

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE,
97—CALLE VICTORIA—107.

DIRECTOR:
MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

GRAND
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT,
At Eight o'Clock precisely.

BUENOS AYRES
ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Spring Meeting will take place on Wednesday, 11th Nov., 1868. The following is the Program (subject to alterations):—
1—High Jump, Standing.
2—do, Running.
3—100 Yards Race.
4—Hop, Skip, and Jump.
5—50 Yards Race.
6—Vaulting.
7—Throwing the Hammer.
8—40 Yards Race. Interval of one hour.
9—Boys' Race. 150 Yards. allowing 5 yards start for each year under fourteen. No substitution. Entry, \$10.
10—Broad Jump, Running.
11—do, Standing.
12—150 Yards Hurdle Race: 10 flights, 3ft. 3in.
13—Putting the Stone.
14—Pole Leaping.
15—Half-Mile Steeplechase.
16—Race upon Stilts.
17—200 Yards Race: Consolation Stakes.
Entries will be received until Saturday, 21st of October, at Messrs. Mackern's, 44, San Martin, or by any of the following Gentlemen, who compose the Committee:—Wilson Jacobs, jun., T. B. Smith, P. Galbraith, A. J. Howden, F. Jacobs, and D. Willocks.

The following Resolutions were passed at the last General Meeting:—
1. All Entries are subject to the approval of the Committee.
2. The minimum Subscription for Competitors is to be \$100, and each entry \$20.
3. The Committee are empowered to disqualify any Competitor not appearing in suitable costume.
4. No present holders of the Champion Medals for Putting the Stone, Hammer-throwing, and Hurdle Race require at least One Month's Notice of a competitor's intention to compete against them.
275,9p.11 THOMAS HOGG, Secretary.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE
ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FIRST SPRING MEETING,
NOVEMBER 11, 1868.

Stewards—R. Ogilvie, R. Browne, N. Surman, W. S. Cooke, J. J. Jordan.
Treasurer and Secretary—H. J. McNab.
Judge—W. Seymour.
Starter—J. S. Cunningham.

- 1.—FLAT RACE—100 Yards.—Entrance, \$1, with \$15 added.
- 2.—THROWING THE HAMMER—16lb.—Entrance, \$1, with \$8 added.
- 3.—HURDLE RACE—150 Yards: Three Flights, 3ft. 3in.—Entrance, \$3, with \$10 added.
- 4.—HIGH JUMP RUNNING.—Entrance, \$2, with \$12 added.
- 5.—FLAT RACE—450 Yards.—Entrance, \$3, with \$15 added.
- 6.—LENGTH JUMP, STANDING.—Entrance, \$1, with \$6 added.
- 7.—FLAT RACE—One Mile.—Entrance, \$5 prize, Silver Cup, value \$25.
- 8.—SACK RACE—50 Yards.—Entrance, \$1, with \$10 added.
- 9.—LENGTH JUMP RUNNING.—Entrance, \$2, with \$15 added.
- 10.—HURDLE RACE—250 Yards: Five Flights, 3ft. 6in.—Entrance, \$2, with \$25 added.

The Rules of the Athletic Club of London rigidly adhered to.
81,79p.22

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding Five Lines inserted SIX times for \$10.

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

The Standard.
"Nil falsum audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM
FOR "STANDARD."

IMPORTANT FROM MONTEVIDEO
Montevideo, Sept. 23, 7 P.M.
A fair amount of business transacted in local securities.
Fomento Territorial, 58.
Denda Interna, 36½.
Bank paper, 15 gr. dis.
Exchange upon London done at 60½ gold, and 42 paper.
Nothing done upon France or Rio.
Yesterday 550 tons Cardiff coals realised 11 patacons aboard, and 100 tons 10 pats. gold, al contado, 4 per cent. discount.
Hides—200 heavy sold at 6 40, 500 petros saladero at 27 rls., and 60,000 ditto at prices reserved and future delivery.
The English barque Mary Woods, chartered for Liverpool, with bone ash and horns, at 22s 6d and 5 per cent.
Weather very dull and unsettled.

MR. WASHBURN'S NOTES.

The official correspondence exchanged between the American Minister resident in Asuncion and the Paraguayan Government is now before the public. We had intended to abstain from offering any opinion until the publication of the notes in English, which will be in a few days, but, as our colleagues are running away with the question, and trying to bias the public mind by a narrow and one-sided view of the matter, we feel it our duty to set the question fairly before our readers.
Whatever exception may be taken to the language of the notes in question, the wording of an official document can in no way alter the merits of the case. As will be seen by the plain statement of facts which we extract from this lengthened correspondence, Mr. Washburn incurred the displeasure of the Paraguayan Government simply because he acted the part of an upright, honest and humane man, affording an asylum to a few unfortunate foreigners who were hounded down by spies and bated by soldiery.
Such a dense cloud of official verbiage surrounds the question that it is not surprising if some of our colleagues should form an erroneous judgment on the matter; but foreigners will distinguish through the mist the bright star which illumines the con-

duct of the much abused American Minister, who, disdaining the cold tapetism of the diplomat, afforded shelter, food and clothing to a few unfortunates who were left houseless and adrift when the order for the evacuation of Asuncion arrived.
It seems to be fashionable nowadays to abuse foreign ministers. Mr. Gould passed here yesterday morning in one of the city journals, for matters which have been fathered on him, but which we assert he knows nothing about. Even in Congress, we have heard Senators announce the fact that foreign legations were quite unnecessary in this Republic, possibly, the Deputies will improve on this and vote them a nuisance, but politics must give way when the noblest questions of humanity are at issue. Mr. Washburn has acted his part, and instead of abuse and censure, he merits the highest praise and encomium for his disinterested conduct under such trying circumstances.
The history of this disagreeable business begins as far back as February, when the iron-clad fleet ascended the river and threw some shells into the Capital. Previous to this, Mr. Washburn without undue familiarity was on good terms with the Paraguayan Government, and resided with easy dignity at the Legation. But on the 22nd February, a decree came ordering every one to leave Asuncion; Mr. Washburn, as a matter of course, refused to remove, alleging that his Legation was American territory. All the foreign Consuls fled the city, and, in fact, with the exception of the American Minister, none dared to disobey the fiat.
Some twenty-two English, some two or three Americans, and a few others, sought refuge at the Legation. Mr. Washburn, very properly, advised those people to first apply to the Vice President, and that if the Government had no objection he would take them in. The Government people consented, and accordingly Messrs. Carreras, Rodriguez, and servant, Bliss, Manlove, and Duffield, besides twenty-two English, took up their quarters at the American Legation. Masterman, it appears, had been a resident in Mr. Washburn's house for fully eight months previously.
About a month after, Manlove who had the keys of a Frenchman's house, which had been left in his charge, crossed the street, and went to visit the house. He was at once arrested, and sent to San Fernando. Duffield and the rest of the English about the same time left, and were kept for several days at the railway station. The women and children were then sent to San Lorenzo, and the men to the army, where it is believed they are still prisoners.
Sres. Carreras and Rodriguez remained at the Legation enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Washburn until the affair of the conspiracy.
On the 16th June, Sr. Pereira, the acting Portuguese Consul, fled from his chancery at Trinidad, and sought refuge at the American Legation. He was induced to this step in consequence of a notice he got from the French Consul, of the feelings of Lopez towards him. Mr. Washburn at once admitted the man, although at the time there were four picquets of soldiers around the Legation.
On the 20th June, the Paraguayan Government demanded of Mr. Washburn a list of all parties at the Legation, which Mr. Washburn supplied the next day.
Pereira it seems was a man of good position and large fortune, having married a wealthy Paraguayan lady. During the long continuance of the war he had spent his whole fortune in alleviating the misfortunes of the prisoners of war, and hence he got in bad odour with Lopez.
The Paraguayan Government demanded the surrender of Pereira. Mr. Washburn refused until the Government made some specific charge against him. Mr. Washburn told Mr. Pereira that he was at liberty to stay or go; but Pereira believing that the Government would ultimately take him by force, left the house. He was arrested at the street corner, and has since met an untimely fate.
Mr. Washburn that day wrote a note to Benitez, the Minister, stating the facts.
Messrs. Carreras and Rodriguez, not having as yet been accused, preferred to remain at the Legation.
Next morning early a soldier arrived at the Legation with a despatch, demanding the surrender that day at one o'clock of Messrs. Carreras and Rodriguez, who were charged with the greatest atrocities.
Mr. Washburn left it optional with them to go or stay.
They replied they would stay, provided Mr. Washburn promised not to leave the country until after the conclusion of the war, which Mr. Washburn declined to do. They then agreed that it was better to leave quietly rather than enrage Lopez by remaining. At twelve o'clock they left the house, and at the street corner were arrested, and then and there sent to San Fernando. Both these parties are said to be yet alive.
The same afternoon Mr. Washburn received another despatch, requesting him to dismiss Messrs. Bliss and Masterman from the Legation.

Mr. Washburn refused to comply, alleging that these parties belonged to the Legation. Then followed the first series of heavy despatches, which continued without intermission until the Wasp arrived.
The Wasp was not allowed to pass Villeta, Lopez having ordered her to anchor there. For some time Mr. Washburn thought that Lopez would not allow him to leave the country. The second series of correspondence followed, two notes a day, for more than a week.
Then came a change of ministry. Benitez, the Foreign Minister, was suspected; he was at once arrested and sent to Villeta, where he is still a close prisoner.
Fernandez, Lopez's secretary, was also arrested.
Camino was named Foreign Minister. Grave difficulties arose as to Mr. Washburn taking away money and valuables for English people. At last on the 31st August Mr. Washburn received his passports, but he could not get away until the 10th, when the Paraguayan Government placed the steamer Rio Apa at his orders.
Mr. Washburn left everything belonging to the American Legation in charge of the Italian Consol.
When Mr. Washburn started with his family for the steamer he was accompanied by the Italian and French Consuls, also Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, who took their carpet bags with them. The instant they left the Legation Bliss and Masterman were arrested, and sent on to the encampment at Villeta close prisoners.
Previous to leaving the Legation these unfortunate men, believing that it was possible that Lopez would arrest them, wrote various letters to their friends, confiding some to Mr. Washburn, and asked Mr. Washburn to vindicate their characters abroad—two of these letters we now publish.

"Legation of the United States,"
"Asuncion, Sept. 7 1868."
"Rev. William Goodfellow."
"My dear Sir,
"Appreciating the friendly interest you have always shown in me, and the kindness with which you have aided my family to obtain news from me during my long detention in Paraguay, I think it proper to send you the present letter by Mr. Washburn, who will doubtless make known to you in detail the unprecedented events which have recently transpired here, affecting the rights of all neutral nations, and more especially involving an unexampled violation of the immunities of the American Legation; and of the treatment due to an accredited Minister of the United States.
"You will learn, sir, with surprise, that in common with hundreds of foreigners and natives, comprising almost all the adult males of the country who were not bearing arms, I am accused of belonging to a conspiracy against the Government of Marshal Lopez, with the additional aggravation respecting me that I am also charged with belonging to a secret committee, who have put their hands to a compact to assassinate the Marshal. You can readily judge of the probabilities of both accusations, and will easily believe me when I say that there is not any the slightest foundation for them, and that so far from knowing of any conspiracy, I have grave doubts whether any has existed, notwithstanding all the acts of this government, and the so-called confessions of criminals, to be found in the published correspondence between Mr. Washburn and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This doubt is, I believe, common to all the persons belonging to the American Legation.
"You will also see the herculean efforts which have been made by this Government to fasten upon Mr. Washburn a complicity with the real or pretended revolutionary plot. You will see the false testimony which has been put into the mouths of prominent persons. Much of these statements are self-contradictory, and all of them conflict with each other upon the most essential points; and lastly, they all have this in common, that they furnish no definite information concerning the organisation, objects, means and occasion of action, nor even who were to take the decisive steps; besides, among so many revolutionary papers alluded to, apparently not one of that character has been seized by this Government.
"But I have no need to discuss the matter farther; the truth is evident, and will be recognised by every one in Buenos Ayres. I hope some decided action will proceed from the ministers of neutral nations in Buenos Ayres, though I can scarcely hope that any such action can benefit me, as I am already declared guilty by the Government, although not having the slightest idea of the nature of the testimony, necessarily false or forged, which has been or will be produced against me.
"All persons in this Legation have passed the last two months, since the extradition of myself and Mr. Masterman was demanded, in a state of continual agitation, alternating between hope and despondency, and following the course of the correspondence, which, on the part of this Government, has steadily gone from bad to worse.

"I desire to bear the strongest testimony to the fact that, as to all the statements implicating Mr. Washburn in the conspiracy, there is not one of whose truth I have any knowledge, and most of them I know to be false. I also wish to bear witness to the unswerving constancy with which he has insisted upon the rights of Legation, and done for me all that could be appropriate under the circumstances. Whatever may happen to me, I can meet my fate with a stout heart and perfect confidence in the Great Architect of the Universe, knowing that my Redeemer liveth. I have written at large to my family.
"Accept my gratitude for favours received from you and Mrs. Goodfellow, to whom I send my love, and regards to all inquiring friends.
"Yours most truly,
"PORTER C. BLISS."
"Legation of the United States,"
"Asuncion, Sept. 10, '68."
"Geo. N. Davis, Esq."
"Dear Sir,
"You will learn from Mr. Washburn of the queer doings that have been going on here for two months past—or, at all events, will learn enough about it from the newspapers. I never thought to be accused of 'high treason' by any Government under the sun: for, being a musical genius, as you are aware, I am clearly not fit for 'treasons, stratagems, and spoils.' Whatever comes of the affair, I desire to bear testimony to the persistent efforts of Mr. Washburn to save myself and Mr. Masterman, my fellow-rascal (as the official correspondence of the Ministry here politely designates us). Mr. Washburn had like to have shared the fate of the hero of his own novel, if the U.S. gunboat Wasp had not very opportunely come to his rescue. As it is, he escapes 'by the skin of his teeth,' after all possible obstacles have been put in the way of his departure. The Wasp is now lying, but a league below here, but is not allowed to come up. I suppose Mr. Washburn will leave to-day, and I shall immediately be nabbed by the twenty or thirty 'guardians' who have kiddily 'looked after me for the last two months.'
"I hope for relief from our Government in three or four months—that is, if it don't come too late for any practical purpose, so far as I am concerned.
"Please give my best regards to Gen. Webb and family. I hope Mr. Washburn will arrange all little matters between us; please give him my letters or keepsakes of any little value for my family, that I left in a trunk with you. I accompany some lines for Mrs. Davis.
"Yours, faithfully,
"PORTER C. BLISS."

When Mr. Washburn was on board the Wasp at Villeta, about to weigh anchor, the following letter from Mr. Bliss was handed to him,—we give our readers all these documents as they speak volumes; the first letters were written in the Legation, and whilst the writer was, as it were, beyond the power of Lopez,—the last letter, we deplore to say, we are informed was written after torture.
"September 11th, 1868."
"To His Excellency Hon. Charles A. Washburn, U. S. Minister Resident."
"Sir,
"Finding myself at length relieved from the restraint which Your Ex. has so long exercised over my will, I cannot do less than confess freely and spontaneously the important part which Your Excellency has taken in the Revolution in which you have involved many persons, and among them myself. I have declared feelingly, because I would like to avoid such a scandal to Your Excellency, but following out the truth that Your Excellency has been the soul of the Revolution, and if this deed now appears to the light of Heaven confessed to, by all its accomplices, to whom does it owe its existence save to Your Excellency who has continued its direction up to a very recent period? I consider myself, therefore, completely absolved from the promise which Your Excellency extorted from me yesterday in your office not to reveal your proceedings old or new. Even your brilliant speculations with the company of Hopkins, for which your Excellency ought to pocket a hundred and odd thousands of patacons have been put in evidence, as also the gilded pill you made Polidoro and Octaviano, swallow, as also the last of Caxias, at the time of your Excellency's celebrated visit of mediation in March last year.
"The object of this letter is to say to you that I have determined to request from Your Excellency the delivery to the bearer of my historical manuscripts which involve a compromise with this Government and which are without reason in deposit with Your Excellency, you having taken possession of them during my illness last year, and because I have forgotten to demand them of you. They consist, as Your Excellency well knows, of a voluminous history of Paraguay, till the year 1810, and some 2,000 pages, or more of notes in Spanish on more recent epochs, with the chronology up to our days.
"Also, I beg that Y.E. will have the goodness to send me the three letters written by express order of Y.E. for your justification regarding

the affairs of the revolution, of which one is addressed to the N. Y. World, another to Rev. Wm. T. Goodfellow, in B. Ayres, and the last to my father, Henry Bliss, of New York.
"The truth having been fully displayed these letters cannot serve Y.E. for any object, and since they are false it suits me no longer to keep the mystery of hypocrisy, and for your own honor Y.E. ought to comply strictly with these my demands.
"I do not exact from you the English manuscripts which Y.E. made me write in a spirit inimical to Paraguay, since these are the property of Y.E. But I advise you as a friend not to attempt to fight against the evidence given by infinite witnesses.
"I take advantage of the occasion to salute Y.E. with distinguished esteem and appreciation.
"Signed,
"PORTER C. BLISS."
We cannot close this melancholy chapter without pointing to the fact that, had Mr. Washburn adopted the cold, stern policy hinted at by our colleagues, and refused even a temporary asylum to the unfortunates who applied to him, he would possibly have escaped all the trouble which his kind hearted hospitality has entailed.
Indeed, after a very attentive perusal of all the documents, we must admit that it might have been better for all parties concerned had he slammed the door in the face of every one who applied for admission, since his protection was but temporary, and only tended to increase the displeasure of Lopez against all who applied for it. But Mr. Washburn, if he has erred, has erred on the right side, and his Government and his country will fully endorse his conduct.
Against all the calumnies and slanders now heaped upon Mr. Washburn, by evidence not worth the paper upon which it is written, and by windy diplomatic notes, terrible as the despotism power from which they emanate, we point at the humane conduct of this much-abused Minister, who out of his own private purse supported for several months so many unfortunate foreigners. If we are to believe the statements made by prisoners and others, Mr. Washburn must have left Asuncion with little short of a million of gold dollars; but our public know well how to deal with such nonsense, and when in a few days we publish in English this long tissue of diplomatic notes, we feel confident they will agree with us, that placed in the position he was, bullied on one side by the Paraguayan Government, and on the other, appealed to by a handful of suffering hounded down fellow-countrymen; Mr. Washburn had no other course to take than the one which to his honor as an American he adopted.

MONTEVIDEO.
Tuesday, Sept. 22d.
On Sunday Mons. Barraille made another ascent in his aerial car, the "Estrella del Sud." The weather was favorable, and the balloon mounted gaily to the height of twelve hundred metres, when to the dismay of the assembled thousands, it began to fall rapidly, and deposited the daring proprietor in the middle of the river. A steamer was despatched and succeeded in rescuing the poor Frenchman from the sinking balloon which was found to have been seriously damaged.
Some nimble fingered gentleman plied their illegal calling among the crowd, and one merchant while proceeding from his office to the bank to make a deposit, had his pockets lightened of twelve hundred dollars.
It is reported that Don Laurindo Lapuente, a native of this city, has published in your city a new political pamphlet, entitled "Las Profecias de Mitre," showing the errors and wrongs of the triple alliance treaty; as such, it is not likely to meet with much favor in these countries, nevertheless, if it appears in English, you might send down a few copies to your agent whose premises have been stormed ever since the arrival of Sarmiento's book.
The rumor that cholera had again visited us caused a terrible panic here and every one is engaged in sanitary measures, so well they may for it would be truly an awful misfortune to have a repetition of last year's plague, and in truth with such inert Municipal authorities as we are blessed, there is no other remedy than our own exertions. Let every one look out for themselves and keep their houses clean as recommended by the health committees, of Europe and the United States, then there is no fear of the spread of the disease. The public health was never better, on the 20th the mortality was five and on the next day only three.
Don Agustin del Castro has received from Brazil a large quantity of rare trees and flowers to the value of several thousand dollars.
Don José Gambin the popular lessee of the San Felipe, has written to say that by the end of November, he hopes to be out with a new Zarzuela company, which with some difficulty he managed to engage. We are assured that these are some of the leading actors in the old world and will eclipse any who have as yet come to these shores, it is probable that the present company will proceed to your city.

Last week a fashionable clerk in one of our leading banks, absconded rather suddenly, without even bidding good bye to his tailor, bootmaker, or hatter, greatly to the indignation of these polite tradesmen.
At the last Bull fight a terrible spectacle was presented by the entry in the arena of an inexperienced matador, who unable to keep the Bull in play was thrown from his horse and almost gored to death by the infuriated animal. When will there be a stop put to these frightful exhibitions which remind one of the gladiatorial epoch.
We are glad to observe an improvement in the working of the Union tramway, only a limited number of tickets are issued, thus the passengers are not inconvenienced as formerly.
The fourth of next month is named for the grand official Ball in Solis, great preparations are being made and it is hoped it will excel your funciones in the Coliseum or even Progreso Club. Although our Saloons are not as large we can boast of some rare flowers.
Soon we are promised another literary treat in the shape of a conference between Messrs. Ramirez and Varela, these sessions have become so popular of late that it is probable we shall have them once a week.
Yesterday a despatch was received from Maldonado, announcing the loss of an Italian barque on the coast of José Ignacio. The name of the vessel was not given, but from information since received, it is known that the Giacomo, which left Cardiff on July 4th, was consigned to Richard Wilson with a cargo of coal.
At the same time a fire broke out on board another vessel, belonging to the same gentleman, The American ship, Haitio E. Tapley, anchored only yesterday in port from Cardiff. It appears that a couple of days previously the captain observed the fire, and was in the act of removing some of the cargo when the flames burst out. No blame is attributable to the crew, as the cause is said to be spontaneous combustion.
A daring, or rather a mysterious robbery was committed the other day from on board the Falkland packet Foam, lying in the harbour of Montevideo; by which a passenger lost £200 in money, and some £40 worth of clothing. The Captain also losing property to the value of £50.
Arrivals—French barque Perceverant, from Havre; to Hurr, Barnett, and Co.
British barque Cristian Rankine, from Glasgow, 232 tons, Captain John Higgins; to Bell and Towers.
Spanish barque Rosa, 202 tons, Capt. J. Velezo; to Teodoro Reissig.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.
INTERESTING DETAILS.
FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
Gathapé, Sept. 16th, 1868.
Yesterday at 11 A.M. the rest of the army arrived at this point, the Baron do Triunpho marching a league and a half in front, and with the gallant division under his command, acting as vanguard to the main army. The road was in a dreadful state, and from Villa Franca to this place it was a succession of thick woods, thorns and brushwood; during the three days march the army was separated from the coast of the river Paraguay, suffering dreadfully for want of water, because the water of the pantanos was undrinkable: the calm and resignation of these poor soldiers and their officers was admirable, and left a feeling of wonder in all who witnessed how far the human body can suffer—they were however sustained by the idea that these were the last sacrifices imposed upon them for their country's sake, and in the interest of civilization, to prevent a tiger in human shape from continuing to oppress his own people, who, if properly educated will become one of the most distinguished nations of South America.
But let me revert to the operations of the war. As the Paraguayans beheld the army advancing from the Tebicuary, they took a precipitate retreat, leaving behind them large deposits of provisions,—rice, maize, mandioca flour, biscuits made of the same, salt, large quantities of starch, mandioca roots peeled and dry, uniforms, arms, and harness: of the latter more than 600 lay thrown about in the "barranca" of Villa Franca.—In this town I myself saw in two stores the articles above mentioned, and without any exaggeration the provisions I saw there could not be worth less than \$4,000, and enough to feed 600 men for six weeks at least.
The houses of this town are great sheds divided into stores and grouped together, but the largest store is about thirty squares inside the wood. What I most wondered at was the total absence of grass.
From this town forward the army left the banks of the river, and went by a straight road inland to Gathapé, where, as I said before, they encamped yesterday.
The Marques of Caxias bore the fatiguing marches as if he were made of iron, and immediately after encamping, went about and was received everywhere with joy, because people every day recognise more and more his great military talents, and particularly his great humanity towards his subalterns which is very captivating.

The Viscount de Herval, although a great sufferer, accompanies the army, sometimes in a waggon, sometimes on horseback, admired and beloved by all.
The Baron do Triunpho, always vigilant, is the bulwark of the army. Lead on by such men, who can refuse to follow them to the end of the world!
The Argentine forces are hastening to join us, as they and their gallant chief, General Gelly y Obes, are unwilling to remain behind.
Yesterday the three ironclads that, since the entrance into the Tebicuary, served as the vanguard under the order of the gallant Mamede, left this—and in the room of this division another has been left under the Baron do Passagem.
To-day a great number of transports received orders to be ready to take on board the greater portion of the force—to go nobody knows where; but the order says that there must be sleeping accommodation for one night for about 10 or 12,000 infantry—the rest, cavalry, artillery, &c., will go by land—and the transports are to be conveyed by the squadron, I presume, as far as Angostura—a point already reconnoitred by the vanguard of our squadron.
In this place, Gathapé, we found 4 houses with the furniture complete, but no clothes. In one of them was found one leather shoe for a small foot; and it is said that this house was inhabited 4 years ago by a respectable family that owned a good deal of cattle. This seems to be so far true that we caught in the neighbourhood 400 head of cattle, thin but not tired. Within the house we met with stripes of hide that were used to mark the quantity and quality of the cattle, and by them it would appear that the owner of the house possessed a great deal of cattle. Behind the house in three places the earth seemed to have been lately moved, and at one of them there was a cross: a man having poked one of these places with a stick such a fetid smell attacked his nose that he abandoned the stick horrified. It is not impossible that here several victims of the despot's atrocities were buried, since our army frequently met in its last march corpses of women and of men, with their throats cut, and unburied.—When will all these horrors end!
The condition of the army is sufficiently satisfactory; the principal sufferings are from contusions, blows, and sores in the feet and legs, due to the marches through "pantanos" and woods. During the three days march from Villa Franca to Gathapé, 300 men were laid up, of which only 100 remain in hospital, the rest having got well.
The British gunboat "Linnet" with Mr. Gould on board, arrived yesterday afternoon at Gathapé, and the Italian gunboats anchored three leagues lower down. The heat yesterday and to-day has been great 92 in the shade—there is a strong wind from the north, and we shall probably have a heavy storm to-night or to-morrow.

EDITOR'S TABLE.
We received yesterday our usual mails from Montevideo and the Uruguay. The principal news from the sister city will be found in another column.
The "Uruguay" of the 20th announces the arrival in the Capital of Entre Rios of the Bishop of Cuyo, on a visit to General Urquiza. This paper has for some time back, filled two or three columns with the list of persons contributing to the formation of a Park of artillery in Entre Rios; the subscriptions vary from one dollar and half a dollar to 600 dollars—the majority being for very small sums. The total amount of subscriptions in the department of Gualeguaychu alone amounts to nearly 5000 hard dollars.
The letter we publish in another column from our war correspondent, deserves perusal, coming from the pen of a person who can command very reliable information.
The Pacific from Valparaiso is due in Montevideo to-morrow, and will be the bearer of full details about the sad catastrophe that has plunged into mourning the coast of the Pacific.
Considerable anxiety is being felt about the fate of the Bourgogne, who has been hitherto known to keep so punctually to her appointed time. Her day of sailing from Marseilles, was the 15th August; she was due in St. Vincent on the 25th of same month, and in Montevideo on the 18th inst. The Galileo touched at St. Vincent on the 26th of the last month, and up to that date the Bourgogne had not made her appearance. On the 12th inst. she had not arrived at Rio, and that is all that is known positively about her. It is surmised that she may have postponed her day of sailing from Marseilles.
The "Deutsche Zeitung," in commenting upon Mr. Washburn's official despatches to the Paraguayan Government lately published, makes an erroneous statement, which we hasten to rectify; being totally at variance with the facts and practice of the case. Our colleague states that the Congress of the United States had for some considerable time past withdrawn its confidence from Mr. Washburn. If by this is meant to convey that Mr. Washburn's conduct had led to his

being recalled by the U. S. Government, we are able to give to the statement a most decided denial.

Mr. Washburn, of his own accord, asked to be relieved, and it was in consequence of this that President Johnson appointed another person to succeed him...

There are sad news from the province of Santa Fe. Owing to the events we recorded a few days back from the Colony of Helvetia...

Yesterday Mr. Banfield, the active manager of the Southern Railway, had a conference with the leading owners of diligences and others...

The prizes for the Athletic Meeting on the 11th November, are on exhibition at Mackern's...

We are requested to notify the ladies and gentlemen who have promised their assistance for the Philanthropic Concert...

Mr. Robert Tait, of Tait & Co., London, is expected out in the new steamer, which is due here in the latter part of November.

The Committee of the Progreso Club entertain the idea of giving a grand ball on the 12th of next month...

We were favored on Tuesday at our office with a visit from Gen. Pedernera, ex-Vice-President of the Republic.

A correspondent, in a communication we publish elsewhere, justly complains of the total absence of any kind of postal arrangements...

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the newly-appointed United States Minister to London, in bidding good-bye to his friends on board the steamer...

The Duke of Edinburgh is preparing to take another tour round the world. We call the special attention of our readers to Mr. Phillips' new advertisement...

The Committee of the German Roman Catholic School, Calle Libertad, No. 18, beg to inform those interested in the raffle which is being got up for the benefit of the school...

To-day an express train leaves the Parque Station for Mercedes at 8 a.m. A large party of persons invited to attend the festivities will be held in that populous town in honor of its tutelary saint...

F. Varela, Santiago Estrada, M. G. Mulhall, &c. The festivities are to last three days.

Our active reporter at the South Plaza gives the following with reference to the sale of the Rambouillet rams at the Barraca Fera, by Mr. Billinghurst.

Prices varied from \$900 to \$4000; average price—\$1500.

We shall publish to-morrow the full and detailed list of the prices obtained.

ROSARIO.

September 20, 1868. To the Editors of the "Standard."

In looking through the columns of a recent number of your worthy journal, I observe that your Rosario correspondent ('Sphinx') made some allusions and comments on a letter written by me...

I do not recollect having at all referred to sheepfarming in my letter, nor did I make the slightest remark about agricultural pursuits in Frayle Muerto.

What I stated, was simply that the Government has never taken the slightest trouble to secure (against the frequent invasions of the Indians) the lives and property of our countrymen situated there...

Agricultural pursuits I have always considered the very best business a man could go in for in Frayle Muerto.

It would be most desirable if your own correspondent would be more particular and cautious in contradicting statements that never appeared in your journal, and striving to make the public believe that the slaughter-houses and killing-grounds of Rosario had been removed a distance of seven leagues from town...

It is to be hoped the 'Standard' will, for the future, refuse to give insertion to productions such as appeared in your number of the 15th, signed 'Dick.'

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly, ASTOR.

P.S. Last night a fire broke out in the Theatre here. To-day the whole is a mass of ruins.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER IN PARAGUAY.

With sincere satisfaction we have to chronicle the installation of a new fabric for the manufacture of paper.

Paper, so valuable for its many and various applications in society, and as a medium of popular education, has become indispensable in every civilized country.

In order that this may be purely native, we do not, as is general, employ old rags in the manufacture, and to the honour of our country let it be known, that the paper on which we print this is manufactured from a native plant which abounds in every part of this country.

The inconvenience is sorely felt as regards private correspondence, by every one who does not wish to throw the charge of postage upon his friends.

Letters and parcels can be prepaid via Southampton and Bordeaux, at the English and French Consulates.

hair sieve, when it comes up in fine layers, which only require a strong pressure to render it paper.

HIPPARCHUS.

Hipparchus was the first astronomer on record who made systematic observations, and left behind him a digested body of astronomical science.

He first discovered that the interval between the vernal and the autumnal equinox is 186 days, 7 days longer than between the autumnal and vernal, occasioned by the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit.

He divided the heavens into 49 constellations, 12 in the ecliptic, 21 in the northern, and 16 in the southern hemisphere.

The possibility of another emission of Bonds by the present Congress, holds the market in check, and there was some surprise felt in moneyed circles to-day, when it was known that the National Government was again in the market as borrowers.

Exchange ruled to-day on England from 48 3/4 to 49, and on France from 5.10 to 5.13.

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THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editors of the "Standard." Gentlemen: I wish through your valuable medium to draw the public attention to a fact which is not generally known.

From a time-table of the Central Post-Office just published, it appears that there are now five lines of postal communication with Europe.

Letters and parcels can be prepaid via Southampton and Bordeaux, at the English and French Consulates.

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threatened them with violence. They were under the necessity of sending for the authorities and neighbors to have him taken away.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully, H. T.

ON CHANGE.

September 23, 1868. Onnces, \$400 Sovereigns, 12 3/4 Patacons, 25 National Bonds, 50 1/2

There was a very large business done in Bonds to-day. Prices opened at 50 1/2, at which rate some 25,000 were sold for cash.

The sales for the end of the month (Wednesday) were very large. The vencimientos for that day are said to amount to over 12,000,000.

There was nothing certain known on the Bolsa to-day as to the capital bill, although it is very generally rumored that President Mitre will veto the measure.

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GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

A Special Mail for Europe will be forwarded per Steamship PACIFIC, to leave Montevideo for Liverpool on the 20th inst.

Correspondence to be forwarded per said Mail must be sent to the Office of the General Post-Office, on FRIDAY, 20th inst.

BUENOS AIRES ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Committee being unable to ascertain whether the 12th October will be declared a National Holiday, and used owing to the continued bad weather, have postponed the Spring Meeting until WEDNESDAY, 11th of November.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Analysis for Brazil and Europe (Spain, Portugal, and Belgium excepted) will be forwarded per Steamship 'HILARION' on the 23rd inst.

For SALE, the American Schooner PEPIITA, entirely new, built of white oak.

FOR SALE, the American Schooner PEPIITA, entirely new, built of white oak.

OBITUARY.

Quite a gloom was cast over Altea yesterday morning by the intelligence of the death of Mr. James Younger, who expired at his own residence in Bedford Place, from a complication of causes.

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PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. Genoa, December 16, 1865. Dear Sir—Accept thanks for the third supply of Davis' Pain Killer.

I have recommended it to my late colleagues and friends in Tunis and Genoa, and at my request one of the largest druggists in this city has sent an order to New York to meet the demand in this place.

G. A. TULIN, Ex-Consul General of Sweden and Norway and of Prussia in Tunis.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MAITT & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO.

The steamer Luján, on Saturday, at 10 a.m. for Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé.

SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMBOAT CO., 361 CALLE CUYO.

The steamer Paraná, on Sunday, at 10 a.m. for Montevideo, Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

The steamer Estrella, on Sunday, at 10 a.m. for Rosario. From the Retiro Station.

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK, FOR 1869.

NEW ARRIVALS.

MR. RICHARD PLAYTER, or any Person who can give any information respecting this Gentleman, is requested to communicate with GREEN, FERROSSIGNOL, and CO., 45, Montevideo.

SPANISH LESSONS.

C. REGORIO PEREZ GOMAR has Traslado his office to Calle de la Victoria, No. 15, Primer Alto.

PASS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

This College has one of the most beautiful locations in the Southern States of North America, being situated on the Lake Shore.

TERMS. Board, Washing, Tuition, Doctor's Fee (Five Months), \$165, c.s.c.

Summer Residence.

A FINE LARGE HOUSE, only 16 squares from the Plaza Victoria, pavement all the way.

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THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE, No. 60, CALLE SAN MARTIN.

OLD TOM Gin, Tart Fruits, Sperm Candles, &c.

AUCTION SALE. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, Of the picturesque House on the hill facing the Northern Railway Station.

Mr. A. F. Vernon McLaughlin, Law Consultant, late of Port Elizabeth, will communicate with Mr. T. C. Perry, late of Cape Town.

MORTGAGE.—Required, upon the Mortgage of a splendid Estancia, situated in this Province, \$500,000 currency, for Three Years.

CROQUET. CROQUET. CROQUET. A Few Sets on Sale. E. M. POWELL & CO., 104 CALLE POTOSI.

THOMAS D. FREELAND, Metropolitan Agent, has the honor to inform that the Commission named to investigate the state of the Business begs to request that the Creditors who have not yet presented their Accounts, will do so within the period of ten days from this day.

ON SALE.—Champagne, genuine Cilequos, in whole and half Bottles; Port Wine, prime quality, from Fozzourol; Brandy, pale, and prime quality, from Ouzellat & Delamain.

REMATTE. DOB MARIANO BILLINGHURST—EN LA BARRACA FERIA CALLE DE SALTA ENTRE BRASIL Y CASEROS.

Do los últimos 60 h. moose carneros de la raza pura de Rambouillet, producido de cato año de la cabana del Sr. D. Manuel Benavente cañada de Frayle Muerto.

DOB MANUEL REY Y Ca.—Del magnifico establecimiento de campo, tendenteria de la Srta. Doña Patrona Zamudio de Villamoyen el Barrio de Merced.

Este magnifico establecimiento está ubicado en el terreno de 3000 varas de frente por 3000 de fondo, todo muy fértil, tiene una rica población de 10 piezas de cañeros, toda de azules, una capilla, cochera, etc.

Este establecimiento puede arrendarse por 30 mil pesos anuales, o se ofrece un establecimiento de esta naturaleza, por lo que llamamos la atención de esta venta.

Los interesados deberán partir por el primer tren que sale de la estación del Parque hasta 10 de Merlo, en la que habrá carruajes para conducirlos a la estancia donde serán obsequiados con un lunch.

THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT, 35 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

Two of the following Screw Steamers are intended to be despatched with Cargo and Passengers each Month, from Buenos Ayres for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, Liverpool, and Anvers.

SS. HIPPARCHUS, 1818 TONS REGISTER, CAPTAIN CARROLL. The above Steamer will be despatched for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and Liverpool (calling at Montevideo) on the 24th SEPTEMBER.

TIENDA AND MERCERIA GERMANIA 110 CALLE SUIPACHA.

The Undersigned has the pleasure of advising the Public that they have established a Wholesale and Retail Business in all kinds of Dress Goods, Cloths, etc.

COPIING WANTED.—A Gentleman who can give the best references, and who writes a good hand, has his evenings disengaged, and would be glad to copy Reports, Documents, Accounts, etc., in English, Spanish, and French.

WANTED, a House, with immediate entry or within a reasonable time, a thoroughly dry and well finished Dwelling-House, of from 8 to 10 apartments, with the necessary offices and a garden.

HOUSE.—To be Sold, a splendid House in No. 11, Calle Santa Fé, half a square from the Plaza Victoria.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—To Let, a Parlour and two Bedrooms, comfortably furnished, and with service. House very dry, with grate and boarded floors.

WANTED, a House, in good repair, with 9 or 10 Rooms, and boarded floors, a few Squares from the Plaza Victoria, on the North side. Apply at 68 Calle Matipu, alias. 174 6p 219

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP, from 2,000 to 4,500 good Matiza Sheep. The Camp upon which the Sheep are will be given gratis for three years.

TO LET, Furnished Apartments, at No. 16, Calle Cangallo. 213,6p,24

TO LET, four single Rooms, Unfurnished, near the Retiro Station, suitable for Single Men, or Married Men without imbecility.—303, San Martín. 207,6p,23

TO LET, a Furnished Bedroom for a single Gentleman or two Friends.—84, Calle Parque. 187,6p,22

TO BE LET, in a highly respectable Native family, two Unfurnished Rooms, newly-papered, with boarded flooring and independent water supply. For particulars apply at the house itself, or at 252, same street. 170,6p,18

RESIDENT TEACHER.—Wanted, a Teacher of Spanish and Italian, for the Camp. Apply at 184, Calle San Martín. 188,6p,22

A House Carpenter and Agricultural Instrument Maker wants a situation on good Estancia. Address M. C. McNulty, Standard Office. 203,6p,23

A Young Married Woman, lately a freed in this country, wishes EMPLOYMENT as Housemaid, or to attend on Children. Can do plain cooking if required. Address E. M., care of Mrs. Austin, 63, Ca. Corrientes. 202,6p,23

MUCAMO.—Se necesita uno con buenas recomendaciones, Calle de Piedra, No. 11, (Alto). 200,6p,23

MUCAMA.—Se necesita una en la Calle de la Esmeralda, No. 150, es escusado presentarse, sin buenas recomendaciones. 212,6p,23

WANTED, a comfortable House, in good repair, with 12 or 15 Rooms, in a central position. Apply at 44, Ca. Tacuarí, Alto. 216,6p,24

WANTED, a Cook, for a small Family in San José de Flores, and to make herself generally useful. Address D. P. W., Standard Office. 215,6p,24

WANTED, a Woman to Cook in a small English Family. Apply at 497, Calle Cangallo. 198,6p,23

WANTED, a situation in a Merchant's Office, by a young Canadian, who has had several years' experience in Europe and Spanish. Address J. W. N., No. 68, Calle Parque. 208,6p,23

WANTED, a Cook, at 62, Defensa. 180,6p,22

WANTED, a Cook for the Camp. Apply to Mr. Dodds, 13, Calle Chacabuco. 187,6p,22

WANTED, a Man and Woman to make themselves generally useful on an Estancia in the Banda Oriental. Dupont & Co., Paysandú. Inquiries to Standard Office. 190,6p,22

WANTED, a situation in any capacity, a strong active young Man, well used to work, and understands the care of horses.—B. H., Standard Office. 189,6p,22

REMATTE. DOB BENJAMIN NAZAR Y Ca.—De la existencia del establecimiento de campo, denominado Las Vías, situado a una legua de la Ciudad de Mercedes, campo del Sr. Frías y perteneciente a los Sres. Harpoy y Woodgate.

El Domingo 27 del corriente, a las 12 en punto, se rematará a la masa alta postura y dinero 80 cont' to todas las existencias de dicho establecimiento, o sea pormenor es como sigue: 34 carneros Negretti sangre pura, y 96 orugas de lana.

Una id id No. 4 (1.º y 2.º cruza) 962 idem. Una id id No. 2 (1.º cruza) 1874 idem. Tres majadas mestizas fides con 3678 idem. Una tropilla de carneros pades 400 idem. Total 8000 animales.

En seguida variará caballos de servicio y 4 de carruaje, un galpon madero (techo de fierro y 40 varas de largo por 12 de ancho, facil de desarmar 1 id id de tablas de 800 varas de largo por 10 de ancho, 1 carro de 2 ruedas, 1 id id de 2 ruedas, 1 máquina de cortar alfalfa, 1 prensa para pasto 1 balanza de platina, 30 quintales alambre por cerco, una cantidad de postes de fierro, un Newton, 1000 varas de pasto, una máquina para desgranar maíz, 1 id para pizar, id, una gran cantidad de útiles y herramientas del establecimiento, y todos los muebles de la casa. Valla Viva. 80,1p,11

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