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Se vende una Estancia cuya area es algo menos de una legua. El campo es de lo mejor, pudiendo mantener de 12,000 a 15,000 ovejas, y mas, una punta de hacienda vacuna, tiene agua permanente, y la casa de estancias, que es de material, tiene mucha comodidad.

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TO LET, TWO fine ROOMS, for single Gentlemen, at No. 513 Calle Cangallo. The Treasury runs before the door. 94-8p-jelo

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WANTED, for a small English family, a Servant of all work. Must speak Spanish. Apply at 274 Calle Suipacha. 88-3p-jelo

WANTS a situation as General Servant, a German Woman. Apply at No. 86 Calle Cuyo. 84-3p-jelo

WANTED, by a young Person, a situation as Housemaid, or to take care of children. Address P. E., at the Office of the Standard. 80-2p-jelo

WANTED, a Cook. Must speak English. Apply at the Blue Posts, No. 1614 Calle Cangallo. 92-2p-jelo

WANTED, a Situation as MAN COOK, a person who speaks the English, German, and Spanish languages. He has good recommendations. Apply at Calle 25 de Mayo, 182. 86-3p-10

LETTERS PER LAST MAIL, John Scallan, Mrs. Keogh 22, Mrs. Flynn, J. Williams, Dr. Cooper, W. Martin, Muehen M. Thomas, John Williams, Bernard Dolan, Henry Treasday, Miss Marsh, Dr. Cooper, M. D., R. W. Stotts, G. Parks, Mrs. George Parks, G. H. Chadwell, J. Neck, J. Kelly, Mrs. Barnes, R. W. Stotts, C. Spooner, C. Delmege, L. N. Barron, Mrs. Walker, C. Sullivan, McCormack, W. Madden, C. Leary, Dr. Cooper, Chadwell, J. Halford, J. McGuire, Mrs. Halford.

George Miles, Wm. Danney, B. Harriot 3, R. W. Stotts, Dr. Cooper, M. D., Samuel M. Somerville, & H. Polmer, J. Hannon.

The Standard.

WILLIAMS' standard clock for standard time. SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1871.

Special Telegram for Standard.

ARRIVAL OF MAGELLAN.

O'Gorman to Standard. London, 19th.

Bombardment Paris continues. Thiers's house destroyed. Vendome column demolished.

The Commune Committee threaten to destroy all public buildings before leaving Paris.

Produce market prices have a general upward tendency. Oneida, with \$400,000 for Buenos Ayres.

CLUB TELEGRAM. Situation of Paris the same. Bombardment continues incessant.

London. — Rate of discount same. State of European wool markets very favourable.

In Antwerp a rise of from 5 to 10 centimes on February prices. Other produce the same.

Bio.—Exchange 25 1/2. Sovereigns 10,400; looking upwards.

New York, Wallase arrived. Melona, Vidar do.

Port Alegre, Herodelle, do. Paper, 12 1/2. Echange, 53d. Garibaldi leaves to-morrow.

THE ONEIDA MAILS. ALABAMA TREATY SIGNED.

DREADFUL CONDITION OF PARIS. ARGENTINE SECURITIES RISING.

London, Tuesday, May 9. The Alabama treaty was signed yesterday by the Joint High Commissioners at Washington.

So much gold was taken from the bank yesterday for shipment to Buenos Ayres that funds declined 1/2. In foreign stocks we note great demand, causing a rise in the Japanese, Argentine, Italian tobacco, and French loans;

old Argentine bonds improved 1/2 (95) and the Varella loan is at 90 1/2. B. Ayres bonds rose 2 per cent. yesterday, and are quoted 97 to 100. The other River Plate securities are as follows: Great Southern Railway £26, equal to 30 per cent. premium, Central Argentine 10 1/2.

The Board of trade returns for April were issued to-day. They show less favourable returns than those for last month; the declared value of our exports being £16,848,442 against £17,335,470 in April, 1870, and £15,624,475 in the corresponding month of 1869.

The decrease is chiefly in the following items: copper, cotton manufactures, 6 per cent.; earthenware, hardware, iron and steel. An improvement is however shown under the heads of arms and ammunition, beer and ale, silk manufactures and wool.

Among the free imports the principal changes are an increase in wheat, entirely from Russia, and a diminished supply of every other kind of grain, as well as of flour. There is an increase of about 25 per cent. in the import of cotton from British India and the United States.

Coffee, tea, tobacco, and wine have been taken in smaller quantities, whilst sugar and spirits show a slight increase. The value of imports for the month was £29,584,942 against £28,199,515 in April, 1870.

Last evening the despatches which have been lately received, showing the safety of Dr. Livingstone, were laid before the Royal Geographical Society.

The trial of the Boulton and Park case is to begin in the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster, to-day.

M. Thiers has addressed an important proclamation to the inhabitants of Paris, which was posted up in that city yesterday morning.

M. Thiers describes the insurgents as tyrants, who though in a minority, are oppressing the people, and exposing them to a fresh attack from the Germans.

The Versailles Government wished that the inhabitants of Paris should free themselves, but since they cannot do so, it is forced to undertake the task.

Hitherto the outer forts have alone been attacked, but the time has now come when operations must be directed against the enceinte. Paris will not be generally bombarded; one gate alone will be forced. The Government knows. M. Thiers says, that as soon as the soldiers have passed the enceinte the people will rally round the National flag; they are a hundred times more numerous; he adds, than the secretaries of the Commune, and he calls upon them therefore to prevent an assault by opening the gates to the troops, assuring them that if they do so, order and abundance will re-enter the city, and the traces of its misfortunes disappear.

A telegram from Versailles announces that the new battery at Montretout of 85 guns was to open fire on the insurgent positions yesterday morning.

In several of the Paris clubs a resolution was passed on Friday last in favor of the suppression of all the newspapers of the city.

The popular concert at the Tuilleries on Saturday night, in aid of the victims of the civil war, yielded a large sum of money, and the attendance was so numerous as to lead to some confusion. Tickets had, in fact, been issued for 15,000 persons, but the room only held 5,000; a large number of the audience had, therefore, to remain in an adjoining room, where it was impossible to hear anything of the music, and considerable discontent was expressed. Ultimately a second band was provided, and the discontent was allayed.

(COSTA RICA LOAN). Messrs. Bischoffshelm and Goldschmidt have issued proposals for a Costa Rica Government Six per Cent. Loan, amounting to £500,000, at the price of 72 per cent., to be redeemed at par by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum.

The loan is secured on the general revenues of the Republic, as well as by the special hypothecation of the Customs. The principal and interest are to be exempt from all taxation. The object of the loan is the construction of public roads, piers, &c., and the prospectus states that at present there is no public State debt of the Republic, this being the first public loan contracted by the Government. The scrip was dealt in at 1 1/2 prem., and closed at 1 1/2, 2 prem.

The directors of the Falkland Island Company have made a call of £10 per share, payable on the 8th June.

The Archbishop of Tuam has addressed a long letter to Mr. Gladstone, claiming the assistance and protection of the Government for the Irish college in Paris.

A deputation of ladies from the following places—London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast and Bath—attended at the House of Commons on Tuesday with a petition for the bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women. The Prime Minister having declared in reference to the match girls demonstration, that it was illegal to approach the House of Commons in bodies of a larger number than ten persons, the ladies on this occasion determined to keep within the letter of the law. The appearance of the ladies in the lobby of the house created quite a sensation, and they remained for a considerable period in earnest conversation with various members.

Berlin, May 8. The Emperor received Esnard Pasha to-day at noon in the presence of Herr von Thile, the Secretary of State, and the Turkish Ambassador. Esnard Pasha is to-day invited to dine with the Emperor.

Paris, Monday morn. Fort Vanves is still holding out; it continues firing upon the Versailles working parties in the trenches round Issy. Torpedoes have been laid at Neuilly, in anticipation of an attack. There is great concentration of troops on both sides. Cannon have been placed in the redoubts of Moulin Saquet and at Hautes Bruyeres by the National Guards. General Cecilia being ill or wounded, the command of the right bank of the Seine has been given provisionally to Wroblewski. An order of Rossel forbids more than two men at a time to enter any fort or redoubt after dark. 150 fugitive National Guards have been arrested by the Prussians at St. Denis.

There has been a tremendous bombardment of Point du Jour and Auteuil by the guns of Mont Valerien and the newly armed battery at Montrouge. The ramparts replied, but were soon silenced. The inhabitants of Auteuil are flying into Paris.

Battalions of National Guards have been marched to Passy to repulse the assault on the ramparts.

The feeling is worse against Thiers for prohibiting the members of the Municipalities from taking part in the Bordeaux Congress.

The ramparts opposite the southern forts are being rapidly armed.

No Frenchman is now allowed to leave Paris, even though over forty years of age, and having a safe conduct from the Prefecture of Police.

Seven p.m. The powder magazine at Porte Maillot was blown up by two shells, which fell nearly at the same moment, about seven o'clock this morning. Two men were shattered into pieces; a third disappeared entirely.

A correspondent, referring to the death of the Marquis of Westminster, observes that, as Lord Delvin, the late Marquis, served as Esquis in the 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards, throughout the expedition to Egypt, including the battles of Aboukir and Alexandria. Lord Westminster believed himself to be the last survivor, officer or soldier, of this celebrated expedition; as such he had an interview with Sultan Abdul Assiz a few years ago in England and showed His Majesty the decoration he had received from the Sultan Selim.

The cost of the new houses of parliament to be erected at Berlin is estimated at 750,000 thalers.

A sad story is told by the Paris correspondent of the Telegraph. A child's funeral was going through a side street, when a shell fell in the midst of the cortege and exploded. The coffin and body were cut in two. The attendants and mourners fled, with the exception of the father and mother, who threw themselves on the ground. They rose to find the coffin and child in pieces.

A statement compiled from the Board of Trade returns shows that the importation of preserved meats has increased from 2318 cwt., valued at £8122 in 1868, to 80,636 cwt., valued at £231,860, in 1870. The supply last year reached us in the following proportions (of hundredweights), viz.: from Norway, 678; Hamburg, 290; Bremen, 103; Belgium, 3290; France, 671; United States, 1105; Australia, 72,812; British India, 837; Uruguay, 603; and other countries, 148.

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward left Calcutta on the 13th March for Bombay, where he will be the guest of the British officials. Mr. Seward's health is excellent.

The Archduchess Sophia, mother of Francis Joseph of Austria, is declared to be a monomaniac on the subject of dress. She spends most of her time in her private apartments, trying on gowns.

Princess Metternich must be an energetic eodemynary agent. She collected in Vienna, in a fortnight 100,000 florins (\$50,000) for the French Relief Fund, and is still employed in the charitable mission.

Wm. K. Davis, believed to be an American, fell or leaped from the top of the Pyramids lately, and broke his neck. His conduct had been so strange for some days that the probability is intended to commit suicide.

The last form of Poor Calotta's insanity is her determination to speak nothing but Spanish. As none of her attendants can understand her, their apparent neglect and disobedience threw the Empress of Mexico into paroxysms.

Madame Miranda, the noted fortune teller of Paris according to a correspondent, prophesied to Eugenie, who went to consult her, last Spring, that the Napoleonic dynasty would end during the month of September, 1870.

Bismarck enjoys the reputation of saying more witty things, with less effort, than any man in Germany. A correspondent, writing of him, says he is as ready as an American, bright as a Frenchman, and stinging as a Spaniard, in his conceits and epigrams.

THE SLAUGHTER AT OLAMART.

The Versailles correspondent of the Times, writing on Tuesday night, says:—A very terrible affair came off on last night between eleven and twelve o'clock. Though the village of Olamart had been in the hands of the military, the railway station had continued to be occupied by the insurgents.

This station is an important position, because it completely dominates the Fort of Issy. Last night orders were given to the 22d Battalion of the Chasseurs of General Berthe's Brigade to attack and take it. The Chasseurs succeeded in entirely surrounding the station without firing a shot. Having done so, they rushed in precipitately, with fixed bayonets.

Two battalions of insurgent National Guards and a company of Francs-Tireurs were in and about the station. The soldiers gave no quarter, and the carnage was dreadful. Only 60 prisoners were made. It is believed that no fewer than 300 of the insurgents were bayoneted and left dead on the spot.

The Chasseurs allege as an excuse for this wholesale execution their exasperation caused by their finding deserters from the line serving as insurgents. At about the same hour two battalions of the 35th and one battalion of the 42nd Regiment, under General Lamarionze, retook the Chateau of Issy. This chateau was first taken by the troops on Sunday morning, but during the negotiations of yesterday the insurgents managed to repossess themselves of it. When the three battalions approached it last night they encountered a very determined resistance, but they succeeded, and made 250 prisoners. They also prepared to attack a battery situated in a fruit garden between the Chateau of Issy and the fort, but the insurgents, with a considerable number of guns, immediately began to shell the railway station at Olamart and the Chateau of Issy.

In consequence of this movement, which was calculated to inflict much damage on the troops, Marshal McMahon lost no time in giving orders that all these battalions which were engaged against the Point du Jour should direct their fire in such a manner as to embarrass the National Guards in their attempt on the station and the chateau. General Faron sent forward the Engineers, and at nine o'clock he was able to announce to the Marshal that all the new positions were in a state of defence.

THE TIGHBORNE CASE.

The case of Tighborne v. Lushington, will come on for hearing at Westminster shortly, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury. An order has been given by which the trial, if necessary, can be extended until the commencement of Trinity Term, and afterwards into a part of the term. The evidence is expected to be very voluminous, and about 200 witnesses will, it is understood, be in attendance. Serjeant Ballantine will open the case for the claimant, and on the other side will be the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., Sir G. Honeyman, Q.C. Mr. Chapman Barber, and Mr. C. Bowen. In accordance with the direction of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, the title will be raised in an action of ejectment.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

THE TREATY SIGNED. Washington, May 8.

The Treaty which is about to be concluded by the Joint High Commission is said to be based upon the principle of mutual concession, and it is believed that the arrangements will be satisfactory to both countries, as the British and American Governments appear to be in perfect accord on the principles agreed on, which they approved as fast as they were submitted to them.

The protocol of the basis of the settlement and the reasons, therefore, are prepared in such a manner as to avoid future dispute.

New York, May 8. The Treaty negotiated by the Joint High Commission was signed to-day. The Commissioners express their belief that they have done the most that could be done for the peace and honor of the two countries.

The Treaty provides for the establishment of two boards of arbitration—one to consider the Alabama and similar claims, which will be recognised as national, and be settled on the principle of responsibility for depredations where Government has not exercised the utmost possible diligence and precaution to prevent the fitting out of privateers; the other will consider miscellaneous claims of both sides, confined principally to those arising out of the civil war.

No claims arising out of the Fenian invasion of Canada will be admitted. All legitimate cotton claims will be considered, except those of British subjects domiciled in the South; the total will probably be less than a million dollars. The San Juan boundary question will be arbitrated upon by the Emperor of Brazil. American vessels will navigate the St. Lawrence free, and the Canadian canals on payment of the regular tolls.

THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS WILL VISIT BOSTON AND THE NIAGARA FALLS, AND WILL SAIL FOR ENGLAND ON THE 24th, ACCOMPANIED BY MINISTER SHENCK.

THE GERMAN MINISTER.

HIS RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT SARMIENTO. On Wednesday at 2 o'clock M. Le Maître for some time Minister from the North German Confederation to this Republic, presented to President Sarmiento his credentials as Minister Resident of the new German Empire.

Shortly before 2 o'clock M. Le Maître proceeded to the Government House in the State coach of the President, escorted by the Cavalry guard of His Excellency; the cortege attracted much attention as it passed rapidly through the streets. At the Government House the scene was unusually brilliant, as all the Generals, Brigadier Generals, Colonels, and field officers of the garrison had been ordered to attend in full dress.

A battalion of 'Vigilantes,' with a band of music, was drawn up at the entrance door of the Government House, and did the customary honours as the German Envoy alighted.

M. Le Maître was at once conducted to the saloon where Mr. Sarmiento, surrounded by a numerous and showy staff, awaited him.

Having first saluted the President, the German Minister addressed H. E. as follows:—

Most Excellent Sir A common danger and the necessity for a common defence have brought about, for all branches of the great German race, the realization of a wish long fervently entertained by the whole nation. After a struggle unexampled in history for its sacrifices and results, the Princes and Peoples of Germany have spontaneously joined hands in a new and bidding alliance; and H. M. the King of Prussia, yielding to the wish of his allies, whose armies, with the aid of God, he led to so glorious a victory, accepted the Imperial dignity, and assumed for himself and successors the rule of newly united Germany.

The ancient, secular German Empire the remembrance of which is indelibly implanted in the hearts of the German people, rises to-day to a new life. From this moment it assumes its proper place amongst the great powers of Europe, and does so with the will and power to defend its rights and protect its subjects in the remotest regions of the earth.

Nevertheless, the fairest and highest mission which the new Empire assumes is Peace. As its first act was the conclusion of peace, and the ringing of peaceful bells announced its birth, so the first words that fell from the Imperial Throne set forth in the clearest manner that the first task of United Germany will be peaceful internal organization, and the preservation of harmony and peaceable communication with all the nations of the earth.

His Majesty the King and Emperor, my august Sovereign, has ordered me to repeat this message of peace and good will when hauding to Y. E. my credentials as Resident Minister of the German Empire near Y. E.'s Government. In these documents Y. E. will find reiterated assurances of the great interest which His Majesty must ever take in the prosperity and progress of the Argentine Republic, also the expression of his ardent desire that day by day the bonds uniting both countries may be drawn closer.

Personally, Mr. President, I feel highly honored at being the interpreter to Y. E. of feelings that so entirely correspond with my own. A long residence in this country has taught me to appreciate it, and have faith in its future. Under the illustrious government of Y. E. I have witnessed its rapid advance in the path of intellectual culture and material progress, and have acquired the conviction that the best wish that can be framed for the Argentine Republic is, that Heaven may grant the full accomplishment of the wishes and efforts of Y. E. and your Government.

Entertaining as I do such sincere partiality for the Argentine Republic and its Government, the task that has been confided to me must prove an easy one whilst Y. E. continues to favor me with the good will which you have on all occasions evinced towards me, and a continuance of which I now beg to solicit for you.

H. E. the President of the Republic replied:—

Monsieur le Ministre, While accepting your credentials as Minister Resident of the German Empire near my Government, it pleases me much to acknowledge that your personal qualities and the interest you have taken in this Republic during your residence in it, guarantee you a hearty welcome as representative of the new Empire created by your countrymen.

In the great changes which modern society experiences, while conforming its institutions to the ideas and necessities of the age, Prussia principally, and Germany in particular, have responded better than the other nations of Europe, and on a par with the Republics, to the great exigency of our epoch—the education of the masses—without which even Republican forms of Government serve but to conceal treacherous oligarchies.

Independent of all forms of Government, the dignity of the world owes to Prussia the noble initiative of universal education, as Science is indebted for its renovation to the investigative and arduous spirit of German thinkers.

The South Cathedral parish Board of Health has received the following communication from Dr. Macdonald in answer to the highly laudatory note which the Commission passed him, and which appeared in the columns of all the native newspapers, complimenting this rising Doctor on the noble and disinterested roll he played during the late fever, in the execution of his duties as medical man of the Board.

We are justly proud of all such manifestations in honour of a fellow-countryman, and therefore cannot but congratulate our eminent friend on the esteem in which he is held by a body of men so capable of appreciating his services.

To the 'Comision Central' de Higiene de la Catedral al Sud. Gentlemen—

It was with a lively feeling of satisfaction as well as of pride that I received the note which you have just passed me relative to my medical services in your parish.

I cannot but be extremely gratified that my labours have been so highly appreciated by such an illustrious and intelligent body of men, who have afforded such a brilliant and noble example of abnegation and philanthropy, as compose your Commission. Nevertheless, I cannot arrogate to myself so much merit, for, if anything more than another contributed more directly to the favourable results obtained in your parish, it was the prompt and energetic attention shown by you to every measure that tended to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate people who fell under the plague, combined with the untiring zeal you displayed in investigating and removing the conditions that kept the epidemic alive.

Personally I am under great obligations to your Commission for the invariable courtesy and kindness I received at its hands—for my intercourse with its members formed a bright gleam of sunshine in the midst of that dark and mournful period of gloom and death through which this city has just passed, enabling me to continue with increased alacrity and renewed freshness the harassing duties of my profession.

Allow me then to thank you once more, Gentlemen of the Commission, for this additional proof of your kind and flattering appreciation and consideration.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obt. servant, JOHN MACDONALD.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Royal mail steamer Oneida arrived in port on Thursday morning, but such was the state of the weather that the passengers could not be landed till a late hour; the Mala de Europa was sold by the street boys and at the Nacion office at four o'clock, but the bulk of the mails was not delivered till yesterday morning.

The Magellan of the Pacific and West Coast line, ran the Royal Mail boat hard this trip, arriving at Montevideo on Thursday afternoon. Her dates are to the 19th of May from Lisbon.

The political news from Europe by the Oneida and Magellan is still bad. Paris is being bombarded by the Versailles troops, and the Germans were preparing to assist the latter when the mail left. The commercial news is the most favourable received for many a day. River Plate produce is rising in all the markets of Europe, and Argentine securities are in increasing favour on the London Stock Exchange, the bonds of this Republic being quoted at 95—the highest figure they have ever reached; Buenos Ayres bonds are quoted at 100. All this good news had a decided effect on values yesterday, although the miserable weather seriously interfered with the attendance and business on the Bolsa and in the Plazas. The arrival by the Oneida of \$400,000 in sovereigns caused a sort of jubilee in commercial circles, the prevailing opinion of an approaching glut of capital being expressed in the words "we shall have money lying about the streets!" We are hardly prepared to endorse this prediction; but the news fully justifies sanguine expectations as to the development—the trade of the Plate may acquire this year.

General Osorio has arrived at Montevideo on a mission from the Government of Rio, to intervene in the struggle now desolating the Banda Orlean-

trustworthy information about its condition. I saw an instance of the irregularity of the Nationals, however, with which I could not help being amused. The regiment, battalion, or company—by whatever name the detachment is honoured—marched from its post of duty to the place of alarm, where it was to be disbanded. It was headed by drums and a very good band. Its way ran past the Obemín de Fer du Nord, along the Rue Lafayette, past the Madeleine, to the Champs Elysees. Attracted by the peculiarity of their march and the music, I followed them, and examined them minutely. When they had reached the Madeleine one drummer remained out of six, and his performance was melancholy. The band had bodily disappeared, and of the regiment three-fourths—all those, I suppose, who had money or credit—had gone off to the right and left, either and thither, wherever a 'marchaud de vin' had thrown open his hospital door. British Volunteers have not infrequently been the laughing-stock of the public, and in some respects I suppose that they would occasion a smile. But I hope that after eight months' continual drill and actual warfare, they will show more martial bearing, more health and cleanliness, and, above all, more discipline and less thirst than these defenders of the capital and propagators of newest great idées.

Their defense of Issy has been most discreditably. I put no faith whatever in the report of killed and wounded published by the Journal Officiel. It gives few killed, about 20 wounded on this side, and ten times that quantity on that of the insurgents. This may be true or not—probably not—but I have seen at least two hundred prisoners. It must have been something more than a mere surprise. The village of Issy is approached by the road that leads along the river. To the right rises the high ground on which Issy is situated, and which the insurgents could easily have held for a long time. The village itself is tortuous, and provided with at least a dozen strong barricades, constructed partly by the Prussians and partly by the first garrison. The houses fronting the road are all pierced. The cemetery I do not remember having visited, but the park is situated just where the village proper ends and the 'route strategique,' leading to the forts and cut out of the rock, commences. It lies, therefore, between the entrance of the fort and Paris. It is possible that the rest of the village may be held for some days by the insurgents at all hazards, in order to allow the garrison of the forts to clear out of it whatever they want to save, but the days of the fort are now numbered. There is another 'route strategique' leading from Issy to Vanves, and by that the insurgents will probably make good their escape.

THE TIGHBORNE CASE.

The case of Tighborne v. Lushington, will come on for hearing at Westminster shortly, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury. An order has been given by which the trial, if necessary, can be extended until the commencement of Trinity Term, and afterwards into a part of the term. The evidence is expected to be very voluminous, and about 200 witnesses will, it is understood, be in attendance. Serjeant Ballantine will open the case for the claimant, and on the other side will be the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., Sir G. Honeyman, Q.C. Mr. Chapman Barber, and Mr. C. Bowen. In accordance with the direction of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, the title will be raised in an action of ejectment.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

tal, should the Argentine Govern- ment, in the interests of the Plate and humanity, decide on adopting joint action; should this Government refuse co-operation, Brazil will not move in the matter. It is to be hoped that the inter-traditional war in the Banda Oriental has degenerated into an organized system of plunder, and is not only a disgrace to the River Plate Republics but a standing menace to their credit and good name in Europe.

The weather on Thursday put a stop to all the ceremonies and amusements appointed for that day. The Te Deum for the conclusion of the plague was postponed till to-morrow; the races at Belgrano were put off sine die; the churches were empty, though the day was one of the greatest festivals of the Catholic Church, and at night the performances at the theatres were given to empty benches. Yesterday the weather was as possible worse—rain, fog, mist, mud and melancholy held supreme sway over body and mind, and the state of the streets baffles all description. There is every appearance of wet weather for some time longer.

We find by our last exchanges that within the past year over 12,000 churches have been built in the United States. The new tramways in London are attracting a large share of public attention, and are meeting with so much patronage that the shares show a decided tendency to advance in value.

Railway legislation is assuming a novel form at home. A bill is now before the House of Commons proposing that Government should aid with a guarantee the construction of some new railway lines in Ireland, which are estimated to cost £3,000,000 sterling.

The Fall Mall Gazette publishes the following amusing paragraph:—"A whole cast—the Nagur Barna cast—have had to do penance for diving with a man who had dived with a man who had gone to England. Their moustaches were shaved off, and those who had no moustaches had their heads shaved."

The German Minister M. Le Maire, was received by President Sarmiento on Wednesday; we give particulars in another column. Intelligence has reached London of the death of the renowned pianist and composer, M. Thalberg, which occurred at Naples, after an illness which was scarcely expected to terminate fatally. A leading home colleague says, in referring to the death of the great pianist—"In Sigismund Thalberg the musical world loses an artistesteemed alike for his great talents and high social qualities—in fact, one of the brightest and most distinguished ornaments."

A man went into the pay office of the Policia a few days ago and claimed a certain amount; he presented a letter and receipt as proof of his identity. When he was paid, and had disappeared, the officials discovered that they had been 'done': the letter and receipt were forgeries. The police lately made a curious capture of two women, who had dressed themselves as men and entered the house of a female friend with the evident intention of giving her something more than a bit of their mind."

The Rev. Dr. Smith the newly appointed Chaplain to the British Legation arrived here in the Onaida, with his family. We cordially salute the Rev. gentleman, and bid him a hearty welcome to Buenos Ayres on the part of the English community.

The Republica announces that a number of Italians took out permits for embarkation on Wednesday, all for home. A disgraceful melee took place in Rosario on Sunday. About twenty women of the lowest class collected in the Plaza and began a free fight with sticks, knives and revolvers. The police quelled the disturbance before any serious injury was sustained by any of the combatants.

During the May Anniversaries in New-York, the following dialogue was overheard between two news-boys: "I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being here all together?" "Why," answered Jim, scornfully, "they always meet once a year to exchange sermons with each other." Little six years old Georgia, having been instructed by his Aunt Katie to pray for his papa, and being one evening interrupted in his devotions, and told by her that he must now pray for his mamma, replied: "Aunt Katie, you just hold your horses now. Who's gonna run this prayer, you or me?"

A subscriber dwelling in the Western camp has favored us with the following remarks, suggested by the mooted import of hay and maize from the States:—"As regards the fears entertained respecting the importation of maize, hay, etc., the alarm need only be temporary, the country being able not only to supply its wants, but to become a large exporter. The question is as to where the fault lays; undoubtedly with the Government."

"Without blaming the Government unnecessarily it only requires to examine the state of the camps and the encouragement and facilities given to them corresponding with the increase of population. Administrative reforms, roads, bridges, and market towns, all in abeyance, promised and flouted about year after year, but amounting to that curse of the country—"malinas." What in the name of goodness has the Government done for the country towns? Without creating new ones, has it taken any vigorous steps

to improve the existing ones? The railway extension to Bragado which the 'Handbook,' published years ago, regarded as a 'fait accompli,' has not yet had its first start turned, nor does it appear likely for some time. The western district alone could supply the whole country with hay, corn, potatoes, butter, cheese, eggs, and bacon, but facilities are withheld, consequently the western camps remain luxuriantly idle and comparatively unproductive. Even Coloquio's tribe of tame Indians would have all been employed in cultivating the soil ere this, but for the laxity of the Government in providing transit and markets.

"Let the townspeople who have lately enjoyed the salubrity of the camp speak their minds boldly, not flinching to relate camp grievances, from the faulty administration of justice to the postal irregularities and the sad deficiency of encouragement to agricultural enterprises. Push out roads, bridges, railways, and markets, as well as a full supply of labor, and defiance may be bid to any country being able, or necessitated, to supply us with the necessaries of life in competition with ourselves. The bare idea is a reflection that misrule exists in one of the most fertile countries on the face of the earth—Republicanism, with Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, are high-sounding names; use them well and wisely, and corn, wine and oil will overflow the land of a happy, contented and prosperous people."

Messrs. Salabrin & Daviere, Directors of the Florencio Varela College, No. 395 Calle Liza, have adopted a resolution that does them high credit, and which, we feel assured, will be appreciated by the public. They offer to educate 'gratis' any children who may have lost their parents by the plague, and whose guardians are unable to pay for their instruction. We call attention to the charitable announcement of the Directors of this respectable school.

Two men, one of them disguised as a friar, were arrested some days ago at San Nicolas for smuggling. The pair were captured in the following way:—"The false friar fell ill the morning after his arrival in the town, and his companion, taking advantage of the circumstance, packed up several valuable objects which they had smuggled into the town, and made off with them. The sick man got up and set the police on the scent. The runaway was arrested, and confessed that they both belonged to a band of smugglers that has been successfully defrauding the revenue for a considerable time past."

Not a single case of yellow fever was reported on Thursday, and yesterday. Mr. Eardly McLean, son of Major General McLean, arrived here in the Onaida on Thursday. We understand this gentleman proposes starting at once for Gualeguaychu, as he intends to settle in Entre Rios as a sheep-farmer; The Goya arrived in port from Assun- cion on Wednesday with 31 passengers. There is nothing particularly new from Paraguay; meat is so dear that the poorer classes are suffering much, but the sanitary condition of the capital is satisfactory.

The Italo-Platense sails to-day. Mr. Pennano goes on a trip to the Old Continent in this steamer. The Onaida will sail for Southampton on Wednesday; our Packet Edition will appear on Tuesday at noon.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with 3 columns: Item (Ounces, Sovereigns, Patentes), Date (June 9th, 1871), and Price/Value.

ment. Passengers for the Copernicus also found great difficulty in getting off. The steamer Hector, from Liverpool to Valparaiso, is now expected at Montevideo; also the Oriental, from Liverpool, for Rosario, of the well known Wagon & Co. line, now established between these two ports.

Money to-day somewhat easier; the arrival of so much gold is telling upon the discount market. By letters received from London it appears that it is the intention of Messrs. Murrieta & Co. to remit the whole of the proceeds of the loan to the Plata in monthly shipments of from £400,000 to £500,000.

The next steamer of the Royal mail line will be the Neva, a magnificent new steamer built expressly for this line. She may be looked for in this port on the 1st July, with £400,000 on board for the Government.

Messrs. C. W. Bann & Co. have been named agents of the Brazil and United States Steamship line, henceforward running in combination with the Royal Mail. The American steamer will henceforward leave Rio on the 22nd of each month. The Onida has brought 80 boxes of specie, besides a valuable consignment of jewelry; the gold could not be landed to-day, and as the weather looks bad it is not thought probable that it will be brought ashore to-morrow.

On Thursday morning the R.M.S. Onaida entered port early, but owing to the dense fog nothing could be seen of her for some time. She fired off some signal guns, which were heard on shore, but as the Onaida was not expected in before the 9th, many supposed that the guns were from the Lacydon. A small steamer put off early, and with difficulty groped her way to the Onida's anchorage, but another difficulty ensued; the officer of the 'Ponton' was not to be found, having gone off to a quinta, and consequently the 'visit' could not go on board the steamer. The difficulty was reported at the Club, and at 3.30 the mails and passengers were got ashore. At 5 p.m. telegrams were received at the Club and STANDARD Office announcing the arrival of the Magellan with seven days' late news from London, and comprising the disastrous news from France, and the favorable market reports respecting the River Plate.

The arrival of so large a sum as two millions one hundred and fifty thousand pounds by the Onaida spread sunshine on the Bolas; every-thing looked up to-day, and the banking difficulties as to the success of the Varela loan are now removed by the very favorable advices received by the packet. The whole of the loan, as we have already stated, has been placed, and the bulk of it at a handsome premium. The loan at last quotation stood at 2 1/2 premium. Old Argentine Bonds touched 95, and Buenos Ayres 100. These perhaps are the highest quotations these securities have ever had on the London Stock Exchange. The withdrawal of £420,000 from the Bank of England for shipment to the River Plate caused great attention in London, and Consols fell 1/2 to 1, it is said on that account. All River Plate stocks are up, and River Plate produce in active demand. It was said on 'Change' to-day that orders for National Bonds have come in by the packet, and at limits which will admit of business being done.

The following are the official quotations, from the Times, of Argentine securities— Argentine Bonds, 94 1/2 to 1; Do. Public works all paid, 90 1/2; Do. £20 paid, 2 1/2; rem. Buenos Ayres 6 per cent, 100; Do. Loan 70, 91-93; London and R. P. Bank, 4-5 prem; Do. new, 1-1/2 do; B. A. G. Southern Railway, 25 1/2-26 1/2; Do. Salado extension, 11 1/2-12 1/2; Do. Azul and Tandil, 3-1 prem; Central Argentine, 12-12 1/2; B. A. Northern Railway, 12-12 1/2; Do. Deferred 102-111; Do. Loan of 1850, 10-20.

Follow.—There has been rather more inquiry for Russian during the past week, and prices are a trifle easier, 4 1/2 being paid on the spot for forward delivery there has also been more inquiry, especially for June and July, the last three months, and prices are fully 6 per cent dearer since our last, there being buyers at 4 1/2 per cent for June, and 4 1/4 for October-December. There has also been a good demand for other sorts by the home trade, and prices are again easier. To-day the market has been firm, closing spot 45s 6d, June 43s 6d buyers, October-December 45s 6d.

At the public sales to-day 2130 casks, nearly all Australian, were offered and met a good competition, and 2114 casks sold at an advance, closing at 1s over last week's rates for sheep and 9d for the best qualities of beef. Australian.—Of 2401 casks 2066 casks found buyers. South American.—48 hogsheads rather dark yellow to good sheep sold 41s to 42s 3d. Stock, import and deliveries of tallow in London, May 1.—Stock on hand, cks—1868, 23,214; 1869, 31,704; 1870, 32,381; 1871, 32,263. Prices Y. C. this day—1868 44 1/2; 1869, 43 1/2; 1870, 44 1/2; 1871, 42 1/2-43 1/2. Do. Town last Friday—1868, 44 1/2; 1869, 46 1/2; 1870, 44 1/2; 1871, 43 1/2.

DE LA FABRICA DE Peek, Frean, & Co. LONDON BISCUITS. SOLD RETAIL BY EVERY Grocer and Store-dealer IN BUENOS AYRES, AND WHOLESALE ONLY BY THE AGENTS, Moore and Tudor.

THE POPULAR ARGENTINA Savings Bank Society. AUTHORIZED AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BUENOS AYRES. 213 1/2 Calle Piedad—213 1/2

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SECONDO DIVIDEND. DRAWING ON 30th OF JUNE, 1871. The Drawing of the Dividend, corresponding to the first six months of the present year, will take place on the 30th of JUNE next.

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Northern Railway. RACES AT BELGRANO. JUNE 8th. NOTICE. From 10.30 a.m. until 7.0 p.m., the Trains will run between 26 de Mayo, Retiro, and Belgrano, about every 40 minutes.

A New Work. The History of Paraguay, with Notes of Personal Observations and Reminiscences of Diplomatists under British Rule. By Charles A. Warburton, Commissioner and Minister Resident of the United States, at Assuncon, from 1861 to 1868. Two vols., published by Lee and Shepherd, Boston, 1871.

MACKERN, Brothers, 44-Calle San Martin—44. Some late Novels. A Siren. By T. Adolphus Trollope. Man and Wife. By Wilkie Collins, with Illustrations.

MACKERN, Brothers, 44-Calle San Martin—44. A WELL ESTABLISHED English and Native BUTCH BUSINESS, in one of the Provinces, daily growing in importance and commercial renown, one day's steam from Buenos Ayres, never has suffered from yellow fever, and has always been considered very healthy.

MISS HEFFER. Dress and Mantle Makers, 509-CALLE CANGALLO—509. COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION. RIO DE LA PLATA. El Vapor PARAGUAY, postera su salida para Assuncon y puerto de exportacion hasta el Domingo en el caso de retardar del vapor Goya.

MUSIC, English, French, German, Grammar, and Conversation. ALL PARTIES. Indebted to the late Firm of Barry and Walker, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts without further delay.

TO BANKERS, EXCHANGE BROKERS, AND OTHERS. CAUTION. A LETTER, containing TWO BILL STAMPS, having miscarried in transit from Azul to the Capital and signed in BLANK, by the undersigned, Banker and others are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the Bills, should they be accepted by other than Messrs. JOHN EASTMAN and SON, of this City, to whom the lost Letter was addressed.

WIRE'S TRAMWAY [Hodgson's Patents]. As adopted by H.M. Government at Purfleet, H.M. Secretary of State for India, the Spanish Government, and by more than forty leading Firms in England and America.

La Popular Argentina. Per disposicion del Directorio de esta Sociedad, se convocan a los S.S. accionistas y suscritores a una Asamblen General que debera tener lugar el dia 15 del corriente a las 12 del dia en el domicilio Social de la Junta Directiva, para la eleccion de los miembros de la Junta de Vigilancia.

EARL RUSSELL communicated to the Royal College of Physicians of London that he had received a despatch from His Majesty's Consul at Manila in the effect, THAT CHLORODYNE WAS THE ONLY REMEDY OF ANY SERVICE IN EPIDEMIC CHOLERA. RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, TH ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

It is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century. It is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value, and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties, and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole materia medica. No other remedy at present known can be exhibited with so much confidence as a SEDATIVE, an ANTI-SPASMODIC, an ASTRINGENT, or DIAPHORETIC.

CRANWELL, BROS. & CO., English Dispensing Chemists, 30-RIVADAVIA-30. 218 Im m30. ENGLISH CHURCH. CALLE 25 DE MAYO. On Sunday next, JUNE 11th, there will be a Special Service of PUBLIO THANKSGIVING.

GUINNESS'S CELEBRATED STOUT. PALE ALES. 97-CALLE DEFENSA-97. ALL PARTIES. Indebted to the late Firm of Barry and Walker, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts without further delay.

HOUSE TO LET. IN the North part of the town. High ground, good air, newly fitted, papered, and painted. Contains eleven rooms, eight board floors, three bedrooms, good kitchen, water closet, hen-house, two patios paved with hedges, flags, tiles, &c. Also a large yard with grape vines, fruit trees, pezos, and plants.

HOUSE TO LET. No. 352 Calle San Juan. (Three has been no case of sickness in it.) The South Market is only 33 squares from it. TO LET. Furnished Rooms, at No. 1154 Calle Tucuman, Aliso.

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SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantage of Accounts Current... The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes...

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The names of the Steamers are as follows: BONITA—GALATEA—LACYDON—ARIADNE.

CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS TO BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

Will be shortly followed by the ASTARTE. These Steamers are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description in Cabin and Messengers.

THE RIVER PARANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This Company will despatch a Steamer every Month from Liverpool, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario, which will load for Antwerp and Liverpool.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

UTILITY AND ECONOMY COMBINED.

T. B. COFFIN, SON, AND CO., 81—CALLE ESMERALDA—89

SUPPLIES OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE KEPT ALWAYS ON HAND BY

C. T. GETTING & CO., 66 and 68 Calle de la Defensa.

BRANDIES (in Cases and Casks), Martell, Hennessy, and "La Grande Marque," GIN (in Cases), Old Tom and Holland, "El Olivo," WINES (in Cases), Margaux, Chabot, Pauillac, Port and Sherry, WHITE SPIRIT.

39—CALLE DEFENSA—39 Messrs. Gobbie & McKinlay.

Beg to intimate to their Friends and Customers that they have just received, ex "La Place," a splendid Assortment of the best Scotch and English Tweeds, which they are prepared to make up at very REASONABLE PRICES.

RE-OPENED. THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE, 6—Calle San Martin—60

The greater part of our Stock is renewed semi-monthly by importations, direct per Steamer, especially for this Establishment.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED. 83, 1m, my 17

Ferro Carril del Oeste. RAMAL A LOBOS.

Table with columns for Destinos, Salidas, and Retornos, listing train schedules for various destinations like Asuncion, Merlo, and Lobos.

The trains will allow a stop of 25 minutes at Merlo for passengers going by the Lobos branch...

REMATES PASCUAL COSTA

100 Manzanas de terreno! En el pueblo San Cipriano a 20 varas de la estación Las Heras.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT.

The Immigration Committee can find immediate employment for two hands, for the town of San Andrés de Giles.

VILLA SARMIENTO A Suburb of Cordoba.

This charming suburb commands a fine view of the city of Cordoba in the low ground and the Sierras in the distance.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN AUCTIONEERS.

A. BULLRICH & CO. SELL BY AUCTION. Estancias, Houses, Land, Sheep, Horses, Furniture, Ships, Carriages, Building Sites, &c.

AUCTION MART, 118—SAN MARTIN—118

N.B. Particular attention paid to all Properties in country districts.

Cigarettes PERLESS.

CIGARETTES CIGARETTES CIGARETTES CIGARETTES CIGARETTES

BOOTH AND STEVENS, No. 193 Florida.

CORN EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN OR BLEED.

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST

It is a great pleasure in again introducing him self (after an absence of six years) to the respectable public of Buenos Ayres.

THE COLONIA DOK

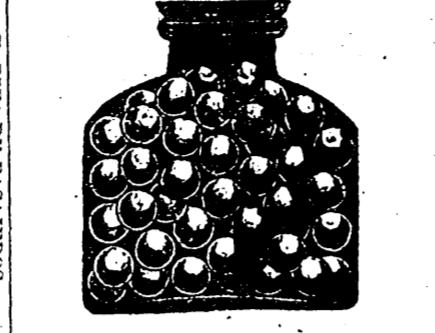
This important establishment, the only one of its kind in the River Plate, is ready to do all sorts of work in ships and steamers.

MARTELL BRANDY.

From one Bottle to 1,000 Cases, ENGLISH BAZAAR, 61—CALLE DE LA FLORIDA—61

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

These Pills have just acquired a widely extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help.



Purely Vegetable. For Loss of Appetite they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that root in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food.

Podophyllin and Leptandrin. The only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really Antibilious.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

The best of blood purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together.

Cinturon Electrico.

A sure and speedy cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all nervous affections.

PORT WINES.

THESE excellent Wines cannot be surpassed, and are especially recommended for Invalids.

BOOTH & STEVENS.

ANDRES BAVASTRO—Se ruega a los Sres. acreedores del fallido Bavastro concurrir a una reunion el Lunes proximo 22 de Mayo a las 10 de la tarde.

To the Public.

In order to DISPROVE any REPORTS of my DECREASE, by Yellow Fever, that may have been circulated by malicious persons, I beg to inform all concerned of my good health, spirits, and ability to comply with any and all orders in the Furniture Van line.

DEPARTED FRIENDS.

SORROWING relatives can procure the last tokens of esteem for departed friends, in the shape of Iron Crosses, &c., at the Ironmongers, Calle Salta, from \$50 to 100 each, placed on the grave.

GOVERNMENT BRIDGES.

CONTRACTS FOR LAND TRANSPORT. In a short time Tenders will be called for for the conveyance of the materials for the Hundred and Eighteen Bridges about to be erected by the Provincial Government in all parts of the Province.

THE LUNG PROTECTOR OR PERFECTED CHEST PROTECTOR.

A great improvement on all others. A sure preventive of Coughs and Colds.

CRANWELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL HALL

30 RIVADAVIA 30

Chilblains CURED IN ONE NIGHT.

DR. GREVE'S BALSAM.

CRANWELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL HALL

30 RIVADAVIA 30

CRICKET. B. A. C. C.

PRACTICE every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening.

Tramway 11 Setiembre.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Tramway Station, Calles Bolsonero and Cardiel, for the construction of the Works required for the extension of said Tramway.

THE ENGLISH TRAVELLERS' HOTEL.

Representing French, English & German Manufacturers.

N. LION, 27 JAGERSTRASSE, BERLIN.

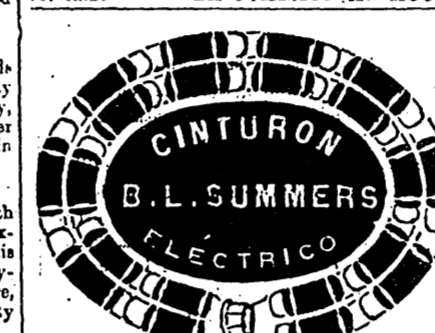
Table d'Hôte on European Style. Board, with Room, Gas-Lights, and Attendance.

I wish to give a SICK FRIEND a USEFUL and INEXPENSIVE PRESENT.

FOR VALPARAISO

The above-named vessel will leave this for Valparaiso, taking Cargo and Passengers, on or about the 30th of June.

ANDRES BAVASTRO—Se ruega a los Sres. acreedores del fallido Bavastro concurrir a una reunion el Lunes proximo 22 de Mayo a las 10 de la tarde.



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GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

From the 1st of June until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times, detailing the Great Southern Railway schedule.

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times, detailing the Western Railway schedule.

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times, detailing the Northern Railway schedule.

WEEK-DAYS. FROM 25 DE MAYO. FROM TIGRE. 7.55, 8.30, 9.50 a.m. 7.30, 8.55 and 10.20 a.m., 12.00 noon—2.25 and 4.35 p.m.

FEAST DAYS. FROM TIGRE. 7.55, 9.50, 11.15, and 12.25 a.m., 1.30, 2.50, 4.10, 5.40, 6.50, 8.10, 9.30, 10.50 p.m.

THE BOARDING HOUSE, formerly occupied by Mrs. O'Hara, No. 189 3/4 de Mayo, is now re-opened and re-furnished, and will be carried on in the same principle, under the supervision of Mr. Lally.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

From the 1st of June until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times, detailing the Western Railway schedule.

Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Times, detailing the Northern Railway schedule.

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