





## TEATRO COLON

## ITALIAN OPERA.

10 Funcion de la 2ª Temporada

El Juerec 31 del corriente.

## BALLO IN MASCHERA.

a las 8

## Teatro-Franco Argentino

The Renowned

## KELLER TROUPE

will arrive shortly

and

give performances at the

TEATRO FRANCO-ARGENTINO,

Will be shortly published

The Programme and the Day of

Performance.

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## THREE

## Subscription Concerts,

in the

## COLISEUM,

given by

JOHN H. REINKEN.

Mr. Reinken begs to announce his intention to give during the months of June and July three Vocal and instrumental Concerts to include selections from the popular works of all the great masters, aided by some of the principal Professors and Amateurs of this City, Native and Foreign, who have offered their co-operation in order to make the concerts as successful as possible.

The Orchestra will be carefully selected from different orchestras of this city and will comprise some of the principal amateurs.

Seat Tickets, including admission for the three concerts \$100.

Subscription lists for signatures may be found at the following places:

Messrs. Mackern, 44 San Martin.

"Jacobi and Dominico, Florida 10.

Señor Corru, Bolivar 67.

Señores Juan A. Machado y Cia., Bolivar 73.

Programmes will be shortly published.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere."

CICERO.

## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1866.

## THE FRENCH MAILS.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CARMEL.

## WOOL UP.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

## WAR IN GERMANY.

## HEAVY FAILURE IN ENGLAND.

All expectations of the preservation of peace between the great German Powers seem to have been surrendered, and war is now regarded as inevitable. The reply of Prussia to the last Austrian note was formally delivered at Vienna on Tuesday, and contains a distinct refusal to comply with Austria's demand for the demobilisation of the Prussian army. As a matter of course, a variety of conflicting rumours are current as to the part the other Powers will take in the approaching conflict. It is alleged, in very positive terms, that Italy has entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Prussia; and a Vienna paper asserts that the treaty was signed on the 27th ult. According to its stipulations, King Victor Emmanuel is to attack Austria with 80,000 men on the Mincio, and to throw 40,000 more across the Po. In return Prussia proposes to obtain for the new Kingdom of Italy the long-coveted province of Venetia, the fortress excepted.

The British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question on Tuesday evening said that the Government had no knowledge of the treaty, and did not believe in its existence. It may be well for Italy if she be not engaged to Prussia beyond retreat, for the possibility of a voluntary cession of Venetia seems to be quite an open one at Vienna now. The 'Presse,' an influential journal published in that city, distinctly says that war with Prussia opens up the only practicable plan by which Austria might obtain compensation for such a cession. If she could have Silesia in exchange she would be well satisfied. It may be, therefore, that Italy may see her way to making a better bargain at Vienna than she can at Berlin. But much depends on the view of the matter taken

at the Tuilleries, as to which, much secrecy is observed. A crowded meeting was held at Berlin on Sunday last, at which the following resolutions were unanimously voted:—First—A war between Prussia and Austria would be a national misfortune. Second—A Liberal Prussian Ministry would alone command the general confidence required for Federal Reform. Third—The inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein have an absolute right to dispose of their own moral and legal basis of any Constitutional Government. We doubt whether these resolutions will have much effect upon Count Bismarck, any more than the petition of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce upon the King.

On Monday afternoon an attempt was made on the life of the Emperor of Russia. As he was entering his carriage, after a walk in the Summer Garden, a stranger fired at him with a pistol. Fortunately the shot did not take effect. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested. A Te-Deum was sung in the Russian Chapel in London on Wednesday for the escape of the Czar. The attempt looks more like the work of a lunatic than anything else, but the Government seems disposed to deal with it as the result of a plot. At all events, General Berg, the Governor of Poland, has, in consequence, left Warsaw for St. Petersburg. The peasant, Ossip Ivakhof, who saved the Emperor's life, has been ennobled. The would-be assassin is a Russian. There were great rejoicings on Monday in the streets and in the theatres. The Emperor appeared at the balcony of his Palace and in the streets, and visited the Smolensk convent.

Lamentable accounts reach us of the dealings of the Russian Government with the Polish Catholics in the Ruthenian provinces. The condition of these unhappy subjects of the Czar is most pitiable. They have been marked out for extermination, and the entire official strength of the provinces is directed to the fulfilment of this merciless policy.

From Pesth we learn that both Houses of the Diet sat on Saturday last for the first time on the new building. The President of the Lower House, in opening the sitting, expressed the wish that the welfare of the country should soon be established on a firm basis, and said that the only means by which it could be secured was the re-establishment of a legal and constitutional state of things in Hungary. He stated, also, that the country earnestly desired that the Emperor should soon be crowned King of Hungary.

The revolution in the Danubian Principalities is not, it appears, to be characterised as a bloodless one. On the 14th inst. a band of two hundred men, led by Mouranzi and Rosnovano, attempted a separatist movement. They were dispersed by the police. After the attempt, the rioters, all said to be Russians, barricaded themselves in the house of Rosnovano, from whence they fired upon the troops, who replied. It is said that there were fourteen killed and sixteen wounded. The riot was soon put down, the people not having taken any part in the movement. The Metropolitan, who was at the head of the insurgents, received a slight wound. The rioters afterwards issued a proclamation openly pronouncing for the separation of the Principalities, and declaring the election of a foreign Prince to be an impossibility.

A battery of artillery has been ordered from Bacau to Jassy as a measure of precaution against any renewal of the disturbances. Meanwhile the inhabitants of Moldavia are adopting a more peaceable mode of procedure than their brothers of Wallachia. Placards have been posted in Bucharest, signed by the members of the Provisional Government and the Ministers, proposing to elect Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as Prince of Roumania, under the title of Charles I. The members of the Provisional Government have returned from a journey through Moldavia, where they were very well received by the people.

The only political event of the week in France has been the election of a deputy to the Corps Législatif for the Department of the Bas-Rhin, which resulted in the return of M. de Bussière, the Government candidate, who obtained 19,000 votes, the Opposition

candidate, M. Laboulaye, obtaining 9900. "The return of the Government candidate," says a Paris letter, "must not be accepted as evidence that the French people do not care for greater freedom."

In Italy the enthusiasm with which the proposal to wipe off the national debt by voluntary subscriptions was at first received has now gradually cooled down. More than 20,000,000 have been subscribed, but the sum actually paid up to the 3rd April was only 1,032,593 francs.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Parliamentary Oaths' Bill has passed a second reading in the Lords. The debate on the Reform Bill still continues.

A Fenian expedition, manned principally by Americans, has left for the Bay of Fundy. Three splendid steamers, said to contain 3,000 desperadoes, compose Mr. Killian's expedition. It was rumored that a pounce on Bermuda is contemplated.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, one of the 1848 men, has given a powerful lecture in New York against Fenianism. Stephens, the Head Centre, is at Paris.

A grand banquet is about to be given to Mr. John Bright in Dublin. Sergeant major Wallis has been sentenced, reduced in the ranks, and his stripes taken off.

Several of the Americans arrested in Dublin have been liberated on condition that they at once leave Ireland.

The emigration from Ireland is now greater than ever, and the ships in Liverpool can hardly convey all the emigrants.

Barned's Banking Co., limited, has stopped payment. The liabilities are roughly estimated at 3½ millions sterling.

Admiral Hastings, it is rumored, has been named to succeed Vice-Admiral the Honorable G. L. B. Elliot, C.B., in command of the fleet on the South East Coast of America.

A great sugar refining firm, Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Balfour have failed for £150,000 sterling.

Cousols have gone up and a rise has taken place in the share market. Brazilian scrip, new, has advanced ½ per cent., but at latest dates owing to bad news from Germany, there was a general fall in the stock market.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Great Southern Railway has been held to receive Mr. Parish's report.

The cotton market is dull and a shade lower. Argentine Sixes, New, £30 paid, are quoted at 1 per cent. premium.

The hide market looks rather dull, with a downward tendency.

Wool rules very active both in England and on the Continent. All shipments from the Plate this year will give good results.

## LATEST FROM UNITED STATES.

## IMPORTANT NEWS.

## CAPTAIN SEMMES RELEASED.

## FENIAN INVASION OF AN ISLAND.

We have important news from America this mail. President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring that, as "no organized or armed resistance to Federal authority exists in the late insurrectionary States, and the people are loyally disposed, and have conformed, or will conform by legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery," the insurrection in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, is ended, and must henceforth be so regarded. In Connecticut, which may be considered as a fair representative of Northern political opinion, the Republican party has carried the election of General Hawley, as Governor by a majority of 500 votes.

A subject absorbing the deepest interest throughout all sections of the Union was the struggle going on between the President and the Republicans regarding the Civil Rights Bill, which the Senate has passed over the President's veto by a majority of 33 to 15 votes. It is understood that the Republicans will be able to get the necessary majority in the House of Representatives, so that the bill

will become law in spite of the President's objections. The division in the Senate was preceded by an excited debate, in the course of which one Senator asserted that an attempt to enforce the law would lead to bloodshed and disunion. If the bill passes the House of Representatives, as it has passed the Senate, the President will be bound to enforce it under pain of impeachment.

Senator Lane has introduced resolutions for the admission of Southern Senators on certain condition, which are not stated in the telegram. A mass meeting at Washington has emphatically endorsed the President's policy. It is understood that Mr. Seward is disposed to comply with the resolution of the Senate to send a squadron to the fishery grounds to protect American fishermen. The President has released Captain Sommes under his original parole, which at seems to be an admission that Sommes has thus long been unlawfully imprisoned.

The Fenians are again busily engaged in the destruction of the British Empire. It is reported that a large Fenian force has left New York to seize an island in the Bay of Fundy, and it is also reported that a large force has left to attack Bermuda. It is sagely surmised, however, that these stories are set afloat by O'Mahony and the other gentlemen who have pocketed the cash, in order to keep impatient bondholders from becoming too clamorous. A more likely story is, that a number of Fenians have gone to the Canadian fishing-grounds to endeavour to cause a collision between Canada and the United States. It is quite in the line of Mr. O'Mahony to get up a quarrel in which other people will have to do the fighting. That puissant chief has issued a circular requesting the Fenian to prepare for the arrival of Stephens in New York. Stephens says that he left the cause in Ireland flourishing, and that he has left the "reign of Government" in competent hands during his temporary absence. He is going to restore harmony to the Fenian councils in America, and will then come back to Europe.—New York Herald.

## LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

The following extract is taken from a letter dated, Melbourne 7th February—

Almost all the flour exported by Chile, with the exception of about a ton, has proved very inferior in quality; in consequence of which it has descended greatly in the market, and to-day the Chilean flour may be had from £5 to £10 per ton cheaper than other flours. Last harvest has been the best we have had for many years, the cereal crops have already fallen much in price and before long we expect to see them much lower in consequence of the many shipments we received from New Zealand in the months of September, October, and November last.

## THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ESMERALDA.

## ACCOUNT OF THE LAST BATTLE.

Yesterday the Esmeralda anchored in port at 11 o'clock. Capt. Price, being sick, did not command in her this trip. We have received the following interesting despatch:

Gentlemen,—

I am on board the Brazilian transport Presidente, anchored in the Paraguay River, 2 leagues below Humaitá. The last shall be first on the present occasion, and although previous to the 24th there are many items of importance, still, as that was the day of the fight, I begin with that date.

The war commenced in real earnest on the 24th May—your gracious queen's birthday—the allies, tired and anxious to move from their sickly encampment, prepared to march across the Bellaço; for this purpose the baggage, etc., had to be sent back to Corrientes, indeed, it never should have crossed the river. But the sickness amongst the troops was something stupendous, principally amongst the Brazilians, who are naturally of a sickly appearance; the slightest pain in the head sufficed to convert a stalwart soldier into a subject for the hospital.

Things were in this state when news arrived by some deserters that the en-

emy meditated an attack on both flanks, and so it happened. President Mitre, aware of the enemy's intention, determined to pierce the enemy's centre, which must of course have been weakened by the forces sent on either side. You may judge for yourself the result, for I cannot tell you beyond the rumours here. The allies under cover of a well equipped battery marched across the Bellaço and attacked the enemy's centre with success, but the Paraguayan cavalry meanwhile broke in on the allied flanks on either side, and nothing could withstand the charge. A Brazilian officer of note tells me it was really a splendid one. The Argentines on the right, the Brazilians on the left were impotent to stem the onslaught, and up to their very guns, these daring fellows cut their way. Meanwhile the attack of the allies in the centre was as successful as that of the enemy on the flanks; the steady march of the infantry with fixed bayonet was irresistible, but night was drawing on: the first signs of twilight in a Paraguayan jungle saw both parties anxious to desist. The Paraguayan Devils scampered off to the woods, and the allies fell back again on the Estero Bellaço. I am disposed to believe that the only advantage gained by the allies was, that their mortality was less than that of the enemy. All fought well on that eventful day: Ossorio lies bleeding and stretched, with two horrible cuts in the head. Mitre was in the thick of the fight, and narrowly escaped: Paunero was wounded in the ear slightly. Pagola, Rivero, and Basavilvaso sleep with their fathers in a Paraguayan tomb; will you believe it, the road from the allied encampment to Humaitá is not long enough to afford tombs from the slain on that awful day.

Be not deluded, it is not in the space of a few hours that the result of such a fight as yesterday's can be known, weeks must elapse before we can say with certainty. I tell you that it was a veritable estero fight. The great difficulty the allies have to contend with is the ground, no one knows where there is an arroyo or a quagmire, Hornos was all but drowned in a small stream the other day. The enemy know their ground and the allies do not. I cannot tell you when they will reach Humaitá. My belief is that Tamandaré should be more active, but then I am neither a general nor an admiral. The loss of the Paraguayans has been put down at 4500 men, that of the allies you will learn more correctly from the "parte official." So much for this fight.

We left Corrientes on the 22nd, bound to the Paso de la Patria. Upon the arrival at the Tres Bocas the fleet was not to be seen, having sailed on the 20th up the river Paraguay. The transport had on board a full cargo of military stores, principally powder. We arrive here after nightfall. Upon enquiry we learn that the firing heard at Corrientes on the morning of the 21st was an attack made by the allies upon the Paraguayan camp, the result of which was the enemy was driven back, where he took up a new position.

23rd. Daylight finds the Presidente anchored in 4 fathoms water, the sternmost vessel of a fleet of 16 steam gunboats and 4 ironclads, moored in a line in the channel, which is here upon the Chaco side of the stream. They occupy the space of more than a mile. The ironclads are the uppermost vessels. The Admiral's ship is the last in the line. Hence to Curupaiti there is but one reach. Here the river is 500 yards wide, the water is turbid, and has a downward current of 3 miles an hour. Upon the right bank it is deep water close to the shore, which has in places a beach of a few feet wide, which is covered with drift wood, beyond this all is one impervious jungle. The bank has an elevation of 5 feet above the water level. Almost every plant and tree has thorns. Tiger tracks everywhere abound, their howl, as well as the chattering of caryacas, are often heard. Unlike the river Paraná we have as yet seen no islands or sandbanks. From the mouth of the river to this point the opposite shore is low marshy land, covered with rank grass and weeds, impassable for man or beast. From Curupaiti, going northwards, it is firm land and good roads,

A little hence the Paraguayans have made an 'estacada' in the river, which reaches from shore to shore. In the narrow channel which is close to the coast of Curupaiti obstructions have been placed sufficient to impede the navigation. The pilots declare they cannot pass until they are removed. Some buoys, apparently empty demijohns, are seen floating near by; these are supposed to indicate the spots where the infernal machines are sunk. Till now they have not been meddled with.

24th. Firing again, at sunrise, of small arms and field guns, is heard in the direction of the hostile camps. At 10 a.m. an order came for the Presidente to get ready. All that could be learned of the firing amounted to little. The fleet has no other communication with the land forces than by water, which is done by going down the Paraguay River and up the Paraná, beyond Itapirú—two small steamers are constantly employed as mail-boats. The allied troops are not above a league's distance from the fleet, judging from the report of the firearms, and probably 3 leagues beyond the encampment of Itapirú. What is of the greatest importance they have come to the open firm ground where there is forage for their cattle and no pestiferous morses to contend with. Every new firing heard, proves they are advancing northwards. It is not probable they will meet with opposition at Curupaiti, if so they can make short work of any dispute that might be attempted there. In the night above Itapirú, abreast of the burnt encampment, are seen as many sailing vessels and more steamers than the inner roads of Buenos Ayres can boast of: it is to be feared some have come to a glutted market. Fever and ague is a general complaint on board. The operatives at the floating bakery are nearly all down with it; still the oven is kept in full blast day and night. Connected with it there is a well-assorted floating store; it is managed by Germans. Everything good to eat or drink is to be found there. No liquor is allowed to be drunk on board. Although the establishment is anchored at a distance from the shore, in a rapid current, still it has more than its share of customers. Two hard words in plain English, seen from afar, tells the purchaser the terms. 'Loaves and fishes' are plentiful, yet nothing is to be obtained without a 'quid pro quo.' A Dutch brig, moored to the bakery, has all her crew sick. The commandante of the Presidente was obliged to borrow sailors to navigate his steamer down, many of his hands being unfit for duty. The surgeon of the Italian gunboat pronounces Corrientes to be as healthy a place as he ever saw. With a ship's company of 65 men, during a permanence of many days, he has not had a single case of any disease to attend.

SINBAD.

## A VACATION TRIP IN THE URUGUAY.

PAISANDU—COLONEL MUNDELL—MORGAN!

The port of Paysandu is over a mile from the town, a good road with lamp-posts all along leading to the Plaza, and a number of new houses at intervals, with pretty hedge-rows. A fine custom-house is being built, covering a block of 100 yards square, and two storeys in height. Two new 'Barracas' with turrets are hard-by, and the immense bulk of the new church rises above the town like St. Paul's over the rest of London.

As we enter the town we see on all sides traces of the dreadful struggle of January 1865. Some houses unroofed and with the walls riddled, others re-built but still showing where the storm of shot and shell raged with such awful fury I saw a house opposite the Mauá Bank, that had been taken and retaken 4 times. Nearly all the windows have their bars still broken or twisted, with marks of cannon or musket shot. Piles of bricks are met with at almost every step, but it being Sunday the place looked less bustling than Salto. We stopped at the Hotel de la Paz, kept by the Italian vice-consul, Sig. Siniistri: the bed-rooms are very neat and the charge is the same as in Salto, 1½ dollars per diem.

After breakfast Mr. Williams took me to visit the Gefé Politico, Colonel Mundell, who received me with much



cordiality; he is a stout, hale, old man, about 55 years of age, speaks English with a decided Scotch accent, and unites an expression of great manly character with much 'bonhomie' and unsophisticated gentility.

I was particularly anxious to visit Mr. Williams' saladero when the sickening process of killing would not be going on, and it being Sunday evening he hired a coach and we started down a break-neck road with a couple of restive horses.

fluid will not only cure the scab in sheep but preserve hides on an improved plan. The 'fluid' is expected from B. Ayres shortly, and then we shall hear how it results.

On returning from the saladero I went to visit an old French gentleman, D. Domingo Mendilazan, who has been 46 years in South America and knows every inch of the continent from Guayaquil to Cape Horn.

EDITOR'S TABLE. Yesterday was a grand day for news—the French packet arrived early with heavy European mails, the Esmeralda was in at 11 o'clock, bringing full details of the last battle, the Montevidean mails brought nothing of importance, the Ada, it appears, has not arrived, but Flores' new steamer, the Cosmos, consigned to the English bank, is in.

The landing of the wounded, per Libertad, took place on Monday. Calle Defensa is now indeed the street of sighs. The Pollux leaves to-day for Rosario. Captain Davis has good reason to be proud of his steamer: she beat the Romulo hollow the other day coming from Rosario, and is one of the best steamers in the river.

A jeweller's shop, close by the 'Tribuna' office, was broken into the other night, and a quantity of valuable jewellery abstracted. No trace of the robbers.

A gentleman from the camp assures us that since the late storm the most wholesale robbery, under the pretence of law, is going on. Animals, as a matter of course, have wandered from their quereñas, and the Judge of San Justo, and other places where chacras abound, are selling off after three days' notice all animals found trespassing, horses and cows, knocked down for 10 dollars each.

Mr. Carl Brandes, a highly respectable German merchant in Montevideo, brother of Mr. Ernst Brandes in B. Ayres, has been just named by the Prussian Government Prussian Vice-Consul in Montevideo.

The American steamer Julia still lies in the inner roads. We heard that the Government offered 75,000 silver dollars for this steamer, but that Capt. Manton declined. The steamer greatly resembles the Portefaia.

Owing to what has been published in the 'Tribuna' and other papers, half the Germans in town believe that Muller was hung in the wrong; that he was perfectly innocent. We do not think that we ever read more conclusive evidence against any criminal than that against Muller.

The Gran Chaco expedition, we hear, is still at Santa Fé. The Government of that province is enrolling a small force to send along with Mr. Perkins and his friends. The whole expedition, we believe, only numbers four or five.

The Keller family is hourly expected in town; they have engaged the Argentine theatre and will probably next week give their first performance. The American war-steamer Shawmut has left Montevideo for Rio. The Juniaita is at present in this port.

ON 'CHANGE. May 29, 1866. Paper price of ounces, \$414 1/2. Do. sovereigns, 127. First price of patacons, 25 90. Second, 25 95. Last, 25 90.

The time sales of specie were at very advanced prices, and for the end of the month the rate ruled at one time firm at 26. For May 30, 190,500 25 90. Saturday, 40,000 25 30. June 20, 32,500 26 05. Do. 20, 20,000 26 05.

MARRIED. On Saturday, the 25th inst., by the Rev. A. D. Fahy, William E. Marsden, eldest son of William Marsden, Esq., Liverpool, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Connor. No cards.

For Valparaiso, The new British Clipper Barque A. M. O. Y. Captain James Barkman, A. I., 269 tons register. For freight or passage apply to 177. 6p. m30 JAMES BROWN & Co.

that he is an excellent frontier officer, and most careful of the interests of the estancia.

The very high demurrage and charters paid by the Brazilians to the English Captains of the steamers up the river is attracting great notice; in fact, the expenses of the Allies in steamers &c. are now so great that the soldiers are several months behind in their pay.

A Paraguayan who has recently passed over to the allies states that the total force of the Paraguayans at the Estero Bellaco is 20,000 men, in the Interior exploring the Bolivian route 9,000, in Humaitá 4,000, up North watching the Barou Porto Alegre 4,000, and in Asuncion some 3,000 men. Total 40,000 men.

LETTERS. Lying at this office for Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Mr. J. W. Morcom, Mr. James J. Cummins, Mr. A. R. Butler, Professor T. Daly.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Colegio Comercial de Santa Lucia, Al pie de la Barranca de la Callo Buen Orden, Buenos Ayres.

For Valparaiso, The new British Clipper Barque A. M. O. Y. Captain James Barkman, A. I., 269 tons register. For freight or passage apply to 177. 6p. m30 JAMES BROWN & Co.

Reduced Fares. For Rosario. The splendid, fast sailing steamer P. O. L. U. X. Captain Davies, will leave this port for Rosario on Wednesday. Passengers, first cabin, 12 pata. For freight and cargo apply to H. DOWSE, Agent, 67 Mayo.

STEAMER AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO, 993 Calle Reconquista. Departure of the following Steamers on Wednesday, May 30th, for Montevideo, 6 p.m. Teveré, do., do., 6 a.m.

Buenos Ayres Cricket Club. Return Match of the Town & Suburbs. Best and Last Match of the Season. The above Match will be played on Thursday next, the 31st inst., at the Palermo Ground. Wickies to be pitched at 10:30 a.m. A train leaves the 23 de Mayo station at 10 o'clock. The commodious refreshment tent of Watson's Hotel, Bolgrano, will be in attendance.

Al Publico. Sobre el remate de las Haciendas de la Testamentaria de Doa Marcos G. Balcarce, en el Pergamino. Se avisa que debiendo tener lugar la venta el Lunes 4 de Junio irremisiblemente en la misma Estancia, se les recuerda a los interesados que es indispensable el partir de aqui el Jueves 31 del corriente con el vapor Esmeralda hasta San Nicolas, siendo de cuenta del que suscribe transportarlo desde alli hasta la Estancia.

For Sales. Some 1,200 good Mestiza Sheep, 50 head of tame Cattle, some Horses and Mules, Farming Utensils, two Ploughs, Harrow, Horse-cart, etc. Also 400 squares of good Camp, well watered. Another, 1 1/2 leagues from Salto, B.O., will be offered for a term of 4 years with contract. A new Brick House, with iron roof, outhouse, peach mount, etc. For particulars apply at the Victoria Hotel, 105 calle San Martin. 172. 6p. m30

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GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. From FRIDAY, 25th of MAY, till further Notice. The damage caused by the late floods to the Great Southern Railway, being now repaired between Buenos Ayres and Jeppener; the train leaving Buenos Ayres at 8 a.m. will run to Jeppener Station, leaving Jeppener for Buenos Ayres again at 3.35 p.m.

ELLEN JANE DEWRING. Bible found on the Western Line, to be had at the Parque.

Piano Teacher. A German Lady, recently arrived in this country, offers her services to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres as Teacher of the Piano and Painting in Water Colors; She speaks the French language fluently and understands Spanish. Apply by note, calle Coyo No. 178. 166. 3p. m29

A Great Bargain. Half a League of Ground, more or less, with 5 puestos, say 8,000 fine mestiza sheep, on the Southern Railway, near a station, to be sold at a bargain. Apply, W. W., at this office. 164. 16p. m29

To Let. The Coffee House situated on the Barracas Road, in front of the Bandera, containing five rooms, besides the shop, which is ten yards in length, has a good aljibe, well and garden. For further particulars apply to Charles Torollo, Calle Victoria, No. 469. 166. 3p. m29

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Lost, Strayed, or Stolen. From the Estancia Paloma, near Pilar, 17 head of cattle and 3 horses, marked thus—1. To any person who may deliver same, or give such information as will lead to the recovery of the aforesaid, a liberal reward will be given, and any party in whose possession they may be found after this notice will be dealt with according to law. JOHN O'BRIEN. 3p—w&d, m29

Casa para negocio. En San Fernando se alquila una, situada en la plaza, con muchas piezas y muy apropiada para casa de negocio, ó para una escuela grande. Para tratar ocurrir al Sr. Dn. Pio Cruz on San Fernando, 6 al No. 120 Calle Piedad 162. 3p. m29

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REMATOS. Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la Boca del Riachuelo, frente a lo de los Sres. Casares 6 hijo, en la costa opuesta. De 4 lanchas grandes de ferro, de porte de 80 toneladas. De orden de los Sres. Mañá y...

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