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The Committee of the above Institution have the pleasure of informing the Public that the Bazaar will be held at the Coll cum on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings, from the 23rd, 4th, and 5th of MAY.

And that contributions will be received by the following ladies, who have kindly consented to preside at the Salles: Mrs. G. G. de C. de la Calle San Martin, Mrs. Green, 135 Calle Parana, Mrs. Smithers, London and River-Plate Bank, Mrs. Lloyd, 56 Calle San Martin, Mrs. Russell, 42 Calle San Martin, Mrs. Galbraith, 117 Venezuela, Mrs. James Brown, 134 Calle Piedra, Mrs. M. G. Alhulhi, 133 Corrientes, Mrs. Galt, 193 Calle Temple, Mrs. Samuel, 80 Santa Fe, Miss Charles P. Lumb, 227 Maypu.

BRITISH HOSPITAL

Orders of Admission, under the regulations of the Committee for the present year, will be granted by F. N. Getting, No. 65 Calle Defensa.

BRITISH LIBRARY

The Committee of Management beg to intimate the addition of the following Works to the Catalogue: H.M. Tower, by Dixon. Macaulay's Essays, No. 1. Vol. Ocean World, by Figuer. Insect, do. do. Paved with Gold, by Mawher. British Sports, Trollope. Walkers Four Round Ireland. By an Englishman. The Brambling of Bishop's Folly. By Lever. Ice-bound by Thorneby. Moonshine. By Whiskie Collins. My Escape from Ouda. By a wounded Officer. Phinias Finn. by Trollope. A Perfect Frolic. Religious life in England. By Equivox. JOHN W. CRIDDLE, Hon. Secretary.

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DAILY, per Month \$30 WEEKLY, per Month \$10. PACKET EDITION, Single Copy \$5. Do, mailed from Office, including postage (per annum), \$2. Advertisements in DAILY, not exceeding five lines, three insertions, \$10. Do, WEEKLY, one insertion, \$5. Do, Permanent at conventional rates. "Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

The Standard

Nihil aliud, nisi verum non andeum dicere. SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1870.

THE DEATH OF GEN. URQUIZA

Poor South America! The assassination of Gen. Urquiza, Governor of Entre-Rios, is but history repeating itself; and the melancholy details of this national disaster remind us more of the vicissitudes of some Eastern throne than the modern annals of a constitutional republic. After all, it speaks for the improved tone of public morals that the intelligence produced a shock throughout Buenos Ayres, as we were totally unprepared for such an announcement, although fifteen years ago it was a contingency daily expected.

General Urquiza has played such a conspicuous part in the affairs of this country, that even in the decline of years his life was probably one of the most valuable to the nation. Not from any soaring talents or abilities, but from his immense influence over the masses: His assassination, viewed in any light, is a national calamity and is not a mere act of private or personal vengeance; but of revolt. It is the signal for a general rebellion, which, five years ago, might have made headway and perhaps overturned our institutions, but to-day is powerless and impotent. It comes too late.

It would be improper, however, to disguise from ourselves the real import of this act, since it is possible that by the next mail from Entre Rios events will declare themselves which will remove the veil that hangs over that province. As is ever the case in the Argentine Republic, the dangers which now threaten us are ascertained to take their origin in the Banda Oriental, and the present revolution of Aparicio is intimately connected with the assassination of Gen. Urquiza.

Last week we had news of the falling back of the Oriental rebels towards the left bank of the Uruguay, as if expecting aid from Entre Rios.

We believe we are justified in saying, that if the life of the Emperor Napoleon is regarded by European diplomatists as the guarantee of the peace of Europe, so the life of Gen. Urquiza was regarded as the pledge of peace in this Republic. His influence throughout this nation, with the single exception of the Province of Buenos Ayres, was extreme. Happily for the country, since the peace of Pavon, he used this influence in the cause of law and order, always supporting the legitimate authorities of the land, and setting a noble example to his countrymen.

The biographer of this celebrated man will, doubtless, do full justice to his civil virtues. During the last decade of his life, his name figures in every industrial enterprise in the country. If in early life with his sword, he carved out for himself a colossal fortune, in his declining years he lavished his wealth on everything that could further the cause of progress or aggrandise his country. Weighed in the scale, the sword and scabbard are more than outbalanced by his princely patronage of industry, trade, and agriculture. Even the very last act of his life, as published by the papers in this city, reveals the man; a subscription for some shares in the Olden Beef Company. If the hand of the assassin has deprived Entre Rios of a Governor, so also has it robbed the nation of a useful and exemplary citizen; but it has done more, it has aimed a blow at the flag of the Republic, and herein lies its significance.

In measuring the importance of this event, and its possible consequences, we must pay little attention to past experiences. A revolution in this country with Urquiza at its head would, indeed, be subject of well-founded alarm; but the flag of rebellion will never take root over his grave: the moral effect of the murder robs his party of that 'prestige' and influence which hitherto were in themselves no mean elements of support. Granted that Entre Rios has 16,000 warriors, and that in the other Provinces a like number could be mustered,

what does it all amount to? Where are the sinews of war? Where the artillery, the navy, even the soldiers' uniforms? We may possibly be treated to a "Chacho campaign" in the interior, or more likely still, a Montonera outbreak in Entre Rios, but it amounts to nothing more. The onward march of the country has stumped for ever the power of the poncho. Civilisation in this country may have augmented crime, but it has also supplied us with a commensurate resource in the growth of public opinion, and henceforward we have less to fear from revolts such as that which now threatens in Entre Rios, than from the corruption of our institutions by a sympathy for crime or an irresponsible Executive.

President Sarmiento, in the emergency, betrayed a very marked decision of character by sending up in haste to Entre-Rios 2500 men under command of Gen. Mitre, and it is possible that the presence of these troops at Concepcion del Uruguay may overawe the leaders of the revolt, and form the nucleus of an army which the Provisional Governor of the Province, Sr. Sagastume, is at present forming.

The grave has closed over one of the most celebrated men in these countries. Had Gen. Urquiza died a natural death the dangers to the republic consequent on his demise would be the same; full of years, the assassin robbed him after all of little. The world's history, as Schiller said, is the world's judgment; and the assassination of Gen. Urquiza may, from the great moral shock it has caused, prove the turning point in the history of the provinces of the Plate.

Gen. Urquiza's life was not altogether blameless, and his adversaries impute great crimes to him, from which it seems no man in his position can be entirely free; but it is undeniable that he could point to some of the noblest and greatest works as of his creation, and in writing his epitaph, we may permit ourselves to revere the saying of Shakespeare, by hoping that the evil he did may be interred with his bones, and the good remain forever as a lasting proof of the services he rendered to his country.

ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL URQUIZA

FULL DETAILS.

Buenos Ayres was startled on Thursday by the announcement of the assassination of Gen. Urquiza, at his palace at San José, in Entre-Rios. The news was brought down by the little steamer Yebra, which usually plies between Gualaquichu and Fray Bentos, but which on the present occasion was chartered by some merchants of Gualaquichu to take the news to Buenos Ayres; she arrived at an early hour on Thursday and the news was not known in town until 10:10 a.m. The following letter gives the details of this melancholy affair:

Gualaquichu, April 13, 1870. We send this steamer to take to you the tremendous news that Gen. Urquiza was murdered last night. Col. Luciano Rodríguez was the first to bring the news.

On Monday evening at about seven o'clock, General Urquiza was sitting in the 'patio' of his palace at San José reading, when he was notified that some armed men were surrounding the house. He at once ordered that the guard should be called out, but the guard disobeyed orders and refused to move. General Urquiza at once took alarm and shut himself up in his library. Suddenly a band of armed men penetrated the premises, broke into the house, burst open the door of the room in which the General was concealed, and one of the men placing a blunderbuss at the very mouth of the General, fired. Instantly the whole of the household rushed to the room, and the General's daughter, Lola, on perceiving her father murdered and weltering in his blood, flung herself upon the lifeless body of her murdered parent, embracing the corpse and calling upon the assassins, as they had killed her father to kill her also. With satanic cowardice the assassins fired on the group, but strange to say, not a ball struck the heroic girl, all the balls entering the lifeless body of her father.

Meantime, another daughter of the General, rushed to the scene, and with her own hand shot down one of the assassins and wounded another. Gen. Lopez Jordan, who is son-in-law of General Urquiza, has surrounded the Palace of San José with 400 men. The murderers of General Urquiza have left the Palace, taken to horse, crossed the Uruguay, and are now in the Banda Oriental.

On the receipt of this astounding news, President Sarmiento at once took the most active steps. One Regiment, the 6th of the Line, left on Friday in the Pavon for Entre Rios. Two more steamers have been taken up by the Government. The troops coming down from Paraguay were ordered to be stopped at Rosario, and at once to enter Entre Rios. The Government will throw 2,000 men into Entre Rios, under the command of Colonel Campos.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On the 11th inst., at about half past seven p.m., a party of about forty men rode up to the palace of San José, leaving with them eight men tied with cords, who on dismounting made

an attempt to rush into the courtyard as if for protection. The soldiers on guard, accustomed to witness such scenes almost daily, allowed the newcomers to follow the prisoners into the palace. Once past the sentries they raised a cry of "Long live Lopez Jordan; down with the traitor Urquiza!" These men all wore the uniform of Entre-Riano cavalry, and the majority of them had a white ribbon on their hats. Whilst this party pursued General Urquiza to his private apartments another consisting of a hundred men attacked the palace guard and overcame it. The veteran General defended himself bravely, killing one of the assassins and wounding another.

The attacking parties were commanded by a Colonel Luengo, a native of Cordova, Major Vera, a Correntino, in whom Urquiza had unbounded confidence, and one Nicomedes Coronel, who was banished from Cerro Largo for a frightful murder which he committed while the Berro administration was in power.

These particulars are taken from a letter written in pencil by Sr. Medrano, Secretary to the late General, and who was present during the terrible scene, escaping miraculously with his life.

Minister Batoré was taken prisoner by the rebels, as also sixty-five men under Colonel Gonzalez, who were on guard at the palace.

Lopez Jordan was nowhere to be seen. Concepcion was attacked on Wednesday 12th. At midnight on the 12th cannon shots were heard.

All the leading citizens of Concepcion rushed to arms to defend the town under Teofilo Urquiza, General Galarza and others; Colonel Caraballo had attacked the besiegers at several points.

At 7 o'clock on the 13th Sr. Fidel Sagastume, President of the Chamber of Representatives took the oath and assumed the Government of the province. At the moment this despatch left he had not received the adhesion of the former ministers, nor had he formed a new Cabinet.

The Government of Entre Rios despatched the steamer Daimon to Paysandu with despatches for the authorities there, informing them that the insurrectionary movement was in direct relation with the disturbances in the Banda Oriental.

Aparicio was on Cuchilla Negra or Tacuarembó on the 8th marching toward the Uruguay; his rear guard had been captured by Moyano and Frendoloso and Major Bazo and other officers were on his left flank.

General Borjes had advanced towards Paysandu with the troops belonging to that department, as an attack on the town was apprehended.

A number of Blancos had collected on an island opposite Nueva Palmira; the authorities of that town are on their guard.

Nueva Palmira, April 14, 1870. To the Oriental Consul in B. Ayres. The undersigned avails himself of the present opportunity to inform you that a party of Blancos has occupied Paloma Island and the surrounding parts. At Palmira every precaution has been taken. Colonel Ordinez has a force of 450 men in readiness about four leagues from here.

VILLALBA

STILL LATER.

On Friday afternoon another steamer from Entre Rios arrived, bringing full confirmation of the foregoing.

Dr. Victoria, Senator for Entre Rios, was at his estancia when Urquiza was murdered. He arrived yesterday in this city. The parties who assassinated General Urquiza are well known; their names are LUENGO, NICOMEDES CORONEL, and YERA.

It is denied that Lopez Jordan headed the troops or surrounded San José.

When killing Urquiza the troops all marched on Concepcion, where the Legislature was then sitting, and surrounded the town, which up to the latest held out.

Large bodies of Entre Rianos have passed over to the Banda Oriental, and taken some small pieces of artillery with them from Urquiza's magazine. General E. Mitre, at the head of 700 men, embarked on Friday afternoon, and orders have been sent to reinforce the troops in Rosario.

VERY LATEST DETAILS.

The following additional details of this lamentable event reached town yesterday by the Guarda, a small war steamer which was sent down by the Gefe Politico de Paysandu with the news:—We take them from the Rio de la Plata.

On the night of Monday the 11th inst., at about half past seven o'clock in the evening, San José was attacked during a heavy rain storm. Two simultaneous attacks took place, one on the palace, the other on the barracks, distant about five squares. The assassins rushed in two bodies by the two principal gates.

At the first alarm the General rushed out and was instantly fired on, being slightly wounded; he was followed by his daughter Lola who shot one of the assassins with a revolver. The General defended himself bravely, but another volley struck him lifeless, and he fell into the arms of his heroic daughter (only sixteen years of age) who tried to shield him; even while lying in her arms he received several stabs.

The palace was subsequently sacked. When the news became known at Uruguay, 50 men marched for San José under Major Guerra, but they were taken prisoners by the revolutionists. On the 12th about 200 men surrounded the town of Uruguay, but retired next day towards San José. Every one that could have left Concepcion Lopez Jordan, is said to have remained at his estancia; some say he is at the head of the movement, others that he has nothing to do with it.

General Urquiza's family were expected in Uruguay with the corpse. All the officers commanding Civil troops in Entre Rios, have called on him to be ready for emergencies. It is said that Drs. Montero and Ocampo, will be named Ministers by Sagastume if they will accept the appointment in such a crisis.

Immediately on assuming power, Sagastume declared publicly that he should require no aid from the National Government, and that Entre Rios was quite able by itself to restore order and punish the assassins of Urquiza.

It is probable that Sagastume will resign, and that the Legislature now sitting will name a Provisional Governor.

The rebels are massed near Gualaquichu. Dr. D. B. Victoria, his brothers Julio and Enrique, and Srs. Mabranga and Castillo have arrived in town.

Colonel Pelliza, Dr. E. Moreno, and others have gone over to Paysandu.

The 6th Regiment of the Line, San Martin Regiment, and a battery of field artillery have gone up to Entre Rios in the steamers Teresa Pavon, and Leopoldo.

Two officers have arrived from Salto, Banda Oriental, with the intelligence that that town has been invaded by troops under Aparicio and Mariano.

On Good Friday night, between 9 and 11 o'clock, the following parties were arrested by order of the National authorities: Dr. F. N. Reyes, A. Pá-lacios, Colonel Palomeque, and Leopoldo Arteaga.

Several further arrests have been made in Rosario, San Nicolas, Santa Fé, and in some parts of Entre Rios.

THE LATE GEN. URQUIZA.

Justo José de Urquiza was born March 19, 1800, at the Arroyo de la China, near where the town of Concepcion now stands. His parents were wealthy, respectable people, who possessed large estancias, his grandfather (a Spaniard by birth) having been one of the earliest settlers in that part of Entre Rios. His father held under the Spanish vice-royalty the office of Alcalde for the district, and the subject of our notice passed his earlier years in the wild freedom of what we call gaucho life. He was first sent to school at Buenos Ayres, and was a pupil of the Jesuits, contemporaneous with Archbishop O'Connell and other men who at present occupy high positions. He is said to have begun life behind a draper's counter, but soon after took to a military career, in which he was destined to achieve great success and identify himself with the history of these countries during twenty eventful years.

In the valuable work of M. Martin de Moussy we find the following graphic sketch of the rise of General Urquiza:

"He was while yet young dragged into military life by the events that surrounded him. He had constantly fought under the Federal flag, and the war in Banda Oriental (when he saved the army of Rosas during the winter of 1843), brought forward his name as a skillful and experienced leader. Returning to Entre Rios with his victorious army in 1846 he resolved to turn all his attention to the interests of order, industry, peace and conciliation. Political refugees of every kind were received with open arms, and foreign immigrants were encouraged to settle in Entre Rios, where they might count on the fullest protection and assistance. An efficient police was everywhere organized to pursue vagabonds; rigid and speedy justice was dealt to murderers or robbers; and the public moneys were expended with the utmost discretion and honesty. Thus in the space of 4 years the population was almost doubled (reaching 50,000 in 1840) and the sum of 800,000 hard dollars was advanced by the Provincial Government for the development of industry and commerce. The various towns were endowed with schools, churches, theatres, &c., and several new towns were founded.

"In fact Entre Rios underwent a complete transformation, being formerly known as the wildest and most turbulent of the Argentine Provinces, and the growing reputation of Urquiza stirred up the jealousy and ill-will of the tyrant Rosas. The provinces had in vain solicited from Rosas a Federal organization under a general Congress and a Constitution, but Rosas persistently held absolute power as Dictator.

"In 1851 General Urquiza made an alliance with Brazil and Montevideo to overturn Rosas; the only province that joined Entre Rios was Corrientes. The rest of the Argentine Provinces had been so terror-stricken by the sanguinary campaign of 1840 that they held aloof as spectators of the coming contest, Urquiza threw

down the gauntlet by crossing the Uruguay into the Banda Oriental, where General Oribe (the lieutenant of Rosas) essayed to make some resistance, but his army passed over to the banner of Urquiza who thus ended in three months, without a drop of blood, a war that had lasted ten years. It was in the famous treaty of Oct. 8th that Urquiza used those memorable words *let there be henceforth among us neither victors nor vanquished.*

"The great work had yet to be done of overthrowing the power of Rosas. Brazil sent a well-equipped fleet with troops and supplies, the Garrison of Montevideo, comprising 1,500 hardy veterans, also joined the main body of the Entre Riano army, which was further strengthened by levies from Corrientes and Santa Fé. Gen. Urquiza then found himself at the head of 25,000 men, the largest army ever assembled in South America. In spite of the difficulties of the season he crossed the Parana at Diamante and led his troops southward till he arrived, in the end of January, 1852, within eight leagues of the city of Buenos Ayres.

"Rosas had called out the National Guards and summoned all his forces, making up an army fully equal to that of the Allies. Thus the field of Monte Caseros saw 50,000 men in mortal combat; on one side was the cause of liberty and progress, on the other barbarism and tyranny. The struggle was short, vigorous and decisive; after a few hours the army of Rosas broke and fled, and the tyrant himself, disguised as an English sailor, escaped on board an English war vessel (Feb. 3). This put an end to the war, but there remained the difficulty of re-organizing the country, and in this General Urquiza displayed the utmost tact and magnanimity.

After checking the first disturbances that ensued, Urquiza strictly adhered to his motto, "neither victors nor vanquished," and declared that the victory of Monte Caseros made it incumbent on him to organize the country for a Federal Constitution. He therefore summoned the Governors of the various Provinces to a Convention at San Nicolas (May 31 1860), at which all attended including the venerable Governor of Buenos Ayres, Don Vicente Lopez. One of the first steps was to throw open the navigation of the rivers to the flags of all nations, at the same time abolishing the provincial customs duties, and declaring Gen. Urquiza Provisional Dictator till a new Constitution should be agreed on. These measures were enthusiastically hailed by all the Provinces, except Buenos Ayres, which objected to the free navigation of the rivers, the dictatorship of Urquiza, and the suppression of the Buenos Ayrean army: the real cause of complaint was, that the Custom house of Buenos Ayres was handed over to the Federal authority. The Legislature of Buenos Ayres refused to recognize the Convention. Meantime, the Congress was summoned at Santa Fé, and Gen. Urquiza attended. During his absence a revolution occurred at Buenos Ayres, and the province seceded from the Confederation. The Congress was opened by Urquiza, Nov. 20, 1852, and subsequently, was framed the Constitution to which in a great manner we owe the flourishing and prosperous condition of the Argentine Republic.

"Nothing could exceed the modesty and magnanimity of the Gen.'s address to Congress (we regret that we have not room to reproduce this memorable document). The sentiment were so noble, the policy so wise and far-seeing that it was received with the liveliest satisfaction by the friends of freedom and progress in every country. Meantime, an expedition was privately despatched from Buenos Ayres to seize Concepcion by a 'coup de main' but it proved a failure, and the vessels returned to Buenos Ayres, leaving some of their men behind in the confusion.

"The siege of Buenos Ayres followed, and the city would probably have been reduced to surrender but for the defection of Urquiza's admiral, who sold the blockading fleet to the citizens: this raised the siege at once. The jealousy of Buenos Ayres about her commercial advantages continued, and when Urquiza opened the port of Rosario and the navigation of the Uruguay and Parana, by treaties of commerce (July 13, 1853) with the United States, England and France, the indignation was increased. The Argentine Constitution had been already voted (May 1, 1853) and Gen. Urquiza re-organized President for six years.

"The re-organization of the interior provinces was now specially attended to and reforms of every kind introduced; the finances were put in order and every care was paid to post roads, &c. President Urquiza surrounded himself with the most eminent and upright men in the Republic, and in six months was enabled to redeem at par the depreciated paper-money in circulation. The country made rapid strides and the new government gained esteem both at home and abroad. Treaties of commerce were made with Sardinia, Portugal, Brazil, Chile, and Paraguay. The internal progress was such that property increased three, four, and even ten fold in value. The pastoral and agricultural industries grew up amazingly, while the country towns and river ports saw their population and trade doubled in a few years. New centres of trade also sprung up, especially Rosario, which from a village of a few hundred souls, rose in 1859 to a population of 20,000; and lines of steamers opened up the trade of the Uruguay, Parana and Paraguay ports.

"The grand project of a railway from Rosario to Cordoba received the preferential attention of Government and the necessary surveys were made. At the same time the roads were marked out to Mendoza and other places, and fortworks constructed on the more exposed points of the frontier." Dr. DeMoussy comes no later than 1850, and we must continue the narrative from our own memory down to the present.

"The battle of Cepeda was fought in October, 1859, the armies on both sides being pretty equal, and that of Buenos Ayres commanded by Colonel Bartolome Mitre, then Minister of War for this province. The Buenos Ayres infantry fought well, but the cavalry fled at the very first shot, and Col. Mitre drew off the remains of his army in good order, embarking them at San Nicolas for Buenos Ayres. General Urquiza soon appeared with his victorious squadrons crossing the frontier of the city. An arrangement was made through the intervention of Gen. Lopez, the late ruler of Paraguay, and

the treaty of San José de Flores, signed on November 11, stipulated that B. Ayres should re-enter the family of the Argentine federal compact. It was agreed to re-form the Constitution, and all past grievances were to be mutually forgotten. In May, 1860, General Urquiza, having finished his term of office, had been succeeded by Dr. Orive as President of the Republic, a formal reconciliation took place at Buenos Ayres; General Urquiza and Derqui came hither to celebrate the great national anniversary of May 25th, and were most hospitably received by Governor Mitre and the citizens. Col. Mitre had earned the rank of general by his behaviour at Cepeda and was now also Governor.

In 1861 another rupture occurred, with reference to the mode of election of the Buenos Ayres deputies to Congress, and this ended in a declaration of war. Much blame was ascribed to President Derqui, who made active preparations for a vigorous campaign and ordered General Urquiza to take the field. The latter held the rank of Republic, and was forced reluctantly to commence military operations. The two armies met on the field of Pavon, September 17, 1861, and after a short combat Urquiza left the victory with his opponent, General Mitre, who was hailed on the field of battle as President of the Republic. He was unanimously elected by the fourteen provinces, and General Urquiza promised him his support in the re-constitution of the Republic.

At different times it was expected that the force of events would drag Gen. Urquiza from his seclusion at San José and again plunge him into the vortex of passion and party-strife; he was, however, so anxious to be left in peace for the remainder of his days that neither the Flores war in the Banda Oriental, nor the revolution in the upper Argentine provinces could tempt him to take any part in politics. The Paraguayan war at first threatened to place him in a false position, as President Mitre called on him to take the field with his famous cavalry, while the spirit of Entre Rios was completely hostile to the Allies and sympathized with Paraguay. General Urquiza made a virtue of necessity and disbanded his army at Basualdo. This was the first evidence of a decline of his influence in Entre Rios.

During the last eight years this remarkable man led a retired life at his princely palace of San José. Like Cincinnati he devoted himself to farming, and his hospitality to visitors was unobscured. His gardens contained the choicest fruits, which he cultivated with his own hands, and he took pride in showing some cherries, which he had also as much as £100; he had also a nursery of plants from which he sent 10,000 every year as presents to his friends. It is calculated that he expended over £200,000 on the palace and grounds, including an artificial lake, aviary, plantation, flower garden, chapel, fern yard, &c. His cattle farms extended over 1,000 square leagues, about the area of Belgium, and his pastoral wealth exceeded that of Job himself, being estimated at 350,000 cows, and 800,000 sheep, besides 50,000 horses or upwards. Some Frenchmen recently offered him £20,000 for permission to hunt ostriches on his land but he refused. He was very liberal in the encouragement of whatever tended to the progress of the Republic; he subscribed £20,000 to the Central Argentine Railway and held shares in almost every enterprise of the kind. He has left a flourishing Swiss colony near Concepcion, founded entirely at his expense, and the Santa Fé colonies were established during his administration. He bore a great part of the cost of the Gualaquichu and Port Ituz railway, and only last week subscribed largely for the new system of Beef preservation.

OPENING OF THE ENTIRE RIOS LEGISLATURE.

GENERAL URQUIZA'S ADDRESS. The Provincial Legislature of Concepcion was formally opened by Gen. Urquiza, Governor of Entre Rios, on the 1st inst. His speech will be read with double interest on the present occasion; it gives a graphic account of the prosperous state of the Province, which now, we fear, will receive a fatal check.

Deputies of Entre Rios! With lively satisfaction I come here to meet you and congratulate you on the tranquil and prosperous condition of the Province, for which we must gratefully thank the Almighty and beg He will enlighten you to frame laws, so as fully to develop the resources of the country under the auspices of the Peace and Liberty that we owe to enjoy.

I have to repeat to you now what I said last year. The Province continues in the most profound tranquillity, and this affords the best reward for my past efforts and the greatest blessing that a people can enjoy. Nor does it call for much care on my part; it is based on the loyalty and good feeling of the inhabitants, which serve at all times as a barrier against evil passions and disordinate ambition.

Never at any previous time has the cause of progress made such strides among us, fostering everywhere a love for industry and order. Hence it is that the designs of those who seek to embroil neighboring states have found no support in this province. The attention of my Government was called by some of the neighboring Governments to these attempts, but it cost me little trouble to show how much we value the tranquillity of our neighbors, by taking timely precautions.

I am happy also to say that the action of the Federal Government has only been felt in Entre Rios for the development of our enterprises and the moral advancement of the people, in return for our loyalty towards the rule of President Sarmiento. The contract has been signed for a railway from Concordia to Monte Caseros, to open up the trade of the Upper Uruguay; and the National Government has also constructed, for us landing wharves at Concepcion, Colon, Parana, and Concordia. The Gualeguay Railway, which was injured by the floods, is now being put in proper order, and the National Government is about to build a bridge over the Gualeguay river. The Rosario line from Buenos Ayres to Rosario will soon communicate with the principal towns in Entre Rios; several new custom-houses are projected; the National Colleges of Concepcion and Parana are re-modelled, and sundry new schools have been established.

In a word the Nat. Government has devoted that attention to this province which we merit by our importance and the amount we contribute to the revenues of the Republic. The census just taken shows the great progress Entre Rios has made and gives us a population of 130,000 souls: in like manner we find the number of children attending school larger than in any other province. Our population now entitles us to send 7 Deputies to Congress, instead of 2 as at present.

My Government has given every attention to public works; several bridges are in construction, and the telegraph stations in the various towns are finished. The Model School for boys is now working well, and one for girls is being built. The Minister's report will show you what a large proportion we spend on the item Public Instruction. Individual enterprises are also making progress, and new colonies are about to be established at Parana, La Paz and Concepcion: we ought to devise every means to encourage immigration, helping in the payment of the passage-money and providing houses for their reception.

The port of Concepcion requires a canal to be made across the island and a road from the river-side to the town. A project is also about to be introduced for constructing a railway from the Uruguay to the Parana, across the whole province. Coaches now ply between all the various towns, with subsidies from the general government.

I have entered perhaps too minutely into the numerous matters of improvement, but it is because I cannot conceal my satisfaction at the flattering condition of the province, seeing that we have not to lament any of those painful vicissitudes that so often came in previous years to check the onward march of the Argentine Provinces. You have merely to reflect on the best measures for the public welfare, and legislate for a people that loves tranquillity and seeks only its moral and material advancement.

The Provincial revenues show a steady increase, enabling us to pay punctually the public officials, the interest on the provincial debt, &c. It will be advisable to measure all the estancias in Entre Rios and make a complete map of the province. The San José colony has been formed into the Department of Colon, and the towns of Federacion and Feliciano call for a like honor. La Paz and Concordia require to be subdivided and better protected by police. In legal proceedings it is advisable to shorten the forms now used. As regards our contingent that has returned from Paraguay we welcome them back at a period when they can turn their swords into the ploughshares, and sit

down with their families to enjoy the delights of home and peace.

Under such happy auspices, and joining with you in the great and noble aspirations that you entertain, I salute you, gentlemen, as worthy Deputies of the Entre-Rioan people, and declare the Legislative session for the present year now opened.

JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA.

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

Tacuarembó, April 7th.—On the 2nd inst. the rebels under Muñoz and Blas Coronel, to the number of 400 men, made their appearance, and Aparicio himself was expected to cross the Rio Negro with 400 more at Paso Pereyra the same night. The Government force under Moyano is only 300 strong. Cerro Largo, 8th.—Maximo Perez is encamped seven leagues hence, at Laguna del Negro, intending to pursue the Blancos beyond Rio Bastarrica.

Fray Bentos, 10th.—Col. Bastarrica and other exiles have gone up to Concepcion to see Medina, who is to cross over and head the revolution. The islands near Gualeguaycha are full of refugees.

Mercedes, 11th.—Aparicio's men are said to be marching on Salto and Paysandú; we keep a close watch along the Rio Negro.

Salto, 12th.—The rebels under Aparicio have laid siege to the town.

Concepcion, 13th.—Bodies of men with artillery, etc. have crossed over to the Banda Oriental.

Montevideo, 16th.—People are enquiring what is become of Gen. Castro, Maximo Perez, Col. Moyano, Caraballal, &c. with their 16,000 men!

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The sad intelligence of the assassination of General Urquiza at his palace of San José on the 11th inst. was brought down early on Thursday morning by the steamer Yerba, which was specially despatched by the merchants of Gualeguaychú with the information. The feeling at first excited was one of general indignation at the cowardly deed, rapidly succeeded by that of apprehension as to its consequences. The violent death of this celebrated man must be regarded in every way as a misfortune for the Republic at large, and particularly for the province of Entre Rios which, under his liberal and impartial sway, had become the model province of the Confederation. This untoward event is evidently looked on in official quarters as of the most menacing gravity, for on the receipt of the news a cabinet council was at once called, and after a lengthened conference, in which all the members of the Government took part, it was decided to despatch a strong force at once to Entre Rios, and the War Office authorities forthwith proceeded to take the necessary steps.

The Sixth Regiment of the Line and the artillery in garrison received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march within 12 hours; and a telegram was promptly despatched to the Minister of War, who is at present sojourning up the river, calling him to Buenos Ayres. Another telegraphic despatch was sent to Rosario, to order the troops coming down from Paraguary to at once cross into Entre Rios, and within a few days the National Government will have a respectable force in that Province, under the command of the brave General Mitre.

Another steamer is expected hourly with despatches from the Acting-Governor of Entre Rios, Señor Sagastume, who, according to latest advices, is besieged in the town of Concepcion del Uruguay. It is generally said that General Lopez Jordán, who is charged with heading the revolt, has overturned the authorities of Entre Rios, and named himself Governor of the Province. But this news requires confirmation. The murder of General Urquiza has produced profound alarm in Buenos Ayres, and there is a general feeling of uneasiness, amongst both natives and foreigners as to the immediate consequences. The Nat. Government took at once the most energetic measures, and chartered three steamers to accompany the Argentine war steamer Páyon, and take and from Buenos Ayres all the available troops to Entre Rios.

Dr. Velez Sarsfield, the National Prime Minister, who was on his way up to Cordova, on business connected with the Exhibition, has also been summoned back.

On Thursday President Sarmiento instead of visiting the churches, as is his custom on that day, held a lengthy Cabinet meeting, and it is said that despatches of high importance have been sent to Paraguay.

The latest advices from the Banda Oriental announce the progress of the Revolution, and as the rebels have fallen back on the Uruguay, there is a belief that they expect great aid from Entre Rios. Much concern is expressed for Messrs. Bunge, Sassenberg, Beckham, Napp, Klengel, Roossen, and other German merchants, who only left this port on Thursday morning, to visit the Fray Bentos Factory, and afterwards General Urquiza at San José. As a matter of course, when the German merchants left here there was no intelligence whatever of the assassination of the General.

All the latest particulars connected with this lamentable event will be found in another column, and for European readers we published yesterday a special edition for transmission home per the ss. City of Brussels, Captain Cole, which sails to-day.

The Royal mail steamer La Plata left on Thursday afternoon with the English and general European mails. The news of General Urquiza's death arrived in time for transmission home by this vessel; the City of Brussels will probably arrive almost as soon with the details contained in our Special Edition.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Wheelwright left for Rosario, also Dr. J. M. Cullen, who goes on the Mission to the Upper Provinces, connected with the National Exhibition.

The weather has been very fine and the health of the city never better; the health commissioners are going their rounds visiting every house, and have imposed heavy penalties on some householders. All the commissioners insist on householders whitewashing their premises. Quarantine on vessels from Rio still continues with the most rigorous vigour.

The ceremonies incidental to Holy Week passed off this year with unusual solemnity and pomp, and the order and decorum observed by all classes of the community was subject of general remark and congratulation. The attendance at the churches on Holy Thursday and Good Friday was enormous; it is computed that 20,000 people visited the Cathedral church on Good Friday evening and all other places of worship at which the Tenure service was sung were almost equally crowded. We have not heard of any accident or misdemeanour taking place which is a subject of just congratulation. The traditional ceremony of the burning of Judas took place yesterday at noon in the Plaza accompanied by the banging of rockets and other demonstrations of approval.

In the Calle San Martin, corner of Piedra, one of our most frequented thoroughfares, and just one square from the Policia, there exists a 'pantano' of a dangerous character; it was deliberately made by the paupers, and so left. Carriage springs are smashed, carts struck, and indescribable scenes go on hourly at this 'stagnant despond,' the 'vibrante' enjoying the scene all the while entertained on his post. It will soon be impassable, and then this amusement will cease. But we are civilised here, and in many respects superior in advancement to the Old World!

We heard yesterday with great regret of the death of Mr. Swingen, a well known almanacero, who died on Good Friday evening, of it is said, yellow fever. The deceased gentleman had a wide circle of friends and will be deservedly regretted.

We call the attention of lovers of the marvellous, and particularly that of the juvenile portion of the community to the announcement in another column of the first appearance of Professor Goodson, the celebrated magician and ventriloquist, at the French Theatre on Tuesday evening next. This gentleman has travelled half over the globe and created a wonderful sensation in Mexico, New York, Melbourne, Lima, Valparaiso and other places by his astounding feats of sleight of hand and ventriloquism. Amongst his feats is the celebrated trick of the Indian Basket—a performance that must be seen to be appreciated; the Mysterious Secret, Invisible Hen, the Impossible Possible, and many other novel tricks are followed, and the performance brought to a close by a congress of all the beasts of the field and fowls in the air, the different cries of which are imitated to the life by the Professor. Those who wish for a hearty laugh should go to the Franco-Argentine Theatre on Tuesday night.

The Montevideo Government is now thoroughly alive to the grave proportions the revolutionary movement is assuming, and is striving every nerve to confront the invaders at the various points where they have appeared. Along the bank of the Uruguay every man and boat that can be had has been pressed into the service of the authorities, and the banks of the river are patrolled night and day. At the arroyo Naniy near Gualeguaycha bands of men banished from the Banda Oriental from time to time have collected, awaiting an opportunity to cross the river, and at other points similar movements are observed. General Medina, it is said, will take command of the invading forces. Aparicio has sent detachments to the river side to protect the landing of the reinforcements expected from the other bank.

Much anxiety was felt in town yesterday and on Good Friday respecting the fate of the German excursionists to Fray Bentos, as it was surmised that the assassination of General Urquiza would derange their plans, or probably get them into a dangerous snare should they not hear of it in time to call a halt on their way; to the palace of San José. It was rumored in town yesterday that they had a skirmish with a rebel scouting party, and that Mr. B. while gallantly heading a desperate charge on the foe, had been slightly wounded; this latter report was at a later hour happily contradicted on authority. The party is expected back to-morrow morning.

We note with much pleasure that Sr. Adolfo Paulo de Oliveira Lisboa, Secretary to H. E. Sr. Paranhos, Special Brazilian Envoy in Paraguay, has been named Consul General for the Empire to the Argentine Republic

Sr. Lisboa, has a host of friends in this city who will learn with the greatest satisfaction of this appointment, which will also be universally approved of by the mercantile public here.

The long promised Bazaar in aid of the British Hospital funds has been fixed to come off on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of the ensuing month, as will be seen, together with the names of the ladies patronesses, in an advertisement in another column of this issue. This event which has been so anxiously looked forward to by the English Community, promises to be a very brilliant and fashionable one, and the valuable institution on behalf of which it is to be held will, no doubt, profit considerably by the thousand and one irresistible inducements that will be offered to the 'sexes laid' to part with their money in the good cause of charity.

Our Montevidean colleague, the *Telegrafo*, says: that H. E. Comte d'Ena may be expected in Buenos Ayres on Monday or Tuesday next. His stay in this city will be very short. A good number of Brazilian troops have embarked at Humaitá for Rio, but there are still in that city 5,000 men awaiting the transports that are to take them home, and at Asuncion there are 2,000 more of all arms. The misery existing in the latter town is awful; the number of starving women and children that daily wander through the streets of Asuncion begging a morsel of bread to keep them alive is computed at from four to five thousand; entire families perish daily from hunger and exposure.

H. I. M. Don Pedro II. has named our gallant countryman Captain Richard Peel, of the *Yrebo* Brigade, a Knight Companion of the Order of the Rose, for the service yielded to Brazil in bringing to Rio the first intelligence of the death of Lopez, and consequent termination of the Paraguayan war. We offer our warm congratulations to our friend Captain Sir Richard Peel, K.C.B., on the high honor conferred on him by the Emperor of Brazil.

Count Zabala's system of teaching history by means of charts is really admirable; it has been favorably received at Boston and other places in the United States, and our public will best be able to judge when he gives his first lecture here, which, we believe, is to be for the benefit of the British Hospital. The chart consists of so many squares, one for each century, and each subdivided into 100 smaller, each of these last containing 9 minute quadrangular spaces, and according to the color and shape of the mark on each, we arrive at the nature of the event of the year and the nation to which it occurred. After a few minutes' practice, you can read it as you would a chess-board, and run down the various events of history, from the death of Pliny and destruction of Pompeii, down to the Paris Exhibition of 1867. A child of 10 years old, without any effort whatever, becomes so familiar with the chart in two or three weeks as to be able to read it like the face of a clock.

A house at the corner of Tacuari and Mexico took fire yesterday. An immense amount of damage was done.

Respecting the revolution in the Banda Oriental, though the official despatches from General Castro and his subordinates make light of the enemy's movements and resources, the Montevideo Government has purchased the steamer Tigre for 60,000 hard dollars, with the intention of arming her to take part in the struggle.

The following vessels are loading in the port of Rosario:—

For Antwerp, the German schooner *Bisib*.

For Hamburg, German brigantine *Juno*.

The Spanish brigantine *San Narciso* has arrived.

From the partido of Ajos, in the south of the Province of Buenos Ayres, we have intelligence of a marine disaster. On the 26th at dawn a boat in which were 2 English sailors, was seen off the coast: they had been 4 days tossing about, and hunger had reduced them to the last extremity. Their names are William Thomson and Charles Meek, of the *Havelock* of Liverpool, anchored in the harbor of Montevideo. They had been driven out to sea by a tempest coming on suddenly while they were rowing from shore to their ship on the evening of the 21st. The local magistrate forwarded them to Buenos Ayres by the schooner *Maria Luisa*.

The inhabitants of Frayle Muerto (Bell-ville), English and native, have addressed a petition to the Minister of the Interior, praying that the projected line of railway from Mercedes may pass their town; in it they state that they will cheerfully submit to any sacrifice to ensure the realization of their wishes in this respect. A private letter from Entre Rios says that one of the last acts of the late Gen. Urquiza was to present Gen. Cona with thirty-six fine horses for his carriage and the use of his escort, also to subscribe for £100 in the *Olden Beef Preserving Company*.

Four regiments of Argentine troops arrived on Friday at Rosario in Entre Rios; they at once proceeded to the Oriental war steamer *Guarda*, despatched to protect the Tigre coast, is at present lying in the Tigre.

We remind the fashionable and sporting world that the Jockey Club holds its Autumn Race Meeting to-morrow, Easter Monday, on the downs of Belgrano. There are six events to come off, and the entries are sufficiently numerous to warrant the expectation of good sport for turfites, while the Clerk of the Weather looks as if he had determined to afford the fairest every opportunity in his power for the display of those exquisite 'toilettes' for which the ladies of Buenos Ayres have become famous. Not to be behind hand Mr. Crabtree, the popular manager of the Northern Railway, has made ample arrangements for the convenience of those going down by Rail. The races begin at 1 o'clock precisely, and the last event on the card is timed for 4 past 4 o'clock, a most convenient hour for those who wish to return to town for dinner.

We have been favoured with the 1st No. of a new publication called *Biblioteca Economica*, to be issued weekly, price \$5, each number comprising 40 pages in 5 different sections, viz. political, dramatic, judicial, biographic, and romance. The issue before us begins with Mitre's letters on the Argentine War, to which follows Felipe a tragedy by Allieri; among the Causes Celebres we are promised those of John Brown, Orsini, &c. The Hon. Nelson by Lamartine is a remarkable work, and *Uranaria's* remarkable Nesto makes up the fifth and last section.

Permit me to add that the emigration from England and the Continent to the Argentine Republic is free and spontaneous, and increasing so rapidly that 40,000 emigrants arrived during 1869. These have been induced to seek the River Plate by the invitations of their friends, and their formation already in the country, whose information is always the most reliable both as regards the demand for labor and the security for life, and who continually send home sums of money to bring out their friends. Moreover, the English colonists of Frayle Muerto, and the numerous stragglers in the flourishing Province of Entre Rios are men of good standing who would not settle down there without being first well informed in every particular and able to point (such as they have publicly declared to exist), besides a fine field for their industry and good feeling on the part of the natives.

The Irish settlers in Buenos Ayres, as well as the Welsh Colony, have enjoyed the same advantages, according to the official report of the Ex-Secretary of Legation, Mr. Clarendon Ford, which was printed by the Foreign Office for use of the House of Commons. In said Report we find the following paragraph—"I should be wanting if 'justice and courtesy if I failed to pay 'a tribute of praise to the Argentine Government for its humane and liberal conduct towards English settlers.'"

These are the considerations, Mr. Minister, that have occurred to me in respect to the official notice in question, and I hasten to call your special attention to my remarks, and beg you will give them the weight they deserve. I avail myself of this occasion, &c.

M. BALOARCE.

CAPTAIN J. M. BALOARCE.

Steamship City of Brussels, April 11, 1870.

To the Editors of the 'STANDARD.'

As the STANDARD has a large circulation in Kensington, where my father and mother reside, will you do me the favor to correct the sixth mistake in your impression of the 6th inst. My brother was elected A. R. A. (vide *Illustrated London News* of March 20), and with my father, Mr. G. Cole, has not the least desire of being 'food for worms' just yet. I am, gentlemen, Yours very truly,

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NOTE OF MR. BALOARCE.

To His Excellency Earl Clarendon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Paris, March 8, 1870.

Mr. Minister,

I have just read with the most painful surprise a notice published in the *Times* by the Board of Emigration, under date Feb. 22nd, to the effect that: "By reason of despatches from H. B. M. Minister at Buenos Ayres, the Foreign Office feels bound to caution parties about to emigrate to the Argentine Republic, that several British subjects and other foreigners have been recently murdered, without the local Government taking any effective steps to bring the murderers to justice, or afford protection to the survivors."

As yet I have received no information from my Government, but it seems at first sight that there is no other foundation for such notice than an unfortunate occurrence of the same kind as we see every day occur in even the best ordered nations in the world. I have, however, before me a copy of the STANDARD, which is the organ of British interests in Buenos Ayres, dated January 30th, containing an account (which I beg to enclose) of the murder of Mr. Bald and his servant, and this, I suppose, the occurrence, or one of the occurrences alluded to.

It is such the case I would call Your Excellency's attention to the circumstances mentioned in the STANDARD, namely that the assassins were actively pursued, that President Sarmiento offered a reward for their apprehension, that a part of the amount was paid on their capture, and that they are now in prison awaiting trial: in a word that the Government and the Tribunals have done their duty in the interests of security and justice.

Your Excellency will also be good enough to observe that the official publication of such a notice tends to hinder emigration to the River Plate, and is prejudicial to the good name of my Government and country which have for so many years back evinced such a spirit of justice, liberality and advancement as to merit the applause of all European nations, and especially of Great Britain. The notice, moreover, is in direct contradiction to the tour made by President Sarmiento to the Argentine Provinces to make himself acquainted with the real condition of the foreign settlements that have been made there, and to learn their feelings, requirements and progress.

The President was accompanied by all the Foreign Ministers except H.B.M. Charge d'Affaires, and was most enthusiastically received by the English colonists at Frayle Muerto, and in fact everywhere. On that occasion Mr. Seymour, in presence of Mr. Consul Hutchinson, expressed the warmest terms to the President the grateful feelings of his fellow-colonists and mentioned the complete success which had attended their arduous labors, as well as the kindness and protection afforded them by the national authorities. An address in this sense was also presented by the Frayle Muerto colonists to President Sarmiento.

Advices from Montevideo to-day gave the following:—The British *Corvette Phylas* arrived from the Falkland Islands. The news of the murder of Urquiza produced profound sensation, and nothing else was talked of in that city. The Government had despatched the steamer *Coginibo* (Tigre) to the Uruguay with 100 men, and *Carabelle* had been named to assume command of all forces north of Uruguay. The National Guard had been called out in Montevideo, and the most uneasy feeling existing in every eye. Paper still ruled 7½, but gold is still in active demand, and heavy remittances to Buenos Ayres are talked of. It appears that the revolutionary troops are now in force on the Uruguay, and the full of the troops was there expected, as the rebels have received large reinforcements from Entre Rios and all the artillery from C.U. The revolutionists all about Viva Lamas, and it appears Don Andres Lamas is their chief leader for President.

The City of Brussels takes a very heavy mail, but little cargo; Mr. Eibinghaus and family leave in her.

The Emperor of Brazil has decorated Capt. Peel, of the *Yrebo* with the title of Chevalier of the Order of Brasu, and named Sr. Lisboa, Sr. Paranhos' active Private Secretary as Brazilian Consul General for the Argentine Republic. Sr. Lisboa has proved an active, good, public servant, and enjoys a wide circle of friends in the Plate. Exchange in Rio looks up, last quotation 22½. Sovereigns, 11, 20.

The Jeppener land auction has been postponed until Sunday 24th inst., owing to the unfavorable weather.

There was nothing done in the produce markets to-day; dry hides are in active demand, but

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The President was accompanied by all the Foreign Ministers except H.B.M. Charge d'Affaires, and was most enthusiastically received by the English colonists at Frayle Muerto, and in fact everywhere. On that occasion Mr. Seymour, in presence of Mr. Consul Hutchinson, expressed the warmest terms to the President the grateful feelings of his fellow-colonists and mentioned the complete success which had attended their arduous labors, as well as the kindness and protection afforded them by the national authorities. An address in this sense was also presented by the Frayle Muerto colonists to President Sarmiento.

Advices from Montevideo to-day gave the following:—The British *Corvette Phylas* arrived from the Falkland Islands. The news of the murder of Urquiza produced profound sensation, and nothing else was talked of in that city. The Government had despatched the steamer *Coginibo* (Tigre) to the Uruguay with 100 men, and *Carabelle* had been named to assume command of all forces north of Uruguay. The National Guard had been called out in Montevideo, and the most uneasy feeling existing in every eye. Paper still ruled 7½, but gold is still in active demand, and heavy remittances to Buenos Ayres are talked of. It appears that the revolutionary troops are now in force on the Uruguay, and the full of the troops was there expected, as the rebels have received large reinforcements from Entre Rios and all the artillery from C.U. The revolutionists all about Viva Lamas, and it appears Don Andres Lamas is their chief leader for President.

The City of Brussels takes a very heavy mail, but little cargo; Mr. Eibinghaus and family leave in her.

The Emperor of Brazil has decorated Capt. Peel, of the *Yrebo* with the title of Chevalier of the Order of Brasu, and named Sr. Lisboa, Sr. Paranhos' active Private Secretary as Brazilian Consul General for the Argentine Republic. Sr. Lisboa has proved an active, good, public servant, and enjoys a wide circle of friends in the Plate. Exchange in Rio looks up, last quotation 22½. Sovereigns, 11, 20.

The Jeppener land auction has been postponed until Sunday 24th inst., owing to the unfavorable weather.

There was nothing done in the produce markets to-day; dry hides are in active demand, but

Permit me to add that the emigration from England and the Continent to the Argentine Republic is free and spontaneous, and increasing so rapidly that 40,000 emigrants arrived during 1869. These have been induced to seek the River Plate by the invitations of their friends, and their formation already in the country, whose information is always the most reliable both as regards the demand for labor and the security for life, and who continually send home sums of money to bring out their friends. Moreover, the English colonists of Frayle Muerto, and the numerous stragglers in the flourishing Province of Entre Rios are men of good standing who would not settle down there without being first well informed in every particular and able to point (such as they have publicly declared to exist), besides a fine field for their industry and good feeling on the part of the natives.

The Irish settlers in Buenos Ayres, as well as the Welsh Colony, have enjoyed the same advantages, according to the official report of the Ex-Secretary of Legation, Mr. Clarendon Ford, which was printed by the Foreign Office for use of the House of Commons. In said Report we find the following paragraph—"I should be wanting if 'justice and courtesy if I failed to pay 'a tribute of praise to the Argentine Government for its humane and liberal conduct towards English settlers.'"

These are the considerations, Mr. Minister, that have occurred to me in respect to the official notice in question, and I hasten to call your special attention to my remarks, and beg you will give them the weight they deserve. I avail myself of this occasion, &c.

M. BALOARCE.

CAPTAIN J. M. BALOARCE.

Steamship City of Brussels, April 11, 1870.

To the Editors of the 'STANDARD.'

As the STANDARD has a large circulation in Kensington, where my father and mother reside, will you do me the favor to correct the sixth mistake in your impression of the 6th inst. My brother was elected A. R. A. (vide *Illustrated London News* of March 20), and with my father, Mr. G. Cole, has not the least desire of being 'food for worms' just yet. I am, gentlemen, Yours very truly,

EDWIN COLE.

NOTE OF MR. BALOARCE.

To His Excellency Earl Clarendon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Paris, March 8, 1870.

Mr. Minister,

I have just read with the most painful surprise a notice published in the *Times* by the Board of Emigration, under date Feb. 22nd, to the effect that: "By reason of despatches from H. B. M. Minister at Buenos Ayres, the Foreign Office feels bound to caution parties about to emigrate to the Argentine Republic, that several British subjects and other foreigners have been recently murdered, without the local Government taking any effective steps to bring the murderers to justice, or afford protection to the survivors."

As yet I have received no information from my Government, but it seems at first sight that there is no other foundation for such notice than an unfortunate occurrence of the same kind as we see every day occur in even the best ordered nations in the world. I have, however, before me a copy of the STANDARD, which is the organ of British interests in Buenos Ayres, dated January 30th, containing an account (which I beg to enclose) of the murder of Mr. Bald and his servant, and this, I suppose, the occurrence, or one of the occurrences alluded to.

It is such the case I would call Your Excellency's attention to the circumstances mentioned in the STANDARD, namely that the assassins were actively pursued, that President Sarmiento offered a reward for their apprehension, that a part of the amount was paid on their capture, and that they are now in prison awaiting trial: in a word that the Government and the Tribunals have done their duty in the interests of security and justice.

Your Excellency will also be good enough to observe that the official publication of such a notice tends to hinder emigration to the River Plate, and is prejudicial to the good name of my Government and country which have for so many years back evinced such a spirit of justice, liberality and advancement as to merit the applause of all European nations

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23, xp, feb 5

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AUCTION

ADOLPH BULRICH. At the residence of Mr. Ebingerhaus, 151-Moreno-151. Leaving for Europe. On Wednesday 26th inst. at 12 o'clock the entire contents of household furniture, comprising—

FRESH NOVELTIES. AUTUMN SEASON. THOMAS HOLMES AND CO. Beg to intimate they are now showing their first arrival of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS...

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JOHNSON COMMANDER. After discharging her cargo at Montevideo and this port will proceed to ROSARIO. And then lead for ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL.

GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL & CO. Brokers. 85 Reconquista. JOHN THOMPSON AND CO. Brokers, in Rosario.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE SEMINARY (Close to the Callabito Station). WESTERN RAILWAY. The Easter Holidays begin on Wednesday, the 13th inst. Classes will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

CASH ADVANCED, to any amount, on every class of security. Bills Discounted, & BARRON & CO., 64-PIEDAD-64.

FOR SALE. AN ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE by THURTELL. SMILES, GOODHALL & CO., 5-Calle 25 de Mayo-5.

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND SHIPMASTERS.

The Matino Railway at Colonia being completed, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges. Capacity of 500 Tons, dead weight. Sailing Vessels and Steamers of over one hundred tons, English or other, will be charged...

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. Mails for Brazil, North America, and Europe, will be forwarded on Sunday, the 17th inst., per S.S. City of Brussels, hence on said days for Montevideo, Rio, Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

REMADE. MARIANO VIVAR. De un establecimiento de campo, partido de 25 de Mayo, denominado Sauta Martina. L. LANDS OF THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICES TO LET. TO LET, POUR EPIQUES, alongside the Station, No. 114-118 CALLE SAN MARTIN. Rent moderate. The Offices can be seen at any hour.

TO LET, Two Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished, Apply at 123 Mexico, 78, 80, 82. TO LET, Six Unfurnished Rooms, for family or gentlemen, Apply No. 285 Calle Temple, second house from the Plaza Paraiso.

TO LET, a Furnished Sala and Two Bedrooms, facing the street. Apply at No. 281 Calle Victoria, 118, 6p, a13. TO LET, a Furnished Bedroom—7p to Let, No. 114 Calle Maipo, a comfortable Bedroom, with Balcony to the street. Board if required.

FOR SALE THROUGH DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Estancia LA BASALDO, Situated 7 leagues South of Frayles, and in the centre of the English Colony. It contains a large new Azotea House and Buildings (well built of bricks), Ranches, Corral, etc. A large Garden, well stocked with fruit trees and vegetables; a paddock of 40 acres, well fenced; eight acres, of Alfalfa, and a Chacra of 100 Acres, under cultivation, besides 2,000 acres of Campesino.

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST. 61-CALLE SUIPACIA-61. Having moved from No. 3 Calle de Mayo to the new address of No. 77 Calle 25 de Mayo, he wishes to thank his friends and announce that he has removed to the new address, and that he will continue to practice his profession at the same place, on most reasonable terms.

REWARD. \$250. LOST, an English Silver Hunting Watch. L. owner's name, Reginald Poiré, engraved inside. The above reward will be paid to any one bringing said Watch to C. Turmou and Co., the Family Jewellers, 22 San Martin, alongside the Foreign Office, 14, xp, feb 13.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER. A Count y Residence, with high ground and pure air. Such a place may be found, within fifteen minutes' ride, or walk from the San Pedro Station, in the direction of Panto Chico and San Fernando.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MANUEL SCURIANO & HNO. 34-CALLE OYFO. For Montevideo, the splendid Oriental Steamer AMERICA. Captain BOSSI. Will leave this port on Tuesday and Saturday, at six p.m., carrying passengers and cargo, returning on Mondays and Fridays.

English Drapery Establishment. (CORNER OF DEFENSA AND POTOSI). J. R. MURDOCH AND CO. (Successor to Alex. Fulton and Co.) Are now showing a select assortment of Goods, suitable for the coming season, which they have just received DIRECT, and they would invite the special attention of their Customers and the Public, to the Bargains which are to be had in their establishment.