

New Advertisements.

S. T. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE, CARMEN DE ARBOO. To the Editors of the "STANDARD." DEAR SIR, Now that the public examinations of the fifth session are over, permit me to say a few words...

COMPANIA ARGENTINA DE SEGUROS MARITIMOS. La Junta General de Accionistas, de que trata el Artículo 27 de los Estatutos de dicha Compañia...

ENGLISH COLLEGE. CALLE ARIAS 112. The above School will re-open on the 18th inst. Boarders and day scholars will be admitted.

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL. 62-CALLE PIEDRAS-62. A PROFESSOR of English and Book-keeping wanted. He must understand Spanish fairly and a little French.

NOTICE. MISS JUNOR respectfully informs the Parents of her former charge and the Public, that she has OPENED the Colegio de las Corrientes.

LETTERS at this Office, and also at the Consulate, for Henry Wells, Esq. M. D.

LOST. A BUNCH of KEYS, either in Calle Arica, Cangallo, or in the Mercado del Plazo. A handsome reward will be given to any person bringing same to 223 Calle de Cordoba.

WANTED. TWO good SECOND-HAND RIDING SADDLES, for a Lady and Gentleman. Any person having such to dispose of would find a purchaser, by applying to "Saddle," at the Office of the Standard.

TO BE SOLD or LET, an ISLAND, only two leagues from the coast, with a good House and a large quantity of Fruit Trees of the choicest sorts in the country, &c. Apply to J. J., Tránsito Argentino, Recoleta.

TO LET, an excellent FRONT OFFICE, in Calle San Martín, with Contract if desired. Apply to John P. Boyd and Co., 46 Calle San Martín.

WANTS a situation as Clerk, or in any other capacity, an Englishman, with a good House and a large quantity of Fruit Trees of the choicest sorts in the country, &c. Apply to G. Z., care of W. Barry and Co., 161 Calle Potosí.

TUTOR-A Gentleman, aged 45, and capable of imparting a sound English education, is open to an engagement. Apply to A. B., at the Office of the Standard.

LETTERS PER LAST MAIL. Joseph Nock, Mrs. Walter, 2, John Scallan, Mrs. Knight, G. H. Chadwell, John Williams, Dr. Cooper, George Miles, G. F. Chadwell, W. Martin, L. Masterville Barron, Machen Thomas

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD. DAILY, per Month \$30. WEEKLY, per Month \$10. PACKET EDITION, Single Copy, 6. Do. Do. mailed from Office, including postage (per year), \$22. Advertisements, per line per day, 41 mps. Do. WEEKLY, one insertion, 45. Do. Permanent at conventional rates. "Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

THE STANDARD. Will find no end to the news and news of the day. WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1871.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS. The vacation prescribed by law has at last terminated. Yesterday was the first business day since the 10th of April last. The wool markets were opened at daybreak, and the attendance of buyers and sellers was good.

The banks re-opened at the usual banking hour. The Bolsa or Exchange, even before noon, was well attended. The Custom House was the only place that showed the least sign of what might be called a "run"; it was unusually crowded, and one could judge from the throng of clerks and brokers running to and fro the immensity of the business which has now to be transacted.

In all the great thoroughfares, shops, stores and offices were opened. Every here and there might be seen a printed notice from the Parish Board, which indicated that the owner had died or was absent in the country. In some streets, such as Calle Buen Orden, Calle Defensa, and one or two others, the plague had left its marks with a melancholy frequency, but in the central parts the streets yesterday wore their accustomed look of business; carts and carriages and trams were to be met with everywhere; even "changadores" at their wonted stands at the street corners were to be seen.

As all the banks there was a very large business done. Owing to the timely arrangement of the managers

nearly all the business of the 'feria' was done in the 'feria.' The bills that had to be renewed were renewed before the 'feria' expired, and thus, to a certain extent, the bulk of yesterday's business was done before hand. At the Provincial Bank the business to be got through is so large that there are complaints about the insufficiency of the staff. People have to wait all day long in the office to get a 'pagaré' renewed, and if the premises will admit of it, the Directors should make the offices for this branch of the business much larger.

The day which was to have proved so fatal to the mercantile community of Buenos Ayres has come and passed, and the terrible crisis which pessimists so confidently predicted would begin on the termination of the 'feria,' has so far proved imaginary. Not that we mean to say that we are free from all danger as yet. The shock was too violent and too long to pass without leaving some traces, but with the experience of yesterday to guide us, the fact that four millions sterling are on the way out to this country, the general disposition of the banks and city merchants to renew bills, obligations, and 'valés due' or falling due, for whatever reasonable time may be required, there is positively less fear of a crisis at the present moment than even at times when everything looks smiling and serene.

Natural elasticity, we believe, is the term generally applied to this market, and men who know the market thoroughly, place the most implicit confidence in that natural elasticity. To define the term with any degree of nicety is difficult, but it signifies that credit is susceptible of greater stretching here than elsewhere, and furthermore, that the history of the market is such as to justify the Micawber theory of something turning up precisely at the moment when it is most required; for instance, the timely arrival of the gold for the Government in the Douro. Could anything possibly be more Providential, and still less expected? It is the opinion of all who know anything of how matters stood here on the first of May, that had the specie not arrived, the elasticity of the market would have been so sorely put to the test that there are probabilities it would have snapped, and then the evils which most of our colleagues so industriously discussed, would have been upon us.

The present high rate of exchange, the scarcity of money, and the difficulty attending the collection of accounts, all tend to harass trade, but these difficulties are inseparable from catastrophes such as the one from which we are now emerging. Time, that heals everything, will right the market—and time, it is admitted by all, is refused to none. There is no serious ground, therefore, for any further apprehension, "ce n'est que le premier pas qui compte."

Yesterday was the day of trial, and it is over, everything that was to be met, was met, and we have now no fear for the morrow. A glance at the balance sheet of the Provincial Bank for the month of April will show that during that month, which is admitted by all to have been the very worst during the epidemic, ten millions of paper money were withdrawn by small depositors, all which money, it is to be supposed, is at present in circulation in the city and camp. Perhaps if we had the returns of the private banks we should find that the same business, only on a smaller scale, has been going on. The result is that the total amount of money in actual circulation must be considerably over the average, and if any great scarcity of money is felt, it will be in circles that can best afford it, namely, banks, bankers, discounters and merchants. The trifling gain which the private banks have made by raising their rates of interest is more than counteracted by the temptation which it holds out to depositors to withdraw their capital to employ it in discounting bills in the market at rates which no business can afford, and which the banks themselves have established. If the private banks charge 15 per cent. for money, clear it is that the bill discounters in the market will charge higher, and it is absurd to suppose that any large amount of money will be left in deposit in the bank at 6 per cent. per annum interest, when the very best bills in the market can be had at nearly three times that rate.

The resumption of business is, therefore, at best, but nominal so long as exchange on England ranges so high that no produce can be purchased, and the interest of money is so severe that nothing but bill discounting can possibly afford a profit.

True, we must admit, that it appears to be a splendid season for the banks, since all bills are renewed, and every renewal is from the date of its maturity and at 15 per cent. per annum interest; but these profits may prove more imaginary than real, for it is nothing to renew a bill and another to pay it, and great as is the elasticity of the market, it will be taxed to its utmost to meet obligations which now for convenience or otherwise are entered into.

To cheapen money should be the aim of all who take a bona fide interest in the resumption of business. The Provincial Bank by re-commencing to discount, leads the way, but the business of this market is now too large to be controlled by the action of even the Government bank of the country, all the other banks must follow suit, if not the banks themselves will reap the consequences, for whilst unable to call

in their outstandings, owing to the general agreement for renewals, they will be drained of their deposits, unless they are willing to pay the market rate of interest for money which they themselves have established. The buildings throughout the city which have been long suspended owing to the epidemic and 'feria,' are now being gradually resumed, and in another week we expect to see everything going on as usual. Yesterday hundreds of retail shops that have been closed since the end of March were reopened. Amongst the retail dealers we regret to hear the mortality has been very severe; the immense delays attending the winding up of these estates, or 'testamentarias,' will, for a while, materially affect business. Let us hope that one good will come of it, namely, that the legal procedure in such cases will be simplified, and the present antiquated system once and for ever abolished.

EXTRAORDINARY PAPER.

The following astounding revelations have gone the round of the European press, and although most of our English colleagues regard many of the statements as exaggerated, still they have attracted immense attention in high quarters. Our columns are too limited to admit of the full publication of the paper on this question, which has come out by the last mail, but we extract sufficient to enable our readers to form a very correct judgment of the dangers which surround what is called the Eastern question.

Prof. Vámbéry, the celebrated Oriental traveller, a European authority on matters connected with Central Asia, has prophesied, ever since his return to Europe, that a conflict is inevitable between the Russians and the English in Afghanistan. The outposts of these two civilizing agencies in Asia are now but little more than five days' march apart; and in the event of an Eastern war breaking out in Europe it is in the highest degree probable that England, in case she joined the Porte, would be attacked by Russia in what is considered her most vulnerable point, namely, her Indian Empire. Prof. Vámbéry publishes, in the last number of *Unsere Zeit*, a long and interesting article on Russia's position in Central Asia and the revision of the Paris treaty of 1856, in which Russia's course in regard to the Black Sea question is considered in its connection with the recent events in Central Asia and the progress of the Russian troops on that continent. "Russia shows a desire," says Vámbéry, "to revise the stipulations of the Paris treaty of 1856—a policy which at once carries us to the valley districts of the Hindu-Kush. The Russian operations would not commence at Sevastopol or Sinope, but in the neighborhood of Herat (in Afghanistan). With the exception of the diplomats on the Bosphorus, and their brethren on the Thames, very few people to-day doubt that the Russian troops standing on the Oxus are the outposts which would begin first. The connections which Russia is making from the Oxus to the Eastern shores of the Black Sea, the quiet preparations in Persia, Kurdistan, and Armenia, stand in close connection with that end; and in spite of the distance and the difficulties of reaching these neighborhoods, in spite of the skillful manoeuvres of the Russian statesmen, the world must not be surprised at what may there develop. Facts, not assumptions, have enabled us to follow, step by step, the course of events in Asia; and we have come to the conclusion, that whenever the fruit of the Eastern question is ripe the Russian outposts in Asia stand ready for eventualities, and the storm which has been long gathering on the banks of the Oxus will break over India.

The only territory now between the possessions of Russia and England is Afghanistan. At present England pays a large subsidy, \$575,000 annually, to the reigning Prince, in return for which England hopes she has a faithfully in time of need. But Vámbéry says, correctly enough, that where a man will sell his sympathies in "one case for two-pence, he will not hesitate to sell them next day for double the amount." During the Afghan war, which cost England some 100 million dollars, the English authorities held the idea that fortifying the Khyber Pass was sufficient for her protection, but Vámbéry says that Herat ought then to have been secured, and made a bulwark of her interests. While England has been content with a "masterly inactivity" and an apparent disregard of Russian movements in Asia, Russia's troops have been steadily pushing southward. First, the Oxus's outposts stood on the banks of the Jaxartes; steamers built in St. Petersburg were transported thither, and in these, small contingents were sent into the interior, fortresses were constructed, and trading routes established; and all without a word of these events finding its way to English ears. But Russia's sudden appearance in Khokand began to alarm the statesmen of Calcutta and London. After taking possession of Hagreti (Turkistan), the first place of importance in Northern Khokand, and after Tokemkend was won, Prince Gortschakoff considered it policy to address a circular note to the Russian diplomats, explaining "The Position of Russia in Central Asia," in which the Prince speaks of the necessity of the military measures taken, especially of planting fortified places here and there among the nomadic, semi-bar-

barous tribes, for the protection of trade, and for carrying out authority among the unruly tribes. England was pacified. But the taking of Tashkend in 1865, as well as the annexation of other cities of Khokand soon after, began to make the English statesmen very uncomfortable. Soon the Russians kept steadily on. But they got Bokhara, and in May, 1868, they secured Samarand, and then pressed on to the right bank of the Oxus, to the north of Afghanistan, where they have now made themselves as much at home as in any of the older conquered districts. Since the arrival of the Russians at that river, both Powers have recognized their antagonism; and what England endeavors to accomplish with her Afghan ally by means of subsidies is very often counteracted by Russian agents on the other side. The railroads which have been begun from Calcutta and Bombay to the north-western frontier of Hindostan are incontestably of great military importance as against Russia, which can only move her troops slowly on difficult roads. At present, Russia has gained the friendship of Persia, the submissive alliance of Khokand and the Turkoman tribes; Vámbéry is assured that Khiva will be her next prey. The present Russian inactivity on the Oxus is only preparatory to the final spring, and this will come, as soon as ever English men-of-war enter the Black Sea.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

A concession for 50 years has been granted to Dr. Evaristo Ferreyra da Veiga, for a cheap railroad from the terminus of the 4th section of the Don Pedro II railway to where the river Sapucahy, a tributary of the Rio Grande, becomes navigable in the municipality of Itajuba, in the province of Minas Geraes. Among the pardons conceded by His Imperial Majesty on the 7th, is that of William Wallace Crawford, of the remainder of 4 years and 6 months of imprisonment, with fine, to which he was sentenced December 15th 1868 for the crime of gravely wounding. The legislature of S. Paulo has passed the bill granting a guarantee of 7 per cent. for 60 years, on \$1,200,000 of capital, for the construction of a railway from the city of S. Paulo to meet a branch of the Dom Pedro Segundo railway at the northern boundary of S. Paulo. The president has sanctioned it. The length of the line will be 44 leagues. The same legislature has also passed the bill authorizing the extension of the guarantee on the proposed Sorocabá railway, to the prolongation to the iron mines of Ypanema. The bill has been sanctioned. In Rio Grande do Sul the legislature has voted 50,000\$000 for the extension of the provincial telegraph to Pelotas, Bago, S. Gabriel and Cachoeira. It was also discussing a bill to provide for the importation of 30,000 German emigrants. On the 2d there died at Jurubá, Da. Joaquina Rosa da Conceicao, at the age of 125 years. She was a spinster. About the beginning of April there died near Iguapé, in the province of S. Paulo, Gregorio Ribeiro Ramos, aged 107 years, who left 16 children, 37 grandchildren and 98 great-grandchildren. Major Perclano de Barros Accioli Lins, owner of a sugar estate in the province of Pernambuco, some time ago declared freedom to the children hereafter born, and to the male slaves after October 14, 1879, besides abolishing flogging. The number of the Major's slaves is forty, and, after a year's experience of working with them as future freemen, he says the work is done as well as before, and the blacks labor with the spirit of freemen. The judicial investigation into the manufacture of counterfeit notes brought to light the fact that the penal island of Fernando de Noronha was the centre of operations, and that among the convicts were all the requirements of the business, including a press for printing the notes. The March returns of the D. Pedro II railway show receipts of 551,108\$750 against 384,037\$230 in March 1870. The coffee transported weighed 10,613 tons, other goods 6,126 tons, producing 464,812\$, 73,143 passengers were transported for 75,340\$. The Union and Industria road freight passing over the railway weighed: coffee 4,527 tons, other goods 1,389 tons, producing 217,272\$.

An extraordinary credit of 410,000\$ has been opened to the Ministry of Agriculture, for the purpose of obtaining the standards of the metrical system of weights and measures which should supersede, next year, those in common use in Brazil. Decree 4,110 authorises the Minister of Agriculture to contract for the steam navigation of the Jequitinhonha from the port of Belmonte to Cachoeirinha, 20 leagues up. The vessels are to have accommodation for 20 cabin passengers, and power to tow barges of 60 tons burden. One round trip a week will have to be made; and a subsidy of 30,000\$ per annum will be paid. The service is to commence within 18 months. The Minister of Agriculture has given a credit of 20,000\$ to the Comandante general at Hamburg, for application to the propaganda of Alsacian emigration to Brazil. The Minister of Fazenda has decided that the dividends of the companies of the guaranteed railways are not exempt from the dividend tax of 14 per centum created by the act of September 26, 1870. The Report of the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro shows that during the year 1870 the receipts were 45,403\$361, including a balance of 3,441\$381, from 1869, and that the expenditure amounted to 34,869\$461 leaving 10,533\$892 to be passed on to 1871. The fund of the society amounts to 62,118\$981, including 58 bonds of the public debt. The pensions paid

are eight, to the sum of 4,500. Statistics of 89 articles of importation are kept up. Four deaths occurred on board the Italian steamer Pampa, which arrived here on the 18th from Buenos Ayres. She was placed in quarantine. The Bolivian and Brazilian boundary commission for settling the frontier of the two countries, at the province of Mato Grosso, has not ended its labors yet. The Bolivian commissioner, Don Emilio Villamil arrived at Asuncion on the 6th. The mails from Cuyaba, Mato Grosso, were received in Rio de Janeiro this month in 15 days, the shortest time yet made. They came from Montevideo in the Tycho Brahe. By decree of the 8th inst. the amortization of the notes of the Bank of Brazil this year is continued at the rate of 5 per cent. The issue of the bank is now reduced to 350,110,000\$ including that of the branches.

EDITORS TABLE.

The Comision Popular, which has rendered such signal service during the epidemic, is announced to break up on the 20th inst., Saturday next. It is stated that a public demonstration of some kind, to express the gratitude of the citizens of Buenos Ayres to the members of the Comision, will be shortly organized. It would be but justice that such an expression of public feeling should take place, for no body of men have ever exposed their lives more fearlessly in the cause of humanity, or deserved better of their fellow-citizens. We received a letter yesterday from Mr. L. Jones, manager of the Welsh Colony at Chuput, who arrived some time ago at the sister city in H.M.S. Cracker, which was sent down by Mr. McDonnell, H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires here, to ascertain the condition and prospects of the colonists. Mr. Jones, who intends coming to Buenos Ayres in a week or two, says—"Our colony is steadily getting on, though we had a bad harvest last season. The visit of the Cracker was very opportune, as we had had no communication for twelve months." It would seem that the condition of our Welsh friends down South is not so bad as the report forwarded to the Provincial Government, and to which we alluded yesterday, would lead to suppose. Welshmen are tough customers, and it is impossible to make them say die. We hope to give our readers full particulars respecting the prospects of our countrymen at Chuput when Mr. Jones arrives here. We received some Montevideo papers yesterday. There is but little news. The Banco Union has been closed by order of the Courts. The mercantile men of Montevideo are thinking of chartering a small steamer to run with the correspondence between that port and Buenos Ayres till the usual means of communication are restored. We received the following by last mail. We understand that the report of our Military Commissioners with the German armies in the field during the late war is drawn up in much the same sense as that of Gen. Sheridan— "The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes:—General Sheridan, who is staying at the Langham Hotel, will leave for the United States in a few days. His report on the late war between France and Germany is likely to be one of the most interesting and valuable military documents ever written. Originally it was his intention to accompany the French headquarters, but difficulties having been put in his way, he sought and obtained permission to join the staff of the German army. While he testifies to the admirable skill with which the German commanders planned and executed the campaign, and to the perfect discipline and valor of their troops, he does not agree with those who exalt the German armies at the expense of other nations. His opinion, to put the matter bluntly, appears to be that in the battles which he witnessed the French never displayed the qualities of English or American soldiers, and at Metz especially they allowed positions to be captured which ought to have been impregnable. General Sheridan was a spectator of the principal battles of the war, and therefore the report which he will shortly present to his own Government will be a very comprehensive one."

We received some additional 'meme' on the plague yesterday, from which we take the following:—"An extraordinary story is that of a poor Italian in Barracas who was nursing his sick wife and playing with his infant child, when some of the local functionaries came around, and seeing him with a bandage over a cut eye, declared that he had the fever and must be sent to the Lazzaretto. He insisted that he was not at all sick, and when a coach was brought insisted on going afoot, accompanied by a friend. On reaching the Lazzaretto he was asked by the doctor what he wanted? and replied "these gentlemen (pointing to two policemen) have been ordered to bring me here as sick of the fever." The doctor in emphatic terms told the policeman to go away and not to molest poor Battista. "A well known resident had his coffin in the room for some days before his recovery, and still keeps it as a striking memento of the period, for the doctor had given him over, and it was thought prudent to secure his coffin in time. All the carpenters, joiners, window-blind makers, &c. were kept busy, and hardly able to keep up the supply.

During last week we have observed numbers of coffins going out in carts towards the country, as if the demand in town was now so slack as to make this article, happily, a drug in the market." We hear that for some days past an energetic lady has been going round town collecting data wherewith to compile a full, true and particular account of the Plague. She has not yet called on us for our pocket numbers containing some observations on the epidemic, but we hold any number of them at her disposal. When lovely woman stoops either to folly or figures, it is generally a case of 'le diable est aux vaches' so we look for this feminine version of the epidemic with considerable interest. The Ariadne sails for Europe to-day. Letters will be received at the Port Captain's office up to half past 1 p.m. It is said that Mr. Balbin will be the Chairman of the Waterworks Committee, vice the late Dr. R. Perez. Our good friend Mr. David Lewis has been commissioned by his brother members of the South Cathedral parish to carry out the arduous task of evicting the tenants from the 'conventillos' in that section. Whatever Mr. Lewis undertakes is always well and quickly done, so the South Cathedral parishioners may feel quite easy when the 'conventillos' in their midst are being looked after by such a practical and vigilant inspector. We were requested yesterday by a camp friend to contradict the report freely circulated in most of the country towns last week of the death of the Very Rev. Canon Dillon. We are most happy to state that Canon Dillon is now quite recovered from his late severe illness. Our London correspondent in a late letter to us says "Since the settlement of the loan business, you may consider that the people here will rise as fast as you like to throw your flies over Lombard street. The tramway scuffle between Mr. Russell Shaw and Major Rickard is settled to the satisfaction of the former gentleman, who has, I believe, renounced his claims." In reference to the gentleman who lately wrote to the *Times* (we published his letter a few days ago) stating that he had resided for fifteen years in Buenos Ayres, and had never been robbed or wounded within an inch of his life, but underwent the former process at his own hall door in Pall Mall shortly after his arrival home, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks facetiously 'if people will emigrate from cities like Buenos Ayres and come to such places as London, they must, &c. The Colon theatre will open to-morrow night with a performance of the drama 'Locura de Amor' Madame Bremont taking the leading character. Mr. Moore C. E. assistant to Mr. Bateman C. E. was on the point of embarking at Liverpool on board the Araucania, for the Plate when the news of the ravages yellow fever was making here reached him. He at once determined to remain at home for the present, and sent a telegraphic message via Lisbon to Governor Castro to that effect. The Indians are said to be preparing a raid on the Northern frontier. The *Verdad* of yesterday mentions some 'little unpleasantness' at Asul between the Juez de Paz there and some military officer, who, when he recaptured a quantity of cattle from the savages, after one of the late encounters, thought fit to drive them off to his own estancia without saying 'by your leave' or anything approaching such words to the legitimate owners. It is said the War Office must take cognizance of the matter. People who may have been robbed of anything light and portable such as boots, scent, pistols, umbrellas, revolvers, etc., should call at the Policia where there is a mountain of such articles on view awaiting recognition and claim on the part of the owners. It is curious that the mortality returns for Sunday and Monday were identical in every respect, 21 deaths from the plague, and 12 from various diseases each day. We publish an interesting letter from Dr. Hiron about the epidemic in another column. In consequence of the rapid disappearance of the epidemic only one doctor will be henceforth officially attached to each parish. Jealousy has just proved the cause of a frightful crime at the South end of the town. At a ball in a dancing saloon two pretty Italian girls indulged that propensity of their sex to coquetry to such an extent as to drive half a dozen of their admirers wild with jealousy. When the girls were going home each accompanied by their first favorite for the moment, they were set on by five young men who had been at the ball, the result being the death of the two girls and one of their male companions; the other is not expected to recover. The parish priest of the Boca is to be presented with a gold medal by his flock as a testimony of their gratitude and admiration of the heroic manner in which he fulfilled his sacred duties during the pestilence. "Le roi est mort; vive la reine! The *Boletín de la Epidemia* is dead, but the *Correo de las Niñas* is announced to reappear next Sunday. Of the two we prefer the latter publication. The rush back to town yesterday was something tremendous. The crowds on the Western line exceeded any seen when the flight from town commenced. A STANDARD subscriber had his corns made mesh of when coming in from Mercedes to one of the English built first class carriages. He was in a compartment (made to

hold eight) with twenty passengers all the way to the Parque, and had two pretty girls on his lap and another on his toes during the journey. As he is a bachelor we offered him no sympathy whatever when he called on us yesterday to complain of this packed herring system of travelling.

Don Manuel Cabral has been appointed, and recognized as Argentine Vice Consul at Cerro Largo, B. O.

It is believed that the port of Rosario will be opened in a few days, but with a quarantine of eight days for all vessels from B. Ayres.

The total amount of subscriptions collected in Montevideo within the past two months in aid of yellow fever sufferers here was 31,200 patacons, a truly splendid offering.

Of the twenty-two men who constituted the force of John Brown, on his Harper's Ferry raft but five escaped death at the time, to wit:—Osborne E. Anderson, Owen Brown, Francis J. Merriman, Bartly Coppie and Charles P. Lidd. Of these Coppie and Lidd died in the Union army during the war, and Merriman is supposed to have committed suicide in 1863, leaving but two survivors of that memorable event.

"Woman is a delusion, madam!" exclaimed a crusty old bachelor to a witty young lady. "And man is always hugging some delusion or other," was the quick reply.

A good story is told in the home papers of an old lady who followed up an Episcopal bishop as he travelled through his diocese, and was confronted several times before she was detected. She wished the ordinance repeated, because she understood it was good for the rheumatism.

The jewellers are on the alert, on Sunday last the well known watchmaker's shop in Calle Victoria, just half a square from the Plaza was broken into and robbed of everything that the robbers could lay their hands on. The week previously the jeweller's shop in Calle Bolívar facing the College was similarly treated. Some tiendas were also broken into, but we hear the police have got a scent of the gang of burglars known to exist in this city.

An English gentleman who took a coach the other night at the Southern Railway station, on arriving at his house had a difficulty with the coach man as to the fare; our countryman pulled out a roll of paper money with a view to pay him, whereupon, as the night was dark and the streets lonely the coachman made a dash for the whole, and attempted to throttle the Englishman; luckily his brother hearing the row ran for a pistol; the coachman then snatched at a fine imitation vicuña poncho belonging to his fare, and dashed off. But then came the real tug of war; away went the coach; and away went our friends after them, the men beat the horses in the race and came up on the coach, whereupon they cut the reins and traces, up came the police, and coach, coachman and horses were all walked off to that bourne &c. The imitation vicuña poncho was recovered, and the coachman doubtless will be punished for his outrageous behaviour.

Once away, quarantine may keep it out, while sanitary improvements will render any epidemic milder, less extensive, and more controllable, than has proved the yellow fever outbreak of '71.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,
WM. NATHANIEL HIRON,
L.R.O.P., London.
On the staff of the Popular Health Commission during the epidemic.

ON 'CHANGE.

Quota	400
Notre-Dame	1224
Patacons	25
National Bonds	684

May 16, 1871.

To-day was the most trying day in Buenos Ayres for many years, in fact, not even the oldest merchant in the city recollects such times. Doubtless the ill-timed noise made in the papers about a crisis had much to do in augmenting the difficulties of the market. Notwithstanding all the precautions of the banks, notwithstanding all the liberality of merchants, and the continued business of renewal which has been going on since the 1st May, the confusion in every channel of trade was great. The day, nevertheless, passed off well, if we exclude one truly melancholy episode, more of a private than business nature. Almost everything was met that had to be met. In the morning there was some talk of the failure of a well-known city auctioneer, but we are happy to say that, beyond some unavoidable confusion, caused by the great difficulty in finding out the parties whose names are on "pagares," there is nothing in it, and the affair referred to will in a few days, when the hurry is over, be to be satisfactorily arranged everything.

The banks all met the day manfully, in fact there was no run whatever at any of the banks with this exception that money depositors drew out their monies lying in account current and deposited them for a fixed period, availing of the high rates given. On the Bolsa everything was met, parties who had sold short and who had to deliver bonds, not having the bonds and very few offering on sale, receiving further time for their delivery. In the liquidation 12,000 bonds were sold at 64 and there are several buyers at that rate but no sellers. Buyers are now offering for the benefit of June at 67.

In order that parties can judge of the great disarrangement of business, we may state that it was authoritatively said on 'Change that one scribbler protested this day two thousand bills, and as all the banks, notes, and merchants and others do likewise, it is to be supposed that the parties to these bills are dead. The business done to-day by some of the brokers was stupendous, one broker's commissions amounted to \$70,000 mpc.

The allotments of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company new shares are expected by the end of the month. Some of the shares in the new National Tramway Company will also be placed here.

Money will very soon fall. The amount of rents to be collected is something stupendous; one wealthy capitalist has to collect \$300,000 mpc in rents. It is feared that many of the tenants will be unable to pay.

Brokers names were very freely accepted to-day in guarantee for bills due, this is done to save protesting bills from the drawers and acceptors are absent, in fact the protest of bills to-day forms no criterion, inasmuch as some of the very best names in this market were protested, and at the latest hour it was said that the scribbles were far from having finished their lists. Many bills were protested through the sheer impossibility of the parties to these bills to get through the crowd at the bank to renew them.

Municipal bonds were looked for to-day and 80 offered, but no sales.

The National Supreme Court was opened yesterday.

There is still complaint made about the National Finance Minister compelling holders of Government bills to renew at 1 1/2 per cent, it is to be supposed that this rule is only momentary and that next week all Government bills will be paid as usual or renewed at the option of the holder.

In the wool markets there was far less business done than expected—in the South market some few sales.

The business at the Provincial Bank to-day was something stupendous—one house sent its clerk to pay a Custom House bill, and he was unable to get into the office.

Exchange on Montevideo at 1/2 per cent premium. No exchange on England was done to-day, the last quotation was 51d to 51 1/2d.

Latest commercial advice from Rio are important. Brazilian home bonds have risen greatly, owing to the mastery measure of Viscount Rio Branco, in reducing the rates on Treasury Bills. Exchange speculators have been taken by surprise by the Minister fixing his rate and advertising his bill. Our Rio contemporary gives the following:—

Exchange—During the fortnight rates have shown a downward tendency. Banks opened at 2 1/2, but gradually declined to 2 1/4, and for several days at intervals declined to draw, which caution was judicious, as these establishments had overdrawn in anticipation of covering by the Government drafts against the loan, for which, however, the Minister of Finance does not seem inclined to draw at high rates. His Excellency having just advertised to draw for \$300,000 at 2 1/2, at 15 days sight, only a trifling amount of which was passed. The Minister of Finance deserves the credit of frankness in showing the public that the Treasury is inclined to draw a limited amount but not at high rates.

Commercial drafts were negotiated at 2 1/2, but declined to 2 1/4, though there are very few private bills in the market. The rates close firm at 2 1/4 for Bank, 2 1/2 for commercial drafts, and 470 to 480 for francs.

Government Stock.—The lowering of the interest on Treasury Bills caused an advance in stock. Apollonio's been sold at 9 1/2 and gold bonds at 1,040,000.

Bank of Brazil Shares.—Some sales have been made at 185 to 187, Rural Bank Shares \$194, and Commercial Bank Shares at 416, premium.

Gold.—While exchange was advancing gold accompanied it, but though the former declined sovereigns have remained stationary, last sales being at 182,000.

Coals.—Market fully supplied and large arrivals expected. Cardiff is selling at 189,000 and Newcastle at 194,000.

Flour.—Dealers purchase very sparingly, and though the Stock in first hands is reduced to 22,000 barrels the market is flat.

Baltimore..... 21400 to 224000
Richmond..... 231000
New York..... 204000
Chile..... 194000
Trieste..... 244000

Coffee.—The unfavorable accounts from Europe and the United States, combined with the uncertain rate of exchange and the firmness of holders has been the cause of so limited a business during the fortnight, sales having been only 88,361 bags, 45,401 of which were for the United States, 34,651 for the Channel and North of Europe, 8,820 for the Mediterranean, and 4,789 bags for various ports, leaving a stock of 169,000 bags.

Freights.—During the past week not a single charter was effected, and the market is very dull and rates are nominal.

Plata Oros Setiembre, May 16th 1871.
Some small parcels at the station,
250 ar. Plata fuerte wool sold at 52.
At the Plaza about 85 cents in all.

Some 25 carats of wool have been opened this morning but brokers were asking high prices and consequently nothing has been sold to-day. Buyers intend to follow on the old prices.

TEMPERATURE.

May 16—Tuesday 3 p.m.
Fahrenheit..... 70
Celsius..... 21

BIRTH.

May 15, at Rose-hill, Almagro, the wife of T. B. Smith, of a daughter.

THE smallest donation will be most gladly and gratefully received by the Sisters of Mercy for the poor and orphan children under their care. They have now absolutely no means for their support, as, owing to the pestilence, the position of the poor and orphan children under their care (which formerly gave some slight assistance) has had long since to be closed. Meanwhile, the number of orphans to be provided for are more numerous than ever. Already the Sisters have had to rescue little ones left utterly friendless in the midst of crowded colonies, worse, in a moral sense, than the most gloomy desert.

How to continue the good work they know not still they support a work of mercy to fall for want of timely support, but will inspire some generous hearts to come promptly to their assistance.

Donations will be acknowledged in the Standard every Friday Telegraph at the commencement of each month.

Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Calle Riobamba, Easter Tuesday, 1871.

DONATIONS.

Dates, Stokes, & Co.	2000
Mr. David Methvin	100

The Rev. J. B. Leahy begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations towards the relief of the Irish Hospital:—

Mrs. Neale	100
Mr. Bernard Fox	50
James Farrell	100
Mrs. E. Killmond	100
Mrs. E. Keane	100
Mrs. Moran	100
Mrs. E. Moore	200
Mr. M. Hoyle	200
F. Dolan	100
John Gaylor	100
John Gaylor	100
B. Hanahan	100
James Bryar	100
Mr. Gaylor	100
Edward Fallon	100
Mr. J. Dillon	100
Mrs. Murphy	100
Mrs. J. Walsh	25
Miss F. Murphy	20
Miss M. Hanahan	20
Miss M. A. Cooney	20
Mrs. J. Lawlor	20
Mr. Nicholas Devoreaux	20
Mr. James Taylor	20
J. M.	100
Mr. Edward Walsh	100
Mr. Thomas Coran	100
Mrs. Mahon, Chascomus	100
A friend	100
Rev. S. O'Flynn	100
William Cleary, par Father Lench	1000
Mr. George Morgan	1000
Mrs. J. McGuire, Navarro	600
Per Rev. E. Flannery, San Juan	200
Mr. Peter McLaughlin	100
Peter Allen	100
William Cahill	200
William Murphy	100
James Curran	100
Charles Ford, junior	100
Thomas Clonahy	100
Mr. Orestina Clonahy	100
Mr. Henry Ford	100
Patrick Doyle	100
Richard Hayes	100
Thomas Dwyer	100
Michael Conry	100
J. H. Bennett	100
Edmond Wynne	200
P. Owens	100
A. Geoghegan	200
Per Mr. John Brown, La Chosa	600
John Brown	100
Edward Slamon, junr.	100
John Slamon	100
Michael Slamon	100
Patrick Slamon	100
A friend	100
Thomas Stanton	100
Richard Whitty	100
James Casey	100
James Kelly	100
Patrick Doyle	100
Owen Kelly	100
Thomas Kain	100
Per Mr. William Murphy, Salto	100
Mr. W. Murphy	100
James Walsh	100
Wichael Pierce	100
Miss Kate Kelly	100
Mrs. J. Kehoe	100
Mrs. Murphy	100
K. Fried	100
William Fitzgerald	1000

Per Rev. S. O'Reilly—

Mrs. Murphy	100
Mr. Peter Murphy	100
George Duff	100
Patrick Murray	100
James Murray	100
William Murray	100
William Murray	100
Mrs. S. Murray	100
Mr. John Nolan	100
Edward McGinn	100
William Carran	100
Mr. Joseph Whelan	100
Owen Moran	100
Edward Flannigan	100
Thomas Duff	100
Owen Killian	100
John Scully	100
Owen Keegan	100
James Barnes	100
Daniel Barnes	100
Mrs. Barnes	100
Michael Curry	100

Per Rev. P. Lynch, Mercedes—

Patrick Green	100
William Cormac	100
Thos. Lestrange	100
Francis Gilligan	100
Wm Duff	100
Michael Duff	100
John Fitzpatrick	100
James Deane	100
John Sinnott	100
Michael Murray, Freire	100
William Cormac	100
Owen Cormac	100
Michael Murray, junr.	100
James Carey	100
Bernard Murray	100
Joseph Reily	100
John McLaughlin	100
Patrick Farrell	100
Michael Muckdon	100
John Cormac	100
John Farrell	100
Bernard Cormac	100

The following are gratefully acknowledged by the Sisters of Mercy of aid of the sick poor and of their House for Immigrant Girls, 248 Calle Chacabuco.

Right Rev. Dr. Aniceto	500
Gonzalo Zapiga	100
Mrs. Sempal	100
Mrs. L. Browne	100
Dona Juan Anchorena	2400
Mrs. Estorondo	1600
Mrs. Estorondo	1600
Margaret Clerk	50
Elisa McKenna	500

LA COMISION POPULAR.

TO RELIEVE THE POOR OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Editors of the STANDARD	5000
Mr. Flower	500
Mr. Charles Dawney	100
N. L. H. Chickens	100
Walter Cook	100
Sr. Poobar	500

Contributions will be thankfully received.

The following sums have been collected by members of the Commission, from among the Foreign Residents:—

Thomas Armstrong	10,000
John Shaw	10,000
L. J. Lasso	1,000
Ernest Tounguet	1,000
Darthe & Gerbe	1,000
Henry A. Green	1,000
H. Ebbinghaus	1,000
A. Mavrod	1,000
Thomas Drysdale	6,000
W. H. H. Chickens	2,000
Zimmerman, Fair & Co.	2,000
H. Wastell	1,000
Roswell & Co.	2,000
Nootti & Co.	2,000
Murray & Gibson	200
H. Boeber	200
Italian Consul	20,000
M. Amersil	1,000
James Black	500

THE REV. J. SMITH thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums to meet the destitution arising out of the present epidemic.

Robert McElymont	500
William McElymont	300
John Thompson	200
Henry Carpenter	123
James Stewart	250

A bank offering from one who has just recovered:—

Robt. Muir	100
Henry Tully Grigg	100
Arthur W. Watson	100
Mrs. David	100
Mrs. Sempal	100
James Black, sr.	100
John Shaw	100
Mrs. Moran	100
Mrs. James Brown	100
Augustus Powell	200
John McCrindle	300
George McLaughlin	1,000
Mrs. Chas Harrat	100
J. B. S.	100
A. M.	100
F. C.	100
Thomas McDougall	100
A friend	100
James Weelken	100

THE greater part of our Stock is renewed semi-monthly by importations, direct per steamer, especially for the establishment.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

58, 1st May 1871.

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Zimmerman, Fair & Co.	2,000
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THE ENGLISH BAZAAR.

61—CALLE FLORIDA—61

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS

In great variety, at the ENGLISH BAZAAR, 61 CALLE FLORIDA.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Always well-assorted, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

TOILET SETS,

Lavatories, Combs, Door Mats, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

TABLE COVERS,

Rugs, Matting, Oil Cloths, Clothes Baskets, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

KNIFE HOLDERS,

Bread Baskets, Tea Caddies, Work-boxes, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

WRITING DESKS,

Blotters, Cabinets, Inkstands, Card-Boxes, Jewel Cases, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

PEN HOLDERS,

Pencils, Sealing Wax, Letter Racks, Paper Jacks, Sealing Wax, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

PRESENTS

Of every description, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

EXTRACTS,

Oils, Violet Powders, and Sops of every make, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Cigar and Cigarette-holders, Cigarettes and Cigarette Cases, Turkish Pipes, Briar, Pipes and Tobacco Pouches, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

THE SMOKER'S DELIGHTS,

Cop's famed Cigarettes, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

KNIVES,

Forks, Spoons, Sugar Shifters, Corkscrews, Scissors, Hair Knives, &c., at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

FOR THE HOMEWARD-BOUND,

The Deck Arm-chair, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

MARTELL'S BRANDY,

From one Bottle to 1,000 Cases, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

20,000 ARTICLES,

Too numerous to mention, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

Note the address, THE ENGLISH BAZAAR, 61—CALLE FLORIDA—61 H. JOSEPH, Proprietor, 69, 1st May 1871.

REMADE

FOR TOMAS AYRES.

Magnifica oportunidad!!

Tres cuadras de hermosos Terrenos en las Lomas de Zamora. (Loma Inglesa). De Orden de su Dueño.

El Jueves 18 del corriente a las 12 en punto del dia se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la manana alta postura y dinero de contado y condiciones que se estipularan al tiempo de la venta, 13 hermosas cuadras de Terrenos, situadas a 450 varas de la Estacion Temperly del Ferrocarril del Sud, circundadas con propietarios ingleses, por cuya razon forman una gran propiedad. Estos Terrenos lindan con los Sres. Bell, Macleod, Americano, Ramos, Ramos, Badini, Marquis, Ferrer, de M. Livingston, y varios otros, siendo parte de los que formaban la chacra conocida por de Mr. Kidd. El Jueves podra verse on the acto de la venta. Titulos de primera mano y escrituras al dia siguiente de realizada la venta.

All no hay Epidemias.

72 9p m13

Auction of Land in the Lomas de Zamora.

MR. JOHN F. JUSTO

Will sell on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at Twelve Noon, in Lots to suit purchasers, the valuable Estancia known as RAMBOLLE, containing 1000 acres, belonging to Thomas Armstrong and Sr. Colon. The Stock consists of Six Flocks of Sheep (pure merino), 1500 milch cows, 20 carriage horses, in good condition. IMPROVEMENTS—Ploughs, rakes, rock, salt, fire-wood, 60 quintals of wire for fencing, 400 iron posts for corral, &c. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—A Dining-table for twelve covers, mahogany table and chairs, three wash-hand stands, a sofa, clock, guns, rifles, revolvers, &c. Also an American Carriage, four wheels for two persons, and harness. N.B. Carriages will be at the San Martin Station to conduct purchasers to the spot, where they will be regaled with a Breakfast of "carné con leche." Agencies—Buenos Aires, calle de Tacuarí No. 9 y 11; Chivilcoy, almanac de los Sres. Tarray y Hnos.; Bragado, Hotel de D. Miguel Barrietti; 9 Hnos.; Bragado, Hotel de los Sres. Bogaña y Hnos.; General Paz, los mismos duenos y empresarios (proprietarios). Carga y encomiendas—Se reciben hasta las 4 de la tarde de un día de la noche. Nota—Ods pasajeros tiene opcion a una arrobe de peso por su equipaje, al precio pagado de la carga. La empresa se encargará de embarcar, no comitiendo sacrificio de ninguna clase, pero, correspondiendo y marcando la cantidad del peso. RUBEN LOPEZ D'ARANJO, Jun. 86, 9p m14

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

DON ANTONIO MARECHAL having returned from Europe, I have to notify the Public that the general Powers of Attorney in favor of one, the undersigned, is no longer of value or effect, at the same time he is known that during his absence I have never made use of the power conferred by him so no.

Buenos Ayres, May 13, 1871. RUBEN LOPEZ D'ARANJO, Jun. 86, 9p m14

THE "ARAUCANIA"

THE LATEST ENGLISH PAPERS.

Full description of "THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE."

"MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS LOUIBA AND MARGUIS OF LORR"

On SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To the Public.

THE DIRECTORS have ordered that from the 15th instant until further order passenger trains, and not steam omnibuses shall leave from the 11th Setiembre Station to Flores, running in combination with the Tramways. The Line Table will be as follows:— From 11 Setiembre—8, 10, 12, 1, 3, 7, 9, From Flores—8, 25, 10, 25, 1, 25, 3, 25, 7, 25.

LA ADMINISTRACION, 14 Jun 17.

PORT AND SHERIFF FOR INVALIDS.

We recommend them, C. TURMEAU & CO., 22—SAN MARTIN—22 77—RIVADAVIA—77 FLORES. 222-pg-m81

English and German Hotel.

72—CALLE DE MEJICO—72

Particular attention paid to the comfort of Monthly Boarders. BOARD—\$500 per day. Breakfast from 11 to 11.30. Dinner from 4 to 6.30. Tea at 9. Transient Boarders \$35 per day. Hot and Cold Lunches always ready. Bass and Ale and Barclay's Imperial Porter always on draught. N.B.—Latest European and American Papers always on hand. LOUIS B. BRENNAN, 203 xp d10

APALAOE

To be Let, at No. 92 Calle Independencia, a splendid House, with fifteen Rooms, and a depth of 80 yards. The House is now, at present painting, and has not yet been inhabited. The neighborhood is first-class, and the families highly respectable. The front is covered with "Mármol Rosa de Belgica." The walls are painted in oil, and some of them are covered with "estuco." There are "Estatuas" and one "Glorieta," with a "natural fountain" in it, water, &c. The house is built of the best materials, and most comfortable to live in. The owner wishes to let it for three or five years, on a "contract," as he intends going to the camp. Apply at No. 122 Calle Tacuarí. 80, 16p m14

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION RIO DE LA PLATA.

Vapor Nacional GOYA

Partida para Aruncion y puertos de escala el Jueves 18 del corriente. Admite Pasajeros y Carga. Flete para Aruncion 18 patacons por toneladas de peso a medida. Agencia— 24—CALLE CUYO—24 82 4p m14

MARTELL BRANDY.

From one Bottle to 1,000 Cases, at the ENGLISH BAZAAR, 61—CALLE DE LA FLORIDA—61 78 1m m14

CLAYTON POWER Esq.

LETTERS and parcels for the above at P. O. Hurley's office, 42 San Martin (altos). Apply between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock. 58 16p m14

PRIVATE LESSONS—Spanish, French, and Book-keeping. Each language taught in two months, both in six. Book-keeping in two hours, and all the arithmetic in six lessons. Tacuarí, 191. 83-3p. m14

EL VICE-CONSUL que subscribió encargado del Consulado General de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, desde el 4 de las de tarde, en su antiguo local, Corrientes 27, EMILIO RODRIGUEZ Vice-Consul. 91 19p m16

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, at No. 13 Calle Tucuman. For further particulars inquire on the premises. my16

TO LET.

TWO recently finished Houses in the healthiest part of the town, Calle Cangallo, No. 829 and 831; splendidly fitted for large European families, containing gas, water, bath rooms, and garden. For particulars apply to Calle San Martin, No. 78. 67-3p. m. 12.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE Rivadavia, 99 and 107 (Calle de Plata), suitable for any business. Can be seen at any time. Apply Chacabuco, 13. Mr. LAGOS. 29-10p. m. 4.

WANTED, by an active, sober, steady Clerk and Correspondent, married, at present upon a good house of business. Address H. H., Reconquista 63. 87 3p m14

WANTED immediately, a partner with \$40,000 mpc, must be able to keep books and take a general charge. This is a fine opening for an active business man. Apply personally to Fco. GILMOR, Spaño-trata, provision dealer, Tigra. 63-6p. m. 12.

EN PALERMO.

SE NECESITA una persona que sepa planchar y coser bien. Presentarse en el Calle Millar. 87 3p m14

WET NURSE.

WANTED by a healthy young woman a situation as Wet Nurse. Apply at No. 236 Calle Peru. 58 6p m10

TO DRAPERS.

A YOUNG MAN, having just arrived from England, and desiring to enter as PARTNER, in an established Drapery or Grocery Store, or as Clerk or Assistant. Writes a good hand in both English and Spanish. Good references given and required. Address B. D., at the Office of the Standard. 88 3p m10

WASHING and IRONING well and cheaply executed, at the House of Immigrant Girls, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, No. 248 Calle Chacabuco. 54 3p m18



RELIEF FUND.

