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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"Nil tibi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

THE MESSAGES OF THE CREWS CONTRADICTED.

PROCLAMATION OF LOPEZ.

Our official colleague publishes several interesting extracts from the 'Semanario' of Asuncion of the 10th ult. Captain Pedro Meza, commander of the squadron which captured the Argentine steamers gives an official report of his proceedings, dated Itapiru (Paraná) April 13th, 5 p. m. He left Asuncion with 4 steamers on the 12th at noon, arriving same night at Humayta, where he landed troops, took in fuel, and started again at 3 a. m., arriving at Corrientes by 7 30. The 'Iguerey' and 'Ipora' seized the '25 de Mayo,' and the 'Marques de Olinda' in like manner the 'Gualeguay.' A small English steamer 'Flying fish' was not molested. The '25 de Mayo' made no resistance, but the 'Gualeguay' was defended from the shore, until the 'Marques de Olinda' opened fire and cleared the coast, taking her with a boat's crew, under Lieut. F. Neroni. There were 10 Paraguayan wounded in the affair, including Lieutenant Calderon, but none killed. The loss of the Argentines is not stated, but as Captain Mazini, one commander, four lieutenants, and 43 men are prisoners in Fort Itapiru, the number of killed cannot exceed 20 or 30: the whole Argentine force was only 115 men, and of these some escaped by swimming, and the crew of the Gualeguay got ashore by a plank. At 8.30 the Paraguayans left Corrientes perfectly quiet, only a few people appearing on the 'barranca,' and some of the houses hoisting foreign flags. The Ypora remained at Sombrerito, and the other three vessels, with the two prizes passed up by the Tres Bocas to Ytapiiru, where they are to be fitted out for service. The "Semanario," attempts to excuse this outrage by alleging that Gen. Hornos has been enlisting in Corrientes for the Brazilians, that President Mitre had already concluded an alliance with Brazil, and that an allied fleet of Brazil and Buenos Ayres was ascending the Paraná to blockade Paraguay; that Corrientes having declared for Paraguay, the fleet of Lopez (four steamers, not six) took the Argentines by the forelock. The proclamation of Lopez, dated Asuncion, April 11th, is as follows: Soldiers! In obedience to the nation you will tread for a second time the Argentine territory, to blot out the insult wantonly inflicted by demagogues on your country, your government, and your military honor. Twenty years ago you fought on the same ground to vindicate your independence of Buenos Ayres; and now you have to fight for that same independence, for the balance of power, and for your own fire-sides. Now, as then, you will find among Argentine enemies to combat and friends to embrace. You must distinguish between the unhappy patriot and the tool of Buenos Ayres demagogues, who declare themselves your enemy, ally themselves with Brazil in its designs of conquest, and desire extermination by offering every aid which corruption, cowardice, and treachery can supply. "You have many hardships to face, but I know you love your country, and the quiet of a laborious life too well, not to make such sacrifices as the natives of Paraguay are renowned for. Your patriotism, discipline, perseverance and virtue will render you superior to every difficulty which may interfere, for the security of your country's peace. Soldiers and Sailors! Imitate the heroes of Coimbra and San Lorenzo,

and in one short campaign you will guarantee for ever the greatness of the nation." Brigadier Flores has also issued a manifesto dated Corrientes, April 19th, in which he congratulates the inhabitants on their redemption by Paraguay from the demagogues of Buenos Ayres, and the block-head Lagrãna. He promises to support with his bayonets the triumvirate freely elected by the people, and join them to fight the Brazilians, and their common enemy General Mitre."

NEWS FROM CORRIENTES.

THE TRIUMVIRATE OF TRAITORS.

Despatches have arrived, via Uruguay, from Governor Lagrãna, dated at San Roque April 25th. He states that the Paraguayan invading force comprised only eight steamers and 5,000 men. On retiring from the Capital he established his head-quarters at San Roque, distant about 10 leagues inland from Bella Vista, where he began to assemble the National Guards, having now over 5,000 men, including a battalion of infantry, which forces await the arrival of General Paunero to take the field. The enemy remained quietly at the capital, not venturing further than the outskirts in presence of the hostile attitude of the country districts. Large bribes have been offered to the principal Correntine officers but refused with disgust. Nevertheless the invasion was evidently preconcerted with traitors to the National Government, the first act of Lopez being to appoint a Provisional Government consisting of Teodoro Gauna, Sinforo Caceres, and Victor Silvera, all natives of Corrientes and the second named a cattle-broker for the Paraguayan army. These men, under the style of Junta Gubernativa, issued a proclamation on the 21st ult., announcing the deposition of Governor Lagrãna, and calling on the minor authorities and citizens to stay quietly at home pending the friendly intervention of Paraguay to rescue the province from the demagogues of Buenos Aires. Governor Lagrãna states that several Argentine traitors came down from Paraguay on board the enemy's fleet. The threatened inroads of Paraguayans on the Uruguay frontiers of Misiones have not been carried out, at least up to latest advices: the movements at Tranquera de Loreto are also represented in statu quo. The appointment of General Caceres was well received, and on the 25th that chief joined head-quarters with over 1000 men from Curuzú Cuatiã and Mercedes. The vanguard under Fernin Alsina remained in observation of the enemy near Empedrado. Previous to the arrival of Caceres, Colonel Reguera acted as commander-in-chief of the provincial forces. The Governor had first established himself at Empedrado, but was forced to retire on the approach of a Paraguayan steamer with troops. He immediately sent couriers to advise Gen. Urquiza, and solicit his assistance. In the urgency of the case, it was necessary to take cloth, provisions and supplies for the National Guards from the various shop-keepers of the small towns, giving them a promise to pay with guarantee of the National Government, and also to appropriate whatever state-revenues were on hand in the custom-houses, to meet the first pressing requirements. The Commander (Gomensoro) of the Brazilian flotilla wrote to Governor Lagrãna on the 20th from his anchorage at La Paz, begging an interview at Goya, with some confidential person, so as to combine his operations with those of the land-forces at San Roque: Dr. Camelino, Minister of Government, has been despatched for the purpose. By latest accounts the flotilla had reached Goya, and after the conference would probably ascend the river in quest of the enemy's fleet. Gen. Ramirez, a hero of Independence, and several other notable men of all political parties have presented themselves as volunteers: the enthusiasm of the people is great, and those who are unable to lead their arm in the combat give donations for the public service. Most of the troops are now clad, but there is a great want of arms. The various contingents from the departments were looking in to San Roque, and it was calculated that the provincial army would amount to 3,000 men by the end of April. The only

Departments exempted were those of Paso Libres, La Cruz and Santo Tomé, which being on the frontier were directed to remain at home, on guard. The Governor received on the 23rd at San Roque special despatches from President Mitre advising him of the measures concerted at Buenos Ayres for relief of Corrientes: the steamer Ibiçuy going no further than Esquina, they were forwarded by couriers to head-quarters. There is no truth of the rumored defeat of the invaders at Empedrado which place was occupied soon after Corrientes by a division of cavalry, and has since been reinforced, the enemy still holding the place unopposed, on the 24th ult: they have carried off a great quantity of cattle [some say 60,000 head] in the direction of Corrientes. Respecting the new triumvirate, the Governor insinuates they are not voluntary traitors, having been among those unable to leave the capital with him, and afterwards forced by the invaders to accept this dangerous honor: he intercepted many of their communications and issued a counter-order threatening to treat as rebels any persons who should obey or co-operate to the decrees of the usurper, who are said to be men of low condition. Major Sosa and Deputy Torrent are much praised for their activity in raising men. On the 23rd ult. Gen. Caceres issued a patriotic order of the day to the Nat. Guards south of the river Corrientes, calling on them to follow him to San Roque. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. Fellow citizens of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. In fulfilment of the duty imposed on me by the Constitution, I have to inform you of the state of the country on the opening of the National Congress. The peace enjoyed by the Republic at the close of your last session has yielded due fruit: the progress and prosperity for some time observable were beginning to assume vast proportions, and everything indicated present and future happiness, when the treachery of a foreign power, in violation of the faith of nations and contempt for the honor of the Argentine nation, suddenly arrests us in the midst of our career, converting our great development of trade and industry into the bustle of war, by provoking us to a combat which we must accept, in order to avenge such an outrage and exact by force of arms the proper satisfaction. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Argentine Republic is at peace with all friendly nations and maintains with them relations of amity and commerce. A single exception of recent occurrence has broken off our relations with Paraguay, and the Government is glad to declare that no motive on its part has occasioned such rupture. The consequences must lie wholly on the ill-advised ruler who has assailed the most sacred prerogative of a chivalrous people—its honor and dignity. The civil war in the Oriental Republic with the grave complications ensuing had placed this country in a critical condition. The Government, no less interested for its own than its neighbor's tranquility, strained every nerve for this end: knowing that a cessation of war in the sister-state would be as advantageous to Orientals as convenient to the Argentine people, it zealously seized every opportunity to bring about such a blessing, and was always seconded by the diplomatic body resident in the River, especially the British and Brazilian Ministers. You are already aware of the happy issue of the Montevideo question. The change of Government at once renewed our friendly relations with that country, and the closest union and amity now exists between both peoples and Governments. The Emperor of Brazil accredited near the Argentine Government, in the high quality of Envoy-extraordinary and Minister-plenipotentiary an special mission, the Counsellor José Antonio Saraiva who had formerly held the same post at Montevideo. His residence in Buenos Ayres was productive of an entente-cordiale between the two Governments, and by explaining the just causes which urged the Empire to interfere directly in the

Oriental quarrel, he demonstrated the disinterested views of such a policy and profound respect for the independence of Uruguay jointly guaranteed by Brazil and the Argentine Confederation. Subsequently Sor-Saraiva was succeeded by the enlightened Counsellor José Maria de Silva Paranhos, whose loyalty of proceeding and sincere friendship for the Argentine Government gained him the highest esteem and popularity. His Imperial Majesty thought fit to remove him in turn and appoint Counsellor Octaviano Almeida de Roza, who duly fulfils his office and helps to draw still closer the ties of friendship and confidence between the peoples and their respective Governments. The unjust war forced on us by the ruler of Paraguay when he was already in open hostility with Brazil has naturally led us to a further understanding and arrangements for carrying out the campaign. This will form matter of a special message to your Honorable Chambers, but it is right here to testify that the learned Brazilian diplomatist has behaved in this delicate business with laudable frankness and regard for the nations outraged by the Paraguayan Government. At the instigation of the Montevideo Government which labored by every means to compromise the Argentine administration, the cabinet of Asuncion demanded of Government explanations respecting its acts and participation in the civil war of Banda Oriental. The Government in a friendly manner satisfied such enquiry as far as convenient, although unfortunately such explanations were not well received. After the commencement of hostilities against Brazil by the seizure of a steamer in the port of Asuncion, Paraguay demanded leave to march across the province of Corrientes in order to assail the Brazilian territory. The Government, as bound by neutrality, refused such demand. Under these circumstances and while the Argentine Government confided in its neutrality being respected by both belligerents, the country has been surprised by an outrage on the part of the Paraguayan dictator which can only find parallel among barbarous nations. Without previous declaration of war and in violation of treaties expressly concluded between these countries, without any provocation, nay, without even alleging a motive, he sent down a flotilla of steamers laden with troops and in a most treacherous manner, after exchanging salutes with the Argentine war-steamer "25 de Mayo," which was at anchor and her fires out, discharged a heavy volley into her, then took her by boarding, as also another small war-steamer then under repair, and carried off both to Asuncion, but not before firing several cannon-shots at the defenceless city of Corrientes. After this outrage, the Paraguayan forces invaded the city of Corrientes, which, taken unawares and in time of peace, was unprotected and incapable of resisting or driving back so barbarous an invasion. The Governor, D. Manuel Lagrãna, along with the minor authorities and several peaceable citizens, removed from the capital to a convenient point, as the Governor mentions, and rapidly assembled the National Guard to hasten in defence of the country, soliciting orders meantime from the National Executive. The cowardly aggression of the Paraguayan ruler has caused an intense indignation in every part of the Argentine Republic where it is yet known. All have responded to the summons in the name of the law and outraged dignity of the nation, Entre Rios being one of the first provinces to take up arms, along with Buenos Ayres and Corrientes, whose Governments, aided by the patriotism of all classes of citizens, have actively and efficaciously co-operated in order to repel with energy and success the war to which we have been provoked. (To be continued). EDITOR'S TABLE. Yesterday morning the celebrated Quinta of Sr. Lezama was the great rendezvous of all the officers and politicians in town. The Quinta gates were thrown wide open, carriages dashing up and down Calle Defensa, horses standing in groups, and soldiers

lounging about the residence, which for some time has been shut to civilians. Urquiza is at the Quinta, and all town is going out to see him; he leaves immediately for Entre Rios; his first words on waking up yesterday morning were Tete d'Armée. The triple alliance we hear is at last signed. On Monday it was rumored that Urquiza was opposed to the alliance, but all his objections having been overcome, the treaty has been finally signed: it will of course be laid before Congress and published in the usual way. Governor Saavedra has been very busy during the last week preparing his message to the Chambers: it is very well worded and comprehensive. His Excellency has recently purchased some beautiful furniture for the Government house, as the old chairs, sofas, &c., of the reception parlour were beginning to look shabby. Although it is rumored that President Mitre will leave this city on Thursday, parties who have the entrée to the Government house are of opinion that he will not leave for at least 15 days. Paunero it seems did not remain long in Rosario, but at once marched his men around the town. The destination of the troops is not generally known, but it is believed they will march to Goya. There is great talk about a sweeping reduction in the price of Government lands. The question is to be brought before the Provincial Chambers, and one or two members have promised to propose that the price be reduced to one-half. Owing to the great stagnation of business in the land office, it is very probable that the proposed reduction will take place. The editor of the 'Pueblo' has laid by the pen and taken up the sword. The new editor of our evening colleague is Sr. Don Carlos Paz, rather a good name in these warlike times. We received per steamer 'Cordoba' an interesting letter on the stupendous fall in cotton in England: we will publish it to-morrow, so that our readers may have a correct idea of what is the present value of Argentine cotton. Dinner parties and short speeches are all the rage at present. On Monday evening President Mitre gave a large dinner party on the occasion of the opening of Congress. Urquiza, Flores, Octaviano, and several other distinguished visitors were present. After dinner a few toasts were given, and then the President retired to his study to have another conference. Last evening Sr. Octaviano, the Brazilian Minister, gave his diplomatic dinner: President Mitre, Flores, Urquiza, and several of the Foreign Ministers were present. To-day there will be no dinners, as Governor Flores leaves us. The crowd on the Mole to see him off, it is thought, will be even greater than that on his arrival. In the Post-office of Ranchos a subscriber informs us there are at present from twenty to thirty English letters lying uncalled for; many of them are so covered with English postage stamps, that our informant thinks they must be of great importance. In Ranchos the Government, it seems, is very unsuccessful in gathering men. All questionable characters are clearing out for the frontier: this all arises from want of proper energy on the part of the Government officials. We have called public attention to the matter repeatedly. The very men who should be made to serve are now the ones escaping. As all our country subscribers have the same story, we think the Government ought to take some steps in time to put a stop to it. We call attention to the great land lottery which will shortly take place. The property to be raffled is situated in San Isidro, and is of great value: as the owner, a German gentleman, is going to Europe, he wishes to dispose of it, and thinks the easiest plan is by lottery. Tickets to be had at our office. The Indians have made an invasion at Patagones, but the Government troops seem to have been on the alert, and driven the savages back with great loss. Great praise is due to the activity of Commander Murgas. The troops from the South were hourly expected at Chascomus. Our correspondent and agent is on the look out for them: they will be sent by train from San Vicente or Sanborombon into town. The Provincial Government, we are

happy to say, has at last concluded the Northern railway question, in accepting the cost of the line at \$150,000, on which amount the Provincial Government guarantee is now established. The most interesting event yesterday was the sudden arrival of our two long lost Ministers, Dr. Rawson and Dr. Acosta, both arrived yesterday in the unpretending little steamer 'Estrella del Norte.' We salute these two dignitaries on their return to town, and welcome them back from the far North-West, where they have so long wandered. We are happy to say they both look amazingly well; Dr. Costa seems a little pulled down, but Dr. Rawson is as ruddy as ever. The Juez de Paz of San Vicente has given five thousand paper dollars for a 'personero' for the war. Twenty-two ounce brokers are unfortunately enrolled in one of the regiments which has been ordered to march, some of them go in "propria persona," others put 'personeros.' Another absent friend has come back, Don Lucio Mansilla; he is a brave officer, and will be of great use to President Mitre in the war. Surgeon Casullo has presented the Minister with some surgical instruments for the war, which have been gratefully accepted. Dr. Casullo is the Justice of the Peace of Moron. To-morrow the 1st of the line embarks on board the 'Paunero' for Goya or Paraná. The great concert comes off in Colon to-morrow night. There are a few tickets still at MacKern's. INVASION OF AGUAPEY IN 1849. FRIGHTFUL PARAGUAYAN ATROCITIES. GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION. Quae que ipso miserrima vidi Et quorum pars magna fui. In the beginning of July 1849 a force of 4,000 Paraguayos composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery appeared on the Paraguayan side of the Pass of Itapua. They were commanded by a Hungarian. In the two following days, they were all ferried over to the eastern shore of the Paraná. The few citizens living in the environs of the Pass, on the Aguapey side, pondered what this could mean, as there was no war with Corrientes [Aguapey then, as now was under the jurisdiction of Corrientes] or in the adjacent provinces, nor had any injury, or insult been complained of by the Paraguayos. The army bent its way by slow marches southwards midway in the Kingdom. The force had not gone far when D. Solano Lopez, who was then a beardless youth scarce twenty years of age [I need not tell you Indians, as well as their progeny have little beard, no matter if young or old] took the supreme command. The Hungarian was sent back to Paraguay a close prisoner, for what motive, or what became of him afterwards, remains unexplained. Lopez issued a proclamation; in it the inhabitants were requested to remain quiet in their homes, that no scheme of conquest was intended, that no prejudices would be done to any one, that nothing further was meant than a mere 'paseo militar' for a few days. At the same time, those under his command were enjoined to observe a strict discipline, in all cases, to show their wouted fidelity and devotion to the Patria, to abstain from straggling, or doing mischief, to incur no debts, and leave them unpaid to give a stipulated price for what they received from the country people, who were to be the arbiters to fix the value. Death was the threatened punishment for the subaltern officer or soldier who disobeyed this admonishment. Lopez invited the estanciaeros to supply his forces with beef, horses, and other necessaries, which upon delivery the estanciaero was paid his own price for. All was going on swimmingly, money was never before so plenty. The sound of the guitar was heard, as well as the jingle of hard dollars, upon the gambling tables, upon all sides; The Paraguayos being amateurs, joined in the diversions. The natives looked upon this as a good omen. "Fools that they were of unprophetic minds." As Lopez advanced southwards the country folks seeing his method of doing business, asked higher prices for their supplies, still all was religiously paid with Spanish milled dollars or Brazilian patines. Soon after Lopez reached the Arroyo Aguapey the southernmost boundary of the Kingdom. Now it was that instead of hard dollars or putaco

nes, i. o. u. was given in payment for supplies, Lopez pleading poverty for doing so, that funds were daily looked for when all would be adjusted.

horses, mules, and mares, a large flock of sheep; was located by Lopez 25 leagues from the coast, a small patch of ground was allotted to him, a country plow, a hoe, an ox yoke, an axe, ten milch cows, two working oxen, and two horses: with this outfit he was to go to work and plant maize and maniocas, and above all not to meddle in politics.

wages is absorbed in gambling or drinking. At night the 'gaucho' returns, not to go to work the next day, but in quest of the best horse his 'patron' has, which he takes charge of, and is away for parts unknown.

LATEST FROM THE SAN JUAN SILVER MINES.

GREAT SPEECHES, LITTLE SILVER.

Hilario April 10th 1865.

Hilario and the undertakings of Major Rickard in the mining districts of this province, stand at last a fair chance of being fairly judged by the San-Juaninos.

In a little time after Lopez had made a clean sweep, squatters began to locate themselves in the desolate district, and have continued to do so, till now.

At half past six the whole party sat down to dinner; the good times, when a lady graced the head of the table, have alas! passed by, and Mr. Heurteley, as Major Rickard's representative, presided. He began business by proposing the health of the Governor and ministers, and an undisturbed continuance of a hither to peaceful reign.

ON 'CHANGE. May 2nd, 1865. Paper price of ounces, 449 1/2 Do. sovereigns, 137 1/2 First price of patacons, 27 95 Last, 28 10 Cash sales, 38,239.

ores than their own, I hope, with a little aid from us, they will prosper as well as to induce other European capitalists to imitate their example, and send more and more friends to this province so much in need of them.

LONDON PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

No French mail arrived! Not even at Bordeaux, and doubtful if at Lisbon! The greatest suspicions are entertained of some gigantic dodge, through the designed detention of the packet by the Brazilians, so as to profit by the news that Montevideo had capitulated.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN BEEF MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

When Mr. E. B. Neill, the Montevideo Consul-General in London, who is justly accredited with having initiated this important subject, talked, three years ago, of opening shops in London, for the purpose of familiarizing the cockneys with Olden's Prize Medal Meat, he was compassionately laughed at, in the River Plate, as an enthusiastic visionary of the most dreamy and impractical character.

articles published in the Nationalist, are not calculated to allay this distrust. Messrs. Zaavara, O'Campo, and Haedo, have unanimously subscribed together 200,000 patacons to the Government, but merchants and others are strongly opposed to the committee system of going round from door to door; they believe that the Government would better consult its own interest by making a home loan.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

In the Salon of the COLON THEATRE. Given by CARL WEBER, Violoncello to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; and CARL SCHRAMM, Pianiste.

- 1. Adagio and Scherzo of the Grand Trio in B flat, executed by Messrs. Frigola, Schramm, Werner, op. 97. 2. Tenor Air from the Opera 'La Mousse de Portici,' sung by Mr. Reinken. 3. La Romanca Dance of the 16th Century, for Violoncello, accompanied by Quartet, Werner, Schramm, Frigola, and Reinken.

- 6. La Poesia, Melody for Four Violoncelles, by Messrs. Gras, Rouch, Werner, Le Réveil des Fées, for Piano, Schramm. 7. Sacred Air, composed 1667, for Violoncello Werner. 8. Home, Sweet Home, for Piano Schramm. 9. Santa Lucia, Neapolitan Air, sung by Mr. Reinken. 10. Souvenir de Spa, Grand Fantaisie for Violoncello, accompanied by Cuartetto Werner.

- 11. Souvenir de Spa, Grand Fantaisie for Violoncello, accompanied by Cuartetto Werner. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Library of Messrs. G. & H. Mackern and the Music Store of Messrs. Tabary and Domines. Price 40 Dollars. And on the evening of the Concert at the Ticket office of the Colon Theatre.

TEATRO COLON OPERA ITALIANA.

El Viernes 3 del corriente. 2º Funcion del 2º abono 1º Representacion en este ano LA OPERA RIGOLETTO A las 8 en punto.

TEATRO COLON OPERA ITALIANA.

Gran Temporada de las Fiestas Mayas, Abono de 25 Funciones. Está abierto en el Escritorio del Teatro desde el Lunes 24 del corriente, de la mañana a las 5 de la tarde.

WINTER TRIPS. The Era will resume her weekly trips at the ports of the Uruguay, leaving Buenos Ayres every Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock precisely, and returning every Saturday evening at daylight.

MUFFINS & CRUMPETS. Employment. A German well recommended, speaking French, Italian, English and writes a good hand, is desirous of a situation as time-keeper or in any light capacity.

Housemaid. Wanted. A man Cook for an English House. Apply at Calle Piedad 106.

Wanted. The beef packing establishment (formerly Saladero Urquiza) at Rosario wish to hire immediately 50 Laborers, 10 Butchers, 10 Coopers, 2 Carpenters, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Workman, 2 Headmen (Troopers) & Trimmers.

Wanted. A gentleman lately arrived in this country is desirous of giving private lessons in English, French and German languages. For particulars apply to Messrs. Mackern, Calle San Martin. 141. 9p.m.

A Soap-maker; a European who understands the manufacture of soap, soap, and all circumstances and liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Standard office. 149. 9p.m.

Remate. An English gentleman wants board and lodging in a respectable English family. Address to G. W. M. British Consulate. 173. 3p.m.

Remate. POR MARIANO BELLINGHURST. En la casa habilitada del Sr. Don Francisco Hin Cerrito No. 180.

El Viernes 3 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado, todos muebles y de mas menaje de alta casa consistente en lo siguiente.

- SALA AZULEJA.-Un rico piano de cincos y seis cuerdas, perpendicular, un confiteiro 2 sillones y un tabureto de cacha con forro de terciopelo verde mar 12 sillas, cacha asiento y respaldos de terciopelo una mesa ovalada de cacha un candelabro de idem, con piedra marmol, un escritorio de idem, con gradas para libros, varios cuadros, alfombrado de tripa colorado de mas adornos, Cuero azul.-Un sofá y 2 sillones forro de seda floreada, 1 mesa oblonga con piedra marmol, un costurero, 1 mesa para saopes de cacha, cuadros y de mas adornos. Toiller.-tres roperos de cacha, 3 cómodas idem, una con escritorio, un clayer, sillal de cacha y otros adornos.

Remate. POR EL MISMO. En los almacenes de la comision Gral de Guerra Aduana Nueva.

De 22 cajones palo y limbo frances de varias clases pertenecientes al Gobierno del Paraguay del orden del Excmo Sr. Ministro de la Guerra de la Nacion, general D. Juan Andres Gelia y Obes. El jueves 4 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañna se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado, otros cajones de mercaderias cuyo pamorama es el siguiente:

Remate. POR EL MISMO. En su casa calle Potosi. De efectos de almacen.

El Miercoles 3 de Mayo a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la masa alta postura y dinero de contado lo siguiente: 20 cuarterales piazeros, 5 idem matlaga, a 5 idem dulce, 10 cajones aceite jenovec en lata, 20 una ar. 1 lata chocolate, 20 id dulce de invernallas, 10 docenas de mantequilla barridos de 2 ar. de vino parajete, tintilla moscatel, opaco, Pedro Gimenez, vino jenovec en cacaos y en cajones, 30 petacas tabaco corriente y otros articulos.

Remate. POR THOMAS GOWLAND. En la casa de comercio del Sr. D. Leon J. Esca calle de Mayo, num. 12.

Do un gran surtido de efectos de tienda merceria y muertria. El martes 2 y miercoles 3 de Mayo a las 11 en punto se han de rematar con plazos y condiciones que se han de estipular un variado surtido de efectos el pormenor se dará despues.

Sale by Auction. At the stores of D. Leon J. Isaac calle Maypa num. 12.

By THOMAS GOWLAND. On Tuesday 2d and Wednesday 3d May, will be sold at auction by Thomas Gowland. A very extensive assortment of goods Ready made clothing suitable to the season. 179. 4p.m.

For Sale. An Estancia, in the Partido de San Vicente, comprising more or less 3000 yards with a good Estancia house and Puestos, with their respective corrals, a fine Quinta with fruit trees, alfalfaras, &c. For further particulars and terms, please apply at GEORGE BELL & SONS, Calle Moreno, 161, or at 137 Calle Maypa, 5-11 2 6p.

John Gentles. Watchmaker and Jeweller. 171 Calle Dofanza, opposite the Church of Santo Domingo. 165. 1am a 37.

For New York. The superior A.I. at Lloyd's British built bark ALONZO.

Will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and will have quick despatch. For freight please apply to Messrs. S. B. Hale and Co., or to Taylor & Upton, Shipbrokers, 39 Reconquista. 157. 9p.m.

Extraction de callos. En la muy conocida casa del pedicuro Colagato sigue la extraccion de callos, practicada por un pedicuro y profesor en Fibrotoma, aprobado y de experimentada capacidad, calle Maipú num. 106. 183. 8p.m.

Fresh Goods Just received ex 'Herschel'. Ladies' Colored Petticoats. Striped Winceys for Petticoats. All Wool Scarfs, and Shawls. Neck Shawls. Ladies' Wool Head Dresses. Extra fine Flannels. Ladies' fine Wool Hose. Ladies' Sontags. Knitting Cotton. 8/4 to 12/4 all Wool Blankets. Gents' Shirts without Collars, and a variety of Dress Goods all of the above are offered at the lowest possible price at ALEXANDER FULTON & CO. Nos. 25 & 27 Calle Defensa. 163. 15p a 22.

Notice. A family leaving Buenos Ayres is desirous of disposing of their household furniture; it is well adapted for a respectable lodging-house. For particulars apply 92 Calle Esmeralda. 160. 16p a 29.

LADIES REITS. A splendid variety just received PERFECT NOVELTIES. Of Silk, Mohre Antigua, Velvet, &c. Wide and Narrow, Black and Colored, 61-CORRIENTES-81. 162. 9p a 35.

Notice. The undersigned hereby beg to notify the Commercial Community, that the partnership heretofore existing under the style of Simple, Prévost & Co. has at this date been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the liquidation of said firm is being conducted by James Temple. Buenos Ayres, 26th April 1865. JAMES TEMPLE. THOMAS GRENDALE.

With reference to the above we beg to notify the Community, that the same business will be carried on by James Temple under the style of James Temple & Co. 164. 11a a 24.

