



New Advertisements.

COLISEO

JUEVES, 16 DE JUNIO.

GRAN CONCIERTO

DE DESPEDIDA. Arreglado por los Ministros Estrangeros, Consules y Comerciantes de esta ciudad al BENEFICIO DE LOS ESPOSOS HEINE.

PROGRAMA: Empezará la Funcion con pruebas de Prestidigitacion por el habil Don JUAN ROSSI.

PRIMERA PARTE. 1. Les Fruits Enchantés. 2. La Monnaie Glante. 3. La Botte Economique.

SEGUNDA PARTE.

CONCIERTO.

- 1. Gran Duo para Violin y Piano. 2. Fantasia para Piano. 3. La Ballade de "Lucie" ejecutada por la Srta. Estajel.

El gran Piano que se usará para esta Funcion viene de la celebre Fabrica de los Sres. Steinway & Hijos, Nueva York.

BOLETOS, \$50.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Supplementary Mail for Brazil and Europe will be made up at this office to-morrow, 16th inst.

SE VENDE, un rico Piano Inglés u nuevo, pero pendiente de uoal de siete octavas y de muy buena voz...

Tibores, hay 2 uno de 2 medas con un mes de uso muy bien construido y elegante con todas y de guello para un caballo...

Riquísimo juego de sala por la mitad de su valor se vende en esta casa de la gran tienda forrada en rica brocatel...

Maquina de coser muy bonita, de las de plancha redonda que cosen a derecha e izquierda.

STEAM BOATS TO LEAVE.

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

Every THURSDAY for MONTEVIDEO, 6 p.m., the British steamship SATURNO.

TO-DAY, for Montevideo, the splendid and commodious Steamer America, Commander B. Bossi, at 4 1/2 p.m.

FRIDAY, for Montevideo, at 4.30 p.m. the National steamer Rio Paraguay.

FOR ROSARIO, PARANA, SANTA FE, touching at all the intermediate ports, the fast and commodious National Steamship Comercio de Rosario, leaves every Wednesday at 9 and 4 from the Station 25 de Mayo.

FOR BAHIA BLANCA, the National zamacua Naposta. Receives cargo and passengers.

SALIDA DE VAPORES.

PARA MONTEVIDEO.—Hoy a las 6 de la tarde el vapor Villa de Saratoga.

TO LET, a STORE, with a large Cellar, a No. 83 Calle Cangallo [round the corner from the Boile], suitable for a Confectionery, &c.

WANTED, Employment, by a steady, respectable Englishman, aged 38, married, and willing to devote all his energies for the interest of his employer.

WANTED, about Twenty Acres of Quinta Ground, near Buenos Ayres, with a small House or Rancho on it.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Mails for Brazil, North America, and Europe, will be forwarded on Friday, the 17th inst., per Steam City of Limerick, hence on said day for Montevideo, Rio, Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

Correspondence will be received on the 17th up to 1.30 p.m., at the Central Post Office, and up to two o'clock at the Maritime Branch.

PER ENGLISH MAIL. Turner, 2, W Howie, Letter Killen. Louis Jones, Enrique Borland, Enrique Borland, A. J. Shreve, John Brown, John Brown, John Hutchinson, George Parker, Andrew Paul, James M'Guire, Robert Dewar, T. Biddeman, G. Wheeler, Barron, W. R. Grant, C. Brown, G. Anderson, Mrs. E. T. Simpson, Mrs. G. Gibson.

NOTICE. WE beg to announce having granted full Power of Attorney to Mr. Robert H. Kinch to represent our Firm during the absence of Mr. H. A. Wynt Watt.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN DAILY, not exceeding 50 lines, three insertions, \$10. Do mailed from Office, including postage (per annum) \$22.

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; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard. Wednesday, June 15, 1870.

Special Telegram for "Standard." Montevideo, June 14, 6 p.m.

Paper closed at 5. Exchange on London £4000, at 5 1/2 gold. On Paris 70,000 francs at 5.35 gold, 150,000 francs at 5.35 gold, and 4.00 paper.

THE BARADERO MURDER.

It is to be deplored that in order to awake the authorities to a sense of duty, and the people to the dangers which threaten society, a whole family must be butchered in their peaceful home; but for years the public has watched with almost callous indifference the frequent assassinations in our streets, country towns, and estancias; the march of crime has been steady, and unchecked by the arm of the law.

Since the murder of the Planes family at Ranchos, in the year 1855, we have had no such tragedy in these countries as the one to which it is now our painful duty to advert; on that occasion, through the unceasing efforts of the then governor, Don Pastor Obligado, the assassin was tracked, caught, tried, convicted, escaped, recaptured, and finally executed in the Plaza de Cabos.

The particulars of the Baradero murder are of so heartrending a nature that the crime has at last aroused public attention, and for the first time in the history of Buenos Ayres a Vigilance Committee has been named; and the townspeople of the Baradero have set the country a noble example. Day and night they keep a patrol around the wretched prison premises of the Baradero. The acting judge has behaved with the most praiseworthy energy, and succeeded in doing his best, after much exertion, arresting the fenshish villains who perpetrated the crime. The people of the town have also fulfilled their part by guarding the prison night and day.

the town of Baradero that, if the Government does not think proper to send a judge at once to try the felons, the people themselves will hold a trial and execute them in the Plaza.

The Tribuna yesterday published some interesting particulars which we give our foot; also an engraving representing the assassin Vicente Cruz. On the 5th inst. Mr. Justice Piniro was occupied from 8 a.m. to 8 o'clock p.m. taking declarations which from their horrifying character have had a very great effect upon him.

That the murderers are Cruz and Troncoso, and one Taborda, and that the plan was as follows: To murder the whole family of Diaz and also the family of Carmona on the same night. That at first they were going to Carmona's but as Diaz' house was nearer, to where they then assembled drinking a bottle of gin, they went to Diaz' first. After the murder of the Diaz family the night was so dark and windy that they determined to postpone to another night the murder of the Carmonas. When they arrived at Diaz' Cruz said to Troncoso and Taborda, "go in, and I will watch the door." That Troncoso entered first, he was the best known to the family; he hid the family good night, and then the three fellows fell upon the family and murdered them. Diaz' wife gave three shrieks (the same that one of her sisters heard) and she embraced her husband to try and save him; they then murdered her.

They sacked the house; in money, only \$45 was got; Troncoso got \$20 and Taborda \$25. The share of the booty that fell to Troncoso the family of Cruz buried in a biscacha hole. Jacques states that all this was told him by Troncoso in prison; and he stated that it was not for the purpose of robbing that he killed the family, but to punish Diaz for refusing to allow him to marry the young girl Carmona. Jacques however knew about the affair a long time before it was committed, and it was he that recommended Cruz to the boatman.

Cruz, the worst of the villains (in toto) everything, and threatens with death all who have participated in his arrest after his escape. (Hear this Governor Castro!). Cruz asked for a pair of boots, and the Judge sent to his house for the boots, also to examine the place. They found a pair of boots broken on one side and full of blood; also a pair of stockings saturated with blood. The Judge kept the boots and sent to the shoemaker, who declared that he had sold them recently to Fidel Diaz, a few days before he fractured his leg. Troncoso denies having perpetrated the crime; having been invited to join the party by Cruz and Taborda twenty days before the murder, he refused, alleging that he was not accustomed to such work, and that on the night of the 26th he again met them, their horses very sweaty, but he knew not where they came from—the marks of blood on his 'chiripi' were caused by his that evening marking some poultry! This villain is much frightened, and Piniro thinks he will soon disclose all. Troncoso is the fellow who arrested Benjamin Perin, as he was then along with the police hunting the assassins. Troncoso was taken on the night of the 27th sleeping quietly in a house of a first cousin of the wife of Diaz, where he had been reared and lived as one of the family! He was the first who brought the news of the murder into Baradero; none then supposed he was one of the assassins, but he was soon suspected. On Jacques' declaration being taken Piniro sent five soldiers after Taborda, who is a youth whom none suspected; he was in the town the other day amusing himself. At the same time he sent soldiers to look for the clothes &c. buried; the soldiers have returned, but could not find the articles. The crime was committed with a dagger and two knives.

The whole town is in the most excited state; Piniro believes that if an order to remove the prisoners comes he will not be able to comply. Vicente Cruz is the father of two children. June 6. Avila has returned with the soldiers, but without Taborda; orders for his arrest have been sent to all the partidos. Cruz passed the whole night singing. Troncoso is very frightened and giving his declaration. June 6. Yesterday Piniro with Jacques heavily ironed, and a number of the townspeople, went to the place where he said the clothes were buried, but nothing could be found. It is feared they have been taken away. Cruz is the same, denies everything, sings the whole time, and threatens everyone with death after he escapes!!! The mother of Cruz was examined to-day; she denies everything, but admits that Taborda came to look for Cruz on the evening of the 26th May; they spoke apart and then went off; that Cruz's wife tried to persuade him not to go, but that he went and returned after midnight!!!

The excitement is worse than ever to-day, and if the trial does not soon come off the people will try and hang the murderers themselves.

There is a strict guard of natives and foreigners kept round the prison; some of the most respectable people in the district keep watch. To-night there is a double watch and the whole square of the prison is guarded, as last night there was a great barking of dogs and noise of horses at the Comandancia, which is behind the prison, and people fear that some friends of the felons will attempt a rescue; but let them try it if they dare; it will only hasten the villains to their proper end.

June 9.—Cruz' wife has confessed everything, and the buried clothes have been found. Dr. Piniro indeed deserves the thanks of the public for his energetic conduct in this affair, also Messrs. Roussel, Freyer, and Alsina, who came to town to insist on the Governor at once sending up a judge to try the assassins.

Nemesio Taborda, the missing assassin, is a Cordoves or Santa Feino. Troncoso has confessed that he is one of the murderers. Cruz still denies his guilt. The very latest, June 11.—Cruz has confessed his guilt, and that he also is one of the murderers. What need of any further trial now? the felons themselves confess their guilt; only the assassin Taborda is missing, but he has been tracked to Rosario.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM ROME.

May 6, 1870. I regret to have to tell you that fever is now very prevalent in Rome. Several of our English and American friends have suffered very much within the last two weeks. The foreign population suffers more than the native. Two Bishops have been lately stricken down. Since the opening of the Council about seventeen Bishops have been called from amongst us, to assist by their prayers in heaven the brethren whom they left labouring in Rome.

The Council is still hard at work, and although it moves more quickly than heretofore, nevertheless it progresses slowly. The entire 'schema de disciplina' will be published in a few days. The 'schema de fide' is now under discussion. The fifth chapter treats of the infallibility of the Pope. It is a matter of surprise to me to read the many false stories circulated in newspapers about the discussion on infallibility. I can assure you the correspondents draw largely upon their imaginations, and indeed it is the only source from which they can draw matter to satisfy their employers. The infallibility proposition will meet with strong and determined opposition from some French, German and Irish Bishops. It is needless for me to give you even a summary of the arguments used on both sides; in fact, it would be imprudent at the present moment for one in my position to give utterance to any opinion upon the subject. The celebrated Dr. Newman has addressed a letter to his Bishop in which he declares himself to be an anti-infallibilist. His reasons are strong. There are about one hundred and forty Bishops against the infallibility, the great majority is in favour of it. Many will rejoice if it be not defined, yet if the church authoritatively speaks on the subject we shall bow to its decisions and obey, because we know that Christ has said to his church teaching "behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world," consequently she cannot err.

I have read in some French newspapers letters from Bishops complaining that there is no liberty of discussion, that the opposition is brow beaten on every side and that whilst the Roman press is allowed to abuse them they are hindered from defending themselves. It is, however, worthy of note that these letters bear no signature. In my opinion they are apocryphal. It is very true that the members of the Opposition are not in favour at Rome; it is very true that they are not visited and invited to dinner by the Roman Cardinals, it is true the Pope has received them, although cordially, with less warmth than their brethren in the Episcopacy. They ought not however to complain, they must have expected this. I read the Italian and French newspapers daily, and I have never seen a paragraph disrespectful to any Bishop. Such a thing would not be tolerated in Rome. The 'Univers' of France has said some hard things of the Bishops possessed of Gallican principles, but it has received some hard knocks in return, especially from the celebrated Mons. Dupanloup of Orleans. Cardinal Schwarzenberg has written a pamphlet upon some of the leading questions of the Council. It is worth perusal, and betrays a liberal, enlightened and progressive spirit.

Affairs are going on smoothly and well, I hope, come to a happy conclusion. It is probable that the Council will be prorogued at the end of June, until the end of the summer months. This is certain if the fever continues its ravages. I hope to get to Buenos Ayres in the August packet. I will make arrangements before leaving to have you supplied with every news that may be of importance.

Some English ladies were discovered by the police, to be the bearers of several inflammatory Mazzinian addresses to the Roman people, and to be secretly fomenting a revolution in Rome. They were immediately ordered to leave Rome as unworthy to partake of the hospitality they had so dishonorably abused. They arrived at the Italian frontier but were denied admittance by the Italian Government. They then had recourse to the clemency of the Pope, and were allowed to remain in Rome on promise of better behaviour for the future. The English press raised a cry against the Papal Government in favor of what it called "unprotected females."

The Holy Father has lately condemned the Fenians in express terms. This condemnation is of more service to England than fifty thousand soldiers quartered in Dublin. In Ireland everybody was Fenian. When in Ireland some time ago, I said to a Jarvey who was driving me to the Phoenix Park near Dublin. "Are there many Fenians here now." "Indeed Sir," he replied, "the country is so stocked with sojers the men can't say bugge; but the women, sir, this is the girls, every man of them is a Fenian and sings the Fenian songs." In truth it is impossible to be long in Ireland without being imbued with something akin to Fenianism.

I would wish to see England and Ireland one in heart, but I fear it will never be. Trading politicians continually keep Ireland in a ferment, and constantly exhibit to the gaze of Irishmen the well painted and highly coloured wrongs of six centuries. They will not forget the past, they make the present troubled, and the future uncertain. Let Ireland bear the same relation to England as Canada does, and she will be happy.

The priests have lately lost much of their popularity in Ireland by opposing Fenian candidates at elections. It is to be hoped Rome will interfere and keep the priests away from purely political meetings and from meddling in purely political questions.

We have all been lately startled by the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Emperor of the French. The police searched the house of M. Roussel and discovered a large quantity of bombs weighing each about eight pounds, and capable of blowing down a house. The bombs were destined for the destruction of the Tuilleries, Hotel de Ville, Louvre and principal government offices; the plot was truly diabolical; had the wretch succeeded in his impious mission, the streets of Paris would soon be red with blood. It is to be hoped the Government will deal sternly with all who would plunge not only France but all Europe into confusion. The votes of the Plebiscite are to be taken next Sunday, and it is supposed the Government has gained considerably by the detection of the plot.

The Diplomatic Body, headed by the Papal Nuncio, went to the Tuilleries to congratulate the Emperor upon the frustration of the conspiracy against his life. It is to be hoped the entire population will vote 'yes' and receive warmly the present liberal plebiscite: then as M. Ollivier says:—"Liberty is irrevocably established under the guardianship of Napoleon."

It is painful to have to record the deaths of Mr. Vyner, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Lloyd and the Italian Secretary of Legation at Athens. They were together with Lord and Lady Munster near Marathon in Greece by brigands, and a ransom of £25,000 sterling was demanded.

The Greek government not thinking the brigands would put their threat into execution, despatched some troops against them; the brigands immediately murdered their captives. This act has caused quite a sensation here. The English Press is making itself heard and calls out that the cup of Greek misgovernment is now full, and that civilized Europe must now put an end to such disorders. The standing army of Greece's 18,461 men, and yet they are not able to suppress brigandage.

MANDIOCA AGAIN.

LATEST FROM CORRIENTES. Land of Nandubay and other wood. Land without mountains, but with plenty of mud. Land of lawyers, organ grinders &c. Dear STANDARD. The 25th of May, glorious anniversary of Argentine Independence, was celebrated in a wretched manner this year in Corrientes. The Plaza 'principal' with its white-washed statue, four 'paraisos' and its twenty dry stumps, representing trees, which our go-ahead Municipality got planted some time ago, could not probably look more dreary than on the memorable day of the 25th. As our brass band was in Goya with Governor Br-goes-and-comes (Bat-

biene), and his two battalions of 'Galardos and Bizarros,' a band of 'africanos' headed by a promising musician named Esau Filiberto, gallantly offered to salute 'el sol de Mayo' on the morning of the 25th. The 'africanos' intending to 'stick to their promise' got up a little spree; and remained up all night in order that they might not sleep it out. Esau having had occasion to go outside about half-past three o'clock in the morning, came running in to his musical companions with the light, not of battle, but patriotism on his countenance, shouting 'el sol se levanta' 'vamonos a saludarlo.' Out rushed the entire musical body, and not for a single moment doubting their leader, but that the sun was really rising, immediately began to play the National hymn (as a friend of mine observed) 'con todas las fuerzas de sus pulmones,' and they would certainly have finished it, had they not broken down before they got half way through. After they had stopped, great indeed was their surprise, when looking towards the East, the place where the sun ought to be, they saw in place of the rising sun a bright blaze caused by a fire which some Indians had lit in the Chuco. Poor Esau, he was so far gone by the night's entertainment, that he mistook the Indians' fire for 'el sol de Mayo.'

At 8 o'clock p.m., the band made a second but hardly more successful attempt at the National hymn, from the 'altos' of the Cabildo. The soup pots hung in the tower of the Matriz, and those of the other four churches rattled away in such a manner, that a person would imagine that either the 'Curas' and all the 'Frailies' had gone mad, or that the whole town was on fire! Such noise! Thus was the most memorable day in Argentine history celebrated this year in Corrientes. I shall never forget it.

I paid a visit the other day to our market, a living monument of our good-for-nothing Municipality—such a filthy place! There I saw lean, tired beef, some of it at least two days old, naked Indians, and new born calves; dead animals, such as dogs, cats, and rats were lying about on every side. I need not here describe the stench that arose from this nuisance, but shall leave it to the reader's imagination. I could see no vegetables beyond green cabbage, onions, and mandioca, the only fruit being oranges, which, by the by, are very good.

I observed that the beef was strung up on handbuby posts, by means of old leather straps, pieces of tarred rope, or whatever other string came to hand. Outside the stalls, in the streets, the women sell whatever vegetables they have, and charge whatever price they please.

Nobody looks after the market but a sort of Comisario; ergo there's very little to be had there; that little is very bad; and at the same time exceedingly dear. I had often heard bad reports about the market, but I never thought for a moment that it was in such a state as it really is. The people of Corrientes ought to be ashamed of themselves for having such a market in so large a town, and with a population of from 11 to 12 thousand inhabitants.

I have been in many provinces of the Argentine Republic, and in several of their small towns, but I must declare that for dirt, filth, and backwardness Corrientes beats them all hollow. Ten years ago the city was far more ahead than it is at the present day (I have this from the very best authority.) Ten years—ay, twelve years ago you could get in this town the very best vegetables and fruit for a mere song, and the best of beef, mutton, eggs, butter, cheese, and fowl at most reasonable prices: to-day what a change, and at the same time what a disgrace! A private family, say of six persons, can hardly get a sufficient quantity of lean beef and bad vegetables for three patacaos, equivalent to 12s. 6d. English.

Mutton is entirely out of the question; a leg costs something like 6s 6d or 7s, and it is a great thing indeed if in lieu of mutton you do not get the leg of an old buck goat. Almost all the influential men in town are lawyers, judges, and escribanos; they do nothing for its welfare; on the contrary, they do harm. They are always head and ears in politics, and keep continually slapping right and left at one another through the columns of two 'papeluchos,' La Esperanza and La Provincia; I can't call them newspapers, for in reality, beyond the Doctor's letters (!) they contain nothing more. These doctors are the ruin of the country; they do nothing from morning till night, but discuss politics, smoke paper-cigars, sleep the 'siestas' or other useless employment. They are as numerous here as the Italian organ-grinders; the latter are far more useful, for by day they work as tinkers, carpenters or some other trade, whilst by night they supply music for the 'Chinas' balls.

There is no political opinion in Corrientes; we have newspapers, it is true, but as I before said, they do no good whatever for the town. We want a powerful organ here similar to the STANDARD; a paper that would join no petty party, but work straight ahead—express public opinion and bear as motto the words of Lincoln, "With malice towards none, with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us the right, let us strive on to finish the work." A newspaper of this kind would certainly do a vast

amount of good for this unfortunate city. Away, I say, with all 'papeluchos' such as our present papers are; away with all filthy petty parties or 'cirrullillos,' away with empty and nonsensical speeches on 'Amor a la patria,' 'Deber del ciudadano' and such bosh; and away, for 'secula seculorum' with that infernal corporation called Municipality.

In place of some of these abuses, let us have a sensible, earnest newspaper and two or three thousand Britishers (What a change for the better would be in a short time! Would we not have clean roads, foot-paths, good market, and other such things, so necessary for a city? Will winter ever come in this land of maudico and handbuby? This is a question which I ask myself twenty-four times per day. In my last communication I mentioned that the cool weather had set in. It certainly was cool enough at that time, but now, I am sorry to say, it is almost as warm as ever. The mosquitoes too have returned. I can scarcely hold the pen this moment in my hand on account of the bites of these venomous and at the same time innocent-looking little insects.

The Italians here celebrated the 'jura' of their Constitution the other night with fireworks in the Plaza del Piso. I believe they came off well; I did not attend, not wishing to run the risk of breaking my neck by tumbling over some of the numerous handbuby beams which keep the muddy streets of Corrientes together.

On Sunday next the flag of the Batallion Libertad is to be blessed. Our excellent Minister of Finance &c., Don Juan V. Paupin is to be 'padrino'; he is old enough to be its 'abuelo.' The mosquitoes will not allow me to write any more for the present. I am smarting like—no matter what—from their venomous bites.

Yours truly, MANDIOCA.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The passengers leaving yesterday per Oneida had a pleasant day in the afternoon. The mails were unusually heavy, and such was the demand for our Packet Edition, that our impression was exhausted before the hour of closing the mail. The Bebe and Naposta took the passengers aboard in three trips. We are happy to learn that Mr. Laforgue's flotilla of steamboats is now under the superintendance of Capt. John Page so well and favorably known to passengers in these rivers, and these little boats will now serve all mail-steamer, French and English, that come into our port.

We have papers from Paraguay to the 5th inst. The most important news is that the Government have suppressed the Municipality of Asuncion on the grounds that the corporation had become wholly insolvent. It would be desirable that a similar step were taken in Buenos Ayres, seeing that our Municipality is a dead letter.

The Brazilians are preparing a grand banquet, to be given aboard the flag-ship in celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Riachuelo, on the 11th instant.

In another column we reproduce Madame Lynch's protest in reply to the Paraguayan Government as regards the confiscation of her properties. The Asuncion papers say that city is infested with bands of ruffians who make the streets unsafe after nightfall. Burglaries are frequent, and we read of the houses of Daranjera, Garay, Velasquez and Lanuz being attacked and stoutly defended, obliging the burglars to withdraw after an interchange of shots. In the case of Sor. Velasquez he and his clerks ascended to the azotea in pursuit of a fellow they heard walking on the roof, but the latter jumped into the street, which being of sand he escaped unburnt. Six barrels of butter were stolen from Sor. Laranjera, but the thieves were taken.

An Italian banquet of 800 covers was laid on the 5th inst. at the beautiful quinta of the ill-fated Minister Berjes near Asuncion, in celebration of the swearing of the Italian Constitution; the Regeneracion says that a difficulty occurred in the evening, but order was restored. The committee went to salute the Government Ministers and were received by an officer who explained that "Their Excellencies were sleeping siesta." They then waited on Minister Paranhos who received them well and made a fine speech from the balcony. Lastly they visited General Vedia, who also made them a flattering harangue.

Capt. Cilley of the steamer Angostura is involved in an unpleasant lawsuit at Paraguay, his steamer being embargoed by Sor. Coelho for some alleged breach of charter. It seems she was chartered last October by Sor Coelho from Mr. Rob. Wilson of Montevideo to tow a coal-vessel up to Asuncion, and some disagreement occurred between Sor. Coelho and Capt. Merello, who then commanded her. Of course Captain Cilley had nothing to do with it but he is in the middle of what Spaniards call a 'camisa de once varas.' The ball given on Saturday by the members of the Club del Parque was very successful, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of our friend Col. Mateo Martinez, the President of the Club. The rooms which are spacious,

were fitted up with much taste and brilliancy, and dancing was kept up with spirit to a late hour.

Mr. Chiarini has, we are happy to say, made a wise reduction in the prices at his popular circus. The boxes are put at 100 dollars, and the entrance at 15.

In the Chamber of Deputies of the Nation, on Monday the committee on Constitutional matters brought up their report on the Message of the Executive with reference to Entre Rios affairs. The report concluded by proposing two bills, one approving the decree of 2nd of May, declaring the Province of Entre Rios in a state of siege, and the other approving the decree of April authorizing the mobilization of the National Guards in the Province of Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, Corrientes and Santa Fe, for the purpose of putting down the rebellion headed by Lopez Jordan.

The Gondola lately brought out from England by Major Rickard, as a present to President Sarmiento, is lying since Sunday at the Tigre. The English boat club have kindly offered to give it standing room under their shed, where it will undergo thorough repair, painting, gilding, &c. We are informed that the members of the boat club have invited Mr Sarmiento to become an honorary member, and that the latter has expressed his acceptance of this compliment with pleasure.

It is stated that Don Luis Huerpo, a young native engineer of much promise, is about to proceed to England, on a commission of the Provincial Government, to contract for the construction of iron bridges to be placed in different parts of the Province, for which the Provincial Chambers lately voted a credit of thirty million paper dollars.

Among the passengers that left yesterday by the Onaida was Mr. Alfred Lamb, who proceeds to England, to negotiate the loan for six million hard dollars. Notwithstanding the bad weather, a large number of his friends accompanied him to the end of the mole. We also join in their wishes that he may have a happy voyage and a speedy return.

The Provincial Government of Cordoba, being, like most public bodies in South America, in straitened circumstances, has been obliged to sell 200 shares which it held in the Central Argentine Railway Co. The London & River Plate Bank was the purchaser at par. Two thousand patacons of the proceeds of this sale were required to pay a little bill for the inauguration ball last month.

We remind our readers that the sale of the late Dr. Reid's books comes off this evening at the British Library. Many friends of the deceased physician will be anxious to pick up a memento of him at this sale.

We had a fog of pea-soup density on Monday night. So thick was it that at midnight the lamps could not be seen at a distance of half a square, and the streets were completely deserted. Yesterday morning was of the London November stamp, dirty, damp, and uncomfortable, but the afternoon was fine.

We publish to-day an interesting letter from Corrientes, the land of mud and mandioca.

Another atrocious murder took place in Calle Lima in this city on Sunday night. The victim, a young man named Velis, while passing through that street, was suddenly attacked by a man who rushed on him from a doorway, and before he could defend himself drove a stiletto right through his heart, death being of course instantaneous. We are sorry to have to repeat the old, old story: the assassin has escaped.

Efforts are being made it is said, to establish a Conservatory of Music in Buenos Ayres. This would be very desirable, but vigorous support and a smart subsidy from Government would be indispensable; otherwise the idea of establishing anything worthy of the name is a chimera.

One of the collectors of the *Tribuna* was attacked the other night by a thief in Calle Parque and wounded in the arm; he was known to have on his person \$34,000 that he had been paid; he escaped, however, with the money and a slight wound.

The frontier is so ill guarded at 9 de Julio that people in that partido consider it quite possible that the Indians may pay a visit to Chivilcoy soon; much more unlikely events have come to pass.

Curiosity being excited to know whence is derived the name of the new Astronomical steamer Biela, we have to inform our readers that William Biela takes rank as an astronomer from his discovering in 1826, the comet known by his name. The *English Cyclopaedia* thus speaks of him—"Wilhelm Baron von Biela, was born at Rosla, near Stobberg, in the Hartz Mountains in Prussia, his patrimonial estate, on March 19, 1782. When he was born Stobberg was an independent State, and he entered young into the Austrian Army. He had taken an early predilection for astronomy, as an amateur, and while serving with his regiment at Josephstadt in Bohemia, in 1826, he became distinguished by the first discovery of the comet since called after him. Retiring from military estate he continued to take an in-

terest in the science of astronomy, and corresponded with many of the most eminent men of science. He died on February 18, 1856, at Venice.

The French colonists recently killed by Indians were not of M. DeMotte's colony, but of that called Heleoso. We learn that M. DeMotte's colony at Sunchales is going on well; it is only twenty-two leagues from the city of Santa Fe, and the colonists are mostly old soldiers who have seen service in Algeria; they are all armed with good rifles.

Mr. Henley's colonists have brought out from England not only their own wooden houses but also a church; the Rosario papers, in mentioning their arrival, say, that they are a fine-looking set of youths, and of gentlemanly bearing.

Dr. Newkirk is favorably mentioned in the Asuncion papers, for the great services he renders the Paraguayan public.

Admiral Davis, recently commanding the United States squadron in these waters, is now engaged in surveys of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, by order of the North American Government.

The benefit concert of Mr. and Mrs. Heine comes off to-morrow night at the Coliseum. Mlle Estagel, prima-donna of the French Theatre, has promised her assistance.

Mr. Billinghurst's trainway from the Recoleta to the Plaza Constitucion, will be opened to public traffic, on Friday, 21st inst., the festival of St. John.

Yesterday there was a dreadful sacrifice of Lares and Penates at Don Mariano Billinghurst's auction-mart in Calle Petosi: brass helmets, uniforms, short swords, plumes and two fire-engines, with a lot of canvas buckets and other paraphernalia, all the property and effects of the late Fire Brigade which was launched into existence a short time ago with such a flourish of trumpets.

We have a letter from Salto dated 10th inst. with the following news:—"Concordia was occupied on the 7th by Col. Varela at the head of 600 Corrientinos in favor of the National Government. It is rumored that Lopez Jordan has retired to Brazil. The gunboats Cracker and Veloce are off Concordia, and a Brazilian steamer is here at present. Old General Medina has vanished at the head of 100 invaders, Col. Vera having sold to Government all the horses that Medina counted on. Gen Caraballo is here and everything is quiet. Gen. Caceres is living at the Hotel Concordia; he is very ill. Business very dull. Nothing known about the Blancos at present.

We remark in the *Freeman's Journal* of Dublin, of May 3rd, a long and flattering review on the Handbook, for which we return Sir John Gray our best thanks.

This month's issue, No 85, of the *Revista de Buenos Ayres* contains some interesting papers on Misiones, Cordoba and Patagonia. Dr. Carranza quotes the authority of the English Jesuit, Father Falkner, who published a work in Latin, on Patagonia and the Indians in 1774. Father Falkner was more than 30 years among the Patagonia Indians, chiefly at the Sierra Valcan, 100 leagues S W. of Buenos Ayres; he says the climate and soil of Patagonia are admirable, and the Indians are affable, humane, and kindly disposed to all Europeans except Spaniards or Portuguese: in the interior there are dense forests and plenty of game. Another interesting contribution is that of D. Damain Hudson on the Cuyo provinces.

We are happy to announce that the National Government has accepted the proposal of M. Jardel for the laying down of a cable to Rio Janeiro, from Cape San Antonio. The distance hence to Cape San Antonio will be made with land wires.

LONDON GOSSIP.

London, May 7, 1870.

I need hardly say that the long-hoped-for and welcome news of the death of the tyrant Lopez, has been received by the British public with very sincere satisfaction. Although this long and desolating conflict has taken place at such a distance from our shores, we have, nevertheless, followed its varying turns of fortune with great interest, and the excitement occasioned by the books of Colonel Thompson and Mr. Masterman, has been increased by each succeeding mail during the last few months, until at last we feared that Lopez, by constantly retreating further into the wilds of Paraguay or Bolivia, would eventually baffle his persevering pursuers, and escape that doom which he so justly deserved. Now, however, that authentic details of his death have been received, we feel that the war is really concluded, and whatever future may be in store for that fair country, at any rate Francisco Solano Lopez can never more reappear upon the scene to blight the very life of man and beast by the mere terror of his dreaded name. I have already expressed in your columns my opinion of the man derived both from personal experience of him, and from watching his recent career, and I am persuaded that like Theodore of Abyssinia, nothing short of his death would have satisfied justice and met the exigencies of the case. We certainly did not want him over here, and he probably would not have been contented to live quietly in Southampton like Rosas, but

would have doubtless made some attempt at re-establishing himself as Dictator in the scene of his former atrocities. It is very gratifying to observe that as a natural consequence upon the conclusion of the war, commerce in the Plate and particularly in Brazil is improving, and I hope there is now a long career of prosperity in store for you to compensate for the losses of the war.

There is plenty of interest going on here; Parliament very busy with Ireland, as usual every session. The London season opening, brilliant prospect. Two Operas. The Royal Academy Exhibition and all that sort of thing. In Paris nothing but the Plebiscite and the plot against the Emperor, until really French news becomes quite monotonous. The atrocious massacre of Englishmen by brigands in Greece has of course monopolized attention for a time, and sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the United Kingdom. Already several of the murderers have been killed, but now that public attention is thoroughly aroused, we expect that our Government will require the Greeks to bestir themselves and put down entirely that disgraceful and open system of brigandage and murder which has so long been the curse of that country.

The murder of our Secretary of Legation in Greece coinciding with the assassination of the Italian Consul in your city, and the reputed murder of the American Consul in Japan, creates the impression that after all the Diplomatic and Consular profession is not so desirable as we outsiders have hitherto been led to suppose.

Trade appears to be improving somewhat, and money is tighter. An advance in our rate of discount is not improbable before very long.

Yours truly,

ALPHA.

MADAME LYNCH.

At the request of Madame Lynch we publish the following letter. To the Editor of the *Regeneracion*.

Sir, As I have been atrociously calumniated by several Paraguayan ladies in a petition addressed by them to the Provisional Government, and in another sent by the said Government to Minister Paranhos, in both of which a quantity of jewels which I am said to have taken from them and to retain, is claimed from me, may I beg that you will publish in your valuable paper this letter as a refutation of such a calumny.

It is not to be wondered at, Mr. Editor, that under present circumstances the Provisional Government should have issued a decree (against which I protest) confiscating all my property, indeed, thereto, no doubt, by evil disposed persons suggesting that said property was not honestly acquired; but I can prove, when the time for doing so arrives, that all my property was legally bought and paid for.

I have nothing belonging to others, and it is only my position as a foreigner and a forsaken prisoner that, no doubt, induces many to seek to injure me in any way in their power.

The majority of the Paraguayan ladies whose names are appended to the petition to the Provisional Government I have never known; they do not know me, nor have I ever had anything to do with them. But amongst the host of unknown names I find many of those who have lived with me, dined at my table, and received from me every mark of esteem and friendship, in fact persons who owe to my efforts either their own lives, those of their children or their relations, and whom I loaded with favours.

I cannot believe, Mr. Editor, that those ladies have signed with their own hands such a petition; it would be the acme of ingratitude; I prefer to believe that some persons badly inclined towards me have made use of their names for private ends but little creditable to said persons.

If such is not the case, let these ladies declare when and how I took anything from them; let them enumerate and specify the articles they say I have taken, and state when they have ever seen me wear jewels or anything else that did not legitimately belong to me.

Fortunately, Mr. Editor, to the confusion of my detractors, and whilst they were assuring the Provisional Government, and it in its turn the Brazilian Minister, that the aforesaid jewels were in my possession, and claiming their restitution, the Brazilian authorities, anxious no doubt to ascertain if I had said valuables, had ordered immediately on my being taken prisoner a minute and rigorous inventory to be taken of everything I had with me, not even excepting my scanty wardrobe.

This inventory, ignored by my detractors, is open to all, and it can easily be ascertained if amongst the few articles I have there are any jewels or ornaments belonging to my calumniators.

As I am a prisoner I cannot issue a refutation in due form, but I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will have the kindness to publish this statement of a person most unworthily outraged, a favor for which I shall ever be grateful

Yours, &c.,

E. A. LYNCH.

On board the *Princesa*, April 10, 1870.

ON 'CHANGE

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including Oncaes, Sovereigns, and Matonaes.

The Bond market showed a decided firmness to-day, and some two or three outsiders bought freely for the end of the month.

The Finance Minister was busily occupied all yesterday concluding the arrangements, papers, &c. for the Wanklyn loan, which Mr. Alfred Lamb goes to negotiate.

The most important news of the day was the granting of the contract for the Argentine-Brazilian telegraph to Mr. Jardel by the National Government. This new scheme seems to be in the proper way, and will doubtless be carried out.

Money rules, at last, easy; the Provincial Bank discounted freely to-day almost everything asked. All the banks are now discounting, and all the discount brokers on the Bolsa now, have money, but it is difficult to employ money at over 8 per cent.

There was not a very crowded attendance on 'Change to-day, owing to the numbers who went to the mole to see friends off.

The murder of our Secretary of Legation in Greece coinciding with the assassination of the Italian Consul in your city, and the reputed murder of the American Consul in Japan, creates the impression that after all the Diplomatic and Consular profession is not so desirable as we outsiders have hitherto been led to suppose.

Trade appears to be improving somewhat, and money is tighter. An advance in our rate of discount is not improbable before very long.

Yours truly,

ALPHA.

TEMPERATURE.

June 14—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Fahrenheit, 67.

REMATES

POR FLORENCE MADERO. ESPECIAL!! De calzado y articulos del ramo, para Zapateros, Merceros y Talabarteros.

El martes 21 del corriente a las once y media con punto vendremos al mas alto precio dinero de contado sin retirar lote y por orden de dos casas independientes.

Una gran factura de calzado franceses y en may finc consistiendo en Botines para señora, botines para id y niñas, botines hombre, id para niño id de pueritos blancos con punta de charol, id de color para niños (al no novedad), id de pueritos negro, id de cuero de Rusia de color, id botines de id para señoras y niñas, id para hombre doble suela fuerte y buenos y otros muchos clases que no pueden y que estarán a la vista.

Al mismo tiempo, Valijas de suela, id de charol, mantas, correa, jeses, silgas de montar, &c.

NOVA.—Las personas que quieren enviar algunos articulos a proposito para este remate, pueden hacerlo previniendo anticipadamente o por orden escrito, puse en el mismo no se recibira nada.

F. MADERO y Ca.

GRAN NOVEDAD!! REMATE DE LUJO!! DE ARTICULOS DE LA INDIA Y DEL AFON, Y DE PLATINAS INGLESAS.

Por cuenta exclusion y orden de la casa de los Señores Gimenez Hermanos. En nuestra casa, Calle de Bolivar No. 14, el Miércoles 22 del corriente, a las 12 en punto de la mañana, vendremos al mas alto precio, dinero de contado, y sin retirar lote, una factura de articulos de lujo y utilidad introducidos de la India y del Japon, consistiendo en lo siguiente:—

AL MISMO TIEMPO. Una magnifica partida de objetos de plata inglesa, tal como juegos de té y café, servicios de mesa, bandejas, candeleros, aceteras, fruteras, jarras, calculadoras, horrovas, servicios de lavatorio, alfileres, zamacoras, pabillos, otros articulos de novedad y de gusto.

On Sale at MAKERN, Brothers, San Martin; HIBBERT and Co., San Martin.

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, A DOUBLE-BARREL GUN, One of the best of its kind.

Apply 'Gun,' at the Standard Office.

NOVELTIES.

THE attention of my English and German Friends is particularly called to the recently acquired Stock of WINTER GOODS, which are selling at prices to suit every one. All the Goods are of the best material and of the choicest taste.

An inspection is invited, as the trouble will be more than repaid in the satisfaction obtained by purchasing articles at once good and cheap.

No. 104 CALLE DEL PERU. 110,6p,1014

THE Undersigned having bought the BUSINESS of the late Firm of 'Henderson and Maybury,' Wine and Spirit Merchants, all Accounts owing to them are payable to WILLIAM MCKEON, Calle Reconquista, No. 4. June 23, 1870.

THE Undersigned, duly authorized by the said Messrs. Henderson and Maybury, have Sold the Stock and Debts in favor of said Firm, to Mr. William McKee, to whom alone all outstanding Accounts are to be paid.

Hennessy's Brandy.

The undersigned beg to inform the Public, that they have concluded arrangements with Messrs. JAMES HENNESSY and CO., To receive regular and constant supplies of their well-known Brandy of Cognac.

Table with prices for Hennessy's Brandy, including James Hennessy and Co., Martell, and others.

For the year ending 21st December, 1869, Hennessy exported to Great Britain 10,512 Gallons, and 282,788 Cases, being more than a third part of the total exports for the same destination.

In Great Britain, in Australia, and in India Hennessy's Brandy commands the preference, and fetches a higher price than any other Brand.

As a protection against falsifications, our name is attached to Messrs. Hennessy's Trade Label.

GEORGE BROWNELL and CO., 11—Maipu-street—11

COMPARIA RIO DE LA PLATA

Carrera entre Montevideo y Buenos Ayres hacia la Asuncion. Los Espectadores Nacionales.—TARAGUA, GOYA, Y GUARANI. Sale de este puerto para la Asuncion todos los Jueves a las 10 de la mañana tocando en los puertos intermedios. Reciben carga y pasajeros a los que los ofrece el mas amable y seguro.

Table with shipping schedules and prices for various routes.

THE GRASP. Prepared by Messrs. Bonitas and Co., is also guaranteed to be extracted from healthy animals. Both the Extract and Grasso is manufactured in Entre Rios, where the epidemic has not yet appeared among the cattle.

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS. Englishmen and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

MR. FREDERICK BRIGGS. If the above-named, who was in the employment of the Buenos Ayres Water Works Company, some time since, to sell in this city, he will hear of something to his advantage, by applying immediately in person, to John Eastman and Son, Calle Defensa, No. 9 and 11.

BACON—BACON—BACON. A good substitute for Beef. Superior Bacon at 8 dollars the pound. Also Hams of the best quality.

MUTTON SAUSAGES. Made solely by Machinery, by Nicholson and Co., the London Butchers. May be bought in the Old Market.

JOHN J. KYLE, Dispensing and Analytical Chemist.

CAMPS FOR SALE. TWO LEAGUES of very superior Land for sale in Rio de Janeiro, containing three leagues, and within five leagues of a Railway Station.

NEW MAP OF THE CITY OF BUENOS AYRES. In Three Divisions—POSTAL—CIVIL—POLITICAL.

BOOKS.—BOOKS.—BOOKS.—Bought, sold, and exchanged.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE, 60—CALLE SAN MARTIN—60 (Opposite the Provincial Bank).

THE SUBMARINE RAILWAY COLONIA. The Docks are now in active operation, and ready to receive Vessels for repairs of any description.

TO BE SOLD, THE CAFE RESTAURANT and Billiard Room, Pasco Julio 31, the owner having to leave for Europe.

H ESPERIDINA

HEALTHY, GENUINE, and SAFE. The finest Tonic for weak and debilitated constitutions. It assists digestion, and stimulates the laudible functions of the whole system, and as a simple Tonic taken before meals, is the most beneficial in assisting a failing appetite.

PUNCE. It is without equal. With Hot Water, Sugar, and HESPERIDINA, you have the most delicious Punch you can possibly take in the winter season.

Manufactured by M. S. BAGLEY. LABORATORIES: In Buenos Ayres—Calle Maipu, 312 and 316. In Montevideo—Calle Solis, 37.

7,1mje2

Cattle Plague.

It is now an authorized fact that the Cattle Plague is spreading over all the Camp, and therefore recommended by the BOARD of HEALTH not to eat Meat.

SOUPS. An excellent flavored soup is obtained by boiling in water for about thirty minutes (or longer), either fresh or preserved vegetables, especially celery, carrots, or other roots, potatoes, rice, gual, sage, spices, arrowroot, and by then adding Extract in the above-mentioned proportion, with Salt.

EPSON DERBY. Consolation Stakes.

These who have not been fortunate enough to secure a good Horse at the General Drawing on Thursday last, can at least secure their Stakes, by the purchase of the fine Thoroughbred "HAWTHORNDEN".

CIRCO CHIARINI. PLAZA PARQUE ESQUINA DE TUQUAMAN. MIERCOLES 15 DE JUNIO, 1870.

Entre los varios ejercicios habra gran volteo al galope en el caballo en pelo por el Artista Italiano Gualto Magri.

Paraguay Girl Lost, on Tuesday Morning, about Ten o'clock. The Child was only eleven years old, and could speak nothing but Guarani.

PARAGUAY GIRL LOST, on Tuesday Morning, about Ten o'clock. The Child was only eleven years old, and could speak nothing but Guarani.

PRIZE MEDAL. PARIS, 1867. GEORGE P. DODGE, 79—UPPER THAMES STREET—79 LONDON, C.E.

MACHINERY. MOORE and TUDOR, 72 Reconquista.

FOR SALE. MOORE and TUDOR, 72 Reconquista.

TENNENT'S PALE ALE and BROWN STOUT. SANDEMANS & Co's PORT AND SHERRY WINES.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY. ON SALE AT GEORGE BROWNELL & Co. 11—MAIPU STREET—109, 1m, 1j1

PLANTAS. Se vende un Gran Invernadero de Alacranes de 120 pies de largo y 60 de ancho.

FOR A TERM of years, with immediate possession, the well-known 'Barraza del Diablo,' alongside the Atalaya, situated on the banks of the Riachuelo, about equal distance from the Calle Larga and the Barraza Bridge.

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, in an English family. Apply at 284 Calle Europa.

TO LET, a HOUSE containing Eight Rooms. Apply at 570 Calle Cuyo.

SITUATION WANTED.—A married woman wants a situation in a respectable English or German family. She would be a good housekeeper, or occupy herself as a seamstress.

WANTED, by an Englishwoman, a situation as Cook. No objection to the Banda Oriental. Has first class references. Her own passport may be generally useful. Apply to C.H., at this Office.

WANTED, by a foreigner who speaks English, German, Spanish, &c. a situation as Custom-house Clerk or any other occupation. Good references can be given. Apply Standard Office X.Y.Z.

A FRENCH Gentleman, who has arrived in Buenos Ayres, wishes to find employment in a Railway Company, or other Engineering, undertaking, where his services are required. Has from his father, translator, and correspondent in French and English, mechanical draughtsmanship, and in all cases where general information may be made available. The residing in Buenos Ayres, as to his previous character and abilities. Apply to H.R., at the Office of the Standard.

WANTED, by a respectable native woman, a situation as Wet Nurse. Apply at 355 Calle Florida.

Respectable, married Woman, anxious to return to England, would be glad to take charge of a family, or attend on a Lady for her passage home. First-class references to be had. Apply to A.M.B., 202 Calle Misiones, Montevideo.

WANTED, as MANAGER for the United Club, a Person, competent to take charge of same. Apply between Four and Five p.m., at No. 6 Calle 25 de Mayo.

WANTED, a PORTER, for the United Club. Apply between Four and Five p.m., at No. 6 Calle 25 de Mayo.

WANTED, Board and Lodging, in an English family, by a Gentleman in delicate health. Room must be in a quiet, airy, and healthy situation. Address, at the Office of the Standard.



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Sole Agents, JOHN EASTMAN and SON, 9 & 11—Calle Defensa—9 & 11.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Messrs. Martin Toussaint, Masion Franchin, Griffin Herman F. Krog, and William Walker are requested to call and settle their accounts, within eight days from date.

Spanish, French, Book-keeping, Drawing Arithmetic, Grammar, &c., 60 dollars a month Paid in advance.

PARAGUAY GIRL LOST, on Tuesday Morning, about Ten o'clock. The Child was only eleven years old, and could speak nothing but Guarani.

British Post Office Agency, British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, June 11, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that the R.M.S. ONIDA leaves this Port for Brazil and Europe, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 14th inst., and that the Boxes for the reception of Correspondence close at Ten a.m. prompt.

Little Letters and Newspapers may be brought up till Half-past Twelve p.m., by paying late Fees on the Letters.

THE AGENT. BRITISH POST OFFICE Agency, British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, June 11, 1870.

PARAGUAY GIRL LOST, on Tuesday Morning, about Ten o'clock. The Child was only eleven years old, and could speak nothing but Guarani.

Agent in the River Plate, J. P. CAIRY, 69—Calle Colon—69 MONTEVIDEO.

THE LIBRERIA EUROPEA. We beg to inform our Customers, and the Public in general, that on or about the 20th inst. will be O.P.E.D. our New Store, in the CALLE FLORIDA, 178.

JACOBSON and SODERSTEDT Proprietors. 64,10p,1e13

BARRAZA TO LET. FOR A TERM of years, with immediate possession, the well-known 'Barraza del Diablo,' alongside the Atalaya, situated on the banks of the Riachuelo, about equal distance from the Calle Larga and the Barraza Bridge.

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