

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY. No. 1 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

S. CAMACHO, Agent. 86-Cuyo-86

COST OF BOOKS, COMPLETE OF CHECKS, DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, STOCK, AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE

1. Book of 500 Drafts, one on a Plate, one color, \$15.75. In two colors, \$19.00. On cap paper, less 62 cts.

THE LATEST YET. Despatched and opened yesterday, and on Sale to-day at

LOEDEL'S, Ten Cases of SHEPHERD'S CELEBRATED WIRE GOODS.

Comprising Elegant Cut-Glass Bottles, Handmade Breakfast Castors, Magnificent Fruit Baskets, Hanging Baskets, Tea and Coffee Bells, the greatest economizers of Coffee Extant.

LOEDEL'S, 75-Calle San Martin-75

1870.

Just received from the MINERAL SPRINGS OF CARLSBAD.

By the same steamer, PULLNAER GEMEINDE BITTEL-WASSE.

At WM. GRANWELL'S Pharmaceutical Hall, 30-CALLE RIVADAVIA-30

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under date of December 31, 1869, Messrs. G. W. Drabble and C. T. Drabble, retired from the Firm of Drabble, Brothers, and Co., in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, and that from the 1st of January, 1870, the business under the name of Drabble, Brothers, will be carried on by Messrs. W. H. Moore, E. Cooper, and Urban Smith, in accordance with the Decree of Partnership Registered in the Tribunal de Comercio.

Buenos Ayres' British Clerks' Provident Association.

FOR SALE, WHITECHAPEL CART, with a good set of harness, and all the necessary fixtures.

A Good Central House to Let, perfectly new and in good repair, with nine rooms papered, and all the necessary appointments.

FURNISHED ROOMS-To be let, at No. 68 Calle Maipu, some comfortably-furnished Bedrooms, with windows to the street, one being a very fine room. Board if required.

ROOMS to LET, at No. 113 Calle Recoleta, a quiet, airy, and comfortable, with kitchen, and all the comforts for a family. Apply at No. 180 Calle San Martin.

FRANCIS MATEIDA CLARK begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public that she has a few hours to be occupied to teach small children English, Spanish, and Arithmetic, at their houses. Terms, one hundred dollars for twelve lessons in the month. Address M. C., at the Office of the Standard.

A Young Lady (German), wants a situation as Teacher, in a German or English family. She would prefer a family where she could make her general education.

WANTED, a good Cook, for a small family. Apply at No. 386 Calle Parque.

JARDINERO-So necesita uno para una quinta a distancia de algunos leguas del pueblo. Y una cuadra de la estacion del ferrocarril.

PER ENGLISH MAIL. G. Parker, Peter Duffy, Forbes Littlejohn, A. J. Sharpe, Joseph Henderson, Francis Allcroft, Daniel O'Connell, Peter Allcroft.

TURNER, Joseph Henderson, A. J. Sharpe, J. E. Peters, W. Hart, Atkin Reid, Hayman, Francis Allcroft, J. James S. Cleveland.

A Letter lying at this Office. ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS. A. B., Ingle, J. E.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No 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. 'Hil fiali audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere.' Cicero.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870.

THE STORM. The storm which burst over the city on Wednesday evening was one of the most fearful ever experienced in the River Plate; the violence of the wind even exceeded the memorable gale of March 1866, and lasted much longer, causing great destruction to life and property.

The scene which presented itself yesterday at daybreak is beyond description: 9 corpses were picked up on the beach, 3 at the foot of Calle San Martin, and others are reported but we learn that a boat which left about 4 p.m. for the Villa del Salto, with a lady and two gentlemen, was capsized and the passengers were drowned.

At the same time Capt. Peel made great efforts to procure the steam-launch Baby to go aboard the Tycho Brahe, which was to sail the same evening, but the risk of going out 12 miles deterred everybody from the attempt.

A passenger who had left for the Tycho Brahe some hours before and was unable to reach her, turned back and met the boat capsized in which the lady and gentlemen were lost. Mr. McLean had dispatched a boat with some sheep at 8 a.m. which reached the Tycho Brahe safely, and then reaching the Tigre instead of trying to return to port. As the evening closed in the storm increased, the rain began to fall in torrents about 5 o'clock and many of the streets were flooded with 2 or 3 feet of water: this became a deluge after four hours of the most incessant downpour, and some people lost their lives in carriages trying to cross the Tercero. At the corner of Snipacha and Cordoba a coach was carried away, the coachman escaped but the passengers and horses were drowned.

At Calle Libertad and Cuyo another coach was carried down by the current and the driver and his horses drowned. At Calle Defensa and Cuyo another coach was carried down by the current and the driver and his horses drowned.

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property and merchandise may be estimated at £100,000 to 130,000 sterling.

People in Europe will read with amazement of men and horses drowned in the streets of Buenos Ayres, of parlor-floors giving way and falling into water-closets, of sailors being washed ashore on planks or their corpses collected on the beach. They will also charge us with criminal neglect in having no port or harbor to shelter the shipping, while steamers, schooners and whaleboats, to the number 50 and upwards, are washed ashore near the Gas-house.

These storms are disastrous, but we may learn a good lesson from them. The port of Euseudina would protect our shipping if a little money were expended in the enterprise: the streets of Buenos Ayres only require proper drainage to save us from the recital of such calamities as citizens drowned in hack-coaches when going home to dinner.

Among the other casualties that have come to our notice are the following— In Calle Bolivar, next to Mr. Gowland's house, a wall fell and killed a woman and two children.

In Calle Potosi a negro living in a rancho was buried under its ruins. In the same neighbourhood a poor soldier just returned from Paraguay was crushed to death in his bed, but his wife escaped.

In Calles, San Juan and Comercio the people got on the azoteas and kept shouting for assistance. At the woolen bridge in Calle Defensa the new aqueduct was carried away, and Mr. John Davidson's wall fell: the latter had cost over \$20,000, and two fine horses are missing.

In Calle Potosi a house fell and killed two Italians. At the corner of Bolivar and Europa the water rose to 10 feet in the street, destroying all the furniture in the houses.

In the Aduana Chica there are two or three thousand packages damaged: another account says 1,500 bales. A meeting was held at the Bolsa about the question of liability.

In consequence of the new side walk made for the entrance to the new station of the Western Railway in Calle Cerrito between Temple and Tucuman, all the houses in the square were flooded. In Mr. Tay's house not a single room escaped being under water.

At the Foreign Club the lower rooms were inundated, but no other damage. In Calle Talcahuano an Italian saved a woman from a coach the horses being drowned.

In Calle Cordova a native gentleman rescued 7 females and a boy from a falling house. At the Once de Setiembre 3 long walls fell near Klengel's barraca.

At the South Plaza 7 bullock-carts were capsized, and much wool and wheat damaged. At the Yellow House five cows were blown into Mr. Ackery's field.

In Calle San Martin one of the chimneys of the Universelle was carried away. In Calle Florida, corner of Paraguay, some houses had water 3 feet deep; furniture much injured.

At Mr. Anderson's quinta part of a wall was blown down. At Riglos's quinta the occupants made a hole in the wall and escaped.

At Ohio park, Moron, the wind-mill was going all night, but was not blown away; a few trees torn up. At the Lomas Mr. Green lost some fine Eucalyptus trees; slate roof all right.

5 p.m. The Northern tramway is again running. Wind blowing hard from the Pampa.

CAMARA'S PURSUIT OF LOPEZ. The following extracts from the Brazilian despatches will show to what a wretched condition Lopez was reduced before overtaken by his pursuers:—

General Camara marched from Concepcion on the 26th of December, in quest of the enemy's troops posted on the near side of the Aguarihy-guassú. Previously, however, he had sent a battalion of infantry and two cannon to intrench themselves at the ford of the Ipané, near to Taquaty, to observe the enemy and cover the convoys of food coming from Concepcion.

Leaving 100 men and two cannon at Taquaty, to await the arrival of a battalion ordered to garrison it, General Camara marched from Taquaty upon the 31st, with 800 infantry, 150 horse and two cannon, to attack and destroy the fortifications on the Verde and Cambassiba, to examine the ford of the Aguarihy-guassú and the enemy's roads of communication and supply, and to beat the force under Colonel Genes, which occupied the district of S. Pedro and collected food for Lopez.

On the 2nd of January, Colonel Silva Tavarez assaulted and surprised, without loss, the Rio Verde works, capturing the captain in command and almost all his men. The Cambassiba road was then taken, and a cavalry reconnaissance was effected the same day, of the works defending it. Owing to the long march of the infantry the attack was deferred until next day. The enemy, however, withdrew his 3 cannon to the ford of the Aguarihy-guassú, and the few men left at Cambassiba were easily overpowered. The cavalry then pushed on to the ford.

Before getting to it, two prisoners declared that 4 cannon were mounted on the other side, and that the garrison had received a reinforcement of over 100 men; also, that Lopez had retired from Panadero to Cerro Corá, and had placed heavy cannon at the Aguarihy-guassú ford. Seeing that the ford was protected by cannon General Camara resolved to turn back and march against Genes.

On the 14th the vanguard came up to, and skirmished with the enemy's outposts at Samarugá, near S. Pedro, where he had about 600 men drawn up in line, with his left on an orange grove, his centre on two large houses, and his right in an old clearing, while his front was covered by the woods as to allow it to be seen only when at a distance. The struggle was short. The Brazilian infantry soon broke through the woods, formed on the enemy's flanks and charged, accompanied by the cavalry. Many prisoners were taken, and 1 flag, 236 muskets, 249 lances, 32 swords, &c. while the Brazilian loss amounted to only three killed and four wounded. During these operations General Camara's troops made 154 prisoners, of whom 54 were sent to Rosario, 32 died, and 54 were released because of their youth.

The commander of a foraging party of Paraguayans in the Brazilian service reports that the distance from Curugaty to Lopez' post near Panadero was 65 miles, 48 through woods; that the road was choked with felled trees for about half a mile; that so many putrefying bodies lay in it that most of the party fell sick; that at the camp of Lopez many women and men were lying dead, some with their hands tied. Many others in a dying state were found, and over 100 persons who could travel were brought away. Carts, accoutrements and arms were also found abandoned on the road.

From information given to them, they learned that Lopez had thrown into the river the cannon mounted at the Aguarihy-guassú ford, and, as he ascended the Cerro, had caused trees to be felled into the road behind him, which was done for 15 miles, and all after leaving the Cerro he had gone on, upon the 14th of January, either to Cerro Corá or Dourados.

According to the statement of Lieutenant Villalba, who deserted on the 10th, General Ros, with 130 men, was then engaged in crossing cannon and carts over the Aguarihy, and had thrown six pieces into the river, for want of means of conveyance. Lopez had passed some days before accompanied by Generals Resquin, Caballero and Delgado, with about 600 soldiers, chiefly sick and boys, of whom only a few had muskets and four rounds to each. Besides the ammunition carried with the cannon there was no reserve. Lopez had 16 carts, but of what the loads consisted Lieut. Villalba did not know, nor how much cattle was in front; nor what had become of Lopez' brother Venancio and his sisters, but his mother was conveyed as a prisoner in a small cart. Many soldiers died of hunger every day, but any stealing food were killed. A good many deserters were in the woods, but could not travel from want of food.

A Paraguayan deserter declares that Lopez left Panadero with about 1000 men and boys, badly armed, and dragging some small cannon, whose number he could not specify (another said 16), that he had 20 carts, three of them with ammunition supposed to be damaged by water, that Lopez' mother was a prisoner, that Venancio Lopez was also imprisoned and so badly treated that he could not live much longer, and that the heavy cannon had been thrown into the Aguarihy.

By the last Chilean mails we have received the following:— A proposal, which appears to contain every element of success, for the construction of a ship canal, across the Isthmus of Darien, has been submitted to the Congress of the United States of Colombia, by the Colombian International Canal Company.

The maps and plans prepared by Mr. Lucien de Puydt, who has devoted considerable time to explorations and investigations, have received, it is said, the approbation of the British Board of Admiralty and the French Department of Marine.

The course it is proposed to adopt for the Canal is outside the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railway Company holds a right. The entrance to the proposed canal on the Atlantic side will be at Puerto Escudido, where vessels can anchor in a depth of from 17 to 44 fathoms. Thence the proposed canal follows the valley of Turguandi, and passing behind a small hill called Tarara, continues on in the valley of the river Tareta, to the source of this river. The hollow in the chain of hills, at its highest point, is here only 46 metres above the level of the sea. The canal would here enter the valley of the Pucro (on the slope) and follow it until reaching the Tuira, four miles above the point named Santa Maria Real, at which place it enters the river, and thus is brought three miles below the highest point reached by the tide in the river Tuira. The canal will require 83 kilometres, or 22 leagues of excavation. From the western en-

trance at Santa Maria la Real, to the Gulf of San Miguel, by "Boca Chica," there will then remain 65 kilometres to be navigated, in a river which at present has a depth of from 7 to 20 fathoms. The distance from ocean to ocean will thus be 153 kilometres or 38½ leagues. The height throughout the proposed line, taking the highest and lowest points, presents an average of 11 metres 90 centimetres. The canal would be 70 metres wide at top, and at the bottom would be 50 metres—thus allowing ample room for the passage of the largest steamer yet built.

The estimated maximum cost of the work is \$70,000,000, but it is stated that this sum would be materially reduced by the employment of machinery in the excavations. The different items composing the estimate are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Cost. Items include Works of excavation, Allowance 10 per cent., Machines, tools, &c., Clearing the line, Management for 5 years, Agencies in Colombia, Engineers, Houses, schools, hospitals, Sanitary services, Extra provisions, Lamps, loaves and wharfs, Drags, Ports of the Canal, Telegraphs, Railroad, &c., Directors, agents, Mules, Ammunition, arms, Steamers, Accidental expenses.

\$70,000,000 THREE ENGLISHMEN SHOT. Yesterday the gloomy intelligence of the shooting of three Englishmen in Paraguay reached us.

It appears that Lopez finding it impossible to hold out any longer, called Nesbitt, Hunter, and young Taylor, to his tent, and giving them a good round sum of money, he told them they were at liberty to leave for the allied lines. The poor fellows next day had hardly got well beyond Lopez' position, when they were stopped by a Paraguayan guard and all three shot: the Paraguayans shot them for the purpose of robbing them. Soon after the Brazilians came up and captured the Paraguayan guard with the money. We look for further particulars to-morrow.

EDITOR'S TABLE. About three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon rain commenced to fall heavily over the city and suburbs, and the overcast aspect of the heavens at all points of the compass gave rise to the belief that it was general. As it was much wanted in the rural districts the change in the weather was hailed with satisfaction, but towards eight o'clock the rapid falling of the barometer gave warning of another change, and in about half an hour a hurricane burst over the metropolis, which lasted with unabated fury till 11 o'clock p.m. when it died away. We received early yesterday morning the most painful accounts of the destruction caused by the 'temporal;' we have had nothing to equal it for a long time.—The chief injury appears to have been experienced by the shipping in port. Every craft at anchor in the roads seems to have suffered more or less; many of smaller dimensions have been totally lost on the shore or foundered in the height of the hurricane. Three steamers are on shore in most dangerous positions, and at dawn yesterday morning no fewer than nine dead bodies, all of seafaring men, were picked up on the river side, and there can be little doubt that more sacrifice of human life will yet have to be recorded.

In the suburbs and hamlets near the city an incalculable amount of injury appears to have been done, and many fine quintas are complete wrecks, trees being torn up, roofs carried away, under storeys flooded, &c., &c. We refer in another column to the details of this great storm, the most disastrous we have had for many years.

We find the following paragraph in the Gazette, which will interest the numerous friends of Mr Gould in this city:—

Foreign Office, Jan. 27. The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Gerard Francis Gould, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Athens, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Bern, and Robert Grant Watson, Esq., now a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Athens.

From the yard of Mr. John Elder, at Govan, there was recently launched an iron paddle steamship of 1,350 tons b.m., and 800-horse power nominal. As the vessel left the ways, she was christened the Arequipa by Miss Jay. The Arequipa has been built to the order of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Liverpool, and is intended for their mail and passenger service on the West Coast of South America. This firm has also on hand two large screw steamships for the same company.

On December 18 was launched at Liverpool, from the yard of Messrs. Bawdler & Chaffer, a screw steamer named the Limari by Mrs. Dewsbury, and afterwards towed to the Coburg Dock to have her engines put in. She was expected to sail for Valparaiso in about five weeks, under command of Captain J. H. Burke, late navigating officer in the Peruvian navy during the late Spanish war in the Pacific. The Limari is 220 feet in length, 31 feet in breadth of beam, and 17½ feet

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In the suburbs and hamlets near the city an incalculable amount of injury appears to have been done, and many fine quintas are complete wrecks, trees being torn up, roofs carried away, under storeys flooded, &c., &c. We refer in another column to the details of this great storm, the most disastrous we have had for many years.

We find the following paragraph in the Gazette, which will interest the numerous friends of Mr Gould in this city:—

Foreign Office, Jan. 27. The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Gerard Francis Gould, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Athens, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Bern, and Robert Grant Watson, Esq., now a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Athens.

From the yard of Mr. John Elder, at Govan, there was recently launched an iron paddle steamship of 1,350 tons b.m., and 800-horse power nominal. As the vessel left the ways, she was christened the Arequipa by Miss Jay. The Arequipa has been built to the order of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Liverpool, and is intended for their mail and passenger service on the West Coast of South America. This firm has also on hand two large screw steamships for the same company.

On December 18 was launched at Liverpool, from the yard of Messrs. Bawdler & Chaffer, a screw steamer named the Limari by Mrs. Dewsbury, and afterwards towed to the Coburg Dock to have her engines put in. She was expected to sail for Valparaiso in about five weeks, under command of Captain J. H. Burke, late navigating officer in the Peruvian navy during the late Spanish war in the Pacific. The Limari is 220 feet in length, 31 feet in breadth of beam, and 17½ feet

