America—Since the 24th ult., 51,000 hides have been sold as follows:—Entre Rios, at 42 to 43 rs. (s.), transhipped; Corrientes, 41 rs. (s.), do. do.; Buenos Ayres, assorted from 21 to 23 lbs., at 40 rs. on shore. There are still some 5,000 hides, assorted, still on hand.

Hides for the North of the Continent—8,500 hides have been sold.
Calfskins from the camp, 45 rs. (s.); cowhides, 30 to 40 rs. (s.) do.; calfskins, Matadero, 47 rs. (s.) do.; cowhides, Matadero, 40 rs. (s.) do.

There are still on hand 6,000 hides. For France and Italy—2,000 dried hides, 29 rs. (s.); 1,000 bullskins, 30 to 30 rs. (s.); 5,000 calfskins, 34 to 34 1/2 rs. (s.); 300 Corrientes, 41 rs. (s.)

For Spain. No hides of this province have been sold. There have been disposed of 600 Cordoba, at 37 to 9 rs. (s.), and 200 Paraguay, at 40 rs. (s.) Still on hand, 10,000 hides of this province, assorted.

Entre Rios Hides—The sales effected have been at 10 to 42 rs. transhipped. None left on hand.

Cordova Hides—6,760 have been sold for Spain, at 37 to 39 rs. (s.), transhipped. Still on hand, 8,000 hides.

Paraguay Hides—2,000 hides have been sold at 40 rs., transhipped. Still on hand, 200 hides.

Calfskins—200 have been sold at former prices, of 34 to 31 1/2 rs., on shore.
Hornskins have been sold at 24 to 35 dol. mpc. ready for shipping.
Deerskins have been sold at 60 dol. do.

Carpiacho skins are quoted at 4 rs. (s.) each, transhipped.

ASSURED.
For North America, 5,000; Germany, 6,000; Spain, 10,000. Total, 21,000.

WITHOUT CLASSIFICATION.
Of this Province, 2,000; Cordoba, 6,000; Paraguay, 2,000. Total 10,000. Total stocks, 49,000.

WOOL MARKET.

Wools in general maintain their former figures, and higher prices for better qualities can be obtained.

Arrivals from the camp still continue, but not on the same scale as in former months. Arrivals from the provinces are of no great extent, on account of the difficulties of carriage consequent on the drought and the disturbances caused in Cordoba by political affairs. We expect, however, that we soon shall have heavy arrivals from that district, as, by the last accounts received, both causes have disappeared.

Buenos Ayres Wool—The sales for the past fortnight are calculated at 120,000 arrobas, the greater part being from deposit, as the arrivals from the camp are only some 40,000 arrobas. Prices are firm, and for fine-wool and good condition increased prices have been paid.

In spite of the rise in bullion, a rise of 5 per cent. in prices can be distinguished of the difference in quality between that now sold and the first of the clip be taken into account. The following prices have been paid—
Superior fine wool, of good quality and condition, from 105 to 115 dol.; do. mixed, first class, 92 to 102 dol.; do. do., second class, 75 to 90 dol.; do. do., third class, 62 to 75 dol.

As will be seen from the above the rise in price has been only for wool of good quality and condition—the inferior classes still fetch the former price.

Our stock may be calculated at from 20 to 350,000 arrobas.

Cordova Wool—There have been sold some bales of this wool at 40 1/2 rs. silver transhipped.

Entre Rios wool—Various parcels of ordinary quality have been sold at 22 1/2 to 23 1/2 rs. silver, transhipped.

Corrientes Wool—remains in the same state—the price quoted to-day is 25 1/2 to 27 rs. silver, transhipped.

FREIGHTS.

No improvement in rates. Successive arrivals have greatly increased the amount of available tonnage, and the rates continue weak. Moreover the Liverpool line of steamers, offering a quick and regular service, meets with a decided preference, and seriously injures sailing vessels. Charters for orders have been scarce this month, and the saladeros of the River Plate bring at present doing very little, it is impossible to say when such a bad state of things may alter.

ON 'CHANGE.

Paper money improved still further to-day. Patacones opened very weak at 29 20, fell to 28 10, and closed weak at 29 15. When it is taken into account that at present specie is in demand for transmission to the rivers to enable the saladeros to pay their way, and that the principle circulating specie medium (Bolivianos) are extremely scarce, it is not to be wondered at if paper-money should decline somewhat. But the gigantic depreciation which last week alarmed the public, and which was the result of a speculating combination, we are happy to say, has been stopped. Paper money is neither so worthless as many suppose, nor specie so extremely scarce; on the contrary, we are informed, on the very highest authority, that paper money is in demand, and worth one per cent. more than even on the very best names.

It was rumored on the Bolas that one of our private banks had negotiated a very large amount of exchange on England at 49 1/2, i. e., 6 1/2. Exchange on France rose steadily from 5 22 to 5 28, at which rate it closed. Total amount drawn for the packet is estimated at £135,000.

It is confidently stated that the new Finance Minister will commence burning the currency this month, and continue this most necessary step until he drives down ounces below \$100 mpc. The Provincial Bank, it appears, becoming alarmed at the sudden fall in the value of paper, is more willing to treat with the National Government than hitherto. It was said on the Bolas this evening that the President of the Casa de Moneda and M. Gonzalez, the Minister, had come to an understanding which would result in the destruction of three millions of paper dollars next week. We give these rumors for what they are worth, without in the least guaranteeing them, but the report was not without its desirable effect upon the infatuated Bolas.

Freights have a decided downward tendency; ship brokers and masters find the most supreme difficulty in getting a cargo anywhere. We should not be surprised to hear of some desperate captain taking his vessel up to Paraguay in search of a cargo. The loss to charterers at home is very heavy, one house alone we hear loses £3,500 by chartering vessels to load in port.

PRODUCE SALES.

1200 dry cowhides, matadero \$139
300 do do do 135
500 do do do 133
600 art wool, mixed 72
700 do do do 68
100 do do do 60
420 do do ordinary 52
8000 do mestiza 83
120 dozen sheepskins 105
80 do do 110

300 0 salted ox hides 30 1/2 rls
7000 American hides, according to weight and condition 38 40 rls.
2800 or wool, Entre Rios 23
1600 carpiacho skins 1
1800 lb nutria 31 1/2

FREIGHTS.

The British brig Rowena, chartered to load salted hides, at Fray Bentos, for orders, 35s., and 5 per cent.
The British schooner Star, to load salted hides and tallow, in the Uruguay, at 3 1/2. 0/4., and 6 per cent., for London direct.

The Italian brig Camilla has been placed on the berth for Antwerp, at current prices, by Messrs. John P. Boyd and Co.
Italian brig Unova Octavia, to load in port for Antwerp, at 20s. bales, and 40s. dry hides, and 5 per cent.

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
10th
Montevideo, Nat. steamer Caaguazu
Asuncion, Paraguay steamer Igurey. SAILED.
11th.
Uruguay Ports, National steamer Salto.
Genova, Italian brigantine Teresa.
Antwerp, Belgian schooner Halvetica.

24th p.
Now is the time to purchase sheep. Those who wish to purchase will find a large assortment in most all the departments in this Province, also in Banda Oriental. The undersigned contract to deliver them at any point the purchaser orders, answering for all losses. Those of their Customers who have Sheep to sell would do well to call and register them.
Apply at Reconquista, 46.
PARKER & CORDERO,
15 p. m 10

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

The great success of this "delicious condiment" has been the signal for the appearance of many "spurious imitations," totally different in "flavor" and destitute of the "digestive properties" of this Sauce.
Purchasers are earnestly requested to ask for
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Prepared only by
LEA AND PERRINS, Worcester.

LEITCH'S WAX & STAS.

R. Leitch & Co. hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Stas, and having recently built an extensive factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture they can bestow preference on all the details which render their Wax Stas the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Stas should be particular in requesting Leitch's "make," as others are often substituted.
Purchasers are earnestly requested to ask for
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Prepared only by
LEA AND PERRINS, Worcester.

WIND ENGINE.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING For Pumping, or for Cutting, Grinding, or Driving other Machinery.
Costs nothing to work. Works day and night. Requires no watching. Not easily injured. Erected, repaired and cleaned. Power 2 1/2 hp. from 15 to 30 horses, working up to 100 feet. Prices from £35 to 116.
ESTD & PATENTED.
SOLE MANUFACTORY,
Park Iron Works, New Park Street, Fouthwork, London.

Orders to be made payable in England, Terms one-third of Cash with Order, Balance on shipment.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the office of this journal.

Protection from Fire.

BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES.
Light only on the Box

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.
Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.
BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plain boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 60, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000.
Sole importers of Jonckheere's Tonic or (slide boxes).
All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.
Whitechapel Lane, London, E.

Totley's Bitter Alo.

Just received, fine Draught Ale XX October Brew, in Barrels and Kilderkins.
On Sale at CALLE POTOSI, No. 58.
M. F. 18.

Vessels Loading for Europe, &c.

BY JOHN P. BOYD & CO.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
The British barque "ONDA," 332 Tons Register, A. I. Captain O'Foy.
Has room for weight and measurement.
Consignees, J. P. Boyd and Co.
The British Ship "TYNE," 270 Tons Register. A. I. in red. Captain Bosustow.
Now loading weight in the Parana, and to call at this port for measurement cargo.

FOR LONDON.
The British barque "TREVANION," 280 Tons Register A. I.
Has room for measurement only.
Consignees, J. P. Boyd and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
British brig "BEN LOMOND," 267 Tons Register A. I. Captain Kidner.
Consignees, the Gas Company.
The Swedish barque "SIR CHARLES NAPIER," 300 Tons Register, 1st class. Captain Carlsson.
Consignees, Messrs Dussand and Co.
The British barque "MARY ANN," 257 Tons Register. A. I. Captain Grove.
Consignees, J. P. Boyd and Co.
The Swedish barque "AYIK," 450 Tons Register, 1st class. Captain Alborg.
Consignees, Messrs Loe, Brothers.
The British barque "MARINA," 281 Tons Register. A. I. Captain Taylor.
Consigner, J. B. Vignal, Esq.
The Italian ship "CARLO," 258 Tons, 2/6 11. Captain Morten.
Consignee—E. Bonilla, Esq.
The British barque "SPIRIT OF THE PLYM," 278 Tons Register. A. I. Captain Hillson.
Consignees
FOR GREENWICH DIRECT.
British barque "JOHN LAWSON," 293 Tons Register, A. I. Captain Barkic.
Consignees, The Gas Co.
FOR COPEHAGEN DIRECT.
Swedish barque "CARL JOHANN," 492 Tons Register. Captain Scherling.
Consignees, E. S. Freyer and Co.
Mecklenburg brig "JULIUS," 215 Tons Register, 2/6 11. Captain Baselow.
Consignees, Messrs. Werner and Co.
The British schooner "MALDEN BOWER," 140 Tons Register, A. I. Captain Wallis.

LOADING IN THE URUGUAY.
The British barque "BELLE OF DEVON," 1-8 Tons Register, A. I. Captain Hooper.
Consignees, J. P. Boyd & Co.
The British brig "JOSIUA AND MARY," 218 Tons Register, A. I. Captain Turner.
For further particulars of the above apply to the Consignees, Captain, or to
JOHN P. BOYD & CO.
36 - Calle San Martin—56.

Shipping List of CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.

Shipbrokers, &c.,
FOR ANTWERP.
British Barque, CRYSTALINE, A. I. 366 Tons. Clarke, Master.
Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.
Consigned to order.
Dutch schooner, HOORTE VIERGER, 171 1/2 tons.
Klasen, Master.
Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.
Consigned to order.
FOR ANTWERP.
Danish Schooner, HYDRON, 138 Tons. Petersen, Master.
A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry hides, if ready.
Consigned to order.
Dutch Brigantine, CORNELIA SESANA, 344 T. 147 Tons. Urytsun, Master.
Can engage dry hides and a few bales.
Consigned to order.
French Ship, GRANDE ANTHELE, 500 A. T. 351 Tons. Tenand, Master.
Can still engage dry hides and bales.
Consignees, Borgda and Unnes.
National Barque, RIVAD VIA, 347 Tons. Norman, Master.
Can engage dry hides and bales.
Consignee, D. C. Gowland.
For further particulars, please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.
Shipbrokers, &c.
Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.

Princess Louise, From London.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel, now lying a wreck of the Isla de Lobos, are requested to communicate marks and number of their goods to the undersigned Consignees of the vessel, as the manifest and Captain's bills of lading are supposed to be lost.
M. Love, Punch, and Tudor, Calle del Peru, No. 83.
6 p. m 11.

Public Notice.

The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay, either at his house or Mr. Twyford's store, 102 Calle Potosi, who is duly authorized to collect same.
JAMES HASTINGS,
406 Calle Parque.
f 6, x

For Antwerp direct.

Will be ready to receive cargo for this destination in a few days, the fine fast sailing Dutch Brigantine,
ADRIANUS JOHANNES 5/6 AIL, 293 Tons. Captain Addens.
For further particulars please apply to the undersigned *Chas. Wm. Benn and Co.* Ship Brokers &c.
49—Calle 25 de Mayo—49.
m 10 6 p.

The largest freestock and best assorted stock of Groceries, Drapery and Ironmongery will be found at

The Iberian House,
64, 66 & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

Wanted

A good Nurse-maid, and also a Woman Cook. Good wages are given. Apply at the quinta of Mr. Klappenback on Cinco Esquinas (en los altos).
m 9, 3 p

Young Ladies' Seminary,

CALLE FERRALDA 321.
Directed by Misses Luisa and Malvina Guade. In this establishment are taught Spanish, English, French, and German, Music, all kinds of sewing and embroidery, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, &c., &c.
m 9, 3 p

A Good Opportunity.

A Person who has a good Pasture for Sheep wishes to purchase one half of a Elock, the owner of the Sheep entering as Medianoero.
Apply to Calle Reconquista, No. 46.
PARKER & CORDERO.
6 p. m 10

Mayordomo.

A young Man of good experience in Sheep-farming, &c., seeks a situation as Mayordomo on an Estancia. Has no objections to go eighty or a hundred leagues out.
Apply at 272 Calle Esmeralda.
3 p. m 11

Visiting Governess.

A Lady who gives lessons in English, French, Italian, Music, Drawing, Needle-work, &c., &c., seeks tuition in English or Spanish families. Address 'Governess' at this office. f 25 lui.

Howing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
f 19 201 Calle Venezuela.

To Lot,

A commodious Deposit No. 93 Calle Defensa.
Inquire at Barry and Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa, corner of Moreno.
2 mo, m 3

Port and Sherry.

Agents for Feuerherd and Co., Oporto, and Ponce de Leon, Cadiz, MOORE, PUNCH, and TUDOR, Peru, No 83.

Public Notice.

The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay, either at his house or Mr. Twyford's store, 102 Calle Potosi, who is duly authorized to collect same.
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