

New Advertisements.

REMATE

MARIANO BILLINGHURST, Continuation del remate de la quinta del señor Don Pubidiano Payreddon situada al fin de la calle de la librería.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to advise the Commercial Community, and the Public in general, that we have established ourselves in 61-CALLE DE POTOSI-61.

BUENOS AYRES ATHLETIC SOCIETY.

GENERAL MEETING.

A General Meeting of the above Society will be held in the British School Room on Tuesday Evening, June 5th, at 7.30 p.m.

DR. WHITE

HAS left a few articles in his late House 303 SAN MARTIN.

LICITACION.-A LOS HERREROS.

Teniendo necesidad de construir una obra de fierro de alguna importancia en un terreno de 60 varas de frente por 70 de fondo.

STEAM BOATS TO LEAVE.

For Colonia, the British Steamer NAPOSTA every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m.

TO-MORROW.-For Salto and intermediate ports.

At ten a.m. from port, the steamer Rio Uruguay.

EVERY THURSDAY FOR MONTEVIDEO.

5 p.m., the British steamer SATURNO.

TO-DAY, for Montevideo, the splendid and commodious Steamer America.

ON Friday, for Montevideo, at five o'clock p.m.

the National Steamer Rio Paraguay.

FOR ROSARIO, PARANA, SANTA FE, TO CHING.

All the intermediate ports, the fast and commodious National Steamship Comercio de Rosario.

FOR BAHIA BLANCA, the National Commodious Steamer America.

SALIDA DE VAPORES.

PARA MONTEVIDEO.-Hoy a las 6 de la tarde el vapor del Salto.

PARA BAHIA BLANCA y PATAGONIA el Vapor Nacional Patagonia.

NOTA.-La Compania Saltona robará un 50 p. c. de los pasajes y Montevideo, los días viernes que el Vapor America salga.

FOR SALE, at \$50 each TEN PUPS, pure Scotch breed.

TO LET, the House No. 1294 Calle Chacarabuco.

within two squares of Calle Victoria, suitable for a large family or a Commercial House.

SE ARRIENDA un campo alto con aguada.

ematerial como para cinco o seis puertos, con casa de moratoria y a cinco leguas de la estación Rodriguez.

SE ALQUILAN lindas piezas amuebladas para hombres solos.

DAILY GOVERNOR.-An English Lady has a few hours to spare.

CAPATAZ.

WANTED, a good steady, hardworking, able-bodied Man. Apply at No. 194 Calle Potosi.

WANTED, a good General Servant, where a Nurse is kept. Good wages paid. Apply to Mr. Feely, Family Grocery Store, 60 Calle San Martín.

WANTED, a Cook and Housemaid. German preferred. Apply at 438 Calle Suipacha.

WANTED, by a respectable married Woman, a situation as Housekeeper, in Buenos Ayres. Address M. L., at the Office of the Standard.

PER ENGLISH MAIL.

Turner & W. Howie, Ellen White, Louis Jones, Enrique Borland, Francis Al. C. J. J. Mendez.

Dr. Enrique Borland, F. R. Campbell, Messrs. Josef Fertuni, Turner 2, Charles Stewart, Francis Alcroft, Megapherion, Joseph Henderson, S. P. Peters, John Paton.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD.

DAILY per Month \$30 WEEKLY per Month \$100.

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.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

Special Telegram for "Standard."

Montevideo, May 31. 6.30 p. m.

Paper opened at 8 1/2, closing at 8 1/2. Business dull.

Very little doing in produce. Nothing known of invaders.

The steamer City of Limerick has just arrived from London, bringing dates to 3rd May.

Weather cold and fine.

THE PENINSULAR WAR.

Whatever may be the expense of the Entre Riano war, whatever be the outlay of the Nation, the struggle, aside from its political significance, brings into play maps and geographies hitherto but little used.

Most of the people of Buenos Ayres know as much about the geography of Entre Rios as they do of the State of Ohio in the North American Union.

The ceaseless working of trade, and the immediate profits of gain bring under the notice of many of our export merchants nooks and corners up the rivers where some enterprising Basque or indomitable Britisher carries on the saladero business.

Foreign shipmasters know the sinuosities of the Gualeguay river simply because bones and bone ash, hides and tallow, jerked beef and sheepskins are to be had on its banks; but they live on board whilst anchored in the arroyo; they have as little communication as possible with the shore, and they clear for Europe with about as correct an idea of the province of Entre Rios as of the interior of Kamtskatka.

The last advice from Parana are of such a hazy character that people who take an interest in the movements of the belligerents have been obliged to refer to the maps. Lopez Jordan has so changed his position that the narrow resembles Midshepman Easy's celebrated triangular duel, Jordan having to fight both Mitre and Conesa.

The battle of the Willows will be ever memorable in Argentine story for the greatness of the manoeuvre and the insignificance of the result.

Conesa opened the campaign by marching from Parana in an easterly direction to look for Jordan; he came suddenly both upon the enemy and the river Gualeguay. Having waited for awhile, not for the river to flow by, but for the Jordanites to cross; he deployed to the right, turning not crossing the river, and without the aid of bridges and pontoons crossed the deep and rapid arroyo of Nogoya, where he wheeled about and gave battle.

This history repeats itself every schoolboy knows. More than half a century has rolled over since the gaze of the world was centred upon the first Peninsular war. The scenes have changed, but the acting is the same.

Wellington drove back Massena, so also has Mitre doubled up Almada. The retreat of Massena from the impregnable lines of Torres Vedras is identical with the retreat of Almada from before the lines of Gualeguaychu.

Mitre, in trying to co-operate with Conesa plays the same part as Wellington when he tried to succour Mendizabal. In 1811 Bajados was invested. In 1870 Parana is surrounded. On the morning of the 8th January 1812 Wellington crossed the Aguada and resumed the offensive, and on the morning of May 22, 1870, Conesa crossed the arroyo of Nogoya, and also resumed the offensive. Ciudad Rodrigo was stormed and taken on the 12th Jan. 1812. Concepcion del Uruguay met the same fate (barring the storming) only last week. Rodriguez, who threw his corps of Santa Fe into Parana, plays the part of Soult at Bajados, whilst Gelly Obes, who is making forced marches to come up from Corrientes, repeats the tactics of Picton half a century ago.

When Lopez Jordan dashed across the country from the Nogoya arroyo to the river's bank in front of Parana, with a view to cutting off the town from the river, he made precisely the same move as Massena, who flushed with the hope of cutting off the passage of the enemy to the sea, made forced marches across the country after the defeat of Marshal Ney at Bussaco.

Wellington finally drove Massena across the Pyrenees. Mitre is trying now to drive Lopez Jordan to the frontier of Corrientes.

The battle of the Willows bears also a resemblance to the celebrated battle of Salamanca, where in 40 minutes the whole French army was routed; the results of that memorable battle, as well as we can recollect, were the evacuation of Madrid, which the allies at once occupied; and the abandonment of the siege of Oadiz, and the deliverance of Andalusia and Castilla from military occupation. The battle of the Willows, on the other hand, between Conesa and Lopez Jordan, led to the evacuation of Galeguay, the abandonment of the siege of Gualeguaychu, and the deliverance of the partidos of Gualeguay, Concepcion

APPELLING TRAGEDY.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED. The city was startled yesterday morning by the announcement of a fearful murder that has been committed at Baradero in this province.

The victims comprise all the members of a family consisting of the husband, wife and two young children. In the hurried details to hand only the slight motive can be discerned for this awful crime, and up to the present no trace of the perpetrators has been come at.

This Baradero murder exceeds in atrocity any of the numerous crimes that have for some time past shocked society in this country, and fully equals in mystery and horror the worst ebullitions of moral depravity that so frequently break forth in the overcrowded centres of Europe or the States.

It is unnecessary to remind the Government that some extraordinary effort on its part for the apprehension and punishment of the authors of this frightful deed is imperatively called for. Should the Baradero assassins go undetected and unpunished the consequences will be most serious, as the rural population will become convinced that murder through private revenge or other motives may at any time be their portion.

Abroad, the effect will be still worse; for the eyes of Europe have been attracted towards us of late by the frequency of and impunity for assassination amongst us; and we may be said to be on our trial. We are happy to notice that the Justice of Peace and local authorities have done whatever lay in their power towards tracking the criminals, the former at once offering a reward of \$10,000 for their apprehension.

The following are the only particulars of the crime as yet known, and are contained in a letter addressed by a lady to a friend in town, and which was published yesterday morning by the Tribuna, we translate it verbatim. Baradero May 15th, 1870.

My Dear, I write to you in a dreadful state of mind; the Pantin tragedy has been reproduced in this partido. Last night Don Fidel Diaz and all his family were assassinated. To enable you to understand the horror of the picture, I will give you the details that have reached me.

The Diaz family comprised four persons; the husband an excellent man, still young, being only 32 years of age, and much liked by everyone who knew him; the wife, 25, 'née Camanah, her family being rich proprietors in this partido.

The latter was 'enceinte,' and in a few days would again have been a mother. A child of seven and another of three made up the household. The family occupied a good position; the enjoyments and necessities of high society were unknown to them, but they lived happy and contented.

To-day this is all at an end, and their house is tenanted by five corpses. Every one of them had their throats cut, and in addition, the body of the husband exhibits no fewer than 18 dagger thrusts, and that of the poor wife four.

The assassins are not as yet known, but they are believed to be persons who were intimate with the domestic affairs of the family, which probably induced them to kill the little boy, so that their names might not transpire. They broke open two boxes containing plate and cash; both were emptied.

The motive for the crime is supposed to have been the acquisition of money, for it was known that Diaz had lately sold a flock of sheep; but the murderers were disappointed, as the money had not been paid over, and a 'pagaré' for it was found in a desk.

The crime must have been committed shortly after sundown, for all the victims were dressed—even the children—and it was apparent that they had not supped, for the country people hereabouts sup at six, and are in bed at seven o'clock. The wife's sisters, who live three squares off, say that a little after sundown they heard the dogs at their sister's house barking violently, and thinking that she had been taken in labour, went out with the intention of going to her, but they were afraid to go alone, and their brother had not returned from the town. If they went they would also have been killed. An infant child of their sister's, only a year old, was saved through being with them, as it had been sent to them to be out of the way during the mother's confinement.

Diaz could not defend himself, for he broke one of his legs four months ago and was on crutches, and his right arm was in a sling. There was no one kept by the family, but a boy who went every morning to let out the sheep was astonished on going as usual the following day to find nobody about. On entering the horrible picture met his gaze, and he rushed out terrified to give the alarm.

The impression produced by the deed is terrible; the shops remained shut till yesterday evening at sun-

PARAGUAY.

We have mails from Asuncion to the 25th ult. The Provisional Government has issued a decree for the election of members for a National Convention, to take place throughout Paraguay on the 3rd of July.

Another decree orders the 25th of May to be kept henceforward as a State holiday, adding that it was owing to Francia's tyranny, that Paraguay was not a participant in the Revolution. The enrolment of National Guards began on the 23rd inst., but we doubt if the Paraguayan people could at present make up a full able-bodied regiment of natives. All males between 17 and 50 are to be enrolled, and as some ill-felling occurred Major Ferreyra called a meeting at the Theatre, in which he explained the nature of the enrolment.

The misery of the women and children is only equalled by the filthy state of Asuncion; great complaints are made of the Municipality, but as this body has no funds it can do nothing. There is a proposal to establish a Board of Medicine as the city is infested with quacks; as for apothecaries the confusion is so great that you see over a shop-door such inscriptions as these "Palano M. Grocer and Apothecary," or "Sotano D. Butcher and Apothecary."

The steam-saw mill offered for sale by Mr. Hopkins comprises 4 machines for cutting and sawing timber, 4 boilers, a 60 horse-power engine (made by Pussy & Jones of Delaware) and sundry saws &c., from the Novelty Works, New York, made expressly for Paraguayan forests. He also sells the little steamboat Gamo with double screw and 4 engines.

The Railway runs trains every day to and from Paraguari, leaving Asuncion at 8.30 and Paraguari at 2 p.m., making the run (40 miles) in 3 hours. The Italians at Asuncion are going to have a grand banquet on the 3rd of June.

MONTEVIDEO ATHLETIC SPORTS.

President—John McCall Esq. Judge—O. H. Croker Esq. Committee—Messrs. C. H. Fuller, John Sardeson, and J. L. Walker.

The second meeting, which was postponed in November last, was held at the Montevideo Cricket Ground, on the 25th inst., with a very large attendance of spectators. The number of ladies who graced the pavilion was without precedent, the charms of their fair presence adding greatly to the pleasures of a delightful day. Owing to the recent wet weather the ground was not in the best condition (and the same remark applies to several of the competitors), which accounts for the indifferent time of one or two of the events.

It is much to be regretted that the Ladies' Cup for the quarter mile was so poorly contested: out of twenty entries only six competitors appearing at the start, which says little for the gallantry of the absentees.

The course was admirably kept by Mr. F. L. Humphreys, and Mr. Hope Lafone discharged the duties of starter very efficiently. Two military bands were in attendance, and discoursed most eloquent music. The prizes were graciously distributed by Miss Munro, after a few observations from the genial President, John McCall Esq., who, during the presentation of the Ladies' Cup, delivered a few verses from the 'Elliad,' a hitherto unpublished Homeric effusion. The meeting altogether was a great success.

Length Jump Running.

D. Bankier. H. B. Elliott. W. P. Morrison. J. L. Walker.

Bankier and Walker retired after two or three trials; the others were not in their best form for this event. H. B. Elliott 1st, 16 ft. 9 in. W. P. Morrison 2nd, 16 ft. 6 in.

Hop, Skip, and Jump.

Entries same as above, with exception of Walker, and with a like result, Elliott winning easily with 37 ft. 11 in. Morrison 2nd, 33 ft. 5 in.

Flat Race.—One Mile.

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Some young Englishmen just arrived are looking for land either in Santa Fé or Bahia Blanca for agricultural purposes. It is much to be regretted that Governor Castro does not establish a Land Office, where intending settlers could see on a map the localities that may be obtained either free or at reasonable prices. A few months ago some countrymen of ours went up to Corrientes and settled on the Rio Batel, but we have not heard recently how they are getting on. Land may be procured very cheap in that Province, and there are no Indians, but we believe the country is afflicted with numerous vagabonds.

The day of the inauguration of the railway at Cordova most of the clergy had to attend the religious celebration; and, strange to say, during that day not a single adult died to necessitate their attendance at sick beds.

On the 5th of May funeral obsequies in memory of the late Marshal Lopez of Paraguay were celebrated at Valparaiso.

The Rosario Custom-house produced on Friday last 9583 patacons.

We observe that ex-Governor Nazar of Mendoza has been murdered in Chile. This reminds us that Ferrari, the Italian who with his band murdered Mr. Jameson's companions some months ago in the Cordillera, has not yet been executed for that horrid crime, though now a long time in prison.

On Saturday at Rosario somebody fired three shots from a revolver at a gentleman named Eugenio Ruiz, who seems to have paid no attention to it as such occurrences are now so common as to attract little notice.

This Capital mentions that a young mangot married on the 20th ult., and invited some friends to dine with him on the following Sunday, but went mad in the interim and died two days after. It seems he had just separated from a woman to whom he had been a long time engaged, and this is supposed to have been the cause of his mental alienation.

REPORT

Upon the practicability of a railway across the Andes at the Planchon pass to the South of the Province of Mendoza, by

EMILIO ROSSETTI, C. E.

Professor in the University and National College of Buenos Ayres, April 1870.

(Continued.)

PASSES OF THE ANDES.

1st. Uspallata pass.—This is the pass most frequented by travellers from Mendoza to Chile and vice versa, being the one that until now has been most attended to. After crossing the Paramillo range (2800ft high) the road enters the valley of the Uspallata river, following the steep valley of the Mendoza river descending on the other side of the valley of Aconcagua, where the Chilians are constructing a cart road. This pass was surveyed by the engineer Allan Campbell, who gave some general ideas with reference to the very improbable case of any attempt to overcome the construction of a railway.

2nd. Dehesa pass.—Is the most direct between Mendoza and Santiago, but is little frequented, being a difficult and dangerous one. It can be reached by two different ways, either by the river Estacada, or by the preceding road to Uspallata, diverging at the Punta de las Vacas and following the Arroyo that rises in the Tupungato. After reaching a height of 4064m. the road comes down on the other side by the valley of the Mapocho, passing by the Potoro Alto and by Dehesa.

3rd. Portillo or Piqueues pass.—This is the highest pass in the Cordillera and after the Uspallata one, the most frequented especially by those who wish to go directly from Mendoza to Santiago. It is reached by the Tunuyan river, after leaving which the road reaches a height of 2280m., and then rises again to 4200m. (Portillo Occidental or de los Piqueues) south of the Tupungato. It then descends the Chilian slope passing by the Laguna de los Piqueues, and following first the Yeso and then the Maipo rivers. I need not stop to show the impracticability of a railway through this pass.

4th. Cruz de Piedra pass.—Lies to the South of the Volcans Maypu, and is reached by the small river Aguarda and the Arroyo de la Taja. The road descends to Chile by the river Maipo, but is full of difficulties. It is lower than the former (3440m.) but much less frequented.

5th. Yeso pass.—Is much lower (2497m.), but is little known. It is reached with great difficulty by the Diamante river and the road on the Chilian side goes along the Rio de las Leñas, the Laguna del Yeso (2102m. high) and the Rio Cachapoal, which runs through a steep and rocky valley.

6th. Tinguiririca pass.—Lies a little to the north of the Tinguiririca volcano, called by the guides El Morro del Azufre. It is reached by the river Atuel, and after going through many difficult passes the road descends the Chilian side by the river Tinguiririca. According to the description given of it by Professor Domeyko it is not to be wondered at that it is avoided by mule drivers, and only frequented by smugglers.

7th. Paso de las Damas.—Lies south of the Cerro del Azufre and north of the Santa Helena peak. It is reached by the same river, Atuel as the preceding. Afterwards the road follows one of the affluents of the Atuel to a height of 3000 metres, and descends on the other side by the river Andavivel, and then by the Tinguiririca. The astronomer Surrier de Souillac crossed the Cordillera by this pass in 1805, and gave a minute description saying that both on the Chilian and on the Argentine side, the ascent is almost imperceptible so much so that ladies (damas) might cross it on foot easily. On the other hand, in 1821 Dr. Gilles of Edinburgh went through

it with great labor and danger, and some ten years later Messrs. Gay and Mayen explored the same pass, and had great difficulties to overcome. This is confirmed by Professor Domeyko, who made an excursion in 1861.

I will add that notwithstanding Mr. Surrier de Souillac's statement, from what I have been able to see of the river Atuel, the 'arrieros' are quite right in preferring to this pass that described above, and more particularly the following ones by the Planchon.

8th. Old Planchon pass.—Lies a little to the north of the volcano called 'Petrora' by geographers, and Planchon by the 'arrieros.' It is reached by the Salado river, and after crossing several hills as shown in the map, the road reaches the Valle de los Ciegos from whence it rises to the Plaza de Armas, or Portezuelo (3048m. high). From this point the descent is very rapid by the Rio Claro, an affluent of the Teno, following the latter to very near Curicó. The division of Lieut. Colonel Freire went over this pass in 1816, in compliance with General San Martin's orders, to call off the attention of the Spaniards towards Talca. However since 1866 this road has been obstructed purposely by the Chilian; and to-day travellers after attaining the Valle de los Ciegos find it easier to go to the Vergaragully to the Valle del Teno, following partly the projected railway line.

9th. This forms what we may call the new Planchon pass, which is much frequented by 'arrieros,' landed proprietors, miners, shepherds, &c. (To be continued.)

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS.

GEN. RESQUIN'S DECLARATION. The following interesting chapter throws a new light upon the celebrated interview between Lopez and Mitre, the fights in the swamps in July 1866, and the unfortunate attack on Curupaity. The paper is worthy of attention.

The fight of the 16th July was brought about owing to the formation of a trench in the wood, situated on the right of the Paraguayan positions, the guns of which covered the flank of the allied army. This was not, however, carried out, as it was taken by the allies in the fight of the 16th of July 1866 owing to its being in their possession.

In the fight of the 18th an allied force took possession of the trench of Saucó, on the right of the Paraguayans. That trench was then insignificant; very little raised, and its ditch was hardly a yard deep. However, after being taken by the allies, a Paraguayan force charged the assailants and destroyed them, retaking the lost position because the allies had no protection or reserve.

On the 16th the loss of the Paraguayans was much more: General Aquino died. The Paraguayans lost the artillery which they intended to place in the new trench. After the 18th of July the Paraguayans reinforced themselves, greatly enlarging the trenches.

He declared moreover, that Curuzú was garrisoned by three battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. The battalions consisted of 500 men; the artillery was of various calibres, there being one or two cannons of 68.

In Curupaity there was hardly a battalion, and 4 or 6 pieces of twelve. The trenches of Curuzú defended Curupaity on the land side; those taken, nothing was more easy than for the allies to take possession of Curupaity; and Curupaity taken, the Paraguayan army would be completely cut off. It was after the capture of Curuzú that the trenches of Curupaity were made by working in great haste day and night.

On the 22nd of September 1866, the day the allies attacked Curupaity, this point was perfectly entrenched and had a garrison of 5,000 men and more than 60 pieces of cannon. The line of Rojas was defended by three divisions; one in Saucó, another in Rojas properly called, and the other in Paso Saty, which gave a force of 10,000 men, not counting 1,000 cavalry who formed the vanguard and covered Paso Saty.

In Paso Puquí, the headquarters, there were eight battalions of infantry and four regiments of cavalry; these forces were formed with the remains of the people who entered into the fight of the 24th, of wounded who recovered, and of 8,000 men from the capital, Cerro Leon, Encarnacion and the pass of Tebicuary, and from the constant recruiting always going on.

The Paraguayan army lost in killed and wounded hardly 250 men in the attack on Curupaity, and they never went from behind their trenches.

He declared that Lopez was the more content at having repelled the attack on Curupaity as a little before he had proposed in a conference to make peace with the allied powers at whatever cost; but that General Mitre having imposed the conditions that Lopez should retire from power and from the country, saying that he could go and live in Europe with all his family and resources; that the allies would come to an understanding with the Paraguayans, Lopez refused; but he held a council of chiefs and important persons of the army, whom he told of his proposal and of the reply of General Mitre, adding that it was an insult not only to him, but also to the Paraguayan nation whom in this manner it was desired to force to be without the Government chosen by them; but that in the meantime he wished to have the opinion of the members of the council.

Now, as it was evident that Lopez

did not accept the condition imposed, for if he desired to sacrifice his power for the salvation of the country, it was not necessary to hear any advice, and much less if he expressed himself in that manner would any of the members dare to declare that that condition of the allies should be accepted. The deponent says that the Paraguayan army perceived clearly the flank march made by the allied army in July 1867, but Lopez preferred being besieged to go out and meet the allied forces; for, the latter having marched in the direction of Rio Domingues, means of transport which Lopez did not possess were necessary to enable him to reach them.

He declares that when the allied army finished its flank movement and arrived at Tuyu-Cuá, the trenches which united Humaita with the line of Rojas were concluded, except some esplanades for placing artillery, and the advanced ditch which was finished afterwards.

That trench was commenced on 23rd September, after that Flores on the 22nd, flanking the line of Rojas, threatened that side of the quadrilateral, a point uncovered, and sent a regiment as far as San Solano.

In that expedition the bulk of the force of that General did not cross the Caneas pass, but remained on the other side of the marsh.

He declared that the fights of the 3rd and 21st October 1867 were extremely fatal to the Paraguayan forces only a few file and dispersed officers, having escaped.

In those two fights given by Lopez without any strategical aid the Paraguayans lost all their cavalry. But Lopez in order to raise the fallen spirits of his troops announced, as usual, that they triumphed, and he gave them decorations.

He declared that Lopez two or three times attempted to attack the convoys going from Tuyu to Tuyu-Cuá, but that not having succeeded well in these operations he abandoned them.

He declared that when the Brazilians occupied the bridge of Yapi all the old communications of Humaitá with the interior were cut off.

ON CHANGE

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Sances, Sovereigns, Patacons, Nat. Bonds.

This was a day of great animation in the Bond market being the last day of the month. At an early hour the brokers attended, and up to 2 o'clock there was great activity in the market; prices opened very stiff, and the cash sales amounted to 124,000, opening at 67 1/2 and rising steadily to 68 1/2; when prices reached this point there was every appearance of rates touching 69, but the Bond King at once steadied the market by selling at 68 1/2 to all who offered to buy; prices at once fell off, and closed at 68 1/2. In the liquidation, rates ruled weak, and sales were made at 68 1/2.

Respecting the loan there was much said; it was generally believed that nothing definite had been done, and that the Government was waiting the arrival of a certain party by the City of Limerick on the 3rd instant. On the other hand, it was authoritatively stated that the loan had been negotiated, but without fixing any price, and that one million would be sent to England to be placed at the best market price. The great uncertainty as to the result of this business had not a very favorable effect on the bond market, still it is beyond all question that had the Bond King not sold, prices to-day would have run up close to 70.

The auction at the Pyredued quinta was not a success; only seven of the sixty-one lots were sold, the auctioneer objecting to continue the sale in view of the low offers. Lot No. 3, Calle Libertad, 10 by 44, 47000, var. front. Aguero, buyer. Lot No. 4, Calle Libertad, 10 by 44, 61000 var. front. Thomson, buyer.

Lot No. 49, Palermo road, corner 18.30 by 60, \$3100 var. front. Ferrero, buyer. Lot No. 50, Palermo road 18.30 by 60, \$2800. Same buyer. Lot No. 51, 52, Palermo road, 18.30 by 60, each \$2600. H. T. Grigg, on commission. Lot 53, corner, 18.30 by 60, \$1100. H. T. Grigg, on commission.

The Bond sales to-day were as follows:—For Cash, 124,000 at 67 1/2, 68 1/2, 69. For 30, 10,000 at 67. In the liquidation room there were large sales amongst the brokers, and prices at latest hours ruled firm.

There was nothing important done in the exchange market; rates for the packet have not yet opened. Money was not so tight today, although in decidedly good demand, and owing to one or two failures discounters are getting very particular here. The suspension of a well-known Besque in Barracas, proprietor of a 'corralon,' was announced, to the surprise of many, as he was believed to be in very favorable circumstances.

The Tycho Brake left to-day, and with a full list of passengers, amongst others Mr. Terence Moore, the well-known Irish grocer, who has made a large and independent fortune. Mr. Moore has of late years been one of the principal discounters in this market.

The Guapuro, from Rio, has brought advices from New York to the 24th April, News in New York ruled as from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 cents gold. Extra Risas hides at 2 1/2 and Correntino at 2 1/2. Exchange in Rio on England ruled at 2 1/2, and sove at 10.65 and 10.70.

The sugar cargo on Wilhelmina, from Pernambuco, was sold to-day in Montevideo at 30, 26, 23; cana 77. The export trade of the month has been much more active than was generally anticipated.

Salted cowhides, 120,000. Hides, 5,235. Dry cowhides, 112,135. Hides, 923. Tallow, pipes, 6800. Boxes, 1223. Hair, bales, 170. Wool, bales, 16,770. Sheepskins, bales, 3401. Jerked beef, quintals, 67,783.

Large now canal coal, much used in the States, which gives 14,000 feet of gas to the ton, and 13,000 of coke. The Wigan canal used by the company here gives 10,000 feet and 15,000 cwt. to the ton, and a light equal to twenty-four candles, costing in Liverpool twenty shillings. The Hoghead canal, which also comes out of the coasts at Liverpool 33s., and gives twelve thousand feet of gas, but only 5 cwt. coke to the ton, with an illuminating power of 34 candles, The Canadian canal has therefore a decided advantage, but is unknown in this market.

There is much said about the anticipated deficit in the wool crop this year, from the returns already supplied it begins to appear evident that there will be no deficit whatever. The total export of the previous year amounted to 170,000 bales, whilst the returns up to the present are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Includes Exports from Nov, 1st 1869 to May 28th, Total 151,828 bales, Now Landing 11,700.

Prices again gave way, which induced buyers to operate more freely. Light clean medium qualities are mostly looked for. See quotations. Total supplies from commencement of season 3,800,000 arrobas against 4,080,000 arrobas last year.

Cordoba.—No sales of Cordoba nor Santiago Nominal price for unwashed Cordoba 17 to 19 rls. Several transactions in Entre Rios wools at a reduction of 2 to 4 rls, per ar, on previous rates.

Sheepskins.—Supplies coming forward more freely, a good demand existing. Prices firm. Hair.—Prices for good kinds of this province are again firmer. River hair without change Cow hair rather lower.

Ostrich Feathers.—Some sales have taken place at a slight advance on last month's prices. Stock 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. Bone Ash and Bones.—Several lots sold in the Rivers at 14 to 14 1/2 per ar on board.

TEMPERATURE

May 31.—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 63.

DEPARTURES

Per R.M.S. Tycho Brahe.—For Liverpool.—Mrs. Caroline Anderson, and one child, James Robertson, Edward Chiffy, Arthur John Goultone, Robert Muir, wife, two children and servant, George Anderson, Terence Moore, Johann Griebach, Rudolf Hager, Mrs. M. Ann Sobelt and two children, Wm. Macintosh, Wm. Buchanan, Samuel Leslie, Albert Coton, Per Rio Janeiro.—John Whyte, Joaquin Martin de Lima, Joaquin da Silva, Joaquin da Silva Castro.

Per Lition.—Casimiro Uruguin, Eulogio Rodriguez, Luisa Jose de Lima.

BIRTH

May 30, at 75 Calle Temple, the wife of the Rev. Francis Gebbie, of a son.

WARNING TO PARENTS

It is advisable to buy Conitos de Maiz, in preference to any other Confectionary, for your children, Manufactured from plain American Corn and White Sugar.

Sold by all respectable Stores and Confectioners.

TO MERCHANTS, BROKERS, &c

A Gentleman, married, and for many years resident in this country, is desirous of a situation of trust, and has offered to inform the Public, that he can give unexceptional references and security, if required.

PINE TAR SOAP

PINE TAR SOAP. PINE TAR SOAP.

ORANWELLS and MURRAY'S 66—Reconquista—66

COMMERCIAL NOTICE

IN reference to the Advertisement published in the STANDARD of the 25th and 26th inst., the Undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he still continues a PARTNER, in the Business of the Mineral Water Establishment, No. 32 San Martin, against his Decd. Partner, registered in the Tribunal de Comercio, and that said Advertisement is anonymous.

C. H. BROWN

199 CALLE FLORIDA.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES

Conducted by Miss GATES and Mrs. GATES, Lately arrived from England.

The course of Instruction embraces History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Composition, and all that is included in a thorough English Education. The French, Spanish, and German Languages—Music, Drawing, and Water Colors.

WOMAN AND HER NEEDS

Subject by the law of nature to many physical afflictions from which man is exempt, woman is peculiarly entitled to the best efforts of medical science. Almost all female complaints of a special character, are complicated with mental gloom and despondency, and the gentle and lasting exhilarating effects of this wholesome medicinal stimulant adapts admirably for cases of this complex nature. As a remedy for the hysteria and mental hallucinations which sometimes mark the life of woman, it has no equal in the repository of the healing art, and as a means of relieving the masses and other unpleasant feelings which precede maternity, it is equally efficacious. Nursing mothers also find it an admirable invigorant. It is highly satisfactory that a preparation which embraces in its remedial range so many of the complaints common to both sexes, should prove so eminently beneficial to the weaker one.

AUCTION SALE BY MARIANO BILLINGHURST, Of Select Wines, Liquors and Port, at the Messrs. A. BERGER and Co.—at the SAN MARTIN, Next door to the Bols, STANDARD HALL.

On Monday, 13th of JUNE next, at Eleven o'clock a.m., will be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, 50 Cases of Port and 40 of Sherry, of superior quality, and lot of 1000 of prime Wines bottled. Both articles are recommended and offered as legitimate. 27, 13p, my31

MISSUS WOZNECROFT and GORE, ENGLISH MILLINERS, Beg to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres that they have commenced business as Milliners and Children's Dressmakers.

LADIES CLOTH MANTELLES, Of the handsomest and most fashionable shapes, in colours—blue, chocolate, or black, at \$35.00 worth \$40.00. Ladies' newly-trimmed CLOTH MANTELLES at \$20.00 and \$18.00 m/c., worth 25.00. Ladies' Woolen and Cotton Hose, Toilet requisites, &c. ENGLISH STORE, 185 CALLE PIEDRA, 118, m13, 16p.

TEA ESPECIALLY FOR LADIES. \$35 per Pound. C. TURMEAU and CO., 22—San Martin—22

PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE. LA GRANDE MARQUE COGNAC.

Represented by C. T. GETTING and CO., Buenos Ayres, GETTING, BROTHBIS, and CO., Montevideo.

EMILIO BARTOLOME, DEPOSITO DE CARBON DE SIDA, 366 CALLE MEJICO, Buenos Ayres.

REPEAL OF THE WOOL TAX IN THE UNITED STATES.

A great assortment of TEAS, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$18.50, \$19.00, \$19.50, \$20.00, \$20.50, \$21.00, \$21.50, \$22.00, \$22.50, \$23.00, \$23.50, \$24.00, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$25.50, \$26.00, \$26.50, \$27.00, \$27.50, \$28.00, \$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00, \$30.50, \$31.00, \$31.50, \$32.00, \$32.50, \$33.00, \$33.50, \$34.00, \$34.50, \$35.00, \$35.50, \$36.00, \$36.50, \$37.00, \$37.50, \$38.00, \$38.50, \$39.00, \$39.50, \$40.00, \$40.50, \$41.00, \$41.50, \$42.00, \$42.50, \$43.00, \$43.50, \$44.00, \$44.50, \$45.00, \$45.50, \$46.00, \$46.50, \$47.00, \$47.50, \$48.00, \$48.50, \$49.00, \$49.50, \$50.00, \$50.50, \$51.00, \$51.50, \$52.00, \$52.50, \$53.00, \$53.50, \$54.00, \$54.50, \$55.00, \$55.50, \$56.00, \$56.50, \$57.00, \$57.50, \$58.00, \$58.50, \$59.00, \$59.50, \$60.00, \$60.50, \$61.00, \$61.50, \$62.00, \$62.50, \$63.00, \$63.50, \$64.00, \$64.50, \$65.00, \$65.50, \$66.00, \$66.50, \$67.00, \$67.50, \$68.00, \$68.50, \$69.00, \$69.50, \$70.00, \$70.50, \$71.00, \$71.50, \$72.00, \$72.50, \$73.00, \$73.50, \$74.00, \$74.50, \$75.00, \$75.50, \$76.00, \$76.50, \$77.00, \$77.50, \$78.00, \$78.50, \$79.00, \$79.50, \$80.00, \$80.50, \$81.00, \$81.50, \$82.00, \$82.50, \$83.00, \$83.50, \$84.00, \$84.50, \$85.00, \$85.50, \$86.00, \$86.50, \$87.00, \$87.50, \$88.00, \$88.50, \$89.00, \$89.50, \$90.00, \$90.50, \$91.00, \$91.50, \$92.00, \$92.50, \$93.00, \$93.50, \$94.00, \$94.50, \$95.00, \$95.50, \$96.00, \$96.50, \$97.00, \$97.50, \$98.00, \$98.50, \$99.00, \$99.50, \$100.00, \$100.50, \$101.00, \$101.50, \$102.00, \$102.50, \$103.00, \$103.50, \$104.00, \$104.50, \$105.00, \$105.50, \$106.00, \$106.50, \$107.00, \$107.50, \$108.00, \$108.50, \$109.00, \$109.50, \$110.00, \$110.50, \$111.00, \$111.50, \$112.00, \$112.50, \$113.00, \$113.50, \$114.00, \$114.50, \$115.00, \$115.50, \$116.00, \$116.50, \$117.00, \$117.50, \$118.00, \$118.50, \$119.00, \$119.50, \$120.00, \$120.50, \$121.00, \$121.50, \$122.00, \$122.50, \$123.00, \$123.50, \$124.00, \$124.50, \$125.00, \$125.50, \$126.00, \$126.50, \$127.00, \$127.50, \$128.00, \$128.50, \$129.00, \$129.50, \$130.00, \$130.50, \$131.00, \$131.50, \$132.00, \$132.50, \$133.00, \$133.50, \$134.00, \$134.50, \$135.00, \$135.50, \$136.00, \$136.50, \$137.00, \$137.50, \$138.00, \$138.50, \$139.00, \$139.50, \$140.00, \$140.50, \$141.00, \$141.50, \$142.00, \$142.50, \$143.00, \$143.50, \$144.00, \$144.50, \$145.00, \$145.50, \$146.00, \$146.50, \$147.00, \$147.50, \$148.00, \$148.50, \$149.00, \$149.50, \$150.00, \$150.50, \$151.00, \$151.50, \$152.00, \$152.50, \$153.00, \$153.50, \$154.00, \$154.50, \$155.00, \$155.50, \$156.00, \$156.50, \$157.00, \$157.50, \$158.00, \$158.50, \$159.00, \$159.50, \$160.00, \$160.50, \$161.00, \$161.50, \$162.00, \$162.50, \$163.00, \$163.50, \$164.00, \$164.50, \$165.00, \$165.50, \$166.00, \$166.50, \$167.00, \$167.50, \$168.00, \$168.50, \$169.00, \$169.50, \$170.00, \$170.50, \$171.00, \$171.50, \$172.00, \$172.50, \$173.00, \$173.50, \$174.00, \$174.50, \$175.00, \$175.50, \$176.00, \$176.50, \$177.00, \$177.50, \$178.00, \$178.50, \$179.00, \$179.50, \$180.00, \$180.50, \$181.00, \$181.50, \$182.00, \$182.50, \$183.00, \$183.50, \$184.00, \$184.50, \$185.00, \$185.50, \$186.00, \$186.50, \$187.00, \$187.50, \$188.00, \$188.50, \$189.00, \$189.50, \$190.00, \$190.50, \$191.00, \$191.50, \$192.00, \$192.50, \$193.00, \$193.50, \$194.00, \$194.50, \$195.00, \$195.50, \$196.00, \$196.50, \$197.00, \$197.50, \$198.00, \$198.50, \$199.00, \$199.50, \$200.00, \$200.50, \$201.00, \$201.50, \$202.00, \$202.50, \$203.00, \$203.50, \$204.00, \$204.50, \$205.00, \$205.50, \$206.00, \$206.50, \$207.00, \$207.50, \$208.00, \$208.50, \$209.00, \$209.50, \$210.00, \$210.50, \$211.00, \$211.50, \$212.00, \$212.50, \$213.00, \$213.50, \$214.00, \$214.50, \$215.00, \$215.50, \$216.00, \$216.50, \$217.00, \$217.50, \$218.00, \$218.50, \$219.00, \$219.50, \$220.00, \$220.50, \$221.00, \$221.50, \$222.00, \$222.50, \$223.00, \$223.50, \$224.00, \$224.50, \$225.00, \$225.50, \$226.00, \$226.50, \$227.00, \$227.50, \$228.00, \$228.50, \$229.00, \$229.50, \$230.00, \$230.50, \$231.00, \$231.50, \$232.00, \$232.50, \$23

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current we now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the clerks already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED)

THE R.M.S.S. CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, will be despatched on TUESDAY, 17th inst. The R.M.S.S. CITY OF LIMERICK is the next Steamer expected.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 2nd. From Buenos Ayres, 17th; Montevideo, 20th; Rio Janeiro, 27th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

Best and only genuine mark, which, after more than 50 years, fetched in India the highest price.



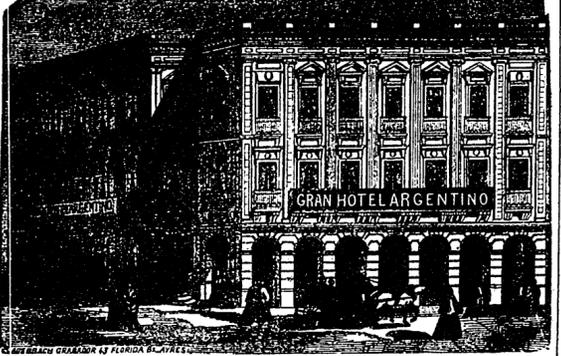
Best and only genuine mark, which, after more than 50 years, fetched in India the highest price.



AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY Manufactured by RANSOMES, SIMS, & HEAD, ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH.

George Suarez and Co., Agents and Representative throughout the Argentine Republic of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Head, of Ipswich, England, Engineers and Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam and Hand-machinery used in Agriculture.

1-25 DE MAYO-1.



FAMILIES Will find here every Home comfort. Spacious well-furnished Rooms—good Table—central situation—Prices moderate.

JAMES S. HILL and CO., 43-CALLE DEFENSA-43 Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

A LOS CONSUMIDORES DE LA HESPERIDINA. SE ADVIERTE QUE CADA CAPSULA QUE LLEVA LA BOTELLA TIENE UNA COPIA EXACTA.

TO THE CONSUMERS OF HESPERIDINA. PLEASE OBSERVE THAT EACH CAPSULE THAT IS ON THE BOTTLE HAS AN EXACT COPY Of the following.

AUX CONSUMMATEURS DE LA HESPERIDINA. NE S'EST PREVENUE QUE CHAQUE BOUTEILLE PORTE UNE CAPSULE REVETUE D'UNE COPIE EXACTE.

AI CONSUMITORI DELLA HESPERIDINA. AVVERTESI CHE OGNI CHE HA CON SE LA BOTTIGLIA, CONTIENE UNA COPIA ESATTA.

AN DIE LIEBHABER VON HESPERIDINA. ALLE KAPSELN DER FLASCHEN HABEN EINE EXAKT Nachfolgende Marke:

HESPERIDINA GASTATZEN DUTENARI. AVISATZEN TZAYOTE BOTELLA BACOTCHAC TAPIA DARAMALA COPIA.

AOS CONSUMIDORES DA HESPERIDINA. SE FAZ SABER QUE CADA CAPSULA QUE LEVA A GARRA FA TEM UNA COPIA EXACTA.

REMATES FLORENCIO MADERO y Ca. De muebles y carruajes y continuacion de las alhajas.

TO THE CONSUMERS OF HESPERIDINA. PLEASE OBSERVE THAT EACH CAPSULE THAT IS ON THE BOTTLE HAS AN EXACT COPY Of the following.

AUX CONSUMMATEURS DE LA HESPERIDINA. NE S'EST PREVENUE QUE CHAQUE BOUTEILLE PORTE UNE CAPSULE REVETUE D'UNE COPIE EXACTE.

AI CONSUMITORI DELLA HESPERIDINA. AVVERTESI CHE OGNI CHE HA CON SE LA BOTTIGLIA, CONTIENE UNA COPIA ESATTA.

AN DIE LIEBHABER VON HESPERIDINA. ALLE KAPSELN DER FLASCHEN HABEN EINE EXAKT Nachfolgende Marke:

HESPERIDINA GASTATZEN DUTENARI. AVISATZEN TZAYOTE BOTELLA BACOTCHAC TAPIA DARAMALA COPIA.

AOS CONSUMIDORES DA HESPERIDINA. SE FAZ SABER QUE CADA CAPSULA QUE LEVA A GARRA FA TEM UNA COPIA EXACTA.

REMATE MANUEL P. MEDRANO. De 7 hermosos lotes de terrenos, situados en la calle de Moreno entre las de Pasco y Pichincha.

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND SHIPMASTERS. The Marine Railway at Colonia being completed, public attention is called to the following particulars:

FLORENCIO MADERO y Ca. Tercero gran Reunite de cigarros habanos legitimos y vinos finos de mesa.

FEDERICO J. MIRO. De la gran Finca Calle Victoria No. 274 a 282, esquina a Piedras No. 33 a 37, a 3 cuadras de la plaza de la Victoria.

PABLO ESCALANTE. Importante de articulos navales. De todos los titulos y enceres de la barandana francesa Pivalid, de porte de 1000 toneladas.

MANUEL P. MEDRANO. De una linda casa situada al Norte de la ciudad Calle de Corrientes No. 484, calle empedrada y alumbrada a gas.

MARIANO BULLINGHURST. En su Casa Calle Potosi No. 70. De un Establecimiento de Campo al Sur, por liquidacion.

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL. 30-BIVADAVIA-30. The Proprietor of this Establishment direct the attention of the Public to the following list of specialties, for which he has made extensive arrangements with the Manufacturers.

PENEDOS Vegetable Syrup. The special action of Penedos upon the fatty tissues being an invaluable remedy for Obese, Colds, Bronchitis, Discharges of the Chest, Hooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

MORSON'S Pancreatic Preparations. The most popular medicine in the United States. The best Tonic ever introduced to the Public and an agreeable stimulant for weak persons.

GRANULAR Effervescent Preparations. The following soluble preparations are almost tasteless: Citrate of Bismuth, Magnesia, Luthia, Quinine and Iron, Carbonates of Iron and Lye, Citrate of Potash, Potash, Pulvis, and Carbolic, Salicylate, Powders and Lemonade.

PATRICK GALBRAITH. Is now showing an entirely New Stock of COATINGS, VESTINGS, TROUSERS, For Autumn Wear. CHARGES MODERATE—FIT GUARANTEED.

LAND AUCTION AT JEFFERER. The Lots which have remained unsold at the Auction will be sold or rented by the Owner of the Land, at Calle Defensa, No. 257 (Alto) at 12 p.m. every day.

CARBOLIC POWDER. Carbolic Acid has long been famed for its disinfectant properties, and the Powder now offered to the Public has been duly examined and highly recommended by the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Uruguay, by the Medical College of Montevideo, by Professor Dr. Knop, of Leipzig, and also by Dr. Beck, and other authorities.