



SOLIS OPBA COMPANY.

MONTEVIDEO. Grand Opera Company... THE HANDBOOK IN M. VIDEO.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD. DAILY, per Month... WEEKLY, per Month...

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The Standard. "Et facta est, et non est facta est."

SATURDAY APRIL 24, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, April 23, 1869, 4.30, P.M.

The Chambers last night rejected the Finance Minister's project of Credito Publico, &c.

Bank subscription list, 1,500,000 dollars. Solis crowded: ballet company very fine.

THE NEW PORT CONTRACT.

Politics in this country enter into everything, sheepfarming, cattle farming, water supply, street pavements, even in the flowing bumper we find politics at the bottom of the glass.

The scheme is one which calls for discussion and to our mind is the proper subject for ventilation; whatever defects it possesses should be laid bare.

When the water works for this city were first mooted we well recollect the useless discussions that ensued.

The port question ever boasts of a greater antiquity; for the last fifty years schemes, projects and proposals have been drawn up and laid before government with the object of constructing docks and wharfs for this city.

When the water works for this city were first mooted we well recollect the useless discussions that ensued. Most of the parties who then sent proposals have since gone to their last home.

Admiral Davis, who is no mean authority on such a subject, we are told, considers the contract as an immense boon for Buenos Ayres, and when we have the opinion of such a scientific American as the Admiral, a man who stands so high in his own country as to be named to report on the practicability of the Darien Canal, in favor of the scheme, we naturally refuse to regard the contract in the light which a purely opposition party paints it.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

On Sunday last the English Chaplain read during Divine service the following:—

PASTORAL.

To the faithful of the Anglican Communion in the Cities and Territories of Non-British South America, on the East and West Coasts.

Dear Beloved, Your Diocesan and chief pastor, the Lord Bishop of London, has formally commissioned me to act on his behalf in confirming, dedicating churches, and performing such other Episcopal functions among you as may be necessary and fitting.

One of these, and the principal, is the holy rite of Confirmation. We read [Acts ix.] that the position of the converts in Samaria, who had been baptized by Philip the Deacon, was considered incomplete until they had received "the laying on of hands" from the Apostles SS. Peter and John St Paul administered confirmation to those at Ephesus who had received the Baptism of John [Acts xix.].

It is true the miraculous powers which accompanied the first reception of Confirmation in the Church were ere long withdrawn. They were no longer necessary as evidence of the faith. Men found they had "the witness in themselves." When the church was fully organized by the close of the first century, miraculous gifts, such as those described in 1 Cor. xiv., were withdrawn.

From Apostolic days to the Reformation, its observance continued without interruption in every part of Christendom. Luther and other reformers regretted the necessity they were under of giving a presbyterian form to the Communion which they founded, and their consequent inability to maintain Confirmation on its former basis, as the special work of the highest order of the Sacred Ministry.

Confirmation should ever be viewed under two aspects. 1. As a solemn public confirming on the part of the subject of his Baptismal, that is, of his Christian obligations. 2. As the reception of spiritual gifts, distinctive in their nature from any bestowed before; the beneficial effects of which must depend upon the state of mind and the conduct of the recipient, his repentance and faith.

Though not a Sacrament in the sense of Holy Baptism and the Lord's Supper, it has something in it of a sacramental nature, "having an outward and visible sign (ordained by the Apostles, though not directly by Christ) of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us."

The clergy must judge as to the fitness of candidates, both as regards the standard of age and preparation in each individual case. I will only remark that there is no age, after arriving at years of discretion, which should debar those who have not had the privilege of confirmation from availing themselves of the present opportunity. It is for the old no less than for the young; for the poor as well as for the rich. All are invited "to partake of the water of life freely."

The mortality returns are daily getting so low that we shall shortly have no death to report. Just fancy, in a city of 90,000 souls the deaths yesterday were—1 foreigner, no natives, and 2 children.

MONTEVIDEO.

THE BANK CANVASS.

STRANGE VISITATION OF SEA-WEEDS.

LEGISLATORS, BALLET-DANCERS, AND BULL-FIGHTERS. NEWS FROM RIO.

The Bank is still the order of the day. It does not exactly cause a "furore," or make people stand in groups at the street corners to enquire of each other about the growing chances of its success; but it is certainly uppermost in the minds of all business men, and while some express their regret that the project is, as they think, indefensible, the great majority seem to have full confidence that it will be triumphantly carried through, and that, after all our monetary woes, there is yet a good time coming for the trade and credit of the country.

Much interest is caused here by the news of Madero's contract with the Argentine Government for building a harbor, docks, and wharf, at Buenos Ayres. It is thought by competent judges that the capital of one million sterling will hardly be enough, and that the experiment is a costly and dangerous one, as any port you may make is liable to be filled up with the alluvial deposits brought down by the river current.

The sea this morning presented a novel spectacle to bathers, being strewn with a peculiar kind of weed, as far as the eye could reach: the line of coast was also fringed with this deep green border of vegetation, and it puzzles me to guess where these weeds have so suddenly come from.

The latest news from France announces the promotion of Vice-Admiral Trehouart, so well known here for his kindness during Oribe's siege, and for the part he took, as captain of the Erigone, in forcing the pass at Obligado.

The number of Generals, Colonels, and such like officers, at present existing in the various departments of Banda Oriental is commented on in the morning papers as a melancholy sign of the times, which accounts for the unsettled state of the country and the backward condition of industry.

The works of the new Alcazar were begun yesterday in Calle Treinta y Tres, opposite Vanderweyde's "Fotografica Bate & Co."

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There is a funeral service to-day at the Caridad chapel for the eternal repose of M. de Podesta, founder of the "Sisters of Charity." A handsome new altar is being erected in this chapel, the same, I suppose, that the U. S. sailors subscribed £20 for, very recently.

It seems, according to the 'Siglo,' that the young men who forged the signatures and seal of this university to be admitted in Buenos Ayres, are quietly prosecuting their studies in your Alma Mater.

Minister Bustamante has received permission from the Legislature to accept and wear the Brazilian medal given by Dom Pedro to all who assisted at the capture of Uruguayana.

The Leopoldina arrived yesterday from Paraguay with 150 Brazilian sick and wounded: she leaves again this afternoon.

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The Verneck has arrived from Rio Janeiro with dates to the evening of the 15th. The question about firing into the English mail steamer continues to occupy attention, and the "Jornal do Comercio" has an article strongly condemning the conduct of the Brazilian authorities.

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ment of Paraguay, I assume to-day the arduous duties of my new post. Brazil has confided its most cherished hopes to the heroic troops that are placed to-day under my command.

It behoves us, by a last effort, to carry out fully the end for which the Brazilian Nation took up arms, and before to our beloved country the peace and security that are indispensable for its progress and welfare.

The God of Armies will not allow the fruit of so many sacrifices and such continued perseverance to be lost. He will reward once more your efforts, and those of our loyal allies; a final victory will consolidate in four different nations the blessings of peace and liberty, and after conquering we shall again revisit our beloved country.

Comrades, you will always find me ready to defend our legitimate rights before the authorities of the State. Having been obliged to come when I least expected it, and take the place of the generals whose experience has led you through the trials of a prolonged war, I trust to meet in one and all the most cordial co-operation.

It will enable me to fulfill all the obligations of the arduous mission imposed upon me by my unalterable determination of dedicating myself to secure Brazil's greatness.

Long live the Brazilian Nation! Long live His Majesty the Emperor! Long live our Allies!

GASTON DE ORLEANS, Commander-in-Chief.

COUNTRY AUTHORITIES.

During the last three months the camp authorities of Buenos Ayres have attended to nothing but the elections. There may be, probably there are, some few exceptions; if so, they must indeed be very few.

The difference of opinion is not forgotten, as in other countries, the day after the election; here unfortunately it gradually widens into downright enmity and too often finds its way into the family circle.

Hence it is, that few care to buy State lands. Doctor Avellaneda in his book, "Estudios sobre las leyes de tierras fiscales," thinks that the best way of peopling our desert plains is by selling them, and thus rendering them private property, but without doing so at a price low enough to make them a gift, or high enough to render their purchase difficult.

Foreigners as well as natives run the risk of being marked in the black book of the justices of peace; these functionaries are so exacting that they expect foreigners should oblige their clerks and peones to vote with the justices of peace. Generally speaking, foreigners, with the exception of Spaniards and Italians, never meddle in these elections; of course neither Spaniards nor Italians can vote at elections for members of Congress but yet they use their influence and frequently take an active part in every contested election.

Now, the justices of peace through the village storekeepers, and hence

their belief that all are of the same stamp, and consequently should use their influence in favor of his worship; not to do so is, by him, considered a crime, a crime to which the great body of Britishers, Germans and Americans must plead guilty, for I have never known them to use any influence moral or otherwise at these elections; they generally let their native clerks or peons follow the bent of their own mind.

The deplorable state of the camp owing to the total neglect of the principal rural authorities, the entire want of justice and the renewal of uncalled for persecutions is another of the many proofs that the hour has arrived for remodelling the civil administration of the camp. It is preposterous to suppose that the country can advance while it has such a drag on it as the present system of administration: an immense territory with a large population is governed by a man holding arbitrary power unequalled by that of any dictator who ever ruled in modern times.

Year after year a reform has been promised in this branch of the administration, but it would appear that every succeeding Government promises more than they intend to fulfil; while the present system stands any Government can manage the elections by pulling the strings at the head office; however well this may suit a Governor, his Ministers and a few others, it does not at all suit the interests of the country. Congress is about meeting, if the members who sit in that Congress have the welfare of the country at heart, they will reform its civil administration; if they care not for its welfare they will leave it in the hands of its present petty tyrants and their followers.

We feel a special pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the importance of this useful body, in order to attract members towards it, not only that its income may be increased, but also the sphere of its practical observations, and that the individual experience of farmers and agriculturists may be collected in a common centre.

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The result of these observations in the hands of this association is an important element of progress for agriculture, and henceforward of the public wealth.

The rural districts have been badly ruled, sheepbreeders are beggared, and the rearing of sheep falling off. What should we do to protect this industry? Or in other words, what shall we do to secure our future welfare? This is exactly the problem that this body proposes to study, a problem of the most complex, difficult, and serious kind.

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If we wish to people our territories by converting them into private holdings, we do not fall into the same error which Azara criticised so severely in 1801.

The duty of the Sociedad Rural is to seek out the best means of peopling the land by putting it into private hands, and in doing so it carries out, the most important part of its program of watching our Rural interests.

We have in a former number advocated the sale of land at a low price, but with two indispensable conditions, viz., the taking of immediate possession by the buyer, binding him to stock it, and build ranchos on it.

Azara, who wrote on the same subject in the beginning of this century, advocated free grants of land, with the obligation to stock it. But to-day this system is not held to be good, in consequence of the law ignoring the rights of frontier settlers, many of whom have been deprived of their grants under various public and local pretexts.

The "Rural Society," at some of its quarterly or annual meetings, ought to deal with this question, first laying down a programme and opening an enquiry, to which every one anxious for the prosperity of the country should be summoned. By this means what hitherto have been but the laudable intentions of its founders would become accomplished facts.

Why have we hitherto resorted to but ineffective expedients, looking solely to the unfortunate National Guard for the defence of the property of the stranger and the wealthy? Why not look, as we have already pointed out, more to individual interest for the solution of the question, which only seems insurmountable to those who are timid and have no faith in the country?

We feel persuaded that the frontier question can be settled if we appeal to individual interest instead of relying on a few contingents of National Guards. Why not establish military colonies of all nationalities, taken from our cities and towns, making them proprietors of the lands which they are sent to people and defend?

The Venezuela Foreign Minister has addressed a despatch to the Argentine National Government expressing the feelings of gratitude and pleasure which both the Government and people of Venezuela have experienced in hearing of the appointment of Gen. Paez to the full pay list of the Argentine army, as Brigadier General. The despatch also says, "there is no reason existing for the General's absence from his native land, and declares that all his countrymen will receive him with open arms on his return."

His Royal Highness Gaston d'Orleans, Comte d'Eu, on his arrival at Asuncion, lost no time in assuming the command in chief of the Brazilian army. His first order of the day is dated, Headquarters at Luque, 16th of April, 1869. After referring to the sacrifices made, dangers passed through, and victories won by the Brazilian army during the Paraguayan campaign, H.R.H. prays the God of Battles to crown with success the last effort of his soldiers and their allies, and appeals to the united armies to aid him in successfully accomplishing the task which his desire for the greatness of Brazil has induced him to undertake, concluding with a 'viva' for Brazil, the Emperor, and the Allies. We publish the order in extenso in another column.

The epidemic which has broken out in the Banda Oriental amongst horned cattle is said not to be contagious; nevertheless, we call the attention of cattle owners to the opinion expressed on it by an English veterinary surgeon in Montevideo. Too great precautions cannot be taken in order to prevent its breaking out on this side of the water.

With the approach of the time for the assembling of Congress, the Rosario papers are commencing their annual chase after that "will of the wind" the removal of the Capital. Of course, from their point of view, when the

SEAT OF WAR.

COUNT D'EU'S PROCLAMATION.

Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of all the Brazilian forces in the Republic of Paraguay. Luque, April 16, 1869. Order of the Day, No. 1. Having been appointed by Imperial decree of 22nd of March past, Commander-in-Chief of all the Brazilian forces in the field against the Govern-

country's legislators meet, they will be unanimous in voting that that "city of palaces", Rosario, should be the future Capital of the Republic, in preference to the insignificant place now enjoying that honor.

The Provincial Guard is about to be re-established. Each Justice of the Peace will name two recruits towards the formation of the new guard, which will give a contingent of about 100 men.

The unseemly altercation that has for some time been going on in the columns of the "Nacion Argentina" and "Nazione Italiana" has been arranged through the intervention of friends, without its becoming necessary to have recourse either to hair triggers or coffee pots.

Next week the Asociacion Filantropica will despatch to Assunzion for the use of our soldiers in Paraguay an enormous quantity of medicines and stores of all kinds. The consignment will consist of no less than 86 cases, and is the largest yet sent to the seat of war by this useful society.

The French mail steamer is due in Montevideo on Tuesday; her news is looked for with great interest. The Arno leaves on Monday. Capt. Burton and many other friends take their departure in her.

The Tycho Brahe is posted for Havre, and the Edward Everett has reduced her fares to Rosario to six patacons, and henceforward will only make one trip a week.

For the first time the telegraph has been brought into play against the Indians. Owing to the active intervention by means of the wires of the Juez de Paz de Rojas an intended invasion of that partido has been frustrated.

The following from Santiago must prove interesting to estancieros and sheepfarmers.—Some short time since the Government sent by steamer a trial shipment of wool to Liverpool, consisting of 139lbs Negretti, 208lbs Rambouillet, and 77lbs Lincoln.

The Bishop of Honolulu intends shortly to visit Buenos Ayres with the object of administering the sacrament of confirmation to those members of the Protestant Church who may be desirous of receiving it.

We see by papers received from San Juan that our friend Mr. William Barnard has entered on extensive gold mining explorations in San Juan. He has published "denunciations" of several gold mines formerly worked by the Indians, and said to be of extraordinary richness.

The executors of the late Dr Brown have lodged a protest with the Judge of the First Instance against the amount of the fee ordered by Dr Pardo to be paid to Dr Sisto Villegas, who was appointed by the Court as counsel for the absent legatees.

We find by late statistics that the number of steam vessels alone belonging to England exceeds considerably that of all the other powers of Europe put together. Poor John Bull appears to be still pretty stiff on his "sea legs", although those whose wish is father to the thought, delight in deluding themselves into the belief that his supremacy on the ocean is fast passing away.

We are happy in being able to announce that the Prime Minister, Dr Velez Sarfield, continues to improve in health. The following vessels put into Rio de Janeiro on the 13th; damaged by the late gales along the coast: The Soberano, Gualeguaycho to Havana, leaky. Virgen, B. Ayres to same port, damaged rigging.

Lorenzo, Montevideo to same port, leaky. We do not believe there is the slightest foundation for the report that has been circulated in some quarters, that Sr Castro intended when installed in the Provincial Government House, to dismiss a number of employes.—This "canard" has been of course circulated for party purposes.

We find that His Excellency General Urquiza intends holding a race meeting at his magnificent place at San José on the 25th of this month. Anything got up by the Captain General is sure to meet with success, and the approaching races will certainly prove no exception to the rule. H.E. may be considered the chief patron of the turf in these countries.

The aspect of the Bond market remains unchanged. The downward movement continued to-day, and the efforts of the bulls have so far proved inadequate to check it. Everything appears now to tend to depress these securities, and many of the largest holders for some months past have been lately selling out their funds for long or short accounts. Had these funds been sold for cash and thrown immediately on the market, it is thought that the fall would have been much more rapid.

The subject will be discussed both in Congress and in the Provincial Chambers. Upon the issue will depend whether the land itself or its value in money be given. The rumored new census of National Bonds is beginning to gain credence, though the million for the docks and the balance of the emission of last year, are the only amounts as yet known for certain. There can be no doubt, however, that numbers are watching the market to buy, and the only question is, when Bonds may be considered to have touched bottom.

The specie paid to the Mana Bank by the Argentine Government, half a million of patacons, has been taken off the market, part sent to Paraguay, and the remainder to Montevideo, but money is very abundant, and discounts rate from 9 to 12.

Few of the merchants here believe in the "salvation" bank of Montevideo. The subject was much spoken of to-day. It appears that the English banks will not subscribe, the prevalent feeling here respecting Montevideo being that that market is intrinsically insolvent.

Exchange done to-day at 4 1/2 on England, and 5.20 to 5.25 on France. The steamer Edward Everett, for Rosario, has reduced her fares, and changed her days of sailing, as appears per notice.

Owing to the weather, scarcely anything done in produce to-day. Business, as a general rule, is dull, and shippers complain of the difficulty to get cargo.

At the South Plaza, no transactions to-day on account of the rain. Wool Arrived: By railway, 7236; By carts, 6815. Total, 14,051. Train arrived from Chascomus: no rain at all outside.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD TO MILLIONS.—Throughout two-thirds of the civilized world, Bristol's Saraparilla may be called the synonym for invigoration. Its tonic properties are proverbial in every South American country; in Mexico, Cuba Central America, Brazil, and all the British Colonies, from the Canadas to the Australian antipodes, the evidence is alike in its favor.

Political Economy must be studied. A better knowledge of the times in which we live, together with a more accurate acquaintance with the various peoples of the globe and its productions, is much needed.

Were men more enlightened on these subjects in this country, we would find a corresponding degree of peacefulness—greater prosperity and less desire for petty revolutions and civil wars. Holding these views, it is with great pleasure we notice that the "Handbook of the River Plate" has met with the favour and approbation of one who has for some time dedicated his life to school teaching—so much so that he intends to make some use of it during school hours. In his own words, "I consider no man educated who does not know his own country, its resources and prospects. Any book, therefore, which facilitates this desired aim is not unworthy of the regard of a scholar."

It is universally acknowledged that settlers in a new country should be well informed concerning their adopted home. How much more important ought it to be for the inhabitants to be well acquainted with their own soil. The absurd practice of leaving the young mind ignorant of the world as it now is, in order to acquaint it with a knowledge of antiquity, is happily falling into disrepute. We hail with joy the advent of those who do not think it necessary that a pupil should be deprived of a thorough knowledge of his own country that he may become master of the Greek language.

sensible man doubts. Witness the achievements of the North American States in every branch of science, yet gained without having plodded through the arbitrary system of the school regime of the eastern world.—To read Hesiod and Homer, Virgil and Horace in the original may be a luxury for the few; but to be well versed in the doings of the 19th century is a necessity for the many. The luxury may be had; but we hope not at the expense of the necessity.

We have great reverence for ancient landmarks and time-honored customs, when they do not interfere with the advance of civilization. But we cannot better revere the past than by dedicating the present to the future. He who is so wedded to the past that he cannot desist what is good for the future is no benefactor to his race.

We might say much with regard to physical education being combined with the mental, but this branch of the subject we will leave until a future occasion.

ON 'CHANGE. April 23, 1869. Ounces, 400; Sovereigns, 122 1/2; Patacons, 253; National Bonds, 533; Exchange, 494.

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STEARNSPORT TO LEAVE. On Thursday, 25th inst., at 5 p.m. The British steamship returns. Every Sunday for Salto and intermediate ports, at 10 a.m. The British steamship returns. Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Montevideo, No 99.

THE TYCHO BRAHE. Captain EDMUND PEEL. Carrying Her Majesty's Mails. Will be despatched from Buenos Ayres for Havre, calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Southampton, on Sunday, 9th May. 'Argo will be delivered at Havre after the 12th of June, in order that shippers may avail of the change in dates.

THE TYCHO BRAHE. Is expected to leave Montevideo on the morning of the 10th of May. Telegram sent this morning to catch her there will be in time. 222,16p,24

DRY DOCKS. THE DIQUE DE COMERCIO. A private Graving Dock in Rio de Janeiro, is open to receive vessels not exceeding 400 feet in length, and 18 feet draught of water. Arrangements for entrance, cleaning, and painting, and for supplying same with coal, can be made with ALFRED YARBOW, No 62 Calle Sarandi, Montevideo. 205, xp, a24

MONSIEUR LOUDET begs to inform the Public that he has opened at No. 377 Calle Florida, an Exhibition of his Full-length Photographs. The Public, and especially the Artists, are invited to inspect them. 210, xp, a24

LOST, on the morning of the 22d, while at the river, a Tostado Horse, with the mark of the number 712, namely, a Locomotive on the off side. Any person returning the same will be handsomely rewarded. THE ADMINISTRATION. 220, 8p, a24

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS. Tuned and Reaired by T J Norton, from Col-lard and Collard's, London. A splendid 7' oak Piano, by Kirkman, for sale, also one 6' 6" do. T. J. NORTON, 65 - Calle Mejico - 68. 204, 4p, a24

SCOTCH MALT WHISKY. Warranted Five Years Old, for Sale in Wood and Bottle. Apply to Messrs. HARRY and WALKER, 97 Calle Defensa. 207, 6p, a24

FOR SALE. GOOD MESTIZA SHEEP, in the Partido of Magdalena, 'al to be sold by public auction, at the Estancia Santa Isabel, or to BARRY and WALKER, 97 Calle Defensa. 206, 6p, a24

CABALLITO. On Sale at L. L. JONES AND CO., 58 & 60 Calle Florida. 160, 15p, a21

WATER SUPPLY. EXTENSION OF THE PIPING. The Commission, desirous to extend to the whole City the advantages of the Water Supply, has determined on reducing the cost of laying pipes in the street, and has provided with them, for eight thousand dollars currency per square, which is the net cost of laying the main pipes, without branches.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—To be Let, some 10 or 12 furnished and unfurnished, with windows to the street and fireplace; also a very fine unfurnished suite. Apply at No. 68 Calle Malibu. 168, 9p, a18

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA. THE NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, and all its BRANCHES, are authorized to issue LETTERS OF CREDIT, on the River Plate, South America, which will be paid at the current rate of Exchange, without any charge. Similar LETTERS OF CREDIT may be obtained on all parts of the Continent. LUMB, WANKLYN, AND CO., 10 Angel Court, Threadneedle-street, LONDON. And from MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS. a1, 2p

JUDICIAL SALE. IMPORTANT AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE. At Twelve o'clock, on the 26th inst., Mr. Frederick J. Bess will sell at Public Auction, by Order of the Court, Two Hundred and Forty-eight Acres of Ground, divided into several small lots, and one single lot of One Hundred Acres, in the Partido of Montevideo, and situated on the left bank of the River Las Conchas, the Property of the late Doña Maria Manuela C. de Pardo. The Sale is made by order of the Executors, competently authorized. This is a rare chance for the investment of capital, the official valuation being extremely low, two thousand, and two thousand two hundred dollars per square, calculating at the low figure of three-quarters this price, the rent above would pay good interest on the money, not to speak of the splendid prospects in a few years to come with the tide of civilization and new settlers. Two thousand five hundred yards lie along the River Las Conchas, which never dries up in the warm season. Besides this, when the projected Canal to Lobos shall be a 'fait accompli' the Lands will acquire a new value. Parties desirous of inspecting the land will find a guide awaiting them at the Station on the arrival of the second train. Up to the eve of the day of Sale the Auctioneers may be found in his Office any hour in the forenoon, by parties desirous of treating privately for the whole lot, or the two largest fractions of one hundred, or two thousand acres. For plans or other particulars, apply at No. 218 Calle Bolgrano. 184, 4p, a22

TURMEAU. Asant for W. D. AND H. O. WILLS' Bristol "Bird's Eye Tobacco." 77-PIEDAD-77. 185, 6p, a22

TERCIANEROS. REQUIRED, Three Men of character and intelligence, for an Estancia 60 leagues distant from town. Foreigners preferred. Apply between the hours of Two and Four p.m. at Messrs. Gilmore and Co's, 110 Calle Piedad. 182, 3p, a22

LADIES' OUTFITTER. White calico of all sizes and quality, woolen stockings for ladies and children. Gentlemen's Socks, Cashmere and Tartan Suits, woolen shirts of all colors (warranted to wash), fine linen for underclothing, embroidered muslin, curtains, white and colored handkerchiefs, colored tartans. DOMINGO BOLAR, Calle Peru 104, and Potosi 147. 190, 3p, a22

KEAN AND SOAMES. Shipchandlers, Butchers, Grocers, Provision Dealers, and Camp Agents. CALLE ADUANAS 6, 78, and 80. Agents for the "Standard." 194, 1ma22

BARCLAY, PERKINS, AND CO. IMPERIAL STOUT. NOLTE & BORNER. 103-San Martin-103. 183, 3p, a22

NEW ENGLISH BAKERY, No. 377 CALLE FLORIDA. (In front of the Hotel.) T. JEREMIAH BERGIN has opened the above Establishment for the sale and manufacture of good English Bread, and hopes that by giving a good article, made from the best flour and free from adulteration, that his countrymen will give him that support which will be his study to deserve. He also trusts that the Captains of our Vessels will give him their custom, as he undertakes to give the best flour, and bake the best Biscuits in South America. An English Baker wanted. 96, 6p, a22

COMMERCIAL. A PERSON who possesses a general commercial knowledge and practical experience of the mercantile correspondence in the English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese Languages, with which he is thoroughly acquainted, is desirous of taking charge of the correspondence of a Commercial or Banking Establishment in South America. References. Address R. R. K., at the Office of the Standard. 193, 6p, a22

THE BATH. THE PANSTRETON FLESH BRUSHES. Are made of Indian Rubber, set with Hair or Bristles, and are irrefragable in water, and are in no way to become rotten. The Rubber being flexible, they may be bent to any curve, and preventing an elastic edge to the bristles, prevents their breaking off.

On Sale at L. L. JONES AND CO., 58 & 60 Calle Florida. 160, 15p, a21

WANTED, for a small English family, a Girl 12 or 14 years of age. She will find a comfortable home and good wages. Address H., at this Office. 202, 9p, a24

WANTED, by an English Family residing in Montevideo, an English or Irish Girl, from 17 to 19 years of age, to assist in taking care of two small children, who would be willing to make her useful in either way. Apply at No. 120 Calle Piedad, between the hours of 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 197, 3p, a22

WANTED, a good Female Servant, for a small family. No. 332 Calle Victoria. 193, 3p, a22

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES. ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. FROM THE INNER ROADS. Passengers and Freight. THE SPLENDID AMERICAN STEAMER EDWARD EVERETT. Captain JOHN O. MORSE. LEAVES BUENOS AYRES, EVERY SUNDAY. LEAVES ROSARIO, EVERY SUNDAY. At TEN, A.M. At FOUR, P.M. Having Spacious Saloons and Roomy Cabins, and being newly fitted out by the EDWARD EVERETT offers unrivalled accommodation to Passengers on this route. TARIFF: ZARATE \$ 4f; SAN PEDRO 10; HERMANAS 4; SAN NICOLAS 6; ROSARIO 6; FREIGHT 6 per ton; SPECIE 1 per cent.; PAPER 1.

For Passage, Freight, or Encominador, apply to the Agents, Buenos Ayres—HENRY DOWSE, No. 67 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Classical, Commercial, and Mathematical Academy. AT HAWTHORN HILL, WILMSLOW. Conducted by THOMAS SOMERVILLE, LL.D. The mode of teaching pursued by Dr. Somerville and qualified Assistants, equally avoids the rudeness of the 'old' system, and the superficiality of the 'new'. The utmost care is taken that the Pupil should thoroughly understand the reasons of everything as he proceeds, and that nothing be passed over in a careless or indifferent manner.

References are given, on application, to the Parents of the Pupils educated by Dr. Somerville; and to J. C. Thompson and Co., 71 Calle Reconquista. PUPILS under Twelve years of age 35 Guineas per Annum; above Twelve years of age 40 Guineas do. Washing 3 Guineas do. Music 4 Guineas do. Drawing 6 Guineas do. Dancing 4 Guineas do.

Each Pupil has a separate bed, and is expected to bring with him a silver spoon and fork, four towels, which will be returned on his leaving school. Three Months' Notice required previous to the removal of a Pupil. 196, 1m, 30

SE ALQUILA en caso de una familia del pala una pieza con muebles de su gusto. 1. 1a asistencia. Calle Florida 250 en los alios. 181 | 3p, a22

TERRENO EN VENTA.—Se vende un hermoso terreno en un sitio equidistante, con 350 varas de la Calle Lopez y 20 varas de la Calle Corchales, dist. de 3 cuadras del Mercado del Sur, frente al Colegio de Copilas de las Hermanas de la Caridad. Para tratar ocurrir Calle Reconquista No. 30. 108 | 3p, 22

EL SILABARIO ARGENTINO por el Doctor Wilde. 1a edicion de esta utilissima obra de instruccion, ventajaosamente comentada, en toda la Republica, acaba de publicarse, revisada y aumentada por el autor. Se vende en las principales librerias de la ciudad, precio 10 pesos. HIJOS DE LA PUBLICA. PRIVADA (al alance de todo) por el Dr. Wilde, adoptada como texto de ensenanza, por el Superior Gobierno, Precio 12 pesos. 102 | 6p, a22

NOTICE.—66-CALLE INDEPENDENCIA-66. The Darning Class will commence on Tuesday, May 4th, prox. Children's Class, at 6 p.m. Adults' Class, at 8 p.m. For further information apply as above. 154, 1p, a17

TO HEADS OF SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.—A Gentleman who has had nearly 30 years' experience in teaching, could devote two or three hours every afternoon, to the teaching of English and Spanish. Apply by letter, addressed No. 139 Standard Office, No. 1. Languages taught, writing in a few lessons. 60 | 1m, a16

THE Person whose Trunk of Clothes was left at 316 Calle Chile, within a week from this date, or at 30 Calle Chile, will be disposed of to destroy expenses. 201, 3p, a23

COOK.—Wanted, for a small English family, a Good Cook, male or female. Address D. S. C., Standard Office. 187, 3p, a22

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WANTED, a good Female Servant, for a small family. No. 332 Calle Victoria. 193, 3p, a22

WANTED, for an English family, a respectable Man to look after horses, attend to a small garden, and make himself generally useful. Address 'Handy', Standard Office. 188, 8p, a22

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FOR RENT. Will leave in eight or ten days, the first-class Norwegian Barque VESTA, offering excellent accommodation for some passengers. Interested parties will please to call at Mr. F. Eckell's, Pasa de Julio, No. 48 and 46, for further particulars. 213, 4p, a23

REDUCTION OF PRICES. For Rosario and San Nicolas, the splendid steamer. CAPTAIN. Will leave every Tuesday and Saturday, arriving at Rosario the after day at Eight o'clock a.m. FAIRS OF PASSAGES: Cabin, \$ 4; Rosario, 10; San Nicolas, 6; Hermanas, 4; San Nicolas, 6; Rosario, 6; Freight, 6 per ton; Specie, 1 per cent.; Paper, 1.

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