

The Standard

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. We notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever 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. All letters addressed nisi nisi non uidentur directi. -Cetero. WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.



The 4th of July Anniversary

On last Monday the friends of the United States met at the American Minister's, pursuant to invitation. The saloons were crowded. We noticed the following persons present: His Excellency Bartholomew Mitre President of the Argentine Republic, his Excellency Mariano Saavedra Governor of Buenos Ayres, his Excellency Dr. Rawson National Minister of the Interior, his Excellency Dr. Costa Minister of Education, his Excellency Dr. Cardenas Provincial Prime Minister, his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, General E. Mitre, General Guido, G. Posadas Postmaster-General, E. Zimmerman, W. Jacobs, F. H. Polmar, C. Nolly, W. H. Minturn, H. F. Varela editor of the 'Tribuna,' Messrs. Coffin, Forrester, Glover, Upton, Bliss, Stone, Mahon, C. Zimmerman, G. Perry, R. H. Helper, United States Consul, Sr. Cavenago, Professor Dalry, Rev. Mr. Goodfellow, American pastor, R. H. Moore, Walker, Murray, Jacobs, Jun, Rev. Mr. Carter American Chaplain, - Bowers, W. L. Livingstone, - Gowland, Ayres, Hal back, and some fifty other distinguished American gentlemen. A most superb déjeuner a la fourchette was laid out in an adjoining saloon, and the best wines the River Plate could afford strewn on all sides.

The Hon. Mr. Kirk rose to propose the health of President Lincoln. He said, he felt bound to make some remarks on the nature of the struggle at present going on in the United States, a struggle which, no matter what the consequences may be, must be continued, until the object is effected; that noble object is the liberation of our fellow-man, and the establishment, on a permanent and lasting basis, of the great and inalienable principles of Republican liberty (hear, hear). Gloomy forebodings, as to the fate of his beloved country, were held out by enemies at home and abroad, but he would tell his fellow-countrymen and friends present, that Republican principles and Republican institutions are eternal; and no matter how dark the vista might be at present, the day would yet come when rebellion in his native land would be annihilated, and the great and glorious American Republic be stronger and more powerful than ever. He would prove, by reference to a speech of Mr. Stevens, in the year 1851, that the Southern States had brought this war upon themselves (hear the orator read an extract from Mr. Stevens' speech in Congress). He notwithstanding the war going on, the agricultural property of the Union was unabated. He held in his hand a document to show that the export of wheat during the past year exceeded forty millions of bushels; thus whilst America was engaged in a giant struggle for the upholding of a principle she was actually feeding the whole world (tremendous applause). And when his fellow-countrymen were dying and bleeding on the battle-field, the American Government sent the Georgia grain laden with wheat, to succour the suffering operatives of Louisiana from starvation; and whilst bound on this voyage of pious charity, a rebel privateer, built in the very port to which she was going, seized and would have burnt her, had she not proved by her papers that she was the messenger of hope to starving thousands. The liberty of man is a sacred cause; it is for that we are fighting, and, with the help of our God, we will succeed.

to be (tremendous applause). Fellow-friends, I give you the health of the President of the United States (drank with three times the vigor of the health of His Excellency, Gov. Saavedra. (The President had not arrived at this time). Gov. Saavedra returned thanks, and stated that he was delighted to hear such noble sentiments respecting the liberty of the world as those enunciated by his host. He would, therefore, return, propose the health of the Hon. R. G. Kirk, American Minister. Mr. Kirk's health was drunk with all the honors. Gen. Guido rose and said, that, for him it was one of the highest honors to be present at this auspicious celebration. The noble enthusiasm of Mr. Kirk, as the champion of Republics, had sunk deep into his heart, and all he regretted was that all the people in this country had not enjoyed the same privilege as himself in listening to so gifted an orator. Mr. Mitre and his Ministers here (President Mitre and his Ministers here walked in). Gen. Guido stated that out of compliment to the President, he would give his place to President Mitre. A fierce attack now ensued on vitriol termed the good things of life. Champagne corks were flying about on all sides. After a while

Presently addressing himself and said: "My friends, I came here to-day to share with you in commemorating the 88th birthday of the independence of the United States. I regret sincerely that the country so exalted, so inexhaustibly rich and fertile, should be torn by civil war, but, my friends, the North Americans are fighting for the liberty of our fellow-man. I give you a sentiment, that the chains of slavery be broken, and that with the broken pieces ploughshares be made to develop the agricultural wealth of the States of North America. (Great cheering). Mr. Kirk returned thanks for the kind intentions of President Mitre, and made a powerful appeal on behalf of Republican Liberty. Dr. Rawson then came forward and said: "My friends, I am impelled to make a few observations by the enthusiastic speech of the American Minister. I regret sincerely that the country so exalted, so inexhaustibly rich and fertile, should be torn by civil war, but, my friends, the North Americans are fighting for the liberty of our fellow-man. I give you a sentiment, that the chains of slavery be broken, and that with the broken pieces ploughshares be made to develop the agricultural wealth of the States of North America. (Great cheering).

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Mr. E. T. Mullah then came forward and proposed the memory of the Republic of Washington. Drank in silence and standing. Mr. Daly was introduced by Mr. Kirk as one who had fought at Pittsburg, and who was now in the ranks of the Union Army. He recounted his personal adventures; he convulsed the company with his graphic descriptions of the many difficulties that he encountered. He had heard that the Union was winning, and he was not let him go. Mr. D. was greatly cheered. Mr. Upton proposed success and victory to General Grant.

Mr. Cobello addressed the meeting on the state of affairs in his country, and hoped that after the war was over the Americans would be as firm as the Americans took. General Guido came forward, and made another eloquent speech, assuring his friends present of the sympathy of his fellow-countrymen in the struggle for the liberty of man. He stated that Mr. Todd, Governor of the United States, had spoken of him as the fearless champion of South American Union.

Mr. Minturn then proposed the health of "General Guido and Mr. Bilbao" (drank with all honors). Mr. Walker then rose and proposed the health of "Mr. Helper, United States Consul" (drank with vociferous applause). Mr. Livingstone addressed the company in a feeling strain, showing the sad state of his country on this 4th of July, and hoped that on the next anniversary peace would be realized on a sound basis, and his country again prosperous and happy. Mr. Daly then played "Hail Columbia, the Star-spangled Banner, Yankee Doodle, The Last Rose of Summer, and John Brown, all present joining in the chorus. At half-past five o'clock the company separated, highly pleased with the day's entertainment.

PEOPLE'S PARK AT PALERMO. The public has for a long time felt the want of a city Park, and no one ever rode out to Palermo to whom the idea did not occur that it was exactly the site for such recreation. All the papers have suggested this over and over again, but the vis inertiae of our Provincial Legislature, the law suit about the municipal property of Palermo, and above all the want of a practical man to give shape and substance to the project, caused the once beautiful residence of the late tyrant to fall into speedy and wholesale decay. Nevertheless, in summer time, it is the favorite resort of wealth, beauty, and fashion; when the setting sun bathes the scene in mellow tints, and booted cavaliers and gentle maidens wander through the leafy avenues, or listen to the cadence of the ripples of La Flaca. After the heat and dust of a summer's day, what do we do if we had not Palermo? Ask the thousand coachmen who roll out their lovely freight to our Bois de Boulogne every evening. Since the Fiscal, however, has handed over Palermo to the municipality of Balgrano, the Goths of the latter place seek to plunder us of our valuable appendages, and convert it into a school, "Hic, haec, Luc" must resound through those green valleys, where formerly "vows of affiance of honor forever prevented Greek roots and the venerate cypress will yet be implanted in the new nursery; and the trees at whose foot a future Virgil might recline, are destined to produce birch-rods for lazy schoolers. Instead of statues of the chaste Diana or Cytherean goddess, or of Apollo of the unerring bow, the geni of the place shall be Etymology, Syntax, Prosody, Algebra, and such dry stuff. But, at the idea is absurd, unless Gov. Saavedra must ironically to insinuate that we must go to school again. Surely some other locality can be procured for the school-books and the rudiments of a general education. The Government house in Calle Moreno has already been devoted to the juvenile penitentiary called Colegio Modelo, and the circumstances are highly reprehensible; but the public of Buenos Ayres is not prepared for further innovation by depriving us of our only park and converting it into a playground for "slap and law," "slap-frog," and the like diversions. Mr. Posadas harrowed our feelings by making Palermo a receptacle for agricultural implements and produce, under the name of an exhibition. Meanwhile he did not touch so far on our rights as to close the grounds, and although his enterprise was nipped in the bud, it was because his idea was exotic: perhaps he wished to gather up all the rakes of Buenos Ayres in that secty-looking edifice, to prove our horticultural taste.

We have, however, shown that Palermo is most satisfied for a park, and it affords us every satisfaction to announce that a gentleman recently arrived means to apply to Government for permission to convert it to such a purpose. He is, we may add, no other than the individual who got up the Jardin de Reques at Valparaiso, which has been pronounced by travellers to be only second to the gardens of Versailles. An account of the inauguration may be found in the "Standard" files of 1852, and our readers may form some idea of the Jardin when we tell them that as many as 4,000 persons have assisted at balls, the scene being lighted up by 800 Chinese lanterns. The coffee room is one of the finest on this continent; the bowling-alley, ball courts, cricket-ground, kiosks, tea-houses, etc., are the constant resort of hundreds of citizens. The average number of visitors is 11,000 monthly, out of a population not quite one-third of our city. Picnics, entertainments, concerts, and various entertainments are frequent, and also political meetings, we see by latest dates that the first movement of sympathy for Peru was made in the Jardin de Reques.

This is the very thing we want in Buenos Ayres. Dublin has its Phoenix Park, Paris its Bois de Boulogne, Rome its Monte Pincio, and other cities in like manner, but we have only Palermo, and this, if put in proper order, would become a favorite promenade, where we could inhale the fresh river breeze, and get rid of the bad humors of the week, on Sundays and holidays.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Liverpool steamer Uruguay arrived at M. Video bringing dates from Liverpool up to June 1st, and New York May 18th. The news from Europe respecting the awful struggle going on in the States is of the very highest importance. The Conference was still sitting in London, and people were beginning to be nervous as to the result, fearing that hostilities would be recommenced before terms could be arranged. The Bank of England is about to reduce the rate of interest to 6 per cent.

The greatest interest is taken in England in the American struggle, as it is thought that now the question will be decided one way or the other by a few battles in a few days. The Cardinals in Rome are busy in naming a successor to the Pope, whose health we regret to say is very precarious. Prince Alfred had arrived in Lisbon. The Uruguay brings 40 passengers, mostly Irish. We have not yet received the list.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

New York, May 18. No serious fighting has occurred between the army of the Potomac and Lee's forces since the engagement on Thursday, the 18th instant. A suspension of hostilities was rendered necessary in consequence of the heavy rains on Thursday, which rendered the roads impassable for artillery. On the 13th Gen. Meade issued a congratulatory order to his troops commending them for fighting for eight days they had been fighting a desperate foe in strong positions, and had compelled him to retire with a loss of 19 guns, 23 colours, and 8000 prisoners, including two general officers, still their work was not yet over. The enemy must be pursued and overcome. On the evening of the 11th the Federal artillery opened a heavy fire upon Lee's position, but it failed to elicit any response. General Grant's losses up to the 13th have been estimated at 35,000, as follows:—1100 killed, 7000 wounded, and 1400 missing in the 2nd Corps; 1200 killed, 7000 wounded, and 1300 missing in the 5th Corps; 1000 killed, 6000 wounded, and 1200 missing in the 6th Corps, and 1000 missing in proportion in Burnside's corps. Some estimates, however, give the total losses as high as 45,000. The "Richmond Despatch" of the 12th instant contains the following:— "It is the honourable secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, has stated to-day, in the 2nd Corps; 1200 killed, 7000 wounded, and 1300 missing in the 5th Corps; 1000 killed, 6000 wounded, and 1200 missing in the 6th Corps, and 1000 missing in proportion in Burnside's corps. Some estimates, however, give the total losses as high as 45,000. 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guns and 1000 prisoners. His troops were in pursuit of General Johnson, having crossed the river on a route for Kingston. The Federal loss in wounded is stated to have been 2700, the greater portion but slightly.

A letter from North Carolina states that the Confederates are sending all their available men from that State to Virginia, and that troops from the South are continually passing over the North Carolina railroads to the relief of Gen. Lee.

SAN JUAN MINING COMPANY.

On yesterday at 2 p.m. a general meeting of the shareholders took place at the Bolsa, pursuant to the Directors' invitation. Messrs. Cuno, Leslie, and Hart, with the secretary Sr. De Conto, sat at the table, and we noticed the following gentlemen as present: Messrs. Armstrong, A. H. Green, Coghlan, Shaw, Isaacs, Duguid, Billingham, Leizaola, Azcoena, Santa Maria, Alday, Dr. Magariños Cervantes attended as legal adviser to the company.

The Secretary read Major Rickard's proposal to the Buenos Ayres shareholders to the effect that they should sell out their shares on the same terms as those of San Juan had done, viz., assign them over to him at par, payable in ten months from date, i.e., March 1885. The note dwelt on the circumstances which he said had obliged him to absorb the company, 1st, the failure of the San Juan shareholders to pay the third call, and consequent fear of bankruptcy; 2nd, the necessity to reform the rules and extend the operations of the company; 3rd, his intention to retire in London a company with much larger capital, which would also work the mines and not limit itself to merely refining the metals.

The legal opinion of Dr. M. Corrales was next read, to the effect that Major Rickard had clearly outstepped his authority, and that his threat, to wind up the company in case his terms were rejected, was impracticable, according to the provisions of the Código de Comercio.

The next document was a letter from D. Domingo Ono de San Juan to the Secretary, urging the conveniency of accepting Mr. Rickard's proposal, the good faith of the transaction with the San Juan shareholders, the benefits to be derived to the country thereby, and the absence of speculation from the subscription listed in Buenos Ayres. Considerable discussion followed, and divided councils were apparent, but it was evident the meeting regarded the San Juan Directors as traitors, the whole thing as little less than a fraud, and Major Rickard deserving rather more than censure.

Mr. Green said it was evident Mr. Rickard thought to force the shareholders into any terms he thought fit, but they would stand by their rights.

Sr. Leizaola thought they should accept the proposal, and be thankful for not having lost more. He had paid two calls, but would pay no more till he saw the accounts.

Mr. Armstrong asked what security Mr. Rickard gave, to pay in March 1885. The Secretary replied, "None."

Mr. Duguid understood the results obtained at the English works were most favorable, and there was no reason for gloomy apprehensions.

Mr. Leslie confirmed this, as he learned, by letter from Major Rickard, there were 200 tons of metal in deposit.

Mr. Billingham suggested that in view of the aid and co-operation of the National Government.

Sr. Leizaola thought this useless, as President Mitre would refer them to the San Juan law courts, which were a farce, the judges being all "compadres," and no chance of justice.

Sr. Santamaría proposed to leave full powers with the three directors to arrange everything.

Mr. Green said it would be better to send up a confidential agent to San Juan, to suspend Rickard's powers, and report generally. (Supported by Sr. Alday.)

Mr. Isaacs compared Rickard's letter to the sword of Damocles, and urged a proper answer to his absurd pretensions.

Mr. Hart said that was the business of the directors.

Mr. Leslie corrected the erroneous impression that the National Government had transferred its shares to that of San Juan.

Sr. Azcoena asked what might the shares be worth.

Mr. Shaw advised him to offer them on the Bolsa.

This desultory debate continued for an hour, and without arriving at any conclusion. At length the chairman, Sr. Cuno, advised the drawing up of some resolutions, and Messrs. Leslie and Santamaría, after several announcements, called the following:-

"That the National Government be advised of the tenor of this meeting, and solicited to aid the Buenos Ayres shareholders, who had subscribed to the stock at the instance of President Mitre."

AYOS 15. Noe 2.

Mr. Isaacs proposed, and Mr. Billingham seconded, the following:-

"That a vote of confidence be passed to the Directors, Messrs. Cuno, Leslie, and Hart, authorizing them to act for the Buenos Ayres shareholders and suspend the power of attorney given to Rickard, in case they deemed fit."

Mr. Armstrong opposed Rickard's suspension. Mr. Green insisted on it. The motion was carried almost unanimously.

The meeting adjourned *sine die*, at 4.30.

Important from Montevideo.

It was rumored on the 1st that Messrs. Thornton, Elizalde and Saravia had set out for Flores' headquarters with 150,000 dols. being half of the sum stipulated for peace. New difficulties would seem to have arisen, as our correspondent writes on the morning of the 4th, as follows: "To-day we hear there is no chance of peace, and that hostilities will commence again on the 6th inst. We cannot know how long this state of things will last." It was believed that Flores had made it a necessary condition that Dr. Andres Lamus should become prime-minister, and this is the more strange as they are not the persons enemies. Update Monday evening we have received one line "Ministry out, Andres Lamus prime-minister." In this case a likelihood of peace.

The Spanish brig "Venecolera" in artillery practice, on the morning of the 1st blew two of the gunners overboard; one of them was drowned, the other recovered but it was necessary to amputate his arm. The little steamer "Flying Fish" 45 tons, from Glasgow April 21st arrived on the 1st. The Liverpool steamer Uruguay arrived on the 3rd with 200 tons of English coal. The Sainstone leaves on the 6th inst.

LATEST NEWS.

July 4th. As regards peace, that seems all a myth. When Messrs. Thornton and Elizalde returned to Flores' camp with the Government's acceptance of the basis agreed to by all—say the three Ministers and Flores—either came out with other pretensions which are inadmissible. The Brazilian Minister, Saravia, is said to be highly indignant at the chicanery, and at any rate we have gained a friend; he has written to his Government for fresh instructions.

CORDOBA RAILWAY.

We are glad to learn that more shares have been taken than we reported yesterday; there are scarcely 1,000 unallotted. It is said the Central Argentine stock is quoted in London at per cent. discount.

PERU AND SPAIN.

The Times says "England has no cause to interfere in the Chinese Invasion of Peru by Spain. We read also that Peru has offered to apologize and make satisfaction to Spain. This will probably end the matter."

ON CHANGE.

July 5th, 1884. There was great animation on Change to-day, and large transactions on time were effected. Patrons for cash are weak, but on credit extremely firm.

First price 29 25
Second and last 20 20
Total sales, cash 43,718.

TIME TABLES.

For Friday	11,400	29 55
July 21st	50,800	29 20
Aug. 31st	20,000	29 05
Dec. 31st	8,000	29 20
Aug. 31st	24,000	29 05
Dec. 15th	18,000	29 05
Dec. 31st	25,000	28 50
July 24th	5,000	29 24
Nov. 30th	10,000	28 85
July 15th	10,000	29 20
Sept. 30th	15,000	29 20
Aug. 31st	25,000	29 10
Oct. 31st	8,000	28 80
Nov. 30th	8,000	28 80
Dec. 31st	8,000	28 80
Total sales of the day, 29,940.		
Average brokerage per man, 50 mpc		

The arrival of the steamer from Europe and the startling news which the Montevideo mails brought of the resumption of hostilities in Flores, caused quite a stir on the Bolsa to-day. Fears are entertained that stolen hides are going to give way in England, and speculators made much capital out of the bad Oriental news, but the "Bolsa King" sold lightly for cash and bought on time very heavily. An intrepid trader threw ten thousand pounds on the market for cash, but they were taken up in an instant without even fluctuating a centesimo, later on in the day, however, specie was very weak and could have been easily brought down had there been sellers for cash.

We regret to announce another failure—an Italian house rather well known in this market. A meeting of creditors was called for this evening at three o'clock, at the office of the house in question.

We extract the following from a private letter received per Uruguay, from a leading merchant in Liverpool, under date of the 31st May, 1884:—

"As the American news is creating great interest here just now, we have likewise sent you yesterday's Times containing the latest accounts up to the 18th inst. of the position of matters there. Our cotton market is quiet but remarkably firm, and good deal of anxiety is again felt about the position

of things in Europe, as the time for the continuance of suspension of hostilities in Denmark is drawing to a close, and nothing yet seems to have been fixed by the conference.

Money matters are easier, and a reduction of the Bank rate to 6 per cent anticipated by many, though we think it likely it will be deferred a little longer.

After the first surprise was exhausted, respecting the rupture in Montevideo, it began to be known that just as the steamer left, Flores and President Aguirre had at last concluded peace, Don Andres Lamus consenting to act as Prime Minister; and, we believe, that the downward tendency of specie is mainly attributable to this cause.

It was rumored on the Bolsa to-day that one of the Messrs. Bontine's had returned. We cannot say what truth there is in the report.

The steamer Uruguay, which arrived this morning, has made a splendid passage, 33 days. She has a valuable cargo, and the celebrated traction engine, El Boyo, is on board. The communication which we published the other day, respecting the great delays, &c., in the public credit office, has been greatly approved of, as there are great complaints about the free and easy system going in that office. We are promised another communication from the same gifted pen. Money is said to be easy, and foreign coin abundant. The bill discounters state that first-class signatures at three months are easily done at 1 per cent.

FREIGHTS.

Austrian Bark Conservator, to lead in the river, Callao, for Antwerp, 44s. and 5 per cent.

PRODUCE SALES.

1400 dry cow hides, madero	130
800 do do camp	127
100 do do do	111
200 do do do	110
170 doz. sheepskins	110
70 do do do	110
140 do do do	100
25 do do do	180
170 do do do	187
40 arr. hair, South	24
30 do do do	18
200 arr. tallow	26
100 barrels do	24

3000 quantity hides, 68lb, 88 1/2 s. 11s; also a quantity from Entre Rios and Corrientes at the same price.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.

JULY FEASTS.
1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th performance of the New Season,
Thursday 7th,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Friday 8th,
M A C H T ' T H,
Saturday 9th,
NABERIAN HVMN,
TRAVIATA.
Sunday 10th,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
At Eight o'Clock.

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "Jules Robin & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the cork and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1884.
JOHN BEST & BROS.
j 5, 1 m

Wanted

A Man Cook for an Estancia in the Banda Oriental. Apply Calle Piedra 148. j 5, 3 p

Wanted

A Female Cook for a bachelor establishment. English or German would be preferred. Apply Calle Tucuman 171. j 6, 3 p

Mr. Carlos Heitz

Is requested to call at the British Hotel, Calle Piedra 96. j 5, 3 p

Furnished Apartments

With one or two beds, as required, at Calle Florida No. 288. j 5, 3 p

The Extra Superfino Club.

(Unlimited.)
Capital \$50,000 and \$100,000.
Head Quarters (Pro. tem.) from the Plaza, NW & W. little westerly Dist. one league.
By order,
JOS. L.V. BOYS & CO.,
Directors.
"411"

DAY AND MURKIN'S

Real Japan Bleaching.
97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.
For affording Neatness and Durability to the Leather SOLD BY ALL THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN ENGLAND.
In bottles at 6s., 10s., and 15s. each.
P. & M. take the opportunity of mentioning that they are Agents for the sale of the above-mentioned Bleaching in all parts of the Kingdom.
P. & M. 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

NEWS

Mensajeros Nacionales.

Office Removed to 223—CALLE VICTORIA—223
Leaves for Pilar every day.
" Capilla del Senor every day.
" San Antonio de Arago every day.
" unoven days.
" Zarate, all even days.
" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.
Returns from Pilar, every day.
" Capilla del Senor every day.
" San Antonio, all even days.
" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.
Conductors and Owners: MERLIN and MESQUITA.

For Cabañas, Monte, and Las Flores.

Mensajeros Nuevas alas la Porteca, Corcon del Estado.
Office—Rivadavia 411 and 443.
From Buenos Ayres for Las Flores 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.
From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.
Luggage and encomiendas are received up till 4 p.m. of the day previous to starting.
MIGUEL M. LUPO.

Communication between Buenos Ayres and Chascomus.

"Hummers Southern Express Wagon" carrying Freight and Passengers, leaves the Agency No. 265 Calle Buen Orden every Friday morning.
Passengers 140 dols.
Freight 20 " per arroba.
Agents in Chascomus, Messrs. J. S. WYLIE & Co.

Wanted

A Female Servant, to take charge of a baby, and do nurse. Apply Calle Victoria, 674, alto. j 5, 2 p

Just received Direct.

A varied and splendid assortment of goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 6-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 14-4 blankets; sheetings and quilts, 4, 6, 8, and 9-4; all wool plaids, plain and striped lincens, heavy French cashmeres, 4 & 4 Orleans, first-class 4 fronting linen and 11-4 pure linen sheeting direct from Belfast, &c. Lamb's wool vests, drawers and stockings cotton do. Boys, youths, and men's woollen and cotton hosiery, Crimean suits, &c. &c.
Also, plaid jackets and suits, boys and youths' heavy cord and madras pants, lined check shirts, white Hol land shirts with linen fronts, and writes every size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE.

64, 66, and 68 CALLE PIEDRA, J.S. 61x

English Photographic Gallery

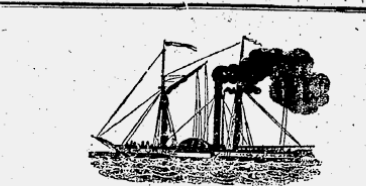
CALLE PIEDRA, No. 75, Alto.
The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has established the above Photographic Gallery, where he hopes his friends and the public will give him a share of their patronage.
Having furnished his Gallery with first class instruments and good optives, comprising the following—
Cantos de vision in every style.
Miniature portraits of every class.
Copies from other likenesses, from one quarter of an inch to twenty-four.
Portraits of all sizes, with colors.
Solar camera, portraits of all sizes.
The same colored in water colors.
The same do. in oil do.
Views of buildings, country houses, &c. Made to order.
The same for stereoscope.
Views of every description made to order on cards and large plates, and all description of work in photography executed on the premises.
Terms most moderate.
M. J. A REILLY, Proprietor.
1m. J

Received Direct

A splendid assortment of Scotch plaids, with every variety of check, also single and double scarf shawls, do.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66, and 68, CALLE PIEDRA, 25, next door to Allison's Livestock, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the twelfth day of July, 1884, for the purpose of electing a new Committee and likewise to take into consideration the propriety of altering some of the rules, where such alteration appears likely to give more extension to the field and to bring more horses into the sport.
12p. 128.

Foreign Racing Club.

Several members of the late Committee of the F. A. Racing Club, who have been applied to by various persons of seeing these races renewed, request all lovers of the good sport to attend at the Hotel Congress, Rivadavia 25, next door to Allison's Livestock, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the twelfth day of July, 1884, for the purpose of electing a new Committee and likewise to take into consideration the propriety of altering some of the rules, where such alteration appears likely to give more extension to the field and to bring more horses into the sport.
12p. 128.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.
LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.
Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.
As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.
Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.
The new Steamer PARAGUAY, Captain Pim, now loading, will sail hence on Friday, 8th July, and having very superior accommodation for families and other passengers, she affords an excellent opportunity for Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
85 Reconquista

Wells, Bechtius & Co.

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS,
Have removed their office to Calle Piedras, No. 173. d&wfm, J19

Lady Committee

Articles required for Sanitary Commission—
Bandages 1 inch wide 1 yard long
2 do 2 do 3 do
3 do 2 do 3 do
3 do 3 do 4 do
4 do 5 do 5 do
4 do 4 do 6 do

Notice

To Let, the house, No. 128 Calle Belgrano, suitable for a Commercial House with stores opening on the street and backwards; also, suitable for a family. j 5, 3 p

To Let.

Three fine papered Rooms, with boarded floors, Artes 112. j 3, 5 p

Wanted

A Man and his Wife require situations in the Camp, or on a "Estancia." The man has been previously employed on an "estancia."
Address H. T. 168 Calle Cangallo, up stairs. j 3, 3 p

Wanted

A Boy that can speak English and Spanish. Apply to 47 Peru. j 5, 3 p

Wanted

An active Boy. Apply at 61, Corrientes. j 5, 3 p

To be Let

To a small family, the House Temple-street, No. 56, consisting of four rooms, servants' room, kitchen, stable, and other necessaries. For further information apply at the same house. j 5, 3 p

Married couple.

Fine chance for a married couple. Wanted a man and his wife for service in the camp, the former for peon, the latter to cook and wash. Apply to Mr. Blue's 16 Cangallo. j 6, 3 p

J. T. DODGE, Marino Artist.

No. 11 CALLE CUYO. j 5, 3 p

Al Comercio.

Informamos tambien al Comercio que nuestro Sobrino e hijo Don Antonio Constant Liambi, segun los negocios que tenemos y los industriales en participacion con varios siendo el, comendado por nosotros.
Buenos Ayres 30 Junio 1884.
CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, ANTONIO LIAMBI. j 5, 3 p

ENGLISH LAND AGENCY OFFICE.

Land, House, and General Agency.
The undersigned beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have opened an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Land, Houses, Stock, &c., and are prepared to make advances on sums.
The want of a formal establishment of this nature has been greatly felt. Emigrants and other parties arriving here will find accurate and detailed information.
The undersigned have Capm for sale in the Provinces of Santa Fe, Cordova, Santiago, Entre Rios, and the Banda Oriental; plans and explanations of same may be seen by calling at the Office,
Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 67
1 m, 15 G. SMITH & Co.

Notice.

A Gentleman with a small capital is either

