



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The "Standard" Office
NEW AND CENTRAL PREMISES
116 & 118 SAN MARTIN,

ARGENTINE BANK
The postponed Meeting of Shareholders of this Bank takes place THIS DAY, 9th inst.

LIBRERIA EUROPEA
In this new Bookselling Establishment and Stationery, entirely founded upon modern European principles, will always be kept a rich and choice stock of Works of every description, in Literature and Science, Educational Books, Illustrated Books for Children, of all Ages, Music, &c. in all European Languages.

EXPRESS PARCELS DELIVERY.
The above "Express" has been formed with the object of protecting the public from the exorbitant charges to which they have been accustomed to at the hands of the street Arabs (otherwise Pooks), from time immemorial, doing away with a custom too slow and unworkable in this enlightened country, and ineffectual for the agencies of a commercial and civilized city as this we live in.

RECEIVING HOUSES:
Family Grocery Store, 69 San Martin.
William Southern, 110 Defensa.
T. Moore, 35 Reconquista.

NORTON AND SUTHERLAND,
PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, AND HARMONIUM TUNERS AND REPAIRERS.
Pianofortes Bought, Sold, and Exchanged.

A GARD.
HIXON HUTCHINSON
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMIST.
(Late of Hooper's, Pall-mall, London, and Robert's and Co., Place Vendome.)

REMATE
MARIANO VIVAR.
De 30 lotes de terrenos sobre la via ferrea de la Boca.

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH CLERKS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION
A General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, 9th inst., at the British Embassy, at 7 p.m., for the purpose of deciding matters of vital importance. The attendance of all the members is particularly requested.

NOTICE.—A House Carpenter who understands the building of galleons, and who is also a House-painter, wishes employment. Apply 184 Calle Moreno. 74, p. m. 8.

PER MAIL.
Charles G. Briggs, Edw. J. Maguire, Francis A. Croft, Mrs. Parkes, M. Coe.
NEWSPAPERS.
Turner, Joseph Henderson, J. Sharpe 2, P. Peters 2, W. Hart.

DR. NEWKIRK.
A letter lying at this Office.

ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS.
A. B.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
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PACKET EDITION, Single Copy, ..... 42

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870.

A NEW THRONE.

In these days when some of the oldest European monarchies are undergoing such changes and the monarchs in many instances obliged to retire from business, it is amusing to find a new throne erected in South America by an enterprising Frenchman, formerly a lawyer in the little town of Perigueux in France. The Chilean Government affect to treat the matter as a joke, putting the Kingdom of Araucania on a level with Gulliver's kingdom of Lilliput, and declaring that His Majesty Orelie Antoine I. is a dangerous lunatic. Meanwhile we cannot overlook the fact that all the Araucanian tribes support the new throne, and King Orelie has appointed a Cabinet composed of Frenchmen and promulgated a liberal Constitution for his people. The Patagonian Indians are also known to be friendly, thus leaving all the country between the Andes, Magellan Straits, and the Atlantic Ocean, available for the formation of the Franco-Araucanian kingdom.

King Orelie, as we have said, began life as a village lawyer or notary-public, his proper name being Emile Tourens; we do not remember the date of his coming to South America, but about the year 1860 he was first heard of in connection with the Indians of Araucania, among whom he attained such a degree of influence and authority that they proclaimed him their king. A similar monarchy was established a few years ago by Mr. James Brooke who became Rajah of Sarawak in Borneo, and a French doctor who resided 20 years in the Philippine islands held sovereignty among the natives for a long period till he abdicated the same and retired to France where he published an interesting account of his former kingdom and people.

The Roi d'Yvetot of Bonger was not the model that King Orelie took for imitation; he was active and pains-taking in the organization of his kingdom. He proclaimed a liberal monarchy, with the succession to the throne hereditary in his family, a representative council composed of the chiefs of the nation, and a Constitution framed after the manner of that of France. The Chileans viewed with great jealousy what they considered a rebellion on the part of the Araucanians, and King Orelie having had the misfortune to fall into their hands was locked up in a lunatic asylum. The French Minister succeeded after a time in obtaining his liberation and sent him home to France in a man-of-war. In 1866 he endeavored to raise a loan in Paris and organize an expedition for the recovery of his kingdom of Araucania; he got into a difficulty with his landlord, who prosecuted him for swindling; the courts ruled that he was not an impostor, but that he had incurred no justifiable expenses without any means of paying, and sentenced him to imprisonment.

After this we lost sight of King Orelie and thought the Kingdom of Araucania as extinct as the volcano of Tapugato. In the beginning of 1869 a French paper mentioned the departure of a vessel from Bordeaux with 120 officers, engineers, &c. contracted by King Orelie for Araucania. Some time later two French gentlemen arrived at Montevideo and one of them hired a small vessel for Patagonia, where he landed with a quantity of scientific instruments, &c. Col. Murga in his expedition up the Rio Negro met the mysterious stranger living among the Indians on the Island of Coel-choel; the Frenchman said he was engaged in scientific and geological explorations and only waited the arrival of his friend from Montevideo with necessaries for a long expedition in the interior. The next news we had was that King Orelie had arrived in Araucania with a band of 200 gauchos from the Argentine frontier.

The Chilean mails now to hand bring us full particulars of the restoration of Orelie Antoine I. as King of Araucania and Patagonia; our English colleague in Valparaiso gives the following—
"Feb. 7, 1870.
'General Pinto has received a letter from King Orelie I. of Arauco,' giving him official notice of the installation of the Government, and naming his four Ministers; I have not been able to get their names, but they are all Frenchmen, and that Quilahuque, Quilapan, and Montri and several other caciques, are generals under his command. He intends to suffer no more aggression from the Chilean authorities of any kind, and any attempt at encroachment on his territory will be retaliated. He also gives notice that he is going to found two ports on the coast, and proposes that General Pinto should name a commissioner, and he another, to settle the differences pending between the two Governments, so as to avoid the shedding of blood.—&c. &c.!!

It is well known the Indians are well supplied with arms and ammunition, and that Orelie has 200 Gauchos at his disposal. If he manages to surprise one of the small forts—and nothing would be easier—he will get artillery as well.
'Our Angol correspondence, which is dated the 7th inst., affirms positively that Orelie Antonio I. had been proclaimed king of Araucania 'by the arribano tribes, in consequence of which he had forwarded a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs refusing in the name of the arribano tribes to comply with the agreement of the 25th of September. General Pinto did not reply directly to the pretended king of Araucania, but to the caciques Quilapan, Quilahuque, Montri, and others of renown and importance in the district. The chief of the upper frontier in his communications to these caciques, mildly admonished them to fulfil their promises, and threatened them that if they did not agree to his benevolent intimations within the term of fifteen days, he would carry the war into their possessions.

'The caciques Quilapan, Quilahuque, Montri, and others again sent to General Pinto, thanking him for his kind advice and acknowledging the goodness of his heart; but maintained that the Government had deceived them, for in Santiago the President had told them that no more towns should be founded in their territory, while nevertheless they were opening roads on the banks of the Tolten for the purpose of repopulating Villarica; on which account they considered themselves released from the promises they had made in Santiago. They also added that believing themselves no longer capable of directing a war which might endure for many years, they had confined the command of the whole tribes to a man from the other side of the sea, who had willingly agreed to aid them by his strength and his advice, which assistance they considered of great value.

'General Pinto, at the last moment before the departure of the mail, had despatched another communication to the same caciques, urging them to submit themselves to the authorities of the republic, and to disregard the mysterious man from beyond the sea, as he was merely a lunatic, wandering far from his family and home in consequence of his madness.'
If King Orelie Antoine I. succeed in bringing Araucania within the pale of civilized nations and opening her ports in the Straits of Magellan for the purposes of commerce he will certainly gain as much esteem as Sir James Brooke for his conquest of Sarawak, in spite of the ridicule or hostility of the Chileans.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Ranchos chief town of the wealthiest department in the Argentine Republic was dead and has come to life again.
It became known to the townspeople and neighbours of the Department of Ranchos, that the local Directors, Manager and Engineer of the Great Southern Railway would be at the Altamirano station on the 3rd of March, to inspect the line, (late survey), and judge from what station it was most prudent and beneficial, to the Government and country, to extend the line to the Salado river, Tandil, Dolores, Las Flores, and in fact, to any and every locality in the Province where trade promised, and a public good was to be achieved. Consequently at an early hour the Justice of Peace, Municipality, Commander of the Nat. Guards, and several other gentlemen in private carriages, were seen proceeding to the station, to receive those gentlemen, offer their services, state their grievances, and complain bitterly of the cruel, unwise, and wilful neglect of the town and department, joined to the vexatious impediments and difficulty thrown in the Company's way from interested motives, to serve private individuals, by extending the line in a direction prejudicial to commerce, and even making the Southern line a mere one-sided railway than it actually is. To give an account in detail of all that was said and done so often described upon similar occasions, would be tedious. Suffice to say, the Directors, ever ready to lend themselves to anything that may tend to the benefit of the public, accompanied these gentlemen to the town of Ranchos to consult with them, and learn if possible what best course to pursue 'pro bono publico.' On arriving at Ranchos, a very large concourse of all classes was in attendance; there was but one voice, one prayer to the Directors, 'our services are at your disposal, use what land you like, take what best suits you, only save our town, our commerce, and awake us from the apathy into which we have been driven.'

Immediately a meeting was called, the Justice of Peace took the chair, when an agreement was drawn up, unanimously signed without a dissenting voice, praying that, the intended extension line may commence at the Altamirano station, pass through the town of Ranchos, and continue to the coast of the Salado, to the pass of Ramos, shewing that the proprietors

would give the land required for the line to pass over, station, and land themselves to all and everything that may tend to the furtherance of this great and beneficial undertaking. Great was the joy, obvious the gratitude, depicted upon every countenance, when the Directors replied that they were most sensible of the reception, hospitality shown and offered by the Justice of Peace, the Municipality, the estancieros, and the people of every class; that they would promise that nothing would be left undone so that their wishes may be carried out, and in furtherance of their promise they were prepared on the following morning to proceed through the lands. The line most likely would pass through to the Salado river, and they would do all in their power for the speedy execution of their proposed plans.

During the night several parties waited upon the Juez, offering horses, carriages, and in fact, all and everything that may be required, but only the parties through whose lands the line would pass through were invited to wait upon and inform the Directors of all that may be required. Señor Don Pastor Villanueva, at an early hour proceeded to prepare a 'dejeuner' with 'carne con cuero' on the bank of the river. Morning came, and with it fresh rejoicings and congratulations. The direction in which the line was supposed to pass through was gone over, the river and its banks inspected, every one seemed content and hopeful, and at 12 o'clock Señor Villanueva's estancia presented a lively scene, where a glorious 'dejeuner a la fourchette' was prepared. Several estancieros fearing it was but a dream, that too much good fortune was in store for the town and department of Ranchos would have, and even begged a written document compulsory upon the Directors, that the line would pass from Altamirano to the Salado, (that as a 'quid pro quo' they also should any party refuse to give any land required) would purchase it, and bestow it on the company, but all reasoning from the Directors and all was satisfied as an Englishman's word is a household word for all. We then took our places round Don Pastor's hospitable board. As I before said I will not go over the old ground so many times gone over by others in repeating the loyal toasts drunk, but all were thankful and sensible of the great boon the Directors were preparing to confer upon them. Again at dinner, a lively debate was carried on relative to changing the name of the reborn Ranchos, a name now dead, and as the resurrection was achieved by the Southern Railway Company, so let it be called, one said, 'Pueblo del Ferro Carril del Sud,' others proposed, 'Pueblo del Sud; the merchants of the town as a proof of their confidence in and gratitude to Mr. Banfield, enthusiastically demanded that the station should be called the Station Banfield, who was more their friend, who has more consideration for their commerce, their imports and their exports, who realized their position, outcasts from the line, yet living in the midst of the commerce and products of the country; who has ever asked anything reasonable from Mr. Banfield and been denied it; consequently we propose the Banfield station joined to Mr. Banfield's health survive in modo fortiter in re. Another who from his knowledge of the traditions of Ranchos was listened to with attention said, this subject was often discussed before, the patroness of the town is Santa Maria del Pilar y de Saragosa, but the patron to-day on earth is the Southern Railway Company; who does the country owe more to, and to whom are we more indebted than to the local Director Sr. Santa Maria? consequently with one consent let us name the town 'Pueblo de Santa Maria,' the Municipality agreed to take those things into consideration, and all separated with loud 'vivas' for the 'Ferro Carril del Sud.'

SWISS COLONIES IN SANTA FE.
Mr. Beck Bernard has obtained an important concession from Governor Cabal for the facility of bringing out colonists from Switzerland, the terms being contained in the following petition:
May it please your Excellency,
The municipal arrangements in Switzerland are such that the neighbors of each district have a share in the commune, which they sometimes sell for a small sum to enable them to emigrate; it also happens at times that the municipality advance sums to intending emigrants at a low interest when they can offer any security. To facilitate such operations I propose that the Santa Fé Government should adopt the following measures—
1. An office shall be opened by Government for this kind of business.
2. Any persons or authorities in Europe assisting to pay emigrants' passages can send the Santa Fé Government a duplicate of the bond or obligation signed by the emigrant.
3. A clerk shall be kept in Santa Fé to translate all such documents from French or German.
4. On the emigrant's arrival at Santa Fé he shall sign in Spanish before a notary, giving a preferential mortgage on the lands granted him by Government in favor of the party in Europe who advanced him money.
5. The cost of these bonds shall be first borne by Government and afterwards paid by the emigrant.
6. The Government shall pay the European creditor 5 per cent. per an-

num interest at regular periods until the emigrant has repaid the whole amount; the Government charging the emigrant the same interest.
7. The Contaduria shall recover these interests for the colonists and remit to Europe whatever payment the emigrant may make on account.
8. All remittances for Europe shall be made through a Santa Fé Bank, free of charge to the creditor, the Government paying all expenses or discount.
9. If any family shall abandon their concession, so mortgaged, the Government shall sell the land subject to such obligation.
10. In case the colonist die or the debt be forfeited in any manner, the Government shall make good the amount in three annual instalments, the interest-rates as usual.

CHARLES BECK-BERNARD.

Santa Fé, Feb. 7, 1870.
The Government hereby accepts the proposals of Mr. Beck-Bernard for facilitating the introduction of emigrants, and guarantees the advances as above stipulated, except in the paragraph (art. 4) 'on the lands granted him by Government,' which should be 'or whatever lands he may acquire,' as the Government will not oblige itself to give lands free. Let this contract be sent to the Provincial Legislature for ratification.

IRONDO.

Montevideo, Saturday.
The Chambers resolved yesterday to continue their sessions in General Assembly for the purpose of taking up the Currency projects and resolving the question as may appear best. The project of the Commercial Bank is supported by a petition from 328 commercial houses and shop-keepers, including most of the leading foreign firms, viz. Duguid, Mallman, Gelling, Isaac, Proudfoot Hall, Carlisle, Smith, Scarvichia, Shaw, Delisle, Piaggio, Cibils, Drabble, Wornhotz, Capurro & Co. It seems a petition is also on foot in favor of the project of the Junta of Public Credit.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Carmelo.
It is told that, not very long ago, when Queen Victoria was living a Balnoral (and all the world knows that is in Scotland) she, as was her custom, went out one afternoon for a walk, and as the day like the country was lovely, she was enticed further from the royal residence than she had ever been before on foot. Just as she thought of turning, she observed coming towards her, a little boy driving a small point of sheep before him. The lad immediately noticed her Majesty and for Royalty's ears were quickly filled with the sound of 'hey! hey! and on looking straight before her she saw the little fellow waving his cap to one side, plainly indicating his wish that she should step out of the way. Indignant and amused at his impudence, she continued her walk, and on coming up to the youthful shepherd sharply asked him, 'Do you know who I am boy?' 'I am the Queen of England!' And with this announcement she expected to send him to his knees. 'Queen or no Queen,' replied the unabashed driver, 'you ken unco little about sheep?' 'I am afraid that were the same plain spoken youngster to come out to this country and see how estancieros are mismanaged and flocks neglected, he would say to a good many of our estancieros and sheep owners, what he said to her Majesty, 'ye ken unco little about sheep.' In former prosperous times, not much knowledge was necessary to make a fortune by dealing in sheep, but now the case is quite different; to-day the sheep business requires knowledge, industry and economy joined to fitness of body inured to physical labor, and with all these little more than a comfortable livelihood can be gained. The days of the golden fleece are past and sheep-farming like all other businesses has found its proper level. The natural inference therefore is, that those who are not fitted for the occupation ought to retire and leave the field free for those who are. I think if they consulted their own tastes and interests they would do so. I would say to the clerk, give up the sheepsheep life, throw down the 'rebeuque' and take up the goose quill once more; to the merchant, mis-spell no more of your time, get up a revolution or a balloon, start a bank or rob one, do anything but keep a sheep; to the tailor, throw off your present lazy bad habits and take to making new ones, use your needle and you may in time become sharp like it; to the carpenter, with your axe cut your stick out of the camp, and rather than come back, you ought to invest in pine and make your own coffin. And to younger sons who have received their moderate portions I would say rather than throw away your money on camp and sheep, go back to England and at the first Derby bet one thousand to one against the favorite, you will have as much chance of gaining as with keeping sheep, and it will be fifty times more exciting.

CARNIVAL IN DOLORES.

We find, through the STANDARD, that great preparations were being made both in your city and in Montevideo for halting this eventful season. Doubtless, this year last, has eclipsed all former efforts; but we, in this quiet little town, have done even more—we have nearly eclipsed our selves. We have all been in a fever of excitement since Saturday last when Carnival was ushered in by the murder of a Swiss in a 'fonda' here, until it was concluded last night with a ball at the Club. With regard to throwing eggs and half drowning each other with 'Agu Florida and water, our old customs have been faithfully adhered to, as more than one young lady, with a severe cold on the chest, can testify. We are told there is moderation in all things, and, above all, let us have it in time of Carnival.

On Tuesday a friend's house was so besieged by aundry zealous individuals, armed with extemporised machines for throwing water, of which they appeared to have an unlimited supply; that the unfortunate inmates were literally drowned out. No doubt things were better managed in Buenos Ayres; we sadly want STANDARD rules out here to uphold the cause of law and order.

Our first ball came off on Sunday night, when all the select female material, or in other words, the rank, beauty, and fashion of Dolores were present. We all remember our grandmother's story about 'beauty unadorned, etc.' but our fair ones evidently won't believe in that sort of thing, for, in spite of the fact of our having no professional dress-maker in this town, never has there been, not even within the memory of the most venerable inhabitant, such a dazzling array of gorgeous dresses as greeted our astonished gaze on that particular occasion. We may form some idea of the sleepless nights those same dresses cost their fair owners.

The room was, unfortunately, small for the number entertained, necessarily much decoration was impossible. Two soldiers, with naked swords and legs, stood, or rather danced guard at the door, and appeared to enjoy the fun immensely. Our music was a piano, played in good time by a gentleman engaged for the occasion, but better music could not have been selected from the large portfolio he carried with him. The windows outside were

besieged by large crowds, amusing themselves with criticising the dancers, and confidently assuring each other, in a voice high enough for those inside to hear, that they did not care about dancing on that particular occasion. The second ball came off last night, and in many respects resembled its predecessor—the soldiers with their naked swords and legs, the obliging gentleman who did not care about dancing, and the criticising but good-natured crowd—but about ten o'clock, just after dancing had commenced, we were all startled by a dreadful screaming, gabbling noise, like that which we might attribute to a host of enraged parrots, quickly followed by the cry of 'las mascarans,' 'las mascarans,' and in waddled about thirty animated bundles (I can't call them anything else), all making that dreadful parrot noise! all wore masks with big veils covering the head and tied under the chin, and all pretended to be dressed exactly the same, but it was easily to be observed that each bundle had its own private signal flying for some favored individual, leaving the majority of the gentlemen completely at the mercy of the unfair ones, who I have no doubt enjoyed themselves immensely. Secure in their disguise, they grew bolder and bolder until dancing, in the correct acceptance of the word, became farce, and a regular romp became general as the small hours of the morning increased. Fans were broken and dresses torn; soft things uttered to wrong persons, and soft persons uttering wrong things, and the males' murmurs are long and deep as they begin to find out how they have been taken in.

I left early, and on going out fell over the inanimate body of a guard, naked sword and legs, stretched across the pavement, slightly incriminated, I suppose. A few yards further on I came across his companion in a similar state, whom I also passed with a heartfelt prayer for my having escaped mutilation.

And so began and ended our Carnival, which more than one mistaken man will long have cause to remember.

CLIDE.

The ss. City of Rio Janeiro, commanded by Messrs: Woodgate Bros., arrived in port yesterday morning. She has been placed in quarantine, but her passengers are all, we understand, in the best of health. We published on Sunday the obit European intelligence brought by this vessel. It is much to be regretted that the universal satisfaction experienced by all classes of our citizens at the order and unimpeachable conduct of the people during Carnival has been marred by the occurrence of a very serious 'emute,' which took place at the masked ball given at the Opera House on Sunday night. The affair, as related to us, happened in this way:—Several of the 'comparsas' visited the theatre on the night in question, amongst others, the Progreso del Plata, the Gauchos, and the Italia society, La Stella. While the first named was performing some lively music, the Stella marched in, with flags displayed, to a stirring quick step, and continued to play, although the rule in such cases has always been 'one at a time.' The Progreso remonstrated with the Italians, but in vain. In a second words came to blows, the Gauchos sided with their countrymen, 'Viva Italia!' and 'Viva la Republica Argentina!' broke simultaneously on the ears of the startled audience, and the fray began. Flags, banners, and musical instruments were used with such effect that blood soon flowed, and the Gauchos completely turned the tide of victory in favor of the Argentines by a vigorous use of their 'boleadores,' by which many of the Stellas were seriously wounded. The Italians fought well, but were driven step by step up the stairs to the saloons, where their flags were torn from them and flung into the street, and shortly after this stage the officials, aided by the police, succeeded in restoring order, and the combatants were got out of the theatre. The scene of consternation amongst the people in the boxes was most painful; women screamed with terror, and many were carried out in a fainting state. We believe, however, that the injuries received were confined to the combatants, none of the audience suffering except from fright. It is much to be deplored that the infringement of a very proper and necessary rule should have led to such serious consequences, and we trust the friends of the young men composing the 'comparsas' engaged in the struggle will use every effort, in the way of wise counsel, to prevent this unhappy quarrel having any further bad effects.

We learn from Rio de Janeiro that the preparations for Carnival this year in that city were on a more costly and brilliant scale than for many years past, and the result, of which we expect full accounts by next steamer, was expected to be commensurate with the anticipations formed. It is clear that the yellow fever, although still rife, has not assumed sufficiently serious dimensions to alarm our Rio friends or prevent the manning themselves.

We are informed that Mr Thwaites and many other neighbours have sent in letters expressive of their regret at not being able to attend the meeting in reference to the extension of the Southern Railway on Thursday, in consequence of not having timely intimated that it was to come off. The Austrian corvette Dandolo was to leave Montevideo yesterday for the Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies; she took a mail for those parts. The heat in Asuncion is at present said to be dreadful;—there has also been a good deal of rain and the consequent emanations from the parched earth have produced fevers, dysentery, and ague amongst the half-starved people; as yet cholera has not appeared, but grave fears of its advent are entertained. Minister Paranhos is having all the telegraph wires collected and brought into the capital; two new markets are about to be erected in Asuncion.

We had a visit yesterday from our much esteemed friend, Col. Orquera, whom we were sincerely glad to find now completely recovered from his late severe attack of illness. The gallant officer was for six weeks confined to his house and had to undergo some serious and painful operations. On the 27th ult. the Emperor of Brazil passed in review the troops recently sent home from Paraguay. His Majesty was accompanied by the Empress and Imperial Princess, and the enthusiasm of the people was intense. The masses of the populace, in spite of the efforts of the Adjutant General, in-

encourage quinta growing at their puestos but give posts and wire to make them. The middle way I think is the best. The puestero ought to be allowed to cultivate a small patch of ground for his own use, but forbidden to work a large quinta for the purpose of making money, unless he accepts that privilege as part of his wages. It is pretty hard now with everyone in the camp. Estancieros now-a-days do little more than pay their expenses. As a friend remarked to me the other day, the owner has got only the name, his estancia, instead of benefitting him, is just for giving a comfortable livelihood for those living on the ground. Price of stock runs as follows:— Fat capones 12 reals. Novillos 10 Nacionales. Cows 8 do. All paid in paper money.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

sisted on keeping close to the troops and following them in all their evolutions. At last a more charged with the bayonet had to be ordered to clear the ground; the veteran soldiers advanced at the double, laughing as they leveled their deadly weapons; and the people fled before them with shouts, knowing well they had nothing to fear, though the pageant was spoiled by their determination to keep near the returned warriors throughout the day.

The opera Aroldo by Verdi has been for some time past in rehearsal at Colon, and will be brought out on Sunday next. It is one of Verdi's early compositions, having been brought out shortly after Nabucco. We hear that it contains some very pretty music.

In the Pueblo, a periodical published in the town of Santa Fé, we see by an official document that the proposal of Mr. Beck for giving guarantees on the part of the Government for pecuniary advances made to immigrants in Europe has been accepted. Any party in Europe advancing money to intending emigrants for their passage or otherwise will, according to this arrangement, have a preferential lien upon any land said emigrants may become possessed of in the province of Santa Fé, whether by grant or by purchase. This measure if properly carried out will undoubtedly greatly encourage foreign emigration.

The march between "No Sé" and "Ituzaingo" for \$10,000 a side came off on the 6th inst. on the Belgrano course, and resulted in an easy defeat of the latter, to the no small astonishment of the knowing ones, who had safely predicted a contrary issue, so much so that two to one was freely given on Ituzaingo.

The scientific commission appointed by the Academy of Florence to visit the South American republics for scientific and historical purposes was lately at San Juan, and may be expected in Chile very shortly. We imagine, from a correspondence we have seen in the *Voz de Cuyo*, that the stay of the commissioners in San Juan has not been of the most agreeable nature. It appears that one of the members, a medical man, was desirous of practising in his profession, but the University from which he obtained his diploma not having been recognized by the Faculty of Medicine of San Juan, permission was refused him. He then offered to render an examination in public, but this was also refused. Hereupon ensued an angry correspondence, which terminated by the doctor pointing out sundry orthographical errors of the Faculty, and from hence he drew the conclusion that the knowledge possessed by the Faculty of the medical art must be on a par with its acquirements in the Spanish tongue.

An amusing incident occurred lately in the house of one of our wealthiest capitalists, Don Juan N. F. The master of the house, while lying in bed one morning at about one o'clock a.m., unable to sleep from the heat and musing on the price of Bonds, the rate of discount, and the probable success of tramways and telegraph companies, heard something very like a score coming from amidst the darkness. He immediately jumped from bed, lighted a "short six" and took a cursory glance around. Believing himself deceived he again sought his pillow, but had scarcely extinguished the light when another grant, this time unmistakably coming from under his bed, brought him on the floor with a bound. The servants were at once called, and a gigantic Gallego (who had waited so long for his intended victim to fall asleep, that he was the first to get under the influence of "Nature's soft nurse") unearthed and led off to the Policia. The thief's object was only plunder, but had a struggle ensued before the servants arrived, the consequences for Cresius might have been seriously unpleasant.

The Municipality are, it is said, about to oblige the Western Railway Company to construct a viaduct across the Palermo road, at the Catalinas. This is a very wise step, as we would certainly have many accidents were it not for the safety of the public is above all price, and will be ensured by the construction of the work in question.

In spite of the obstacles which Mr. Billinghurst has met with since he began the works on his Recoleta line of tramway, the rails now reach the station of the Western Railway at the Calle del Temple, and at this rate we may expect to see it completed to the Plaza de la Constitucion in a month. We had an opportunity of inspecting the principal station the other morning near the Recoleta. The wagon shed, stables and store lofts, which are nearly 200 feet long, will afford every necessary accommodation and have been erected in a very substantial manner.

We have been favoured by an old friend and subscriber with the following letter:

During the month of last February, the highest temperature registered in the shade during the day was 93 degrees Fahrenheit and the lowest 73 degrees. During the night the highest was 80 degrees between the 6th and 7th, and the lowest was 53 degrees between the

11th and 12th. The night before the thermometer had registered 72 degrees, showing a difference of 11.3 degrees, the greatest during the month. There was some rain on the 3rd and on the 6th and 7th, a great deal of dust on the 11th, slight rain on the 19th, a storm on the 20th, another on the 21st and a heavy thunder-storm with much rain on the morning of the 25th.

In the *Courier de la Plata* of Sunday we notice a very sensible article respecting the difficulties which the Municipality has lately put in the way of the tramway companies as well as of the gas and waterworks. The President of the Municipality seems to have listened to the complaints of a few persons who are the enemies of progress against their own interests, and has issued orders which will very much impede the construction and traffic instead of facilitating them. We understand that among those who have signed petitions there are some who live away from the streets where the tramways are to be established, and it is more than likely that they will be the very first to make use of them as regards convenience and cheapness. The tramways will be completed in spite of any opposition offered by the minority, and we may assert that this very small number will not be long in acknowledging that the new means of locomotion is one of great public benefit.

Dr. Gomez has published another letter on the Lezama affair; he says Sr. Lezama received for the direction of a law suit a million of dollars, and this gigantic sum was an abatement of a claim for a much larger amount.

On Sunday the 27th February, I went on board H. M. S. Pythons, in company with a few friends to witness the marriage of my daughter Elizabeth Thompson Green, to Mr. George Leon Theodor Metz, and my object in publishing the present is to make known the kind and gentlemanly deportment observed by all the officers on board. I make especial mention of Captain Cecil W. Buckle, and the chaplain Rev. Henry Morris, these gentlemen kindly showing us the beauties of a thorough British man of war, and afterwards providing for us a succulent lunch in which all partook, and which was zealously honoured.

I return sincere thanks to these gentlemen and remain, Messrs. Editors, Yours very truly, GEORGE GREEN.

H.M.S. Cracker came into port yesterday morning from the coast of Brazil. We salute Capt. Fawkes and the officers of his ship on their return amongst us. H.M.S. Pythons with the senior officer on board, and H. M. S. Speedwell, are over in Colonia, and will arrive here to-day or to-morrow. We have received private information from Rosario to the effect that our brilliant colleague in Calle Victoria is the "favorite" candidate in that province for the post of Governor. If Orion can govern a province as well as he can make a speech; Santa Fé will be in luck in having him for a Governor.

A Committee of the House of Commons is at present considering the state of our Diplomatic Service it is expected that some sweeping reforms will be instituted, and many of the Legations in various parts of the world suppressed.

It is generally rumored that Dr. Alsina Vice-President of the Republic accompanied by D. Hector Varela will shortly leave Buenos Ayres for Rosario. It is believed the visit is exclusively meant for the fair Rosarinas, and that it has no political significance.

A number of Italians are about going to Patagonia to start a colony; it is believed the Government will send them down here.

Intelligence from Entre Rios confirms the announcement of a great fire in the artillery barracks at San José belonging to General Urquiza. Six magnificent rifled guns, the finest in the country, were destroyed by the conflagration, which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The Captain General has ordered a court of military enquiry to be held on the men on duty at the time the catastrophe occurred.

The Tycho Brahe sails for Europe on Wednesday. Letters can be posted at the Port Captain's till half past one o'clock on that day.

From the *Capital* of Sunday we learn that the Government of Santa Fé has rejected the protest of our friend Don Dorotea Garcia, against the sale by the *Gefe Politico* of Rosario of a piece of land, fiscal property, situated in a street called La Bajada in that town.

To the Editors of the STANDARD, Gentlemen: The public owe you many thanks for the fearless man or in which you have exposed the iniquitous law courts, and have confidence that you will not allow the matter to rest until it is not the law courts alone that is to be feared, but in many other departments he carefully looked into, and will be found that they are all "tarred with the same brush." A few days ago, having occasion to get a note changed, I went to the Oficina de Cambios, which I found somewhat crowded. Patiently waiting I got to the front rank, naturally expecting to be served in turn, but to my surprise it was to see many new comers, who had the acquaintance of the clerk in charge, preferred, some having the temerity to advance inside the enclosure, where their wants were immediately attended to, while the rest were kept waiting. I could not have been surprised with this, only that a sense of duty compels me to expose such favoritism towards others, whose time is equally valuable, in a public office in such a glaring manner.

I am respectfully yours, N. FEIJER.

Montevideo, March 2nd 1870. Messrs. Editors of the STANDARD. Gentlemen, Trusting to your well-known appreciation of truth, and justice where it is due, I beg your insertion of the following:—

On Sunday the 27th February, I went on board H. M. S. Pythons, in company with a few friends to witness the marriage of my daughter Elizabeth Thompson Green, to Mr. George Leon Theodor Metz, and my object in publishing the present is to make known the kind and gentlemanly deportment observed by all the officers on board. I make especial mention of Captain Cecil W. Buckle, and the chaplain Rev. Henry Morris, these gentlemen kindly showing us the beauties of a thorough British man of war, and afterwards providing for us a succulent lunch in which all partook, and which was zealously honoured.

I return sincere thanks to these gentlemen and remain, Messrs. Editors, Yours very truly, GEORGE GREEN.

ON CHANGE. March 7th 1870

Ounces	400
Sovereigns	123
Patios	25
National Bonds	63

To-day there was a little excitement in the bond market, several buyers and no sellers, but large sums offering on bids at 1/2 per cent, but no takers. Several brokers offered 6 1/2 for bond cash, but no seller could be found. The bond King, who is the chief holder secure in his triumph spent the day at San Pedro and seems to care nothing about the market as prices are entirely under his control. The impression is that bonds will go up to 70. The sales today were as follows:—

For March 31st 50,000 at 6 1/2. Exchange for England to-day at 5 1/2, yet not much passed, but as money has become easier, it is probable that there will be no scarcity of takers this week.

The City of Rio's mails were delivered to-day at three o'clock. Her advice from Rio are one at three o'clock. Her advice from Rio are one at three o'clock. Her advice from Rio are one at three o'clock.

Stevens, Kay and Co. for 5,000 pats. Some years ago they were bought on speculation in Montevideo, but the business proved a miserable one for all concerned. The repairs on the steamer *Borac* will amount to 15,000 pats.

There is some probability of the development of a new industry in the Plata, and one which may possibly lead to important results. Some samples of rope made from the fibres of the *Yucca* have been sent to the United States, from the formation of a company. From the character and position of the parties who have taken it up, there is every probability of its being a success.

Some 3,500 patacons in American greenbacks and 1,000 patacons in U. S. 1-10 Bonds were offered for sale to-day. As neither the money nor the security are much known here, the holder experienced some difficulty in negotiating them.

There seems no longer any question as to the route of the Southern Railway extension, and this has given rise to some speculations in lands in the neighborhood of Rancho; the relation will be situated at the old cemetery in that town, and this fact alone has given new life to this ancient and once prosperous country town. Mr. Rumball, the company's engineer, has established his offices in the town.

Respecting the tramways there is yet nothing certain, and things are brought to a stand still, waiting for the new regulations to be drawn up by the Municipality. The City and Canelo lines will be the first to run; the other lines working in laying down rails, etc. A manager for the Barracas line has been advertised for. Owing to the numerous lines about to run, there is much caution about the shares.

The business in produce in Montevideo for the fortnight has been limited. Dry hides for the States have been active and close firm. Wools are rather quiet, but the stocks so small prices are firm; in saladero produce 15,000 salted hides at 6/10; tallow, one thousand pounds at 1/90 on board.

Wool sales: 12,000 ar. precise reserved. 9,000 id. mestiza fina 23/20ts mje on barraca. 2,000 id 25/20ts id. 2,000 id 24/20ts id. 5,000 id 500 fardos inferior embarcados por cuenta. 1,000 id mezza inferior 23/20ts monela corriente. 3,000 id mezza precio reservado. Stock, 150,000 arrobes, also 100,000 ditto, reserved sale.

Sheepskins: 400 doz mestiza 6 2-10ths c. lb mje on barraca. 38 fardos id 6 1/2 id id. 10 id pelados 6 1/2 id. Existencia 17,000 doz. Montevideo charters: Italian barque *Paolino Cavallo*, to load for Liverpool and Antwerp, 171 fms, for hides, and 273 tallow, and 10 per cent, and for Antwerp 244 hides, 273 tallow, and 10 per cent.

German brig *Deny*, 600 pipes tallow, Uruguay England and orders, 25s and five per cent. British brig *Sapho*, Uruguay, 8,000 salt hides, one hundred and fifty pipes tallow, England, 27s and five per cent. German barque *Biano*, Uruguay, for England, tallow, 25s and five per cent. British brigantine *Wild Wave*, Uruguay, for England, tallow, 25s and five per cent. Jacket Beef.—Two cargoes sold in Uruguay for Brazil at 21s; another cargo sold at Gualeguaychu at 20s.

It was determined at the Government House to-day that a wooden railway should be constructed for account of the Government from the station in Cordoba to the exhibition building. This has been done at the suggestion of Mr. Henry Zimmerman, and the construction of the road entrusted to Mr. Robertson, C.E.

STEAM BOATS TO LEAVE. For Cordoba, the British Steamer NAPOSTA, Capt. J. M. ... Agents: Luis Maclean and Co., Paseo de Julio 30.

Every THURSDAY for MONTEVIDEO, at 10 a.m. the British steamer SATURNO. Every SUNDAY for SALTO and intermediate ports, at 10 a.m. the British steamer SATURNO. MENSAGERIAS FLUVIALES, Reconquista 99. For Montevideo, the splendid steamer America, at half-past five p.m. Agents—M. SCURIANO and SON, 341 Cuyo.

For Bahia Blanca, the National steamer Naposta. Receives cargo and passengers. For further information, apply at the Agency of Manuel Scurlano and Son, 341 Cuyo.

PARA BAHIA BLANCA y PATAGONIA el vapor Patagonas, sale hoy 5 del corriente. Recibe carga encomendada a pasajeros. La Carga a Patagonas limitada. PARA MONTEVIDEO—El Miercoles a las 6 de la tarde el Sello. PARA PAYSANDU—El Viernes a las 10 de la mañana el Rio de la Plata. Agentes—ESTEBAN D. RISSO y Hnos., Reconquista 99.

THE ELECTROPLATED TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE, \$350. ENGLISH BAZAAR, 51—CALLE FLORIDA—61. Extra fine and medium quality Glassware, at the English Bazaar, 61 Florida.

Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services, at the English Bazaar, 61 Florida. Cleaver's famous Soaps and Atkinson's Perfumes, at the English Bazaar, 61 Florida.

The Australian Renowned Camp Kitchen, for Estancieros, at the English Bazaar, 61 Florida. Present of every description, at the English Bazaar, 61 Florida.

Iron Safes and Brass Bedsteads, at the English Bazaar, 61 Florida. For the Home-made-bound, the Deck Arm Chair, \$200, at the English Bazaar, 61 Florida.

COHEN and JOSEPH, 61—CALLE FLORIDA—61. The above well-known Refreshment Rooms and the best Refreshment Station, to be let, with a Contract, for a term of years, the Proprietor being unable to attend to the business on account of ill health.

THE "ROUND HOUSE" JEPHERSON. The above well-known Refreshment Rooms and the best Refreshment Station, to be let, with a Contract, for a term of years, the Proprietor being unable to attend to the business on account of ill health.

MODERNA DE CORDOBA. LOTTERY OF FEB. 26th, 1870. The following Numbers have drawn Prizes:— 58—43—37—39—8. The Extracur will be published at full length, as soon as the Municipality of Cordoba forward them.

GENERAL POST OFFICE. Mails for Brazil and Europe will be forwarded on Wednesday, the 9th inst. per S.S. Tycho Brahe. Letters, etc. should be posted before One o'clock on Friday, at the Central Post-office, and before half-past One at the Maritime Branch. Buenos Ayres March 5, 1870. F. P. HANSEN, Secretary.

GENERAL POST OFFICE. A mail for the West Coast will be despatched, per S.S. Cordillera, to leave Montevideo for Valparaiso, on the 8th inst., and will close at Three p.m. on Monday, 7th, at the Central Post-office. Correspondence should be legibly superimposed. Buenos Ayres, March 5, 1870. F. P. HANSEN, Secretary.

NELSON CLUB. A General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Club will be held on Wednesday Evening, the 9th inst., at the usual hour and place. 53, 3p.m. By Order.

CONSULATE OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION. The Sum of £500 being required by the Master of the German vessel, "Grat Bismarck," to be loaded in the River Uruguay, and bound on a part of discharge in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, for the purpose of defraying the expenses necessary before leaving this port. Sealed tenders for the advance of that sum will be received at this Consulate until the 11th inst. at Twelve o'clock, for the security of which the Master offers a Bottomry Bond upon his vessel and freight. F. W. NORDENHOLZ, Consul.

DR. V. CONYNGHAM, M.D. ENDS, &c., &c. HAS REMOVED TO 167—CALLE CANGALLO—167 Alongside the Hotel de Roma. —m6

LUMBER BROTHERS, AND CO. Sell superior SHINGLES, 400 Acres of the best imported in this market. 22—CALLE FLORIDA—22 31, 3p.m.

ABUENOSAIRES SOCIEDAD ANONIMA COMERCIAL. Capital 2000,000 de pesos mje. formada de mil acciones de dos mil pesos cada una. Esta compañía tiene por objeto establecer un gran almacén por mayor, bajo el sistema de comercio por cuenta de contado.

JUAN RONCO. Calle Mejico No. 297. FOR SALE. MR. GEORGE KNIGHT'S beautiful Estancia PARAISSO, Partido de San Vicente, three leagues from the station. 400 Acres of Ground, Brick House, with seven two courtyards, with iron pillars; store rooms, &c. Two months of trees, one quarter, two squares, wired in with alfalfa; two corrals (one boarded, the other wired in); one dog-lane (two sets of harness, complete, four tawse horses, and 2,000 fine mestiza sheep. Apply at San Vicente, at Don Pascual's Panaderia. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 29. 24, 1m, feb27

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE quick sailing, first-class British Barque, LA FLOR DEL PLATA. A 1 and coppered, 322 Tons Register, Captain TURNEY. This well known and regular trader has part of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For further particulars apply to her consignees, Messrs G. BELL and SON; or JOHN P. BOYD and CO., Calle San Martin 46. 16, 2p.m, feb18

FOR LIVERPOOL. NOW loading for that port, the fine British three masted Schooner, A 1 3/4 Tons—SHELDON, Master. Can engage two Night and Measurement Cargo. Will have quick despatch. Apply to Green, Lo Rosendo, and Co., 85 Reconquista. 57, 1p.m.

PARA LA ASUNCION Y PIERTOS INTERMEDIOS. El vapor NACIONAL GUARANI. "Salida de Buenos Aires el 1 de marzo a las diez de la mañana, conduciendo en él a pasajeros para todos los puertos del tránsito. La Compañía provee cómodo cama gratis a los pasajeros tanto en este puerto como en el de Asuncion. Por mas informacion a la Calle Cuyo No. 24. 6p.m6

BRITISH CLUB, ROYAL STANDARD. Members are requested to attend the Extraordinary Meeting on Monday Evening, the 7th inst., at Eight p.m. Also, the usual Half-yearly Election of Members for the new Committee will take place on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at Eight p.m. Members are requested to attend. By Order. 29, 3p.m, 6

JAMES S. HILL AND CO. 43—CALLE DEFENSA—43. Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers, and General Commission Agents. N.B. We take this opportunity of thanking the Public in General, and our Friends in particular, for the attention which has hitherto been paid to our business, and hope to obtain a continuance of the same in both branches, for the future. 189, 1m, feb20

CAMP TO BE RENTED. Excellent fattening and breeding Camp, will be let in pasture or otherwise, on a long Lease. Apply at No. 371 Calle Suipacha. 279, 1cbl

FOR SALE, HERGOTT'S DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Situated five leagues South of Frayle Muerto, and in the centre of the English Colony. It contains a large new Asotera House and Buildings (well adapted for a Rancho), Corn-fruit trees and vegetables; a Paddock of 40 acres, well fenced; eight acres of Alfalfa, and a Sacaca of 1000, under cultivation, beside 2,000 cecel Cacao. The Land to be Sold at \$2 per acre, and the rest at a valuation. OYLER, Brothers, LA BASU ALDO, Frayle Muerto. 190, 7m, feb22

TO INTENDING FARMERS. To be Sold a part, or the whole, of Two Leagues of Land, about 23 leagues from Rosario de Santa Fé, and near to a Railway Station. For information as to price, &c., apply to Henry O. Yarrow, No. 100 Calle de Perez Castellano, Montevideo. 35, 1m, feb26

\$50,000 TO \$100,000 mje. An experienced, business man, with the above Capital, wishes to enter with the purchaser or purchaser of a well established and paying business. Parties wishing to embrace such proposals, will please address J.E. at the Office of the Standard, where all particulars can be ascertained. 9, 3p.m.

OFFICES TO LET. TO LET, FOUR OFFICES, alongside the Bolsa, Nos. 114—118 CALLE SAN MARTIN. Rent moderate. The Offices can be seen at any hour. Apply for further particulars at the 'Standard' Office. —feb18

TOMAS DE ZAORA. FURNISHED LODGINGS. Mrs. HENRY has recently completed in her Private Boarding House, Suite of Apartments for Families, also Rooms for Single Gentlemen, with Board and Attendance. To supply a want long felt by visitors, Mrs. Henry has opened a well established and paying business. Parties wishing to embrace such proposals, will please address J.E. at the Office of the Standard, where all particulars can be ascertained. 9, 3p.m.



