

The Standard

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

601—THIRD YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, MARCH 29 1893

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

MAUVA BANK Calle Cangallo No. 101-103 Interest for the current month. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE For balances in our favor 12p. For balances in favor of customers 6p.

MAUVA BANK Calle Cangallo No. 101 & 103. The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this bank.

1st. Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms. 2nd. Money is advanced on mortgage and other securities approved of by the Manager.

3rd. Accounts-current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed under conditions established for such class of operations.

4th. Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time by means of cheques part or the full amount of their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars or more, to which case 48 hours previous notice is to be given.

5th. Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places of which notices will be given hereafter.

6th. Finally the Bank, undertakes to execute all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. P. P. MAUVA & CO. WILLIAM LESLIE.

IRLAND. Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the NATIONAL BANK Can be obtained from WANKLYN AND CO., No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Camp for 8 Hocks. To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp, situated on the best, permanent, arroyo of the province: it is about two leagues long, and within 5 or 6 hours journey by steamer from this city. The present state of the camp could not be more suitable for sheep, and the freight of wool is 12 reales to 20 mts. per arroba, and the land being only 4 leagues from the river Parana.

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

The rates of interest from 1st January, 1894 will be as follows: For balances in our favor 12p. For balances in favor of customers 6p.

On Deposits subject to thirty days notice, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent per annum more than the rate for thirty days fixed deposits, being and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From 1st January 1894 till further announcement the rate for this class of Deposits will be 9 per cent per annum. U. S. A., 31st December, 1893. J. H. GREEN, Manager.

THE OCEAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£1,000,000. QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS. Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13. Sept. 20. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1010 Broadway, and 10 Park Street, LONDON.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES. JOHN HUNT BROTHERS, 92 RIVADAVIA.

Briton and Medical General (Incorporated with the City General). Life Assurance association chief offices West Strand London W.C. Capital £2,000,000.

Good News. The celebrated South Down Sheep Wash, on Sale at Barry and Walker's. The only safe and reliable cure for the Scab in Sheep.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, MANCHESTER UNITY. A Branch Lodge (the Flor. del Plata, No. 414) of the above Friendly Society has been established in this City.

A Gentleman, Conversant with the English and Spanish languages, and having a few hours unemployed, would undertake the copying of any documents, or writing up books. Apply R. C., Standard Office No. 15, 15p.

Rosario. For sale, in the Jardin de Recreo, a fine, handsome Tiger, caged, and only two years old. Furnished Lodgings are to be Let in the same Establishment. Fr. M. 16.

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

NEUVAS. Mensajerias Nacionales. Office Removed to 225—CALLE VICTORIA—223. Leaves for Villar every day.

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

Another advantage is the facility of putting it together and taking it to pieces, so as to be able to transport it to any place where it may be necessary to use it, either for watering purposes or others.

CREAT MODIFICATION. I have made an improvement in my Apparatus, applying a new system which reduces the necessary force two thirds, giving it at the same time more rapidity.

Those interested can see it at Calle Moreno, No. 346 (Henerado, Paris). One sole inspection of the Apparatus will prove to them the superiority of it over any other. ROBEIT.

247, Calle Coru. TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN. Home Furnished on easy conditions in an English house. Board given if required.

Married Couple. Wanted, a Man for Gardener, and his Wife for Cook, on an estancia in the camp. None need apply without good testimonials. M. B. 1m.

Bureau de Placement, 67—RUE SUICHA—67. M. ARIGNON; possesseur des connaissances étendues de la ville de Buenos Ayres et de la campagne, vient d'établir, rue Suiccha, 67, un bureau de placement, pour tous métiers et offices.

New Tailor's Shop. The undersigned informs his patrons and the public that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment at 72 Calle Bolivar, in front of the College. B. Ayres, Feb. 26th, 1894. CHARLES SCHUBERT.

shop. Four Thousand picked Sheep, from one of the best establishments in this country, for sale. They will be sold low, and time given for a part of the payment. Apply at Calle Reconquista, 46. 5p, m 17.

Unfailing Cure for Scab and footrot in Sheep and every kind of disease in horses and other animals. Calvert's Phenyl and Terchale.

Also on Sale. A few of Colliard and Collard's celebrated pianofortes. Apply as above.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

Directors: Chairman—Henry W. Peck, Esq. (Peck Brothers and Co.) Deputy Chairman—Henry Trower, Esq. (Trower and Lawson.)

John Boustead, Esq (Price and Howland) George Theo Brooking, Esq, 1a, St. Helen's place Jeremiah Colman, Esq (J and J Colman)

Charles Curling, Esq (Charles Curling and Co) Edwin Fox, Esq, (Halliday, Fox, and Co) Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq (N Griffiths & Co)

Wm. Leake, Esq, (Guthrie and Co) S. Hanson, Esq (S Hanson and Son) F W Harris, Esq (Dixon and Harris) S Harrison, Esq (Harrison and Sons)

D Hart, Esq (Lennon, Hart, and Cross) F Hicks, Esq (T and F Hicks) J Hodgson, Esq (Grant, Hodgson & Co) J G Homere, Esq, (Freeman House)

S Humphrey, Jun, Esq (of Hay's Wharf) M Joshua, Esq (Joshua Brothers & Co) F Larkworthy, Esq, (Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand)

Wm. Leake, Esq, (Guthrie and Co) A Sim, Esq (Churchill and Sim) J Adin Smith Esq (Smith, Wood & Co) J R Thompson, Jun, Esq (J R Thompson and Co)

John K Welch, Esq (Orlando Jones and Co) James P Woolhouse, Esq (J and C Woolhouse) Manager (Fire Department)—Henry Thompson.

Solicitors—Messrs. Thomas & Hollams. AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES: BHAND SOHN AND CO. Who have instructions to effect Insurance against Fire on every description of Property, according to agreement.

Office—CALLE PIEDADA, 208. J 16, 1 m. TO English Travellers. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel Je Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Goegio Anglo-Porteko, 205—MAIPU—205. After the 1st of January 1894, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted into this school, and no boys beyond the age of 7 years.

DR. P. BOURSE, American Surgeon Dentist, No. 101 CALLE ITUZAINGO, Montevideo.

Would respectfully advise his friends and the public that he continues to practice as Dentistry in all its branches, with all the latest and most important improvements.

LIFE ASSURANCE. The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Established 1809. Capital £9,000,000.

The undersigned, Agents for this Company are now authorized to receive applications for Life Assurance, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.

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

English Celebrities. D. Pedro Raynoldi offers carte-de-visite of the new judge, Sergeant Shee at 100 mts. Other distinguished men will follow, in the new Anglo-Argentine collection. To be had at this office.

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. 85 Calle Belgrano, who is duly authorized to collect and adjust all bills due the above-mentioned firm.

English and French Seminary '98—CALLE INDEPENDENCIA 98. 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.

New Goods. Received per "Mervey." On and after the 31st inst., the following New and Select Goods will be submitted for sale:—Handsome materials for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Richly-trimmed Chemises and Skirts, Opera Coats and Embroidered Cashmere Loues, Knickerbocker and other Suits, and numerous Novelties.

Employment Wanted. A Boy, aged fifteen, recently arrived from England, is anxious to procure employment in town, where he could make himself useful. Writes a good hand, &c. Address X., 66 Piedad. m 14.

For Boston. The A 14 Atlantic clipper Barque "KREMLIN," 430 tons register, Captain BURGESS.

For New York. The first-class American ship "ST. GEORGE," 300 tons, Captain CLEVELAND.

For New York. The A 14 Atlantic clipper barque "CARLOTTA," 538 tons, Captain WILKINS.

For Buenos Ayres. The A 14 Atlantic clipper barque "CARLOTTA," 538 tons, Captain WILKINS.

Argentine Diligences. 19 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 19. Carros for Rio, Bahia del Sur, San Antonio de Padua, Arica, etc.

To Passengers for Chile and the Pacific. Having made considerable improvements in the posting service of the Republic of the Empress of the Mensajerias y Correos Nacionales offers the use of these diligences to the public promising to carry passengers from this capital to Santiago de Chile in 14 days, and treating the passengers in the best manner, as they have excellent carriages and conductors.

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, 180 Calle Piedad, who is duly authorized to collect same. JAMES HASTINGS, 466 Calle Parque.

Port and Sherry. Agents for Fetherhead and Co., Oporto, and Ponce de Leon, Cadix, Moscos, Puzos, & Tuos, Peru, No 83.

To Lot. A commodious Deposit No. 98 Calle Defensa. Inquired at Barry and Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa, corner of Moreno. m 3m.

Dog Lost. A White Bull Dog—aged—strayed from the house No. 33 Calle de la Piedad, on Friday night 18th inst., \$300 reward will be paid to any one bringing him to the above address. m 20, 6p.

Sheep. 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 desires, answering for all losses. Those of their Customers who have Sheep to sell would do well to call and register them. Apply at Reconquista, 48. PABER & CORDERO, 15 p, m 10.

Subscription to the Standard 300 per month. Advertisements. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

All letters addressed to the Standard must be accompanied by a return address. Tuesday, March 29, 1864.

The Elections.

The elections last Sunday only took place in a few parishes. At the Mercad and College there were none, owing to the justices of the peace having resigned office, as according to the law the election table must be made, and headed by the justice of the peace of the parish where such voting takes place.

It will be said, of course, by partisan politicians, that justices of the peace have a perfect right to resign when they please, and that it is on those terms they accept office; but unbiased men will take a very different view of the case. For our part, we doubt if we should have said one word on the subject, had not the humiliating reflection presented itself to us that men who sit on a tribunal, no matter of how limited a jurisdiction, are each day called on to decide questions between man and man, are of no higher moral stamp.

It appears, as far as we can learn, that in the parishes where the justices resigned, there was a most overwhelming majority of what is called 'cosidos'; that owing to the precautionary measures of the President, no disturbance could be created; the probabilities were, therefore, that if the elections proceeded, the party to which their worship belonged would be beaten. There was nothing for it but a trick, a dodge, which we regret to say, was resorted to.

In treating of this matter, we believe politics altogether aside, for we put men holding such positions as that of judge, should remember their oaths before anything else, and that the judge who allows politics to guide his conduct, takes that peculiar view of his duties which too often leads to the extension of crime. Justification of fraud, and utter prostitution of all known or acknowledged principles.

The man who runs down the street shouting out 'Mueran Mirones! Mueran Sarcadras! o Yayas, o Yayas, o Yayas' is less a traitor to his country than the public officer who betrays his trust or degrades his crime.

We charge the justices of the peace, who resigned office on Sunday, with nothing, as we understand so little about their politics; but we merely wish to call public attention to the fact, that the acceptance of office in this country seems to imply no moral obligation for the fulfillment of its duties. Officers in the English army, and we believe, in every army, have also the right to resign; but we know that the plea that he knew he would be 'ficked'.

As we said before, it requires a peculiar sort of training to be able to look at this resignation, business in the light in which the friends of these justices wish. It may be justifiable, it may be proper, but we confess, we do not understand it. Fitching down bricks from the roof of the church, unintentionally singing his Grace the Duke of San Fernando, are acts to be attributed to a mob of ruffians, and can be accounted for; but that a judge of the land, the administrator of justice, should lend themselves to a trick or dodge which defeats the law, seems to us incredible.

sent to the alcaide, who, of course, should have no truck. We ask, is this justice, and is it any wonder that the law in this country commands such respect, when the judge's ermine is prostituted in such a manner? The resignation of the justices of the peace on Sunday, is to our mind an act which merits the strongest condemnation. In England, such conduct would be punished severely; and unless the parish justices of the peace in Buenos Ayres are above the law, they should be treated in a like manner here. One of the most salutary measures which Government could adopt, would be to instruct the Attorney-General to prosecute these men for trifling with the dignity of the bench, and bringing odium on their office.

THE AERONAUT WELLS.

Buenos Ayres is promised shortly the rare treat of a balloon ascent. We do not know whether Portenas have ever seen other paper-balloons, or rocket-parachutes; at least we do not remember any pupil of Gondolfer who visited the River Plate. Mr. Wells has lately been amusing the good folk of Copalneguay, amidst the cheering. Holstein difficulty made the Danes confide their attention to 'terra firma,' and our Aeronaut having some anxiety about Federal execution, retired on the advance of the allied Prussian and Austrian armies. He is at present making his balloon of fine linen, and as this will cost over £100 sterling, it is to be hoped the public will liberally patronize him. In Europe they usually make balloons of silk, but this is an unnecessary expense, and Mr. Nadar was rather unfortunate after the immense outlay of his aerial levitation. Mr. Wells' economy is therefore judicious, and as he promises to make the passage from San Fernando to Honda Oriental in half-an-hour, wind permitting, it is possible some adventurous Argentine will accompany him in his celestial trip. We do not know how many passengers the Washington will accommodate, or whether any fares will be charged, but the manager will provide conveyance by water, in case the descent from the more subtle element should not be on dry ground. People with strong nerves will find the Jaunt highly agreeable, and if it do not excite the curiosity would be apt for getting up a picnic in the clouds. The vicinity of San Fernando has been chosen in preference to Belgrano because was first intended, possibly because an ascent from the latter place would, if attended by a westerly wind leave the voyagers 'in medias res,' whereas from the former they can readily either invade Honda Oriental or drop into one of the islands of Carapaguay. The first ascent will take place, we believe, next Sunday, after that following, and arrangements have been made with the Northern Railway Co. who will put on extra carriages to convey the numerous General Grants are.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The elections on Sunday proved a magnificent boom. At the Mercad and College, the justices of the peace having resigned, no table could be formed. At the Mercad there was a row, and we regret to hear that Sr. Mateo Martinez was wounded. People are beginning to open their eyes to the state of affairs in the River Plate. Every day we are getting worse, politics and elections are the bane of the country. Nothing else is thought of. Until some radical reform be introduced, abolishing these perpetual elections, and never-ending political squabbling, there is no hope of improvement.

The weather is so dry, that the farmers are beginning to be alarmed. Verily, it would seem as if there was a curse on the country, for the drought in the camp, and the political excitement in town, are keeping up the race, which terminates at the goal of ruin and revolution. Instead of all falling on bended knees on Easter Sunday, to pray to Heaven for rain, what have we? Policemen and officers gollapping through the streets; men trampling the churches with despicable voting tickets, instead of prayer-books, is it any wonder that we are come to this, that not rain, but actual famine, stares us in the face? A more disgraceful situation cannot be witnessed in any civilized country, than these Sunday elections, which the sooner they are abolished in toto, the better.

As regards Flores, who, it appears, is now in command. Saldaña has been at last taken, and it is thought will be hung. In Fray Bentos there is a regular hub-bub; every one is leaving the place, even our new agent has resigned a threatening notice, and is advised to leave the town. The state of the camp is even still worse than what we can imagine. Better horses will be consigned to be found for leagues around the sleep, however, are fat, and very few dying.

The race at the Plaza Concepcion on Sunday was quite jolly. The Cocidos, perceiving that they were outnumbered by a set of rifers from every parish in town, snatched up the table, and destroyed everything. The justice of the peace, perceiving how things were going, put the voting papers in his breast pocket and cleared out; but a troop of free and enlightened fellows followed him, caught him by the throat, and pinned him down. His worship, wrought up to the highest excitement shouted out, 'Kill me if you will, but don't tear my new coat!' The fellows, however, tore his coat, and took the papers from him.

Our colleague, the 'Tribuna,' published its interesting packet review the day after the mail for Europe closed. We are surprised that D. Hector should make such an egregious blunder. On Sunday, Captain Bruce went with his family on board the Pavon, to be conveyed to the Mersey lying in the outer roads. Several friends accompanied them, and with his usual courtesy, Captain Bruce placed the Pavon at the disposal of passengers going to the mail steamer. Sr. Bruno and family had many wishes for a pleasant voyage home to Old England; the Captain only goes as far as St. Janeiro, and will probably return next month in a steamer of his own intended for the river Parana.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

French Market News anticipated.

Richmond Nearly Taken.

The Southern Starving.

By a sailing vessel arrived on Sunday, we have dates from the States to the 10th Feb.

The Southerners, it appears, are in terrible distress; and, in many parts the people are revolting against Jefferson Davis.

A meeting has been held in New York, and resolutions were passed, calling upon General McClellan to take the field.

Richmond is in a most feverish state and a conspiracy to murder President Davis has been detected. At mid night the 'Herald' seized the bells of the city were rung, and men were rushing through the streets crying, 'To arms! the Yankees are coming.' During the remainder of the night there was an intense commotion everywhere visible. The Lion Guard was called out, and the tramp of armed men could be heard in all directions. Cannon were hoisted through the streets, women and children hurrying to and fro, and a terrible panic reigned through Richmond. On Sunday there was no abatement. The cause of all this alarm was soon discovered to be the near approach of the Northerners, at Bottom Bridge, within ten miles of Richmond.

General Meade contemplates a move on General Lee.

The Northerners retired, after some firing, from Bottom Bridge, leaving behind them six caps and a fresh brand.

The New York money market was depressed. Exchange on England had gone up to 175. Gold, last quotations, 159 1/2. Railway stocks were falling. Mr. Neal estimates that the cost of the war, when finished, will be about four thousand millions of dollars.

General Grant telegraphs from Nashville that an expedition sent by General Sherman to the river Kentucky against the rebel General Thomas and his guerillas at Qualatown succeeded in capturing that place, driving the guerilla band into the mountains, killing and wounding two hundred and fifteen of them and taking fifty prisoners.

Guiteras has returned on the Havana since the return of our forces. A range of rifle pits were constructed by the rebels opposite Moton's Ford, supported by a line of breastworks. It was stated by despatches to General Kelley's lines yesterday that all the Union prisoners were to be sent away from Richmond, and that the soldiers to the rebel soldiers were all stopped.

We give full particulars of the panic which occurred on Saturday and Sunday by the reported approach of our troops at Bottom's Bridge, the main facts of which we published yesterday. The people at the rebel capital were in a state of wild excitement. The citizens rushed to arms mounted officers galloped through the city; artillery rumbled along the streets, and the local militia, at the sound of the alarm bell, hastened to the fortifications. Richmond, however, is not taken yet, and the secret alarm on Monday when it was understood that the 'Yankees' had fallen back from the Chickahominy.

The Richmond 'Examiner' of the 28th says that for several days past the Government has been in possession of facts that hinted, beyond a doubt, to the existence of a secret organization of disloyal men, having for its object the forcible release of the prisoners held at Libby and on Belle Isle, the assassination of President Davis, and the destruction of the Government buildings and workshops. A German, named Hein, was ascertained to be the ringleader of the plot.

The rebels are said to have stalled much of their hopes upon being able to maintain possession of Atlanta, Ga., and are determined to turn it down if they cannot hold it.

The people of Louisiana and Texas are almost starving, and crave peace on any terms.

JUJUY AND BOLIVIA.

We are indebted to the 'Puro-Carril' of Rosario, for the following extract of trade carried on between Jujuy and the neighbouring Republic of Bolivia.

Articles of Bolivian Manufacture—8728 1/2 lbs lead and tin, 31 1/2 hogsheads liquors, 1114 provisions, 10,983 sundry Jujuy produce, 4261 1/2 lbs, 730 lbs. Total—812,041.

The exports from Jujuy have been—Articles of Jujuy manufacture—2270 liquors, 1114 provisions, 10,983 sundry Jujuy produce, 4261 1/2 lbs, 730 lbs. Total—812,041.

The fines inflicted by the police of Jujuy, do not seem to be a very good speculation, as either offences are rare, or else the sum mulcted is small. The receipts of the police during the month of December only amounted to 95 dollars, whilst the expenses have been 100 dollars.

PERU.

In Peru a new School of Arts is proposed to be opened, and which promises to be the first of the class in South America; a School of Agriculture is also spoken of. The hacendados are now turning their attention to the better cultivation of the vine and sugar cane. Some few years ago, Don Domingo Elias imported skilled Spanish and French wine makers to his hacienda in the province of Ica, and in a short time his wine, or refined Pisco, improved mightily; he then turned his attention to claret making, and succeeded equally well; his claret is now of a fine quality, being totally free from alcohol, and is being profusely so rapidly in that country, that the 10,000 qqs. exported in 1849, have sprung up to 30,000 qqs. in the present year.

The principal hacendados have held a meeting in Lima to take into consideration the best means of still further developing the resources of the country. In this respect, Peru, in its next language, have to except the Republic of Peru from its distribut to South America.

THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

Montevideo, March 21, 1864.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

My attention has been called to your translation of some official documents exchanged between me and the Official Government respecting the Direct Contribution as contained in your 'edition for Europe' of the 12th inst.

I regret to observe that errors, doubtless involuntary, have occurred both in the statement of facts and in the translation of documents. As public attention has been so prominently directed to this subject, I deem it my usual course, and now I send you the true facts for publication.

This Bank was registered in this city on the 14th January 1863, by Mr. J. J. G. de la Cruz, in the presence of the Registrar. It appears that in accordance with the law the Capital should have been declared by him between the said 14th January 1863, and the 1st March 1864, as in the act of making the declaration, at his option. This I presume from ignorance of the law, was omitted to be done. Subsequently, on the 1st March 1864, in the act of making the declaration, at his option. The undersigned having been in formed of what has passed between the said office and Mr. G. de la Cruz, the present Manager of the London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank, established in this city relative to the non-declaration of capital for the present year, in the time prescribed by law, beg to state:

I arrived here on the 27th June 1863, and was of course unaware that any default had been made in the payment of this or any other tax. Indeed I presumed, judging from my past long experience in Buenos Ayres, that this tax was only levied on real estate. The first intimation I had was from the intendant in November 1863, finding that I could not come to any satisfactory arrangement with the Direct Contribution office, I was advised to appeal to the Government with the view if possible of being relieved of the fine, and at the same time of coming, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to some composition as to the amount of Capital to be declared. The result of this application was, that my declaration for \$50,000 was accepted, on which I paid on the 18th of February the tax, say \$150, and the corresponding fine for a similar amount. There I concluded the matter had rested, and after a lapse of nearly three weeks I was surprised at the publication of these accounts, and still more at the fact now appended thereto by the Special Municipal Commission, in which they state that I have declared my present capital to be \$200,000, whereas a reference to the declaration itself will prove that the Commission were incorrect in this statement.

I could only be bound to declare the amount corresponding to the 15th Feb. 1863, on which the declaration was legally due.

This fact not of the commission has risen to some anonymous comments which are not worthy of refutation. I may add that I have since declared the working capital of this Branch corresponding with the 17th March 1864, to be \$243,750, being the equivalent of one-fourth of the entire capital of the Bank paid up to that date. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to remark that \$243,750 is equivalent to £1,000,000 or 4,700,000 Montevideo dollars is liable for all the engagements of this Branch.

I now annex what you will find to be a careful translation of the principal documents exchanged, and I shall feel obliged by your inserting this letter and the accompanying documents in your next edition for Europe per Southampton packet and obliging.

Your obedient servant, J. C. RUDING, Manager.

To His Excellency the President. The undersigned, Manager of the London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank presents the following case for your consideration.

At the commencement of the present year (1864) the first agent of the Bank arrived here with the object of testing the field this city might present for exchange and local banking operations. For the first three or four months of the year our operations were limited to a small capital until the necessary information was obtained, and the various arrangements matured for converting the Bank into a local bank, arrived from England with the latter object in July 1863.

As you will observe by the accompanying newspaper, it was only on the 23rd October I was enabled to complete this change which I duly announced in the periodicals of this city; and even at the present moment, although a year has elapsed since the presentation of the petition, the Bank has not yet been granted the right of emission conceded to other Banks in a similar position. Notwithstanding therefore that this Bank can hardly be considered as fully constituted, a difference has arisen with the Direct Contribution office, which from the peculiar features of the case I submit should be adjudged by your Excellency.

Lately arrived in this country, I was unaware that the capital of this Bank was liable to the payment of the Direct Contribution, which ignorance is not to be attributed to the fact of my not having made the requisite declaration, for it cannot be supposed that I could have any intention of evading the same.

For these reasons I address myself to your Excellency with the petition that in consideration of the small relative amount of the Direct Contribution commenced business, of the larger amount that will be required in future of the great boon this introduction of foreign capital will be to the country, of the delay which has occurred in placing it on the same footing with the other Banks, and of my ignorance of the law being the sole cause of my having rendered myself liable to the fine, which is now exacted with surprising rigour, you will allow me to repair the omission by making a moderate and equitable composition for the same, and the limited nature of our operations precedent to my establishment of this Branch on the present date.

In view of the above I trust your Excellency will accede to the just prayer of my petition.

(Signed) JOHN GIBBERT RUDING, Direct Contribution Office, Montevideo, 14th Dec. 1863.

To His Excellency the President. The undersigned having been in formed of what has passed between the said office and Mr. G. de la Cruz, the present Manager of the London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank, established in this city relative to the non-declaration of capital for the present year, in the time prescribed by law, beg to state:

That on the 30th October the final period granted to the public for the payment of this tax expired, and on the 1st November the usual Public Informers were appointed, one of whom, Don Miguel Perez Ron, the Bank of London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate was denounced among other names to this office.

That on being summoned before, the said Manager expressed himself in similar terms to his present petition, protesting his ignorance of the law and calling my special attention to the fact that he was not the Agent who presented the original petition to the Chambers for the establishment of this Bank, but had only recently been appointed to replace that gentleman as Manager. The same was confirmed by the lawyer who accompanied him (Dr. Vicente Fidel Lopez) who knowing the law, pointed out to me the recent establishment of the Bank, in the belief that on this ground it was not bound to contribute for the entire year like those already established, notwithstanding that it was only in the event of the right of emission being granted that the full capital would be required, and that in the absence of such transactions had been necessarily limited.

To these arguments which were afterwards urged both by the Bank's Notary and Head Clerk, the undersigned referred to the letter of the King, in which each of the parties a copy thereof and granting them the time they might require to transmit to this office the declaration of Capital. But I determined that I considered that the law required the Direct Contribution to be levied in every case for the entire year and that I persisted in considering the establishment as a Bank in accordance with its title and its public announcement, but that should the Manager be dissatisfied with my decision he was at liberty to refer to the Superior Authorities.

The Bank has therefore had sufficient time to make the declaration of its capital in accordance with Article No. 2 of the existing law, and as it has not yet done so, notwithstanding the repeated applications of the informer, and as the period fixed by Article No. 1 of the regulating decree (as prolonged in consideration of the circumstances attendant on the present state of civil war) expired on the 30th October, the Bank is liable to the fines which in accordance with Article 13 are to be levied on all in default.

There has therefore been no act of rigour on the part of this office, but simply the faithful execution of the law. Under the above circumstances your Excellency will decide on the merits of the case.

The undersigned refrains from passing any comment which would moreover make it difficult to ascertain the amount of the establishment in question, nor the amount of its effective capital, the only two points most interesting to your Excellency, in order that you may be better enabled to form your decision as to the composition solicited.

(Signed) J. J. GALLARDO, Direct Contribution.

J. J. GALLARDO, Direct Contribution Office, Montevideo, 3rd March 1864. Publish in all the newspapers of the Capital, with all the antecedents, that the London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank, declare that I possess the following property:—

Capital in Circulation. Effective Capital in the year 1863: \$50,000—which property I value as marked in the accompanying schedule for the payment of the Contribution corresponding to the above year in accordance with the law, and to the penalties incurred in the event of this declaration not being correct. (Corresponding to the year 1863.) For JOHN GIBBERT RUDING, (Signed) J. J. WILTS, Special Municipal Commission, Montevideo, 3rd March 1864.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

On coming now to examine how the conditions on which Denmark was put in possession of the Duchies were kept we shall find that they have been unceremoniously set aside by her, and that the history of the ten years succeeding the peace is one of offering and struggles between the German population of the Duchies and their Danish Duke. In reality, the sovereign power was not in the hands of the King, nor of the democratic party, the Ridders-Danes, who were inspired with feelings of hatred and revenge against the Duke. The Danish rulers governed arbitrarily and tyrannically, more so in Schleswig. Almost all the civil officers and judges of the country were removed, hundreds of German teachers and pastors were dismissed, and Danes were appointed in their places. The suppression of the German language, and the substitution of the Danish in its place, was especially aimed at. In 1850 than fifty parishes the Danish language was introduced into schools where German had hitherto been solely in use. The German names of great number of places were abolished, and

STEAMBOAT AGENCY
AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS
W. A. ...
30 CANGALLO 30

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Calling at Nueva Palmira, Payún Bendo and Concepción the National Steamer
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Captain F. Fildas,
Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m. and returns every Monday and Friday.

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The National Steamer
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Leaves Payundo every Thursday and Sunday after the arrival of the 'Salto', being in combination with this steamer.

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Calling at Zarate, Banderas, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Heras, and San Nicolás
Voyage by the Paraná de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer
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Captain Price,
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY
The National Steamer
LOI ORCITAS
Leaves the 'Boca de las Nuevas Vueltas' every Friday after the arrival of the 'Pavón' and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA
Santa Fe, and intermedial Ports, the Mail Steamer
ESPIGADOR
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavón and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers luggage to the Pavón, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Osella de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empujado, the British Steamer
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Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavón, on Tuesday, March 29, and returns on Friday April 8th.

FARES:
To Zarate (cabin) 6 patucos
San Pedro do 10
Obligado do 12
San Nicolás do 12
Gust guay do 16
Rosario do 16
San Lorenzo do 18
Dianante do 20
Santa Fé do 24
Paraná do 28
La Paz do 32
La Esquina do 36
Goya do 40
Bella Vista do 44
Empujado do 48
Corrientes do 52
Nueva Palmira do 56
Exy Bonta 60
Concepción 64
Payundo 68
Deck Half-price.

FRIGHTS:
To Montevideo, per ton 4 dollars
Rosario 6
San Nicolás 6
Paraná 6
La Paz 10
Bella Vista 10
La Esquina 10
Goya 12
Corrientes 12
The Uruguay Ports 10

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Calling at San Nicolás, Rosario, Paraná, Jaramilla, Asunción, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer
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Captain Thillope de S. Belcourt,
Leaves on the 4th May.

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57-DEFENSA-57.
(Corner of Potosí).
N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

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SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAU& C.

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The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.
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p. p. Mau & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.
CONDITIONS.

1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one single dollar upwards.
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3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rates established by the Bank.
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