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LETTER for Mr. Lyne

By Mr. George Rowley, No. 22 Calle Florida.

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To be Let or Sold at San José de Flores, within Three Squares of the Station and One and a half of the main road where the Trisway will shortly pass.

Also to be Let or Sold a House in the village of 25 de Mayo, six rooms, within two squares of the Plaza.

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To Let, the House 67 Cuyo, where the Imprenta Italiana was situated.

Also the House 105 Zaballo, with 20 rooms, galleries, and suitable for a family.

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TO LET, a comfortable house (built of wood) of 6 apartments, has boarded floors, doors and windows in each room, also 3 Gallones and 200 paces of ground, suitable for a Corral; has a good well and W.C. Apply Calle Lorea, between San Juan y Comercio.

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LETTERS

At the Office of the STANDARD for Messrs. Spooner, and Schoffier, Carpenter, Plaza Lorea.

The Standard

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871.

SALADERO PARK, BARRACAS.

At a time when public opinion seems unanimous on the necessity of removing the Saladeros from Barracas it may not be out of place to consider the question of indemnity to the proprietors and the best use we can make of the site of these establishments.

One-fourth of the area, or 100 cuadras, will be sufficient for a spacious and handsome Park, such as that at Birkenhead, and the nature of the soil is peculiarly favorable for such a purpose.

Every portion of the ground will cause trees, flowers and shrubs to grow with wonderful vigor; while the Riachuelo will form a charming feature in the middle of the Park, for boating excursions and pleasure parties.

A little prudent expenditure and judicious taste the site of the abominable saladeros may be converted into a Garden of Eden.

Neither the Central Park of New York, nor Kensington, nor the Phoenix at Dublin, have the same advantages of climate, soil, and position, that ours will be able to boast.

When Kosas built his elysium of Palermo he lacked the greatest of all attractions, a lake or a running stream, but if he had chosen Barracas the limp river of Matusanzas would have enlivened the landscape and been spared its subsequent corruption as the Boca del Riachuelo.

Already, since the suspension of the saladeros, this stream has again become clear as crystal, and live fish are seen again at Barracas, after an interval of many years.

As soon as the Peoples Park is made on the banks of the Riachuelo the surrounding sites will be in great request for building suburban residences.

It is not too much to assume that the remaining 300 cuadras (1200 acres), acquired by the city from the Saladeristas, will fully cover the cost of the present expropriation.

Barracas, once freed from the nuisance that has so long been tolerated, will possess tenfold the advantages of the Tigre.

Only a league from Plaza Victoria, connected by a tramway and two railways which bring it within half-an-hour of the Bank, the Bolsa, and the Custom-house, the vicinage of Barracas will become a favourite residence at least for those of the middle classes who seek fresh air and cheap rents within easy reach of town.

It will prove a most lucrative business to run up terraces of houses at a cost, say, of \$60,000 each, which will easily rent at 600\$ per month, giving 10 or 11 per cent. on the total outlay.

Take for example the Park at Birkenhead, some few years ago waste ground. In 1813 the population of Birkenhead consisted of 50 fishermen; in 1824 the place began to acquire importance as a suburb of Liverpool, the population rising in 1851 to 24,000, and now it is quite an important borough, with its member of Parliament.

The park covers 185 acres (46 cuadras), having been laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, and though the smallest, is regarded as one of the most perfect in Europe.

Its pleasure grounds, plantations, flower-beds, lakes, bridges, kiosks, &c. form a charming coup d'œil, and the park is surrounded by elegant mansions and country-houses occupied by Liverpool merchants, being only half-an-hour distant from that town.

From a volume before us we take the following statement of the principal parks in Europe and North America:

Table with 2 columns: Park Name, Area in acres. Includes Bois de Boulogne (2,168), Phoenix, Dublin (1,762), Central, New York (776), Hyde and Kensington, London (651), Birkenhead, Liverpool (185), Munich park (1,200), Prater, Vienna (3,000), Tsarsko Selo, Petersburg (350), Tiergarten, Berlin (200), Philadelphia (208).

Besides the park we propose at Barracas, of 400 acres, which would be larger than either Hyde Park or Kensington, we must also insist on another park for the North end, at Palermo; this latter can be acquired at trifling cost, since it belongs to the Municipality of Belgrano, but of this we shall speak at another time.

THE NEW LOAN.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY.

Our semi-official colleague, the Tribuna, gives the following statement as to the intentions of the Government respecting the immediate employment of the \$5,000,000 which cause so much anxiety and inquietude to all classes of our politicians.

"As soon as Dr. Velez Sarsfield, the Premier, arrived from his estancia at Arcifreos, after his 'villeggiatura,' he had a conference with President Sarmiento and the Finance Minister as to

the best thing to do with the money, and declared his entire disapproval of the views propounded by the morning papers.

"He said it was impossible for the Provincial Bank to receive the money even below its rate of 5 per cent., as it will find some difficulty to dispose of the \$600,000 that the Government is now going to pay up. Moreover, as the railway and other works progress, the Government will have need of heavy sums, which it would be difficult to draw out of the market, for experience shows that the Bank often finds it very hard to get in 10 per cent from its debtors.

"Again, if the Government deposited the money in Bank at 4 per cent there would be a great loss, as the interest in London is 6 per cent., besides 2 1/2 amortization.

"The proposal of starting a National Bank was the most ruinous of all. There would be branch-banks all through the Interior, and the money once lent out in the Provinces it would be hopeless ever to see it again; the Government would become owner of numberless quintas, farms and houses, which if brought to the hammer would never find a purchaser. If the Bank pressed those parties indebted the result would simply be general bankruptcy.

"The best thing to do with the money was this—To establish in Buenos Ayres a Caja de Credito for advancing money, say at 7 per cent. per annum on the security of the National Bonds, for 3 to 12 months, taking the Bonds at the current market-rate. In this way the moneyed people of this city would take up 8 or 9 millions of the 24 millions of the Loan.

"Then again the Custom-house bills might be discounted by the Caja de Credito solely, which would effect a great saving for the Treasury, and take up 8 or 9 million patacos more. Moreover the Congress can authorize the Caja de Credito to take up all the Government bills in the market, say three millions, thus effecting another saving of interest. This last would nearly take as much as is set apart for the port of Buenos Ayres, which cannot be immediately undertaken, and the Government might meantime put out the money to advantage at long dates, to be all called in within 3 or 4 years.

"Finally we have to pay the Provincial Bank 3 millions which we owe, and if there be still any remainder we can put it out to interest among the various banks.

THE HOLE IN THE MOLE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF 70 PASSENGERS.

Yesterday the mole was crowded, owing to the departure of the Royal Mail. Unfortunately, most of the passengers believing that the 'hole in the mole' had been long since repaired, walked unawares fast over the planks, heedless of a yawning abyss almost in front of the stairs.

At a late hour some friends of departing passengers rushed into our office to request us to warn the public that the 'hole in the mole' is now worse than ever, and ship-captains or barragueros friends, if not forthcoming, may doubtless be found in some muddy spot beneath the corrupting raters.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

London, May 12, 1871.

During the last four days the Versailles have made visible progress. The Chateillon and Montreout batteries are making an impression on the forts of Vanve and Montrouge, and the tricolour already floats over Issy.

The latter fort was abandoned by the Federalists on the night of the 8th. The government troops were compelled to withdraw from some of the posts, owing to the effluvia arising from the unburied corpses. The slaughter among the National Guards has no doubt been severe. Meantime the Communal Government divided into a central committee, a committee of public safety, and the Commune are all at loggerheads.

Colonel Rossel, who was only appointed a day or two ago commander-in-chief, is already in concealment to escape arrest. Desleuzize is named delegate of war, and Dombrowski has again assumed the military command. Cluseret and Bergeret, the ex-commanders, who were in their turn arrested, have been released. I have heard of no execution or overt act of atrocity committed by the Commune, but their childishness, tyrannical impatience, and want of administrative skill, are too evident. But these defects are not peculiar to them, they are general defects of Frenchmen, and it is difficult to know which to despise most, the Commune or the Assembly. The French possess indeed what they call a 'sense politique,' and they laugh at our deficiency in that respect; but in politics as in engineering, other nations must carry out their splendid designs. However, no monarchy, no republic of the old type, can now exist in France until the questions raised by the Paris insurrection—the question of balance of power between the towns and cities and the villages is adjusted. In our slower fashion in England we have been settling the same question for the last 40 years, and we have not yet done with it.

The success of the Versailles troops, and the apparent confusion in the Government in Paris, renders a hope of conciliation less possible. M. Thiers will not throw away his advantage for the sake of avoiding the horrors of an assault, if that be necessary.

The treaty between France and Germany is now definitively signed at Frankfurt, where the terms were personally settled by Prince Bismarck

and M. Favre and M. Poyser-Quartier. According to some of the English papers the German Government was generous enough to make some pecuniary concessions to France, but it is evident this is a mistake, as M. Thiers in his speech says he did not succeed in making the terms less onerous. All the prisoners, particularly the Turcos, are to return at once to France, and the Paris forts occupied by the Germans will be at once evacuated. Consequently, should your Lisbon dispatches not announce the end of the insurrection, it cannot long be delayed, as Paris is completely invested. It is quite manifest that by the sudden withdrawal of the peace negotiations from Brussels to Frankfurt Bismarck brought Thiers to bay.

Among the items of news from Paris we learn that the column in the Place Vendome is not yet fallen, and that Auber, the composer, now in his nineteenth year, is dying. These two institutions of a by-gone generation may fall together. The moral is that M. Thiers has outlived his age; and it is a curious subject of reflection to see the Minister of the monarchy of July and the historian of the first Empire dangling in the stormy setting of the Sun of 1789. What of the dawn? We cannot penetrate the canopy of clouds which overhangs the horizon of France, but there is a brightness over Germany which transfigures Europe and spans over the British Isles and reaches to the States. As for you, your 'Sol de Mayo' is still feverish and sickly; its rays are the spent rays of the old world, its light the light of the circus and the forum.

In King Street, St. James', is now exhibiting a wonderful picture by the great artist Alma Tadema. It represents the festival of the vintage in ancient Rome. With unrivalled power the artist has reproduced the details of the era, the atmosphere of the scene, the sunny splendour and heathen gaiety of the people, not forgetting the taint of the savage. Some of the figures are remarkably like 'gauchos.'

The text of the treaty concluded by the High Joint Commission at Washington is now published. It contains several clauses in regard to the reform or clearer definition of international law. The gist of these clauses I understand to mean, that the British Government, in ignorance of, or in default of international law, did not use due diligence to prevent the building, fitting out, or escape of vessels intended to wage war, &c.

The probability is, we shall have to pay for our want of diligence. We may perhaps set off against the amount some claims of Canadian subjects. In any case, the matter is arranged, and its settlement does honor to the Teuton race.

In the Versailles Assembly M. Langlois quoted St. Paul who, he observed, was 'no fool,' and he had said 'Oporet hereses esse' which means 'it is important there should be an opposition.' Lord Salisbury seems to be of the same opinion, and is driving his theory to an inconvenient degree. It is announced that the Government will direct the House of Commons to resist the amendments in the test act, made by the Lords. Lord Houghton appealed to the noble Marquis to withdraw his amendment which had been passed by so small a majority, so as to avoid 'collision' between the Houses. Lord Salisbury refused and said pluckily if there are to be two houses at all, there must be collision. Perhaps so, but Lord Salisbury might read in the Times of to-day an instructive case of collision on an Illinois railway. Two rival lines disputed the right of running cars on a certain track. One blocked up the line by standing cars upon it, the other determined to force a passage by a heavy train headed by five locomotives. The other opposed with three engines, and both trains butted against each other for an hour until finally the one with five locomotives cleared the track. Lord Salisbury can decide for himself where the five locomotives are in the British constitution.

The celebrated Tiebout case was opened at the Court of Common Pleas on the 10th inst. Under the direction of Vice-Chancellor Stuart the case has taken the form of an action for ejectment. The counsel for the claimant, Sir Roger Tiebout, are Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, Mr. Hardinge Gifford, Q. C., Mr. Jenne, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Halsey. The counsel for the defendant are the Solicitor-General, Sir G. H. Heymann, Q. C., Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., Mr. Chapman Baxter (Chancery bar), Mr. C. Bowen, and others. Mr. H. Matthews, M.P., and Mr. Parcell are counsel for the trustees of the Dougherty estates. The doors of the court were besieged long before the time of admittance, and at ten o'clock the place was crammed. Amongst the audience were many elegantly dressed ladies; they were, however, doomed to disappointment on the first day, as only three of the jury made their appearance, and after some conversation the court adjourned. On the following day the jury was still defective in numbers, and the case proceeded with 11 jurors. As there are some 200 witnesses in this case, and it will probably last six weeks, the jurors are making every excuse to shirk the duty, notwithstanding that the judge threatens to fine them in sums increasing in geometrical ratio every day of their absence. Sergeant Ballantine finishes his opening address to-day.

It is useless my attempting an abstract. The principal points appear to be that the defendants will try to prove that the defendant Sir Roger

Houghton is one Arthur Orton or Houghton, who knew Sir Roger at Valparaiso, and there learned the particulars of his history, and has since set up the claim. Sergeant Ballantine alluded to Sir Roger as a slight, fair-haired youth when he embarked in the Pauline at Havre for Valparaiso, and he warned the jury that Sir Roger, as he now appeared, a man of forty-two, and somewhat stouter! (You remember Sir Roger in the STANDARD Office) may still be the same man. Sir Roger was educated in France, and his mother was French, but it seems Sir Roger has forgotten the French language. Sergeant Ballantine said he did not blink that fact, but it would sink into minor importance before the mass of evidence he had to produce.

The Patagonia has arrived, and there is an alarming paragraph in the Times money article on the state of Buenos Ayres. It announces the death of Hector Varela. I am glad to know from better sources that such a sad event is not confirmed. The Times says the epidemic in Buenos Ayres is not yellow fever, but a local malady caused by bad drainage. The same might have been said of the cholera. The bad drainage is the predisposing cause of a host of maladies with or without a name. Will this last and terrible lesson be received? Are we, year after year, to curse the fate which first linked us to Buenos Ayres?

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The port of Montevideo has at last been opened to vessels from Buenos Ayres and Rosario; but ships from this place will be subjected to a six days quarantine, and those from Rosario to one of three days, till a week after the yellow fever shall have completely disappeared from this city.

Considering the few cases of the epidemic now daily reported, and the favorable weather we have the prospect of enjoying for some months to come the quarantine for vessels from Buenos Ayres is excessive, and will interfere sensibly with the vigorous resumption of business with the sister city; it might with safety be at once reduced by one-half, and that on vessels from Rosario abolished.

The thermometer fell to freezing point on the night of Tuesday, and continued so until after dawn yesterday, which was a bitterly cold, but bracing and healthy day. The fugitive families are returning to town in as great numbers as the railway trains can accommodate. The cold in the camp for the past week is described by them as something terrible, and not to be faced any longer.

The deaths from yellow fever on Tuesday were set down in the official reports at 2, a figure Yellow Jack seems disposed to consider his minimum for the winter, unless the authorities make an end of, or thoroughly clean the 'conventillos,' the only places which now afford a hold to the disease. It is in these 'fever dens' that all the cases reported for the past three weeks have occurred; yet no comprehensive measures for their suppression or improvement have been taken. Terrible will be the responsibility of the authorities if private interests are allowed to postpone the fate of the 'conventillos,' which should and must eventually be extinction, the deadly accommodation they afford being replaced by model lodging houses erected in the suburbs under Government supervision.

The Oneida sailed yesterday for Southampton with a very heavy mail. Several well-known residents took passage in this fine vessel, which, although not so quick as other steamers of the Royal Mail line, is a splendid sea boat, and steady as a church, even in the worst weather.

Le Courier de la Plata mentions a leading French merchant in Rio, a native of Strasburg, who has sent a circular to all the German houses with which he formerly had dealings, informing them that he will no longer do business with them, and requesting them to remove any of their consignments that may be in his hands. 'La belle France,' like the fair sex in general, usually adopts extremes in her loves or hatreds; she has suffered bitterly at the hands of her conquerors; but it must be admitted that the course adopted by the Rio merchant, and by still bigger commercial and financial luminaries in Paris, has too much feminine petulance about it to be considered very lofty patriotism.

A camp subscriber, whose neighborhood has long suffered from postal irregularities, sends us the following remarks:—

"The Post-office has for some time been somewhat of a pet establishment in comparison to other administrative departments, but beyond the precincts of the city its influence seems to be very circumscribed. Without attaching blame to the officials here, it is really too bad that letters to the outlying districts should be so uncertain of delivery. The system of 'agents' is, to say the least, very objectionable; surely towns worthy of the name have a right to a post-office 'de facto' but in the matter of registered letters, where the post-office receives payment for the fulfilment of a given contract, there should be no excuse for the non-compliance with the same. To apply week after week for the proof of the delivery of a letter, and at last only be able to obtain it through the expense of an order from a judge to the Government, is not what should be expected, but such was the case lately.

The whole system wants re-modelling, and so doubt, with suitable premises, and proper branches throughout the country, at the same time prohibi-

ting such petitions being sent otherwise, a cheap, efficient and paying service would be established."

We publish in another column some interesting extracts from M. Guinard's book 'Three years in Patagonia.' M. Guinard is a Frenchman who came over to the Plate to seek his fortune in 1853. After staying some time in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres he finally settled down at the Quequen, but hearing there were better prospects in Rosario, he and another Italian set off across the Pampa for that place. After losing their road and nearly dying of starvation they were found by a party of Indians who killed the Italian, reserving M. Guinard for a slave. The latter was in captivity for three years, being sold or passed on from one tribe to another; he however survived all the hardships and dangers of such a life, and took a favorable opportunity when near the frontier to make his escape. The title of the book containing his adventures is rather a misnomer, his captivity having been passed, so far as we can gather, among the Pampa Indians and not in Patagonia proper.

We received yesterday the following note, which is 'apropos' to the present disgraceful state of the streets of B. Ayres:—

"Being obliged, to traverse a few squares recently, on a pitch dark night, in a locality whose geography was somewhat strange to me, and finding myself deeper in the mud than I like to confess, the lines at foot came to my memory as given to me some 30 years ago by a neighbor of the poet Burns. My informant stated that the poet presented himself amongst his boon companions one evening with his clothes much besmeared, and on being questioned as to the cause, gave this impromptu reply, which I believe has never been published:

"I've come through ruts deep, rough and muddy, Which plainly shows that making roads is no this people's study. Although I'm no with Scripture crammed, yet That Scripture surely shall be d—d who'd not mend their ways."

A colleague says, that in order to do away with the bad impression produced in Europe by the plague here the National Government has decided to appoint a General Emigration Agent in Europe, who will transmit orders to the local agents on the Old Continent, and publish the intentions of the Argentine Government in favor of those who may seek a new home on the banks of the Plate. It is said that D. Hector Varela has been named the new General Emigration Agent.

The Eu opean Mail says:—"The attention of emigrants has been directed to Uruguay as a profitable field for emigration. It has been stated that the Government of this fertile and healthy Republic is anxious to obtain European settlers, and that it will grant any quantity of land, as rich for agricultural purposes and the production of the vine, as the richest provinces of France can produce, at 4s. an acre. When we consider that in addition to these advantages the emigrants will enjoy perfect freedom of religion and immunity from taxes of every description, we are under the impression that the Uruguayan Government will soon have a large accession of population." As regards 'immunity from taxes' just now in the B. Oriental we would recommend emigrants not to count on it, in view of the late indiscriminate levy of 'Contribucion Directa' by the Blancos; what they may surely count on, however, as long as the present faction fight lasts, is indirect taxation to any amount, in the shape of stolen cattle, ruined crops, &c., &c., by both belligerents. To those English emigrants intending to make the Banda Oriental their adopted home, just at present we say 'Don't.'

The French revolutionists are marching from excess to excess. The following notice was issued by the Commune on May 12th—"Religious instruction will soon have disappeared from the schools of Paris. Male and female teachers will have to have removed all crucifixes, Madonnas, and other symbols, the exhibition of which is an offence against liberty of conscience. Every religious object in precious metals must be sent to the mint."

Latest advices from Montevideo announce that an interview had been held between President Batlle and General Osorio, but nothing definite is known as to the result. It is said that in his interview with Aparicio the Brazilian envoy persuaded the rebel chief to consent to send in proposals for peace to the Government, embodying terms that both sides can agree to. In Montevideo very strong hopes of a prompt termination of the civil war are again entertained.

The Verdad says that Dr. Velez Sarsfield has accepted the post of Senator for Cordoba, and adds that this resolution of the Minister of the Interior was telegraphed to that city and Entre Rios on Tuesday.

The trains on the Ohaacarita Cemetery Tramway have now been reduced to two daily, the first at 11 o'clock a.m., the other at 4 p.m.

The officials of the Southern and Ohaacarita cemeteries have been ordered to deliver up to the Council of Health all the doctors' certificates of the cause of death received during the pestilence. Is there another version of "the Plague of 1871" on the tapis? The public at home and abroad have but to pay their money and take their choice. There are death lists of all dimensions and to suit all tastes, from the optimistic figures of the Municipality and our colleagues to those of the Rev. Mr. Ash and the Standard; getting from the one what is wanted

the Police and half a dozen of medical men have also announced their intention of compiling figures on the lugubrious subject. We perceive that a native clergyman, the Rev. Ramon Cabezas, has compiled some statistics on the ravages of the plague in the parish of Concepcion. This parish contained, before the pestilence broke out, 20,000 souls; the Rev. gentleman calculates that of these 2,096 died. Taking the population of the city in round numbers at 200,000 souls; these figures, calculating at a uniform ratio, almost exactly bear out the total death-roll published by the STANDARD, viz., 26,200

We call attention to an advertisement of a Quinta in Flores to let, belonging to an eminent merchant, who is going to England. For all who value a healthy suburban residence, within an hour of the city, with all the comforts of an English house, this is a fine opportunity.

The free tickets given on the Northern Railway given to the Government employes during the month of March cost the Treasury of the Province \$45,000 paper dollars.

The death of Don Tiburcio Aldao, in Santa Fe, is announced. Deceased was one of the most popular men in that province, where his death will be widely deplored.

A desperate attempt at suicide was made on Tuesday by Dn. F. Achaval, living in Calle Saipacha, who discharged a revolver shot at his own head, but happily without fatal effect; the ball has been extracted, and there are hopes of his recovery.

The works on the National Tramway Company's Line in this city are to commence forthwith, the first cargo of materials being expected in port daily. The line will be finished in six months after the turning of the first sod, or rather paving stone.

The classes of the University open to-day; they were interrupted three months ago in obedience to the Government decree closing all educational establishments while the plague lasted.

What Diogenes could not find, 'an honest man,' has at last turned up in Old England. The 'Birmingham Morning News' says that Mr. William Taylor, of Hauley, has recently paid his proportion of various debts, contracted 20 years ago by a firm of which he was then a partner, and in respect of which he has long ceased to have any legal liability. Among the creditors was Lord Granville, who, on receiving his dividend, presented Mr. Taylor with a handsome silver inkstand, accompanied by a letter in these terms:—"16, Bruton-street, London. Sir,—To a man who has given proof of such persevering integrity any compliment may appear superfluous, but I shall be obliged if you will accept the accompanying little present as a mark of respect.—Your obedient servant, GRANVILLE."

Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, late Minister of Foreign Affairs for France under the Imperial Government, has just died in England at the comparatively early age of 50 years.

Those who arrived in town from the camp yesterday report the rain on Monday as very heavy in all parts; the low-lying camps are all flooded, and sheepfarmers are now easy as regards the watering of their flocks during the winter.

The ladies of Tucuman lately instituted a grand bazaar and fancy fair, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of yellow fever sufferers here. All the public schools contributed articles for sale, the girls peddling in some elegant lace, embroidery, etc.

The serenoes partially struck work on Monday night, in consequence of some 'little difficulty' about their pay, which had not been forthcoming for some time. Many streets were for some hours abandoned to the dogs to look after, and the thieves and burglars of the city, when they got wind of the affair, turned out in force, but did little, the night being so wet.

Three thousand four hundred and fifty-four emigrants sailed from Spain for the River Plate during the month of March.

A joint stock company (limited) has been formed in San Juan, with a capital of 150,000 hard dollars, to light that city with gas. The concession is for 25 years. Dr. Olguin is the empresario.

The Victoria Theatre opens to-night with 'Adrienne Lecouvreur,' Madame Bremon taking the leading character in this popular drama.

A house in Calle Chile was robbed in an ingenious manner a few nights ago. The robbers entered unperceived, and while some of the gang packed up the most portable articles of furniture and 'vertu,' two sat down at the piano and played several 'morceaux' from 'La Zazza Ladra' in magnificent style, thus drawing the noise made by their companions and deceiving the neighbors, who imagined the owners had returned from the camp. Next morning the real state of affairs was discovered.

The 'Anglo-Brazilian' Gold Mining Company held their general meeting on May 4

the quartz, but partly for explorations, which, if the company went on, they would realize the amount expended. Some few shareholders had advised the winding-up of the company, but this he believed would, with a concern while there was any life in it, lead to almost absolute confiscation. The directors had the fullest confidence in Captain Treloar, and the purchase of the new property would, it was believed, be the salvation of the company. The directors and their friends held more than one-half of the shares, and it was not likely that the board would advise the keeping on of the company if they did not anticipate it would be for their benefit. The report was adopted.

THREE YEARS SLAVERY IN PATAGONIA.

(By M. Guinard, member of the Geological Society of France.)

This important work recently published by R. Bentley and Son, London, throws much light upon the southern portion of this continent, about which we know so little in Buenos Ayres. For example it is a vulgar impression that the Patagonian Indians do not properly believe in a Deity, but only in an Evil Spirit (Gualicho) whose anger they endeavour to propitiate by strange rites and incantations. The subjoined extract from the work in question shows how erroneous is this impression:

"At certain periods of the year the Indians keep religious festivals. The first takes place in the summer, and is consecrated to Vita-oué-nettou (the God of goodness,) for the purpose of thanking him for all his past favours, and of begging him to continue them in the future. It is generally the grand cacique who fixes the date and duration of the festival. Acting upon his orders, all the chiefs of the tribes bring together the people under their command, either in their respective localities or at some stated place. The preparations are made with all the religious pomp of which they are capable; the Indians grease their hair and paint their faces with greater care than usual. The garments of the rich, during these high days, are composed of all the articles they have stolen from the Christians, for which purpose they have been preserved with the utmost care. Some are dressed in suits, which they wear over the cloaks which cover their bodies; others, having no shirts, wear with pride, and to the admiration of all, a worn-out Spanish cloak or a very short waistcoat, without the accompanying trousers; while others, again, dressed in trousers only—and those often with the hind-side before—wear on their heads kepis without peaks, or high-crowned hats, and on their feet sometimes one boot, some times one shoe. Nothing is more comic than these strange accoutrements, worn by men whose habitual gravity is maintained as long as the festival lasts—laughter being expressly forbidden during the whole time of its continuance. At the commencement of the ceremony, the women move their teats provisionally to the centre of the spot chosen by the cacique. The men do not arrive until these preparations are finished; they ride three times round the place at full gallop, shouting their war cry and shaking their lances. These three rides ended, they range themselves in single file, and tilt their lances with such perfect regularity as to make it a striking sight. The women afterwards take the places of their husbands, who, after dismounting and tying up their horses, form a second rank behind them. The dance then commences, without change of place, except from right to left. The women sing in a plaintive tone, accompanying themselves by striking on a wooden drum covered with wild-cat skin, and decorated with colours and designs similar to those on their faces. The men pirouette, limping upon the opposite leg to that of the women, and blowing with all their might into pieces of hollowed rush, giving the shrill and ear-splitting sound of a large key. This ensemble produces a most original effect, from the contrariety of the movements executed and the angularity of the dancers. At a signal given by the cacique presiding over the festival, cries of arms are raised, the men spring into their saddles, abruptly interrupting the dance to take part in a fantastic cavalcade round the site of the festival all waving their weapons, and raising the sinister cry they utter in their pillages. In the intervals of these exciting diversions everybody goes visiting, in the hope of tasting a little rotted milk kept in a horse hide; it is a most dainty dish, according to their notion, producing, however, the pleasant effect of a copious dose of medicine. At a very early hour on the fourth day, to close the ceremony, a young horse, an ox, and two sheep, given by the richest men amongst them, are sacrificed to their God. After they have been thrown upon the ground the head turned towards the east, the cacique names a man to make an opening in the chest of each victim, and tear out the heart, which, still palpitating, is hung upon a lance inclining towards the rising sun. The whole crowd, eager and curious, watch with fixed eyes the blood which flows from a wide incision made in this organ, drawing from it anguries which are almost always favourable to themselves. After that they return to their place of habitation, believing that God, highly satisfied with their conduct, will assist them in all their enterprises."

The vegetable kingdom in those regions is not scanty; in fact hitherto we fancied the Indians lived exclusively on animal food, the flesh of mares &c., but now we read of a peculiar kind of potatoe, which our author describes as follows—

Amongst the roots of which the latter make use, the 'ponieux' is perhaps the most curious of any I have observed. Its form and length are those of a large carrot; its outside skin is thick and tough, dark brown, and fluted longitudinally. The top is surmounted by a massive flower of darker tint, and composed of two parts separated from each other by a round hard stamen, which remains in the same state through all the phases of maturity. The inside is white, firm, and bitter before its maturity; sweet and juicy when it is ripe. An insensate quantity of black grains, infinitely smaller than the seeds of figs, is mixed with the fleshy portion. At maturity the root, like a cork badly fastened on to a soda-water bottle, breaks slowly through the middle of its envelope at the upper part, carrying with it a sort of cap. This fruit emits a strong, melon-like scent, very agreeable to the nostrils; but one is astonished to find that it has a taste so entirely different from that promised by its odour, but resembling that of a raw apple. Left to itself, this strange fruit becomes rust-coloured, and quickly passes into a state of decomposition. It then becomes covered with white maggots, like those of meat, which sow themselves in their own envelope, its slow decomposition serving them for manure. I had many times tasted this sort of root, which the Indians call 'ponieux' (potatoes) without discovering in it anything to justify the name, when one day my masters, having made an ample provision of them, which they fried in horse fat, invited me to partake of it. I found this dish excellent, and was not a little surprised to find that, prepared in this manner, these strange roots had really no other flavour than that of the potato. I now regret extremely that my rapid and unforced flight prevented me from bringing away a specimen of this leguminous root, certainly unknown in Europe, and the cultivation of which would be most easy. Many Indians eat it raw. I often did the same, but having perceived the property which this vegetable has of provoking inflammation and constipation, I only eat it with moderation, and I understood why the Indians, after having eaten a certain number of them, drink a quantity of horse fat.—Three Years' Slavery among the Patagonians, &c. By A. Guinard. Member of the Geographical Society of France.

ON CHANGE.

June 14, 1871.

Omeos..... 400
Sovereigns..... 125
Patacons..... 25
National Bonds..... 704

There was very little done in bonds to-day, buyers were offering everywhere at current rates, but there are no sellers. The very article arrived in the Tribune this morning, showing the views of the minister as to the employment of the surplus funds of the Government in loans on bonds at the current market rate for 3, 6, and 12 months. An improved tone to bonds to-day. The minister's views, as expressed by the Tribune will be found in detail in another column. The sales to-day were for June 20-20,000, at 70; for July 10-10,000, at 69.

Argentine Bank shares have risen two per cent. within the last few days; they are now quoted at 8 premium.

Exchange on Montevideo to-day was freely offered at 1/2 per cent. and something passed at that rate.

The port of Montevideo has been at last declared open with a quarantine of six days, which quarantine will only hold for a short time.

There was very little done in the wool market to-day owing to merchants and others being busy with the sailing of the packet; prices however are very firm and look upward.

There was nothing done in exchange to-day, and the rates are the same. Something will be done for the Leydon's mails. Mr. Cadmus's family, also Mr. Burneider's family and others leave by this steamer for a short trip to Europe. Money to-day was felt much more abundant, and the discount rates now cannot be quoted higher than from 7 to 10 per cent. per annum.

Respecting the Paraguayan loan, the Director of Assurances says:—

"We learn that Don Maximino Terrore, of London is negotiating our loan through his influential relations with the first financial firms in that city, as he is most anxious to see Paraguay again on a proper footing. In accord with the house of Terrore Brothers, in Buenos Ayres, he has sent out an agent to treat with the Paraguayan Government, and as the terms are favorable we trust our exchequer will soon be replenished. At a recent Cabinet meeting H.E. the President resolved, after some modifications, to accept the terms proposed, and the necessary documents will be despatched by next steamer. We need hardly observe that our Finance Minister is a near relative of the Terrore family."

The Times of May 9 has the following:—

"The report of Libby's Extract of meat Company (Limited), to be presented on the 15th inst, recommends an interest payment of the rate of 6 per cent., with a bonus of 8 per share (making 32 per share), which bonus will amount to £28,476, and leave after an appropriation of £18,000 to reserve, £10,476 to be carried forward. The reports from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres of the condition and progress of the works of the company at Fray Bentos are highly satisfactory, and a system for the manufacture of guano from the refuse of the slaughtered animals had been commenced, and will be extended by an appropriation from the reserve fund for the necessary buildings so as to produce annually 5,000 tons."

We extract from Berger Spence's circular, Manchester, the following:—

"The coal and coke trade continues good. The demand for best coke is very brisk. A good deal of north-country coal is now going over the Great Northern line to London in consequence of the great reduction of transit rates; but this inland railway cannot be extended, and vary the coal trade somewhat."

The metal market has been generally quiet. The only branch that has been actively engaged is that of pig-iron. The demand is exceedingly good, consequently prices have advanced, although Glasgow pig is a shade lower. Continental steel is not so much affected by the iron trade, and, probably, when tranquillity comes, little or no difference will be perceived. France required but little iron at our hands. Russia has had, and is having her wants supplied by us. Large quantities of rails are being sent to Germany. America, too, continues a brisk customer, notwithstanding her high tariff. A very lively business is doing in Bessemer steel rails and tire, partly in consequence of the railway season. The manufactured iron trade is animated, generally."

Messrs. Green, Le Rossignol, in their usual packet circular, set forth the following exports for the month, May 13th—June 12th.

Saled or hides..... 45,870
Dry do..... 56,361
Tallow, boxes..... 1,515
Hair, bales..... 49
Wool, do..... 11,788
Sheepskins, do..... 2,811
Jerked beef..... 45,975

The following charters have not been already reported:—

Cornelio and Alphonso, orders, tallow, 35s. and 10 per cent.
Protege do Marie, do, 75s, 6 per cent.
Erans and Emanuel, do, 45s do do.
Pawastick, do, 40s do do.
National, do, 40s do do.
Carolina, Stockholm, do, 37s 6d do.
Helios, Florence, do, bones, 27s 6d do.
Maria Sofia, E. Helms, do, 40s do do.
Sjofreckum, do, 40s do do.
Haabot, do, bones, 25s do do.
Argo, and Anna Sofia, Gungahway, s. h. 40s do do.
Ernesto, do, bones, 28s do do.
Bertha Pauline, Patagonia, s. h., tal, 42s 6d do.
David Taylor, and Fitzshire, do, guano, 62s 6d in full.

As will be observed, a large business has been done during the month in charters for the rivers at an advance of 6 per cent. The saladeros here are not working. The bulk of freights has been for bales at 20s to 22s 6d. The latter rate is very firm. 40s. have been paid for steamers. There is a desire to forward wool quickly both to the Continent and the United States. The list of the disengaged tonnage is small and rates for all parts may be considered firm.

Engaged for vessels loading; 9640 salted hides, 12,800 dry do, 11,850 bales wool, and 2275 tons salt—No arrivals.

Coal—5364 tons.
Lumber—250,000 feet from Portland unsold.
Salt—In demand, a cargo to-day deliverable in the rivers would fetch 24 and 26 per cent. per fanga.
Coal—Cardiff, retaining at 10/11.
House coal 4/12.

Lumber—No transactions and only one cargo arrived. New York worth 40 to 45¢. Eastern 32 to 38. Pitch pine 45 to 46.

The R.M.S. Onida cleared to-day, taking 70 passengers and 25,000 sterling in specie, besides some small remittances for Montevideo. The Onida will be the next steamer of the Royal Mail line due, she may be looked for on the 1st of July. Plans of this magnificent vessel have come out, and can be seen at the agents office, Messrs. O.W. Benn and Co. The style and accommodation of the Onida excites every hither-to known in these waters. She is 2600 tons burthen, 600 horse power. The name of her captain we have not yet learned.

Amongst the passengers for Europe per Onida to-day we notice Mr. Ohas Harratt, for many years an Estanciero in the South, and Mr. Edward Gifford, of the well-known firm of Gifford Bro. of this Plaza.

To-day a large cornal with deposits was sent to a well-known firm at a certain fixed rent for seven years. One of the conditions of the lease was to the following effect:—

In the event of any plague or epidemic visiting the city of Buenos Ayres the rent of said premises to cease from the day when twenty deaths from cholera, fever, small-pox, or other epidemic or plague occur, and no rent whatever to be charged for said premises until said epidemic or plague shall have terminated. This solemn contract, armed with such a proviso, shows more clearly

the real state of affairs in this city than anything that could be written in whole columns.

Respecting the negotiation of the last loan in this market there is much said. It appears that the coupons run from the 1st of July, and that the payments this month to the Government on account of the loan are fixed at 600,000 pata.

The loan has not been done for account of a foreign house, but for account of Wanklyn & Co., bankers of this place.

TEMPERATURE.

June 14—Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit..... 63

BIRTH.

June 14, the wife of Mr. Robert Colborne, of a son.

THE ENGLISH BAZAAR.

61—CALLE FLORIDA—61

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
In great variety, at the ENGLISH BAZAAR, 61 CALLE FLORIDA.

GLASS and CROCKERY WARE,
Always well-assorted, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

TOILET SETS,
Lavatories, Cool Vases, Door Mats, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

TABLE COVERS,
Rugs, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Clothes Baskets, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

KNIFE BOARDS,
Bread Baskets, Tea Caddies, Work-boxes, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

WRITING DESKS,
Blotters, Calendars, Letter-Cases, Jewels Cases, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

PEN HOLDERS,
Pencils, Staining, Oil Cloths, Paper Hacks, Paper Hacks, Staining Wax, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

PRESENTS
Of every description, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

EXTRACTS,
Oils, Violet Powder, and Soaps of every make, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

MERSCHAUM PIPES,
Cigar and Cigarette-holders, Cigarette and Clear Cases, Turkish Pipes, Briar, Pipes and Tobacco Pouches, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

THE SMOKERS' DELIGHTS,
Coppo's famed Cigarette, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

KNIVES,
Forks, Spoons, Sugar Sifters, Corkscrews, Scissors, Pocket Knives, &c., at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

FOR THE HOMEWARD-BOUND,
The Deck Arm-chair, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

MARTELL'S BRANDY,
From one Bottle to 1,000 Cases, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

20,000 ARTICLES,
Too numerous to mention, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

Note the address,
THE ENGLISH BAZAAR,
61—CALLE FLORIDA—61
H. JOSEPH, Proprietor.

DE LA FABRICA DE
Peek, Frea, & Co.
PEEK, FREAN, AND CO'S
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.
AUTHORISED AND UNDER THE
SUPERVISION
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF BUENOS
AYRES.
213½—Calle Piedad—213½
Government Delegate,
Don HILARIÓN MEDRANO.
General Manager,
Don PEDRO S. LAMAS.
CAPITAL—500,000 Fuertes.
RECIPROCAL SECTION.
Shares of 10 fuertes, or \$160 currency each.
Divisible in fractions of 2 fuertes or
\$50 currency, each.

FOR SALE.

A WELL ESTABLISHED English and French Billiard Room, 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.

The reason of the sale, is the owner's desire to return to Europe.

The House contains Billiards, good Stables and Coach business, and every necessary accommodation for the carrying on of a Hotel.

The Lease given by the landlord would be liberal, and would extend over some years if desired.

The House is situated in the main street, one square from the Plaza. Interested parties had better apply at once.

For particulars, apply at the Office of the Standard, 639 pje 6

FOR SALE.

A valuable collection of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS complete from 1852 to December 1870 (the years from 1852 to 1858 are neatly bound).

This is a capital opportunity for country residents, who wish to spend a lonely hour in a pleasant manner, or for a Library, serving as a reference.

Interested can apply at the Standard Office, Calle San Martin, No. 118. 67-69 pje

FOR SALE.

Par disposición del Directorio de esta Sociedad, se convoca a los Sres. accionistas y suscritores a una Asamblea General que deberá tener lugar el día 16 del corriente a las 12 del día en el domicilio Social, Calle de la Junta de Vigilancia, EL SEPTENTRION, 65 10 pje 7

FOR SALE.

Lost either in the Train which left the Plaza Station, at 2 1/2 p.m. on the 5th inst., or the Platform at the Hotel Station, a Lady's GOLD GENEVA WATCH and LONG CHAIN, with Gold Pencil Case and Scuffs attached.

The Watch has a gold face, and on the back a wreath of "forget-me-nots," in blue enamel, with the initials J. R. in the centre.

Whoever will bring the same to No. 42 San Martin (alios), will receive the above Reward. 68 15p j67

FOR SALE.

THE GOODS of the English Steamer ALFA, which have all been discharged on the 7th inst., and deposited in the Stores of the new Custom-house, 81 8p j60

FOR SALE.

PARA EL ROSARIO Y ESCALAS.
Sale of Lunes and 10 de la mañana de hermoso Vapor REPUBLICA.
Recibi carga y pasajeros.
Agentes
RUBIO Y FOLEY,
81 y 83—RECONQUISTA—81 y 83.

FOR SALE.

CAJA DE CREDITO HIPOTECARIO
194—PIEDRAS—21

Se avisa a los Sres. Accionistas que pueden ocurrir con sus acciones desde el Viernes 9 del corriente al 15 del corriente en la Sociedad a fin de dividirse el dividendo correspondiente al cuatrimestre vencido el 1º de Abril pasado.

Buenos Ayres, Junio 2 de 1871.

R. BULLRICH,
Gerente
77 4m 38

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID CHANGE.
HOTEL THE WELL-KNOWN HOTEL ROSARIO, in Chascomus.

The House is situated in the very best locality in the town, close to the railway Station, and contains every first-class Hotel, Dining and Billiard-rooms, Coach-houses, and Stables.

The whole will be handed over as it stands, including Furniture, Coaches, Horses, Harness, &c.

The Stock of Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c., is well selected, and there is everything necessary for carrying on a first-class Hotel business.

The present price is a bargain, and is a rare opportunity for Europe, in account of his health, and the whole will be given a great bargain, for cash.

For further particulars apply to William Murdoch, 109 and 71 Calle Bolivar, 108 2m j61

A place for my lover and I move the World.
Byron.

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE VANS.
ESMERALDA 118.
109 1m j11

FOR SALE.

Great Bargain.
By order of an absentee lot, the following articles:—Two good Editions of Homer's Iliad, in Greek; A Virgil in Latin, with a Latin translation attached, two volumes complete. A Latin Grammar, Greek and Latin Dictionary, and various Religious, Poetical, and Literary Works.

There are also some Clothes, &c., viz.—Two Linen Coats, a Pair of Riding Breeches; two Pairs of Shirts, Pillow Cases, Musquitoes, &c., all of which would be most useful to any one in the camp.

The Articles can be seen by applying to J. A. R., at the Office of the Standard, 177 15 pje 13

FOR SALE.

TO IRISHMEN.
The well-known Store of Don Juan Antonio Fernandez, in the Capilla del Señor, will be found a large and varied assortment of all kinds of Camp Goods, at a moderate price. 84 4 pje 10

FOR SALE.

SHEEP RUN.
TO RENT, a Puesto on the best land in the Partido of Chascomus. For terms Apply Calle Victoria No. 39, alios. 106 6p j11

FOR SALE.

UNION CANAS, no-virus y de puro trigo, se alquila en el barrio de la Cruz, en el Estero de la Ciudad, Calle Suipacha No. 475. Para estar Calle Suipacha 31. 114 3p j13

FOR SALE.

TO BE RENTED, a house with 6 rooms, a new building at the corner of Belgrano and Entre-Rios. Apply Rivadavia 135. 115 3p j11

FOR SALE.

TO LET, Furnished Rooms, at No. 1164 Calle Tucuman, alios. 223 15p j61

FOR SALE.

FURNISHED ROOMS—To rent in Calle Uruguay, 22. 115, 3-p, j 11

FOR SALE.

TO LET, a nice SALA, with fourfold window, close to the street, in the Partido de Uruguay, in a small German family. Apply v. 80 Calle Mejico, corner of Bolivar. 112 3p j64

FOR SALE.

TO LET, at No. 202 Calle Bolivar, Unfurnished Rooms, suitable for Single Gentlemen. 104 5p j 11

FOR SALE.

TO BE LET, a front Room, with window facing the Plaza Retiro; also another, with fire-place, in the house of a respectable English family. Board if required. Apply at No. 94 Calle Charcas. 105 3p j 11

FOR SALE.

TO LET, Furnished Room. Apply at No. 295 Calle Esmeralda. 109, 15p, m 18

FOR SALE.

TO LET, Two neatly furnished Rooms, with windows and balcony to the street. Board and attendance if required. Apply at No. 86 Calle Cuyo. 118 18

FOR SALE.

WANTING and IRONING well and speedily executed, at the House for Immigrant Girls, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, No. 245 Calle Chacabuco. 80 2p, m 16

FOR SALE.

TWO good SECOND-HAND RIDING SADDLES, for a Lady and Gentleman. Any person having such to dispose of would find it a purchaser by applying to "Saddle," at the Office of the Standard. 117 18

FOR SALE.

TO LET, Two Rooms, for Single Gentlemen, at No. 513 Calle Cangallo. The Trainway runs before the door. 94 9p j 11

FOR SALE.

WANTED immediately, a Woman Cook, at 407 Calle Suipacha. 106 3p j 11

FOR SALE.

WANTED a good Cook. One who understands the business. Apply at No. 824 Calle Piedad. 110 3p j 11

FOR SALE.

WANTED, a Cook for an Estancia. Appl. at No. 108 Calle Piedad. 3p, j 18

FOR SALE.

WANTED for a small family, a good & general servant. Apply at C. Turman & Co., 22 San Martin. 118 3p j 11

FOR SALE.

WANTS a situation as Assistant or respectable Peon. Apply at the Office of the Standard. 118 3p j 11

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WANTS a situation as Assistant or respectable Peon. Apply at the Office of the Standard. 118 3p j 11

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAU & Co.

101-Cangallo-103
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current...
The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in their city...
The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m. every day, for the receipt of the savings of the classes already mentioned, on Sundays and holidays excepted. The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principle, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1871.

P. P. MAU & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDICIONES.

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

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time receive the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds Twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it will be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. MAU & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

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

This Company will dispatch a Steamer with Mails every month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, on the 17th, to Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London, Continent, and through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, 500 Pata. Freight of Special half per cent payable here.

The LACYDON is the next Steamer expected.

All LETTRES must be sent to the Post-office.

The next Steamer expected is the LACYDON.

The undersigned Agents,
WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers,
42 Calle San Martin.

THE RIVER PARANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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

The first Steamer to leave Liverpool, on 10th of MAY will be the **ORIENTAL,**

Quite new, 1260 Tons Register, classed 18 years in Liverpool Book, Captain H. P. CONCHE.

Agents in Montevideo—LE HIR BARNETT and CO.
Agents in Rosario—J. THOMPSON and CO.
Agents in Buenos Ayres—J. C. SHAW and CO.

Brokers in Buenos Ayres;
WOODGATE, Brothers, 42 Calle San Martin.

CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

"ASTARTE"—"MARINA"

Will be shortly followed by the ASTARTE.

These Steamers are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for Cabin Passengers.

Carrying also Surgeons and Stewards.

For further particulars apply to the Agents, WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers, No. 42 Calle San Martin.

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 Hollands, marque "El Olivo."
WINES (in Cases.)
Margaux, Chatelet Paulier, Port and Sherry.
WHITE SPIRIT.

HABANA CIGARS—"Carolina," and other brands.)
Biscuits, Cheese, Hams, Coldish, Mustard, Pepper, and Pimento;
Table salt in barrels and glass jars; Eau de Cologne, Wax Vestas, Sealing Wax, Varnish, Rosin, Linseed Oil, Paints, comprising assorted colors, and all White; Oeure; Cannon, Musket, and Fowling Gunpowder, Seaming Sail and Tying Twine; Ground or Painters' Brushes; Portmanteau and Travelling Bags; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles complete; Pelham Heads and Keins; Bridles and Carriage Harness—Brown, Bleached, Cream, and Tarpaung Canvas; Hessian, Riding, Blucher, and Elastic-side Boots; Flour, Corn, Salt, and Wool Bags.

EARL RUSSELL communicated to the Royal College of Physicians of London that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla to the effect,—"THAT CHLORODYNE WAS THE ONLY REMEDY OF ANY SERVICE IN EPIDEMIC CHOLERA."—See *Lancet* December 31st 1864.

THE ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

INVENTED BY
RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmacist,

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. It produces therapeutic effects which are peculiarly its own, and which are not approached by other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne.

No other remedy at present known can be exhibited with so much confidence as a SEDATIVE, an ANTI-SPASMODIC, an ASTRINGENT, or DIAPHORETIC.

The Right Honorable EARL RUSSELL graciously transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN—the Inventor of CHLORODYNE—the following extract of a despatch from Acting Consul Webb, dated Manilla, Sept. 17, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

From *The Times*, Nov. 14th, 1865:—During the last five or six weeks, the Wife of the Rev. Mr. FORBES, the Chaplain to the English Church, Rue d'Aguesser (Paris) has gratuitously administered Chlorodyne in between 50 and 60 cases of insipient Cholera, in some, where the disease had made considerable progress, and succeeded in arresting it in every instance.

CAUTION—None genuine unless with the words "Freeman's Original Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each Bottle.

N.B.—As so many preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne are pressed upon the Public—but which are entirely devoid of its peculiar properties—particular care is needed to ensure procuring

Freeman's Original Chlorodyne.

AGENTS,
CRANWELL BROS. & CO.,
English Dispensing Chemists,
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Ferrocarril del Oeste.

RAMAL A LOBOS.

ESTACIONES.

ESTACIONES	1a. clase	2a. clase	3a. clase
Depto. de Sa. Pedro	1.00	0.50	0.30
Depto. de Sa. Juan	1.50	0.75	0.45
Depto. de Sa. Rosa	2.00	1.00	0.60
Depto. de Sa. Ana	2.50	1.25	0.75
Depto. de Sa. Lucia	3.00	1.50	0.90
Depto. de Sa. Teresita	3.50	1.75	1.05
Depto. de Sa. Rita	4.00	2.00	1.20
Depto. de Sa. Juana	4.50	2.25	1.35
Depto. de Sa. Ines	5.00	2.50	1.50
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	5.50	2.75	1.65
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	6.00	3.00	1.80
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	6.50	3.25	1.95
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	7.00	3.50	2.10
Depto. de Sa. Rita	7.50	3.75	2.25
Depto. de Sa. Juana	8.00	4.00	2.40
Depto. de Sa. Ines	8.50	4.25	2.55
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	9.00	4.50	2.70
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	9.50	4.75	2.85
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	10.00	5.00	3.00
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	10.50	5.25	3.15
Depto. de Sa. Rita	11.00	5.50	3.30
Depto. de Sa. Juana	11.50	5.75	3.45
Depto. de Sa. Ines	12.00	6.00	3.60
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	12.50	6.25	3.75
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	13.00	6.50	3.90
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	13.50	6.75	4.05
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	14.00	7.00	4.20
Depto. de Sa. Rita	14.50	7.25	4.35
Depto. de Sa. Juana	15.00	7.50	4.50
Depto. de Sa. Ines	15.50	7.75	4.65
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	16.00	8.00	4.80
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	16.50	8.25	4.95
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	17.00	8.50	5.10
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	17.50	8.75	5.25
Depto. de Sa. Rita	18.00	9.00	5.40
Depto. de Sa. Juana	18.50	9.25	5.55
Depto. de Sa. Ines	19.00	9.50	5.70
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	19.50	9.75	5.85
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	20.00	10.00	6.00
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	20.50	10.25	6.15
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	21.00	10.50	6.30
Depto. de Sa. Rita	21.50	10.75	6.45
Depto. de Sa. Juana	22.00	11.00	6.60
Depto. de Sa. Ines	22.50	11.25	6.75
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	23.00	11.50	6.90
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	23.50	11.75	7.05
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	24.00	12.00	7.20
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	24.50	12.25	7.35
Depto. de Sa. Rita	25.00	12.50	7.50
Depto. de Sa. Juana	25.50	12.75	7.65
Depto. de Sa. Ines	26.00	13.00	7.80
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	26.50	13.25	7.95
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	27.00	13.50	8.10
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	27.50	13.75	8.25
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	28.00	14.00	8.40
Depto. de Sa. Rita	28.50	14.25	8.55
Depto. de Sa. Juana	29.00	14.50	8.70
Depto. de Sa. Ines	29.50	14.75	8.85
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	30.00	15.00	9.00
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	30.50	15.25	9.15
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	31.00	15.50	9.30
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	31.50	15.75	9.45
Depto. de Sa. Rita	32.00	16.00	9.60
Depto. de Sa. Juana	32.50	16.25	9.75
Depto. de Sa. Ines	33.00	16.50	9.90
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	33.50	16.75	10.05
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	34.00	17.00	10.20
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	34.50	17.25	10.35
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	35.00	17.50	10.50
Depto. de Sa. Rita	35.50	17.75	10.65
Depto. de Sa. Juana	36.00	18.00	10.80
Depto. de Sa. Ines	36.50	18.25	10.95
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	37.00	18.50	11.10
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	37.50	18.75	11.25
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	38.00	19.00	11.40
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	38.50	19.25	11.55
Depto. de Sa. Rita	39.00	19.50	11.70
Depto. de Sa. Juana	39.50	19.75	11.85
Depto. de Sa. Ines	40.00	20.00	12.00
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	40.50	20.25	12.15
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	41.00	20.50	12.30
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	41.50	20.75	12.45
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	42.00	21.00	12.60
Depto. de Sa. Rita	42.50	21.25	12.75
Depto. de Sa. Juana	43.00	21.50	12.90
Depto. de Sa. Ines	43.50	21.75	13.05
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	44.00	22.00	13.20
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	44.50	22.25	13.35
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	45.00	22.50	13.50
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	45.50	22.75	13.65
Depto. de Sa. Rita	46.00	23.00	13.80
Depto. de Sa. Juana	46.50	23.25	13.95
Depto. de Sa. Ines	47.00	23.50	14.10
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	47.50	23.75	14.25
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	48.00	24.00	14.40
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	48.50	24.25	14.55
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	49.00	24.50	14.70
Depto. de Sa. Rita	49.50	24.75	14.85
Depto. de Sa. Juana	50.00	25.00	15.00
Depto. de Sa. Ines	50.50	25.25	15.15
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	51.00	25.50	15.30
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	51.50	25.75	15.45
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	52.00	26.00	15.60
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	52.50	26.25	15.75
Depto. de Sa. Rita	53.00	26.50	15.90
Depto. de Sa. Juana	53.50	26.75	16.05
Depto. de Sa. Ines	54.00	27.00	16.20
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	54.50	27.25	16.35
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	55.00	27.50	16.50
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	55.50	27.75	16.65
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	56.00	28.00	16.80
Depto. de Sa. Rita	56.50	28.25	16.95
Depto. de Sa. Juana	57.00	28.50	17.10
Depto. de Sa. Ines	57.50	28.75	17.25
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	58.00	29.00	17.40
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	58.50	29.25	17.55
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	59.00	29.50	17.70
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	59.50	29.75	17.85
Depto. de Sa. Rita	60.00	30.00	18.00
Depto. de Sa. Juana	60.50	30.25	18.15
Depto. de Sa. Ines	61.00	30.50	18.30
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	61.50	30.75	18.45
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	62.00	31.00	18.60
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	62.50	31.25	18.75
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	63.00	31.50	18.90
Depto. de Sa. Rita	63.50	31.75	19.05
Depto. de Sa. Juana	64.00	32.00	19.20
Depto. de Sa. Ines	64.50	32.25	19.35
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	65.00	32.50	19.50
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	65.50	32.75	19.65
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	66.00	33.00	19.80
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	66.50	33.25	19.95
Depto. de Sa. Rita	67.00	33.50	20.10
Depto. de Sa. Juana	67.50	33.75	20.25
Depto. de Sa. Ines	68.00	34.00	20.40
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	68.50	34.25	20.55
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	69.00	34.50	20.70
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	69.50	34.75	20.85
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	70.00	35.00	21.00
Depto. de Sa. Rita	70.50	35.25	21.15
Depto. de Sa. Juana	71.00	35.50	21.30
Depto. de Sa. Ines	71.50	35.75	21.45
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	72.00	36.00	21.60
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	72.50	36.25	21.75
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	73.00	36.50	21.90
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	73.50	36.75	22.05
Depto. de Sa. Rita	74.00	37.00	22.20
Depto. de Sa. Juana	74.50	37.25	22.35
Depto. de Sa. Ines	75.00	37.50	22.50
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	75.50	37.75	22.65
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	76.00	38.00	22.80
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	76.50	38.25	22.95
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	77.00	38.50	23.10
Depto. de Sa. Rita	77.50	38.75	23.25
Depto. de Sa. Juana	78.00	39.00	23.40
Depto. de Sa. Ines	78.50	39.25	23.55
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	79.00	39.50	23.70
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	79.50	39.75	23.85
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	80.00	40.00	24.00
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	80.50	40.25	24.15
Depto. de Sa. Rita	81.00	40.50	24.30
Depto. de Sa. Juana	81.50	40.75	24.45
Depto. de Sa. Ines	82.00	41.00	24.60
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	82.50	41.25	24.75
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	83.00	41.50	24.90
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	83.50	41.75	25.05
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	84.00	42.00	25.20
Depto. de Sa. Rita	84.50	42.25	25.35
Depto. de Sa. Juana	85.00	42.50	25.50
Depto. de Sa. Ines	85.50	42.75	25.65
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	86.00	43.00	25.80
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	86.50	43.25	25.95
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	87.00	43.50	26.10
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	87.50	43.75	26.25
Depto. de Sa. Rita	88.00	44.00	26.40
Depto. de Sa. Juana	88.50	44.25	26.55
Depto. de Sa. Ines	89.00	44.50	26.70
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	89.50	44.75	26.85
Depto. de Sa. Mercedes	90.00	45.00	27.00
Depto. de Sa. Encarnacion	90.50	45.25	27.15
Depto. de Sa. Asuncion	91.00	45.50	27.30
Depto. de Sa. Rita	91.50	45.75	27.45
Depto. de Sa. Juana	92.00	46.00	27.60
Depto. de Sa. Ines	92.50	46.25	27.75
Depto. de Sa. Concepcion	93.00	46.50	27