

TEATRO COLON

Funcion Extraordinaria, Viernes, 9 de Abril de 1860. LUISA MILLER. a las 8

Teatro Franco Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la Direction de M. d'Hote. Samedi 10 Abril 1860. 14 Representacion du 12 Abonnement.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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The Standard.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1860.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD"

Montevideo, April 8, 1860. 4.30 p.m.

THE PATAGONIAN FRONTIER.

The native press is so occupied with tedious political articles respecting the late elections, that it is refreshing to find in the columns of a colleague a subject of general interest.

The military occupation of a large island in the Rio Negro called Choelechoel as a frontier fort for the government troops is a matter of such great moment for the large English population already settled down there, that our readers cannot fail to take a lively interest in the subject.

Since the year 1861 the Southern portion of this province has been gradually coming into notice, a few hardy Englishmen settled on the Government lands of Bahia Blanca and Patagones some four or five years ago; these hardy pioneers of progress after immense difficulties succeeded in establishing themselves on a firm footing, and were followed by others equally successful, the trade of Bahia Blanca and Patagones so increased, that a regular steam communication was started, and for a while the interests of the South coast were attended to, but gradually our remote fellow citizens were forgotten owing to public attention being directed to the Paraguayan war, Presidential elections, &c. Now, however, Patagones and Bahia Blanca are again attracting notice; the steamer Patagones has been repaired and refitted in Rio, and is again on the berth. Applications for the Government lands in those districts are more numerous than for any other district in the province. Mess. Aguirre & Murga, the largest proprietors in Patagones, give immense employment, and every month we have Englishmen coming up from Bahia Blanca and Patagones, who give very satisfactory reports of the general state of affairs there.

The first 'bona fide' step, therefore, on the part of the Government to help the settlers, is to secure the frontier, and, as far as we understand, the island of Choelechoel is the fit and proper place to begin.

The island of Choelechoel is formed by two arms of the Rio Negro, in the partido of Patagones, and about 60 leagues west of the town of Carmen; it is about 67 leagues from the Atlantic coast. The island is very fertile—about 12 leagues long, and 1 wide. A road runs to the north about ten leagues long, which is the distance to the Rio Colorado, and about midway there are lagunas with good fresh water. Following the banks of the Rio Colorado about 15 leagues, another road is met, which leads to the Salinas Grandes, where Calcutra and his tribes reside. These roads are the highways

the invading Indians, the Tehuelches, Chilenos, and others take when invading the southern frontiers of Buenos Ayres.

The occupation of the island Choelechoel will cut off the Indians from the only available passes in the river, and force the savages to pass through long sterile plains for leagues and leagues, which clearly establishes the great importance of this position; for this narrow strip of land, once deemed by the frontier forces, the savages and their horses would be unable to support the fatigues of a long march through the desert.

Governor Obligado concluded a treaty with Yanquetz by which the right of the Indians to the territory south of the Rio Negro is recognized. This treaty has given rise to much and severe loss by parties who it is said held title deeds for the very lands ceded to the savages, and this treaty has greatly impeded the colonization of the Rio Negro; the interests of the country therefore require that this treaty should be annulled, and this friendly tribe of Indians paid an equivalent or given other lands in lieu thereof. A new land law by the Provincial Chambers will also be necessary, and then we may look forward to the colonization and settling of the fertile valleys of the Choelechoel.

The valley of the Choelechoel contains about three hundred and sixty square leagues of the most fertile land of the province. The land must, of course, be surveyed and measured, which will cost the Government about one million mps, and as the parties interested would willingly pay for the land six thousand dollars per league, the Government would be nothing out of pocket, when the first 180 leagues would be settled on the Government and very little difficulty in disposing of the remainder at at least one hundred thousand dollars mps per league, and this is without taking into account the beautiful and fertile islands in the Rio Negro, which are met with at every bend in the river. By adopting this course the Government would very soon have the whole valley of the Choelechoel settled with an industrious and producing population.

Besides the numerous and important band of English settlers now established and working away in Patagones, there is also a colony of Italians, composed of some seventeen families, which is in the most thriving state, and which would gradually extend but for the want of camp. It appears that some Italians recently went down there to join their countrymen, but were compelled to return, owing to the sheer want of good land upon which they could settle.

The valley of the Choelechoel is the richest in the province, and could it be well known on the European Continent that a square league of good fertile land, well watered, and with every convenience, could be purchased in fee for 1,200 francs, doubtless thousands of intending emigrants would come out to settle here. The valley is but six days' voyage from Buenos Ayres, boasts of forests of fine timber, excellent pasturage, and is particularly adapted for the cultivation of wheat, maize, and in fact every cereal. The district may be regarded as the very richest in this province, and its salt and chalk quarries are renowned.

Once established on the Island of Choelechoel, the military fort, it could with ease be connected with the fort of San Rafael, on the frontier of Mendoza, and thus complete the frontier line by putting forts at certain distances along the line which, from Choelechoel to San Rafael, extends 150 leagues. Once established, this line, it would secure a territory larger than the whole of the present Province of Buenos Ayres, as at present settled on.

A force of about 4,000 men would be all that is required to guard this line, which is about the number engaged in the present awkward frontier defence.

The proposed line of frontier is as follows: Starting from the island of Choelechoel, it runs north about 10 leagues to the River Colorado; from thence, following the same direction, it runs 16 leagues until it comes upon a large lagoon known to the Indians as Urre-lanquen, into which the River Desaguada empties itself. The line strikes out then for a distance of 70 leagues, following the river until it comes on the boundary line of Mendoza, and from thence, following the banks of a tributary of the river Desaguada, it follows for about 50 leagues, until it touches at the Fort San Rafael.

This splendid line of frontier which is proposed, although stretching over 150 leagues, only comes on about 30 leagues of open territory, or pampa land, the rest of the line being a natural barrier.

MONTEVIDEO. McNEILL'S ESTANCIA AUCTION. GENERAL NEWS. Wednesday.

The auction of Mr. McNeill's estancia, called Los Laureles, near the Perdido, took place yesterday at Jackson's barraca. As usual the auctioneer kept us waiting nearly an hour and in the interval I learned some particulars of the case. It appears Mr. James McNeill was a young

man of fortune from the Co. Tipperary, who entered the military service in India and was obliged by ill health to leave that country. He came to the Banda Oriental about two years ago with a capital some of £20,000, and was fired with a passion for camp life. The late Major Laurence was a relative of his, and he settled down at Los Laureles, buying sheep at nearly 2 dollars a head. The decline in wool placed him in a difficult position and he went to England, leaving the estancia in charge of a clever Australian shepherd. Mr. McNeill was a youth of little experience, barely 22 years old, and he took a disgust to the estancia business, sailed from England for India, and is now again following the career of arms. The stock of his estancia comprised 12,500 sheep and over 800 cows and horses. The attendance at the auction was very good, comprising about 40 persons, mostly English, German, and native estanciaeros, who, expected the stock would not realize at all such prices as were subsequently obtained. Only a short time since there was a sale of 10,000 sheep (inferior quality) near Paysandú at one real (or 5d. English) per head, equal to \$2 mps. of Buenos Ayres. Numerous sales of sheep have been made at 2 and 3 reals per head, and it was not anticipated the prices on this occasion would be higher. The auctioneer, Sig. Previtali, after explaining the terms of sale, opened the proceedings by putting up a lot of 700 arrobes wool 'al barrer,' which gave a good idea of the quality of the sheep. The wool looked nice and clean, thanks to the care of Mr. Coghill, the mayordomo, and to this may be attributed the good prices afterwards obtained. The wool was put up at 20 reals, and after slight competition was knocked down at \$315c. to Mr. Gustave Heber, brother-in-law to Mr. Jackson.

The sheep were put up, on the terms that they must be taken off the land within 30 days from that date, cash payment on delivery. The first flock was that of Carreras' puesto, which numbered 2,535 animals, including 21 rams; it was put up at 20 cents, and after a brisk competition knocked down at 67 1/2 cents to Don Joaquin Nogueira. The second flock was that cared by John White, numbering 3,244 animals, including 26 rams. As it was known that Mr. McNeill had sheep of three different qualities, although the auctioneer made no distinction in this respect, it was said the sale now assumed the character of a lottery, as no one knew what he was buying. The bidding for the second flock was dull, beginning at 20 cents and ending at 36, the buyer being Don Alfredo Herrera. The third flock called Pantaleon's, comprised 1,900 animals, including 15 rams; it was put up at 20 cents, and the bids were pretty brisk, till reaching 65 cents, Mr. Gustave Heber being the purchaser. The fourth flock, called El Rincon, numbering 2,975 animals, including 41 rams, was put up at 10 cents; and met with little competition; Don Alfredo Herrera was purchaser at 30 cents. The fifth flock consisted of 1,244 wethers, which were put up at 20 cents, and after some brisk bidding were knocked down to Don Joaquin Nogueira at 77 1/2 cents. The average price realised by all the sheep was 49 cents. Now the auctioneer, by way of interlude, put up a flock of 2,500 wethers, belonging to an Englishman in the Clyde, in 1865, of 200 horse power, and served for a time as a Brazilian floating hospital in the Paraguay river.

There will be an auction of 7,000 qts of jerked beef on Friday, being the cargo of the Daniel, which cleared from Buenos Ayres for Cuba. The Brazilian papers state that Senator Washburn, the New Prime Minister of President Grant's Cabinet, is brother to the late United States envoy to Paraguay. A colored poltroon caused a great sensation last Sunday in the bull-ring by mounting on an unbroken colt and gallantly keeping his seat in spite of the animals plunging and buck-leaping desperately. The spectators threw him money to the amount of £60 sterling.

The Handbook meets with favorable opinions from both Orientals and foreigners, and they are anxious to see the 2nd Vol. which, however, cannot appear for some months. I sent you last week an extract from the Times about a lawsuit against an Australian Bank for some securities stolen from the bank and belonging to the plaintiff. The court held that the Bank was not culpably negligent, and decided against the plaintiff.

The tramway to the Cerro is to be inaugurated on the 25th prox.; it will be of great utility to the city. A steam 'balza' is now in use for crossing the Santa Lucia river. It is rumored some bridges will shortly be erected on the Canelones road, which is at present impassable to mail-coaches when the arroyos are flooded. From Mercedes we learn that there are now put under a penalty of \$10. This is rather hard on the most industrious element in the community.

THE STANDARD

ing our surprise that the amount was so small for such an object. On enquiring of Mr. Jones, however, we found that it was the precise sum asked for by him as the direct subsidy for aiding the present colonists during the coming winter. In all conscience, the request was modest enough. The agent evidently looked upon it more in the light of charity than otherwise, and therefore was not presumptuous in his demands.

But the importance and success of the Welsh Colony does not rest on the present one hundred and fifty settlers. We sympathize with the hardships these have undergone, and we applaud their pluck and perseverance, and we congratulate them on their advancement. In this spirit we thank the Government for the monthly subsidy just granted, as a reward for the pioneers. But it now becomes the DUTY of the Government to see that the territorial advantages gained at this point are followed up,—to encourage the development of those regions by fostering migration thereto by every way in their power. On this point the agent need not go hat in hand to the good will of the Government,—it is a demand for the furtherance of the like of which Governments exist.

It is only by additional immigration that a strong lasting impulse can be given to the Colony. The Government may go on dribbling out a scanty eleemosynary aid for a long while without any perceptible result; but let it throw into the settlement a mass of new life, and there would soon be a turn of tables—a customs revenue therefrom, instead of a charge on the exchequer. People here and elsewhere may differ in their opinions as to the capabilities of Patagonia, but we go on the simple actual facts of the present case—a rallying point firmly established in the centre of a vast unknown territory, from whence discoveries and progress may be made in all directions.

Now, Mr. Jones assures us—and we are given to understand the same from friends lately arrived from Europe—that a strong tide of emigration may be turned hither from Wales by merely directing it. Surely it is the duty of Government to do that. The British colonies of Australia, Canada, &c., go to the expense of paying the passage out of emigrants, and we are given to understand that the Argentine Government pays a bonus to its Consuls abroad for emigrants sent out there. It cannot then neglect the opportunity now offering in connection with the Welsh Colony. We can assure the Government that the agent has struggled with immense difficulties to obtain the present results, and if again the settlement wears out by want of new blood, let it not be said that the Argentine Government neglected its duty.

THE SOCIEDAD RURAL. It is always with much pleasure that we seize every opportunity to call the attention of the public to the great importance of the above association. Under the good management of its committee, ably seconded by the local manager, Mr. Victory, it is every day widening its beneficent influence by lending willingly a helping hand to all industrial and agricultural enterprises; and we rejoice to see that its high standing is not only felt here, but also recognized abroad. The two letters, a translation of which we publish at foot, coming as they do from two great notabilities of modern France, are a flattering testimonial of the estimation in which the Society is held abroad, which we have much pleasure in reproducing in our columns. The first letter is from M. de Forcade, actual Minister of the Interior of France, and the second from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has forsaken politics to devote his undivided energies to the industrial and agricultural progress of his country, and who has been lately named President of the Agricultural Society of France.

To the President of the Argentine Rural Society. Paris, January 25, 1860. Monsieur le President. I have received with the diploma that accompanied it the letter by which you inform me that the Argentine Rural Society has made me one of its Honorary members.

I accept with pleasure this testimony of sympathy on the part of the Society, and I have to beg that you will be pleased to express to it my best thanks.

Accept Monsieur le President the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. DE FORCADE, Minister of the Interior. Paris 23rd January 1860.

To the President of the Argentine Rural Society. Monsieur le President, I have received the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me under date of the 6th of December last, as well as the diploma that accompanies it.

I am profoundly affected by the testimony of high distinction conferred upon me by the Argentine Rural Society.

I beg you, Monsieur le President to be kind enough to express to it my gratitude, and accept the assurance of my highest consideration. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE WELSH COLONY. Yesterday we announced that the National Government had granted a monthly subsidy of \$2000 to the Welsh Colony of Chubut, but express-

ing our surprise that the amount was so small for such an object. On enquiring of Mr. Jones, however, we found that it was the precise sum asked for by him as the direct subsidy for aiding the present colonists during the coming winter. In all conscience, the request was modest enough. The agent evidently looked upon it more in the light of charity than otherwise, and therefore was not presumptuous in his demands.

But the importance and success of the Welsh Colony does not rest on the present one hundred and fifty settlers. We sympathize with the hardships these have undergone, and we applaud their pluck and perseverance, and we congratulate them on their advancement. In this spirit we thank the Government for the monthly subsidy just granted, as a reward for the pioneers. But it now becomes the DUTY of the Government to see that the territorial advantages gained at this point are followed up,—to encourage the development of those regions by fostering migration thereto by every way in their power. On this point the agent need not go hat in hand to the good will of the Government,—it is a demand for the furtherance of the like of which Governments exist.

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THE TELEGRAPH CONTRACT. The following is the text of the contract between Mr. Hopkins and the National Government:— On this, 7th of April, 1860, the President of the Argentine Republic, Don Domingo F. Sarmiento, presented himself before me, Public Notary for Government, and said: that the Government, being anxious to have telegraphs constructed throughout the riverine provinces, the Minister of the Interior had called for proposals for the execution of the work, by special advertisement. That, having examined the proposals sent in, and that of Don Eduardo Hopkins appearing to be the best, the following agreement had been made with him:—

April 6, 1860. The proposals sent in for the construction of telegraph lines throughout the Litoral having been examined, and that of Mr. Edward Hopkins being the best, the President of the Republic has approved of it in all its details. Let it therefore be celebrated in writing in presence of the Government Notary, and the original returned to this office, there to be retained. Let this be made known to the Finance Minister, published, and inscribed, together with the proposal, in the National Register.

(Signed) SARMIENTO. DALMACIO V. SANSFIELD. The following is the contract:— Firstly, Edward Hopkins binds himself to construct a line of electric telegraph, which, commencing at Rosario, will pass through San Lorenzo, Corouada, and Santa Fé, in the province of that name; then across the River Paraná, to the city of that name, to the capital of Corrientes, passing through the towns of La Paz, Esquina, Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado; also another line, which, beginning at the Paraná, will cross the province of Entre Rios, passing through the towns of Diamante, Noguera, Tala, Gualeguay, Gualeguaychú, Concepcion, Colon, San José, and Concordia, terminating in Federacion.

Secondly, The posts to be used will be the same as those on the Western Railway, according to the annexed model, twenty posts being placed for each mile, the conductors to be of two No. 6 wires.

Thirdly, The batteries to be those designed by Moss, equal in every respect to those employed on the telegraph line between Buenos Ayres and Rosario.

Fourthly, All these apparatus to be placed in whatever towns the Government may direct, provided the distance between each town be not less than twelve leagues.

Fifthly, The Government undertakes to bring the full weight of its authority to bear in order that the contractors may not be disturbed in the execution of the work, nor the wires injured when once put up; also to insure right of way and free entry into the country of all materials necessary for the construction of the telegraph.

Sixthly, The lines to be finished within two years and a half, making allowance for accidents and "fuerza mayor."

Seventh, The Government will pay for the completion of the telegraph 5000fs. per mile, payable in bridges and roads bonds, bearing 8 per cent. interest and 3 per cent. amortization, at par.

Eighth, The line will be divided into parts varying from 50 to 150 miles in length. The Government will pay the contractors for half of each section on the arrival in port of the vessel with the necessary materials, and the other half when it is finished, and handed over to Government.

Don Eduardo Hopkins being duly acquainted with the above, said—that he accepted the present contract in all its details according to his proposal. And for the due carrying out of which H.E. the President pledges the national revenue as empowered so to do, and the contractor Eduardo Hopkins pledges himself personally to the execution thereof. In witness whereof, H.E. the President has affixed hereto his name, countersigned by his Minister of the Interior, and the contractor Eduardo Hopkins has also signed in my presence.

SARMIENTO. DALMACIO V. SANSFIELD. EDUARDO HOPKINS. EDITOR'S TABLE. H.I.H. Comte d'Eu, left yesterday morning for the Tigre by the 10 o'clock train from the Retiro Station. He was accompanied to the Northern Railway terminus by Sr. Paranhos, Sr. Borges, Brazilian Minister, and Col. Peña, aide-de-camp to the President, in temporary attendance on H.I.H. Some of the Ministers also drove to the station to see him off and take leave of him. It was expected that H.I.H. would have honored the Colon theatre with his presence on Wednesday evening; but at the last moment he was obliged to forego his intention. The veteran Polidoro, and several officers of the Prince's staff were however present, and were the observers of all spectators. H.I.H. the Comte d'Eu leaves Buenos Aires, taking with him the best wishes of all for his personal success, and that of the army which he commands.

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As an instance of the ravages committed by the recent floods along the banks of the Paraná, a morning contemporary mentions that Colonel Santa Cruz, Sr. José A. Urquiza, and Sr. Dominguez have between them lost upwards of 15,000 head of horned cattle.

We publish in another column particulars of the telegraph contract between Mr. Hopkins and the Government.

In a Paraná paper, we find that a party of three young men, who went out about a week ago to shoot in the environs of that city, were suddenly attacked by an enormous tiger. The entire party became paralysed at seeing the beast, and were unable even to discharge their guns. The brute, after eyeing them for a moment, sprang on one of them, killing him with a single stroke of his paw on the back of the neck. The others were badly hurt, but escaped. The name of the unfortunate deceased was D. Olimaco Rodriguez.

Two of the employés in the Collector General's Office in Rosario have been dismissed from their posts by the National Government for conduct during business hours unbecoming (Government) officers and gentlemen. We believe those individuals had been for some time labouring under the delusion that a civil service clerk's business consists in doing as little, and being as uncivil, as possible,—a notion which is life in some countries we know of, but which we would rather not see introduced here.

The first marriage entered in the register at Boston, United States, this year is that of a negro, who took on that happy occasion his seventh "ticket" in the matrimonial lottery, in the shape of a blooming young bride of 20 years of age!

A sea monster is said to have been seen by some women at the mouth of the Capitan during the recent floods. This animal is described as having the head of a bull, the body half covered with wool, half with scales, the neck surrounded with bristles, and the feet scaled and feathered. Altogether, it is a fair specimen either of the imagination of the women, or that of whoever undertook to put their vision into shape.

The Hipparchus arrived safely at Rio de Janeiro on the 20th ult, and we are happy to find that Mr. Krabbe and party were in good health, letters from several passengers having been received per Alice.

We are glad to find, by communications from Mendoza, that there is every probability of the celebrated 'montonero' Guayama being captured. He is almost surrounded by the Government troops, and if the commanders act with vigor we may soon be rid for ever of this frontier pest.

The Uruguay is rising in quite as alarming a manner as the Paraná. We hear that in the vicinity of Gual leguay two large saladeros have been destroyed, and also an immense amount of salt. The railway from the little port of Ruiz to Gualeguay has, we regret to say, been completely carried away, and thousands of cattle have been drowned. There must certainly be some cause, of which we are as yet ignorant, for the sudden overflowing of all our great rivers, as we have often had quite as wet a season without anything approaching the present disastrous floods.

We hear from Diamante that large and valuable mines of white marble have been discovered there, and are now being opened up by Sr. Casenelli. The quality of the marble is described as of the very finest, and so convinced is the proprietor of the great value of his discovery, that he has sent to Europe for fifty trained marble workers. The mines, or rather the parts now being worked, are situated on the banks of the river. A kind of earth, similar to that known as Roman, has also been found in this vicinity.

A lamentable accident occurred on Sunday on the Saladillo river. A gentleman named Wilville while out shooting along the river allowed his son, a young boy, to pick up his birds for him. While attempting to reach one a short distance from the bank, the child got out of his depth, seeing which the father though not knowing how to swim jumped in to his rescue; both would have perished but for Mr. Wilville's brother, a good swimmer, coming to the rescue, but while he was engaged in saving his brother, the poor boy sank to rise no more. The despair of the father, himself just saved, was most painful to behold.

The National Government has very properly headed to Señores Orocho and Grand for the relief of those who have been ruined by the floods in Sta. Fé, the sum of 2,000 hard dollars; we believe there is an interesting enterprise of getting up a public subscription for the same deserving object.

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The origin of the rumors of war having broken out between France and Prussia...

THE NEW CORRALES IN BARRACAS AL SUR. A meeting of the shareholders of this important enterprise...

At 564, selling down to 56, and finally closing at 56. For June 30th, 30,000 at 56.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE. 66 CALLE SAN MARTIN. A misapprehension having occurred with regard to a fundamental article of the Rules of the Club...

WATER SUPPLY. The laying of the pipes in the Calles Libertad, Santa Fe Florida, Bolivar and Lima, being now completed...

ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. FROM THE INNER ROADS. Passengers and Freight. THE SPLENDID AMERICAN STEAMER EDWARD EVERETT.

On Wednesday the weather took a sudden change, and after the sun had set, the wind blowing through our narrow streets had the chilly feel of approaching winter.

HANDBOOK OF THE RIVER PLATE. We briefly noticed some days ago the appearance of the above interesting work, published by the editors of our colleague, the 'Standard'.

Wool. 1100 ar good mixed, from 45. 300 ar do do 44. 300 ar do do 44.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. JUST RECEIVED, a Consignment of the above, which we can safely recommend.

Plaza del Retiro. Plaza Parque. Plaza Libertad. Plaza 25 de Mayo. Plaza Monserrat. Plaza Lorea.

LA BARRACA DEFENSA. SITUADA ESQUINA DE LAS CALLES ALZAGA Y DEFENSA, FRENTE A LA BARRACA DE BALSARCE, EN BARRACAS AL NORTE.

We have been informed by competent parties that the cause of the bad light shown at present by the gas supplied throughout the city...

CRICKET MATCH. Rosario Cricket Club, v. the Camps of Santa Fe and Cordova. Played on the Rosario Club Ground, on the 25th and 27th March, 1893.

Wheat. One deposit at the Station at 170 fanegas. Capones and Sheep. 2 troops fat pelotas at \$20 a head.

NOTICE. JOHN P. BOYD and CO. 281, 69al. Calle San Martin, No. 56. A UCTION SALE BY MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID; OR NATURAL DISINFECTANT. Contains Nitrous Disinfectant-Oxygen, possesses the exact properties of, and acts in precisely the same manner as the best disinfectant prepared by Providence.

WATSON'S HOTEL, BELGRANO. Dinner, 25c. Breakfast, 20c. Lunch, 25c. LODEL'S, 75 - Calle San Martin - 75. 18,6p, a3.

WAR IN THE NORTH. All is ready for the marching of the Allied Army on to-morrow, to terminate their task. Up to the hour at which I write, the contrary orders have been given.

ON CHANGE. April 8th, 1893. Ounces, 400. Sovereigns, 122 1/2. Patacons, 25. National Bonds, 55 1/2.

SEWING MACHINES, different kinds. BRENNER HERRING, 101 - San Martin - 101. \$3, 10a9.

BAIRISCH BIER. Mail Steamship LAPLACE, 1194 Tons, (or other Steamer.) HUDSON, Commander.

CHLORODYNE. (Collis Brown's, Freeman's, Murray's.) The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the Royal College of Physicians of London...

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO AND FOLEY. CALLE 25 DE MAYO, No. 12. The Steamer Solis, will leave for Rosario and intermediate ports, on the 22nd, on Monday.

There was a capital breakfast, at which Sr. Parahou, the Brazilian Commander in Chief, the Admiral, and many high officers of the allied armies, were present.

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL, ORANWELL'S, 30 - Rivadavia - 30. 57, 8p, a8. JUDSON AND SON'S CELEBRATED DYES. BRONZONETTE.

PARA SEÑORITAS - Una Señora Francesa, discípula de uno de los primeros colegas de París, se ofrece para dar lecciones en casa de familia...

GRANWELL AND MURRAY. 66 - CALLE RECONQUISTA, Buenos Ayres. 169, 9p, 28. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE. URBAN HOTEL ARGENTINE BUILDINGS.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. CALLE CUYO. The Steamer Solis, will leave for Rosario and intermediate ports, on the 22nd, on Monday.

WANTED, a General Servant, female, for a small family, consisting of two persons only. WANTED, a Lady Resident Teacher, for the Camp. Apply to Mackern, Brothers, 41 Calle San Martin.

REMATES. POB EL MISMO. De la Cabana y Establecimiento de la Sociedad Pastoral, en los Campos de la Quinta, partido del Vecino.

English Drapery. PLAZA DE MERCEDES. (In front of the Church). Messrs. MORAN and ALLAN. Take this opportunity of thanking the Public of Mercedes and neighborhood for their liberal support since opening their new Establishment.

Table with columns for FEAST DAYS, DOWN TRAINS, and WEEK DAYS. It lists various train schedules and times.

WINE. PORTUGUESE WINE. Always a large supply of different Sherries in Cases and Cases of different sizes of the best brands.

Buenos Ayres Athletic Society. AUTUMN MEETING. To take place at the Croquet Ground, at Palermo on Thursday, May 6, 1899.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU AND Co. 101-Calle-103 BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now generally felt and appreciated in the two great centers of the River Plate.

Por P. COULIN. IMPORTANTE. En la Barraca del Toro, Calle Victoria a la altura del Mercado 11 de Setiembre.

FOR SALE. ENGLISH BRIGANTINE. CALLIE ALLIE. This well known vessel was built in New Brunswick and has on her the 28th of February, 1866. She is classed in the French Varies 3/3 C. L. 1.

COLEGIO INGLESES. 112-ARTES-112. (In front of the "Mercado del Plata.") The undersigned, in acknowledgment of the liberal patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed, has, at a considerable expense, succeeded in completing his Staff of Professors and Teachers.

Table with columns for FEAST DAYS, DOWN TRAINS, and WEEK DAYS. It lists various train schedules and times.

MEDLICOTT AND MEYER. 48 Calle Maypu. 166,226. Always a large supply arriving and on hand, of Crosse and Blackwell's, and W. and J. Field's, James Watson's, and W. and J. Field's, Kippers, Pickles, Pickled Peas, Ham, Bacon, Apples, and other delicacies.

TO ENGLISHMEN. FOR SALE, the infirmities right to a large Tract of Land in the Partido de Julio. The Land is the best, and surrounded by English Estancia, Messrs. Moore, Fletcher, Murphy, and others.

CONDITIONS. First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from twenty-five dollars upwards, or one Silver Dollar upwards.

JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE. A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE FINEST "MINERAL WATERS." VICHY, GRANDE GRILLE, HAUTEVILLE, SALTZBERG, ST. GALMIER, APOLLINARIS, etc.

English Grocery Store. 120-POTOSI-120. N.B. Goods sent to the house if requested. 153,1m,17. Dr. White, assisted by Mr. W. J. Frecker, late of Exeter College, Oxford, continues to give to pupils commended to his care an liberal and complete education.

Table with columns for FEAST DAYS, DOWN TRAINS, and WEEK DAYS. It lists various train schedules and times.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. From the 23rd Day of MARCH, 1899, the Trains will run as follows: DEPARTS. From the 23rd Day of MARCH, 1899, the Trains will run as follows: DEPARTS.

SANTA FE RACING CLUB. SANTA FE RACES. To be held at Roland on the 27th of May, 1899. STEWARDS: H. L. Reynolds, E. Trejor, R. B. Brown, James Watt, and Luis Larrea.

LIBRERIA AMERICANA. 74-CALLE FLORIDA-74. English Books & Stationery. Just received a large and well assorted Stock of English Books, comprising Histories, Travels, Adventures, Law Books, Medical, Do., Agriculture, Gardening, &c., and a large variety of Standard Works.

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL. 30-RIVADAVIA-30. Will restore GREY HAIR to its original color. It is NOT A DYE.

AGENCIA DE VAPORES DEARAVLEZ Y RISSO. 99 1/2-RECONQUISTA-9 1/2. Para Montevideo el vapor "Rio de la Plata". Saldrá todos los... a las 6 de la tarde regresando los... al amanecer.

Table with columns for FEAST DAYS, DOWN TRAINS, and WEEK DAYS. It lists various train schedules and times.

DEPARTS. From the 23rd Day of MARCH, 1899, the Trains will run as follows: DEPARTS. From the 23rd Day of MARCH, 1899, the Trains will run as follows: DEPARTS.

NOTAS. Todo caballo que no sea entero como tambien las yeguas llevarán una ventaja de 3 libras sobre los caballos enteros en las carreras que no sean de handicap.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co., 83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda, BUENOS AYRES. WAREHOUSE OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. LUMBER YARD.

CRANWELL, Chemist, 30-Rivadavia-30. Monedero: W. CRANWELL & CO., 139 25 de Mayo-222,1m,m2.

TWICE A WEEK. BRITISH STEAMER WHITEFINCH. FOR COLONIA. ARRIVES in the port every Sunday at 12 a.m., leaving this Monday at 10 a.m., returning here on Wednesday at 12 a.m., and leaving the Colon on Friday afternoon, arriving in the Colon at 6 p.m. and leaving the following Thursday for Montevideo.

Table with columns for FEAST DAYS, DOWN TRAINS, and WEEK DAYS. It lists various train schedules and times.

DEPARTS. From the 23rd Day of MARCH, 1899, the Trains will run as follows: DEPARTS. From the 23rd Day of MARCH, 1899, the Trains will run as follows: DEPARTS.

CONDICIONES. 1st. All intending Competitors must forward their names to the Secretary on or before the 16th May next, when a meeting of the Stewards will be held to decide whether they are qualified to ride or not.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720. FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

COGNAC. JULES ROBIN AND CO. Sole Agents and Importers, JOHN BEST and Brothers, No. 99 Calle Rivadavia. 165,3p,18.

FRESH, PER CITY OF LIMERICK. I have just had despatched the following and other styles of goods: English shirts without collars, four cord and China knitted drawers, cotton under shirts, various towels, Beden, Baden, and Turkish do; braces, marine caps, etc.

Table with columns for FEAST DAYS, DOWN TRAINS, and WEEK DAYS. It lists various train schedules and times.

RAUNH CHIROPODIST. 81-CALLE SUIPACHA-81. Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable City of Buenos Ayres, cordially receiving all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Irregular Foot, Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m., Sundays and Holidays from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

ON SALE. GUINNESS EXTRA STOUT. No. 5-Calle 25 de Mayo-No. 5. 27,6p,84. REDUCTION OF PRICES TO ROSARIO. Steamer SOLIS. Splendid accommodation and treatment. Rosario-Cabin... \$15. San Nicolas... \$10. San Pedro... \$5.

REMOVAL. J. B. ART, Engraver, Begs to inform his Friends that he has Removed from Calle Rivadavia 187, to Calle Piedra 188, where all Orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

REMOVAL. GALBRAITH & HUNTER. NOW OPENED. THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES. No. 55, CALLE DEFENSA, LONDON, BRAZIL, BELGIUM, AND RIVER PLATE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED].