



INDEX OF RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES.

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APPENDIX.

The Falkland Islands. Advertisements Received at this Office.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. If they are intended for insertion they must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer...

The Standard.

"Nil fallid eadem, nil veri non eadem diem." SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1869.

THE ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR.

From the precautionary measures taken for the preservation of peace it is obvious that in certain circles a serious election riot is anticipated...

The public, generally, takes no high or interest in the matter than to know that the disputes which have monopolized the press for the last two months are at last satisfactorily decided...

Governor Castro as he holds the reins of power possesses immense ad-

vantages over the other candidates; his administration has been marked by such prudence and discretion that his party boasts of the most influential man of the Plate, and even his adversaries find it difficult to bring any other charge against him than that he was educated in Scotland, and that he speaks English fluently.

Don Mariano Acosta, the 'Tribuna' candidate, also possesses great interest as chairman of the Provincial Bank; some five years ago he served in the Government-house as Provincial Minister. It is rather difficult to say why the 'Tribuna' fixed upon Mr. Acosta for their candidate since there were so many others who have evidently higher claims on that popular organ...

Dr. Quintana, the bar candidate, is one of the most rising men in this city; his public career since he figured in Congress has been fully equal to his high reputation. Some objection is made as to his age, and doubtless he looks young enough to be a son of either Mr. Castro or Mr. Acosta. Being our next door neighbor, and having on one occasion gratuitously defended us against the Municipality, when he gained the cause for us, and put that unfortunate Board in for the costs, we naturally have a great leaning towards him; and in one respect he stands ahead of all other candidates...

If Hector Varela succeeds in placing Don Mariano Acosta in the Governor's chair, he may be aptly termed the Warwick of the River Plate; and this great question about the Governor is, after all, more a dispute between the 'Tribuna' and the Government House than anything else; the three rival candidates all belong to the same party; they all profess the same political principles, and hail from the same club.

It may amuse our readers to know that the only foreigner who ever sat as Governor of Buenos Ayres was an Irishman. Admiral Brown occupied the chair of Governor for a short time, and during his administration of public affairs he gave so much satisfaction that the oldest inhabitants of this city revert with pleasure to his period of office. The Provincial Constitution nowadays precludes the possibility of an Irishman being elected, but the sons of Irishmen are eligible, and if it is not too late for another Richmond to enter the field, we propose our fellow-countryman Mr. O'Donnell, who, having squared the circle, and astonished the scientific world of the Plate, is the most conspicuous man in this community. Science claims him as her own, and had the 'Tribuna' not stumbled on the Bank President, O'Donnell would 'par excellence' be the candidate.

We cannot, however, take leave of this subject without testifying, as impartial observers, to the excellence of Governor Castro's administration; we could point to many acts of an international character which will for ever endear him to foreigners: the works, the railway, and the telegraph are lasting monuments which no printing ink can efface. We side with no party in this political question. The elections to-day will, we suppose, decide the matter.

Governor Castro, during his sojourn in the Government House, has proved himself an excellent and active public officer, and the free and enlightened burghers of Buenos Ayres, in looking for his successor, may go further and fare worse.

HOLY WEEK.

With what different feelings are those last seven days of Lent looked forward to, at, and back upon by the divers races that inhabit the earth, although the Church, true to that spirit of unity and similitude of practice, which is her strength and glory, holds out to all the same moral to be deduced from the uniformity with which, in every clime, from torrid zone to either pole, she celebrates the ceremonies typical of the awful mystery of the Redemption!

And another season does the warmth, nay the acrimony, with which men, even of superior minds, discuss and squabble over religious differences, appear so trivial, inconsistent, and futile as in those days when every Christian, be his creed what it may, bows in awe while contemplating a mystery which it has not been given to man to fathom.

Here there is no ground for argument; here is a sacred starting point from whence we all set out, and if error, mistaken zeal, and the accumulated events of ages have sent many of us along self-chosen paths towards

that goal which we all hope to reach, it is but to find at the termination of the weary journey, the self-same Emblem from under the shadow of which we departed.

It is in Catholic countries that we find this truth more especially brought home to us, and all the vast resources of the Church in intellectual power and gorgeous ceremonial are put forth in strength to impress on erring man that think as he will on other points, on this he has only to bow and to believe.

Who that has been in the Capital of Christendom during Holy Week, can say that the rites presided over by the Spiritual Head of the Catholic world are so many idle ceremonies, emblematic if you will, of the sacred events they commemorate, but yet appealing too much to the senses to be consistent with that meekness and humility of heart preached by the Redeemer? Idle sophistry! which the demeanor of the hundreds of kneeling thousands of every nationality on earth, when the Pope gives his benediction, 'urbi et orbi,' from the gallery of St. Peter's, refutes.

The ceremonies incidental to Holy Week were this year celebrated in Buenos Ayres with more than usual pomp and effect. The police notice prohibiting the passing of vehicles or horsemen through the streets, after 4 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, caused a stillness to fall over the city, which was not without its impressive effect. Towards every church door, crowds, well-dressed, and meanly clad, in wealth or extravagance, in poverty or decent rags, were to be seen wending their way. On Holy Thursday, the usual High Mass was sung in all the churches, but the Cathedral seemed the centre point of attraction, and the over-changing crowd within its walls was immense. The Archbishop sang the High Mass, assisted by the dignitaries of the Cathedral, and as the venerable prelate imparted the Papal benediction to the vast congregation the scene was most imposing.

In the evening the Tenore was sung, and the congregation did not depart till after ten o'clock. At Santo Domingo, San Francisco, La Merced, San Nicolas, San Miguel, the same observances took place, each church being densely crowded.

On Good Friday the Mass of the Pre Sanctified commenced at the C. the Cathedral at 10, His Grace the Archbishop presiding. The usual offices were sung, and the adoration of the cross was unusually solemn. The presence of the boys of the Jesuit's College, all in uniform, added considerably to the general effect. The evening of Good Friday was exquisitely calm and beautiful, and a full moon looked down on a city which seemed more to be enjoying the gaieties of a fête, than celebrating the anniversary of the Atonement. Thousands hurried through the streets to the Plaza, there to meet friends and acquaintances, pay a flying visit to the Cathedral, and then back to the moonlit Plaza, where military bands discoursed most eloquent, though not all scored music, till a late hour.

We regret to have to remark that the demeanor of the crowd, whether within or without the sacred edifice, although somewhat of an improvement on former years, was not what we could wish it to have been.

A nondescript crowd of would-be swells of all nationalities—shop boys, junior clerks, non-commissioned and even commissioned officers, and restless schoolboys puffing cigars—collected on the Cathedral steps, stopping up the passage and indulging in silly remarks on the ladies passing in and out. At one time a dog chased from the church by one of the beadles was sufficient to set the sensible and respectful crowd in a roar, and at the very portals of the House of God an unseemly hallooing and shouting took place that had a most painful effect on any one not thoroughly accustomed to such scenes. Inside the church, matches were scattered about in profusion, with what object it is impossible to conceive, unless it were the diabolical one of causing some catastrophe by fire. We must refrain from commenting on such an act as this; an army of policemen could not prevent it; but we should like to know—and it is a fair question in this cosmopolitan city—what nation has the honor of numbering among her sons the men who would repeat with the sacrifice of the women of Buenos Ayres the awful tragedy of Santiago. At the Church of San Nicolas, the fainting of a lady caused a serious disturbance of the congregation; the fainting fit was preceded by screaming and hysterics, the former of which was shared in by other fair devotees, the result being a general scramble towards the door and an unseemly interruption of the sermon. Happily, however, no accident occurred.

Yesterday morning, till 12 o'clock the city certainly bore the appearance most appropriate to the season—not a carriage or horse to be seen, and but few people afoot. Approaching mid-day a military band proceeded to the house of His Excellency the President, in Calle Belgrano, and there played opposite the door some pieces of sacred music, returning shortly afterwards to barracks. As the sun reached the zenith all the bells rung out, fireworks commenced banging simultaneously in all quarters of the city, and Lent was over, its lessons

LATEST FROM ASUNCION.

ARRIVAL OF THE CISNE.

On Good Friday, the Cisne, from Asuncion, arrived in port with passengers and cargo.

Our special correspondent gives the following: I have sent you for your Museum, a sample of Paraguayan cotton, and will forward you this week a shirt worked by hand in Lopez's camp. Perhaps it may be considered a curiosity in your office and amuse your subscribers.

Skirmishing is now going on at Luque almost every day, and yesterday they brought in some half dozen of Paraguayan prisoners and some wounded Brazilians.

The Paraguayans still keep in the neighbourhood of the bridge, and do all they can to keep the allies from repairing it.

The Brazilians have about 6,000 men quartered in Luque, mostly infantry, some cavalry, and artillery;—

and admonitions forgotten by some, cherished and remembered by others; but let us hope not without some benefit for all of the motley population of Buenos Ayres.

A WORD TO FRIENDLESS IMMIGRANTS.

It sometimes happens that parties land in Buenos Ayres who have not a single friend or relation in the country. If these persons have money in any quantity they will not be long without friends, but it more often happens that their purse is small; for such persons there is not a more destitute spot in all the world than Buenos Ayres.—There is no office of any kind where a friendless immigrant can get any information or any insight of the country he has come to settle in; his first information is obtained at a boarding house, wherein he is certain of meeting with persons who take a special delight in giving such a description of the country as would terrify the hero of Agincourt. Hence the first impression—that which is most indelible and seldom entirely forgotten—is always unfavourable; it takes at least two years to eradicate the impression of the first few days in Buenos Ayres.

Many imbibe such an idea of the country in their first week's sojourn, that they would leave it immediately had they the means of doing so. Even to those who come out with means, the first impression of the country is by no means in its favour.

There is at present a retired merchant in Buenos Ayres, a very near relation of mine, who came out here many years ago in a ship of his own, loaded with his own cargo, and disliked the country so much as to shed tears at not being in a position, in consequence of his commercial transactions, to return immediately; that gentleman, it would appear, subsequently became reconciled to the country, for he is now a fixed resident.

Such an event would not be likely to happen now to monied men, for the Buenos Ayres of to-day is not such a horrid cheerless place as it was in the days I speak of; but if Buenos Ayres is not now cheerless for those with a replete purse, it yet frowns with all its ancient severity on the friendless, penniless immigrant.

To these then, I would say,—Pay little attention to voluntary informants at hotels and boarding houses, unless the informant should be a person of good standing and respectability.

If farming or farm labour be their object, I would strongly advise them to get into the grazing districts of the country without loss of time. If they have the means to pay for coach fare, they should start for any country village, no matter which, take any at random; having once arrived at a country village they should, supposing them to be English speaking persons, inquire for a countryman, by which will be meant, in the rural districts, a Britisher, a Yankee, or a German, for in the camp at least we are all three—cousins if not brothers.

The countryman once found out, the immigrant is no longer friendless,—a situation will be found for him if such a thing is to be had within 10 leagues all round, and it would be something more than miraculous if there were not a dozen vacancies in the immediate vicinity.

If the immigrant were so poor as not to be able to pay coach fare, he should face out to the country on foot; he will likely meet a cold shoulder until he gets out of the agricultural districts which surround the city; but once outside these he will find the people hospitable beyond belief; any house, native or foreign, that he calls at, even where he is not understood, will supply him gratis with a night's lodging, a breakfast or dinner. His object is of course to find out a countryman who will either give him or find him employment.

It would be advisable to have a letter from the captain of the ship, or from some respectable person certifying that the bearer came out in such a ship on such a date.

It would not be prudent to go in batches of more than four; a greater number at one time would certainly be a tax on any man's hospitality; when more than four go in search of employment they should separate and take different routes.

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the long talked of expedition is at last on the move.

Things in Asuncion monotonously dull.

There is no truth whatever in the report that Elizalde is about to start a steam saw mill in the Gran Chaco; neither is he going to edit a newspaper.

Trade dull, money abundant, and rain, rain—nothing but rain.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Holy Week celebrations passed off very quietly this year. The attendance at the churches on Holy Thursday was unusually small, but each night they were densely crowded. We give in another column the fullest particulars.

The Arno left yesterday at her appointed hour: she took a full list of passengers, amongst whom were Mr. and Mrs. Forrester. At two o'clock the small steamer chartered for the occasion took off Mr. Forrester and party. He was attended to the mole head by a crowd of friends, who wished him a pleasant voyage, and hope to see him soon return.

The Cisne, from Paraguay, arrived on Good Friday: she brought no news of any importance. The Allied expedition has passed Luque. Nothing whatever is known of Lopez's movements, but, according to the statements of deserters, he has a strong force mustered in a wood near the Cerro Leon.

Mr. Billingham's auction mart in Calle Potosi is now crowded with the 'ton' and fashion of Buenos Ayres inspecting Lopez's furniture, which in a few days will be brought to the hammer. The furniture is the richest and the best Paris could supply, and with the exception of the Imperial arms, precisely the same as that in the drawing rooms of the Tuilleries. Never has been such furniture before in this city. The curtains alone are said to have cost in Paris one thousand guineas. We recommend our readers to call at Mr. Billingham's and inspect the furniture before it is sold. In one of the cases came the model of a crown, evidently the dream of Lopez. One of the sofas is valued by an upholsterer at three hundred guineas. The whole will be sold by auction in a few days, by order of the Argentine Government.

We call the attention of those of our readers who are looking for camp to an advertisement offering to sell the right to three leagues of camp in the Nueve de Julio, for \$12,000. It could not be cheaper.

The carriages on the Western Railway ran off the track the other day, just as the train was entering the Plaza Parque. The ladies in the saloon car were greatly frightened, and some even fainted. Mr. Frank Parish, our worthy Consul, displayed great heroism, and almost saved the lives of two young ladies from the Once de Setiembre, who insisted on jumping out. Luckily the great presence of mind of the gentlemen present triumphed, and none of the passengers received any greater inconvenience than the fright.

We read in the 'Telegrafo Maritimo,' of Montevideo, that the house of Aldao, Gomez, & Co., of Rosario, and Luis F. Thiro, of Cordova, have suspended payment. Prime Minister Dr. Velez Sarafeld started on Tuesday for Gualeguaychu, in company with Mr. A. Benitez. We believe H.E. has gone up to inspect the splendid meat factory of Messrs Benitez & Co., now working in that town. It is with much pleasure that we note this, as our public men should regard it as their chief duty to visit all industrial establishments in the Plate, in order to thoroughly comprehend the wants and requirements of industry. We hope Dr Sarafeld will, when he stops at Fray Bentos, call and see Mr Giebert, who will doubtless have much pleasure in showing him over the Liebig Factory, close to that town.

The news from Gualeguay yesterday was of the most disastrous character—the river still rising, and the flood covering the whole country. The saladero of Martin Chavarría is all but washed away—1,500 fanegas of salt out of 9,000 swept into the river; all the cattle in the corral and all the pigs were drowned. The water lifted the floor of the plays; and the total loss at this establishment cannot be under \$20,000. At the saladero Conchera the loss was not so great, being on high ground; but still 800 fanegas of salt were washed away. Unless the river falls suddenly no more killing will take place up there for this season.

On the Banda Oriental coast the rivers are all swollen; the rains have been incessant, and the camps are flooded, but no damage similar to that of Entre Rios has as yet been experienced. Mr Watson and several other distinguished residents of Belgrano complain bitterly of the change in the trains on the Northern Railway. An indignation meeting was about to be held at Watson's, but as soon as Mr Crabtree was acquainted with the matter and the just grounds of the complaint, he at once complied with the wishes of the Belgraninos, and henceforward there will be an express train to Belgrano at 6 or 6:30, from the Retiro Station, returning at 7 p.m. This is a decided improvement, and

another proof of Mr. Crabtree's disposition to serve the public.

At a late hour yesterday we heard that the anticipated fears of very serious rows at the polling booths tomorrow seemed to have acquired so much consistency as to render it necessary for Government to take stringent measures, and endeavour to avert intended disturbance by a display of military force. A company of the Provincial Battalion, fifty strong, was despatched by the 5 p.m. train yesterday, under the immediate orders of the Colonel of the battalion. Eight rounds of ammunition were served out to each man before leaving. Party spirit is running so high in Chivilcoy, that we regret to say two lives were lost on Friday in electioneering riots. A report was also current that Mr. Hector Varela had been badly wounded, but we are happy to say that the gentleman came back from Rosario yesterday in perfect health. The military commander of Cañuelas has, owing to some motives, been seriously wounded in a brawl, and is now lying dangerously ill. It is very probable that we shall have to-day to deplore serious disturbances of public order, which a display of military force by the Government is more likely to incite than avert.

Yesterday about 12 o'clock as a carriage occupied by four ladies was passing opposite the Cabildo, one of the front wheels suddenly came off, resulting in a regular header for the driver on the pavement, and a fright, but happily no injury, to the fair occupants. A number of passing cavaliers tendered their assistance in rescuing the ladies from their unpleasant situation, and sending them on their way in another carriage.

Señor Don Augusto Ringuelet, engineer of the Western Railway, is now surveying and estimating the cost of the ground for the projected line from Moron to Merlo, as well as the bridge at the Cañada de Moron.

In consequence of the late violation in transitu of some despatches sent by the Provincial Government to the Juez de Paz de Nueve de Julio, to which we referred some days ago, the National Government has ordered an enquiry into the case, and a decree has been issued by the President to that effect. On Wednesday night at 9 o'clock the loud pealing of the church bells at the Southern side of the city gave notice that a fire had broken out in that direction. Thousands hurried towards Calle Chacabuco at the corner of Calle Europa, where the increasing blaze showed the fire to be raging. An old shed in which a quantity of maize and other forage for cattle was stored for sale by retail had in some way, as yet unknown, taken fire, and before the fire engines arrived, the entire place and all the stock were reduced to ashes. The crowd collected about the burning premises and in the adjacent streets was immense, there could certainly have been no less than three or four thousand people present, and the lurid glare from the burning shed was little, if at all, less than that caused by the destruction of the Yi. No lives were lost, but the police had much difficulty in keeping the crowd of boys and idlers at a safe distance from the flames.

We feel great pleasure in welcoming Consul Hutchinson on his arrival in town. He intends passing a few days amongst us, previous to returning to the Rosario Consulate.

The state of Rosario, from the still increasing rise of the river, is deplorable, and should it continue much longer at the present rate, small steamers may possibly find their way to the Plaza. Beyond the inconvenience, loss, and interruption to business caused by the flood, there is nothing very important from that quarter. The mercantile failure, to which we alluded some days ago as having taken place there, is confirmed.

In consequence of the rain on yesterday, the Rossini concert was postponed until to-night, when, weather permitting, it will take place.

The 'Tribuna' issued a special small sized edition on Good Friday morning: its principal contents referred to the approaching election, but there were also some well written articles appropriate to the closing of Lent.

We understand that all the Provincial Governments, urged on by the National Executive, are actively engaged in making preparations for commencing the taking of the census. The National Government has met with the most decided expressions of support from all quarters of the Republic for the furtherance of this necessary measure.

We regret to find, from official reports, that on the 20th and 21st four cases of cholera were admitted into the General Hospital for men, all of which proved fatal. The change of season has always an effect in bringing out any diseases that may be lurking in the midst of a great population, but it is highly improbable that with proper precautions any epidemic will break out so late in the season.

The premium offered by the Argentine Government to the discoverer of the best means of preserving fresh meat has awakened attention in many parts of Europe. Mons. Teller has addressed a letter to the Nouvelliste, in which he states that he has obtained the best results from subjecting meat and fish to excessively low tempera-

tures, artificially produced. We think this means has been tried before, and was found to be, like so many other mundane things, perfect in theory, but useless in practice.

The Chilian and Peru papers have lately been acting on the axiom that 'circumstances alter cases.' Formerly, Marshal Lopez, President of Paraguay, was in their eyes an American Leonidas, now he has been dubbed the Paraguayan Nero.

The Minister of Worship and Public Instruction has called for new plans for the building of a library and reading-room in the University of Cordoba, those presented in 1866 having been burned.

A conspiracy was lately discovered to be hatching against the Peruvian Government, amongst some of the sailors of the men-of-war, whose design was to seize the ironclads and initiate a revolution. The authorities were forewarned, and the leaders are now in custody. The yellow fever is still raging violently along the southwest coast.

Our esteemed contemporary the 'Courrier de la Plata' publishes a letter written with all that fire and brilliancy for which the author of 'Les Travailleurs de la Mer' is remarkable, calling on North America to pay back to France the debt of gratitude she owes her, for assisting to achieve the former State's independence in the last century, by now coming forward to save Greece from the dismemberment with which Europe threatens her, should she not behave better for the future. Brother Jonathan dislikes as much as ourselves 'fighting for an idea,' and he certainly will never fight for such an idea as this.

LAS FLORES.

The camp of this district, with the exception of very low ground wherein water has lodged from the very heavy rains of December and January, is like an immense meadow field. The oldest inhabitants say, they have never experienced such a wet summer; however injurious a very wet season may be to sheep and other stock, it is certainly, in the summer months at all events, conducive to the health of the inhabitants: this summer, sickness was a thing almost unknown in this district.

Flocks in this district are just now in very good condition; if the winter does not set in very wet all the flocks will be very fat. As yet, no buyers for fat sheep have made their appearance here since shearing. I have seen, in one of the late numbers of the 'Standard,' that sheep in the northern districts are selling at \$18 and \$20 by the cut; no such prices can be obtained here, although the sheep in general are just as good in quality as those of the North; most of the flocks in this district belong to parties who formerly lived in the northern districts. Any number of very good sheep can be purchased here at about fourteen dollars a head—tails gratis.

A friend of mine has six thousand unshorn sheep—having left the wool on with the intention of sending them to the saladero in January, but the wet season prevented him—which he offers for sale at sixteen dollars each; these sheep had fallen off in the wet weather, but they are now again in very good condition, and in a month or two will be fit for the market. This proves that we cannot come up to the reported prices of the North, which may or may not be correct; if any person should think that the prices I state are under the mark he can satisfy himself by making application to Mr. Kelly, who will be very glad to sell him either shorn or the 6,000 unshorn sheep at the prices stated; guaranteeing that, in either case, they will be as good in quality as the general flocks of the northern districts.

I have seen no report in the 'Standard' of the auction sale of Santo Domingo estancia and stock which took place in this district on the 22nd of February last; it is true I have not received all the numbers of the 'Standard,' and the report may be registered in one of the missing numbers. A gentleman who bought thirty thousand sheep at that sale, resold them in flocks immediately after the auction was over, netting something more than one hundred thousand dollars on the transaction. Some of the sheep cost him nine dollars, others ten; he resold them at thirteen dollars per sheep. Some of the rams were sold at the auction for twelve hundred dollars, they could have been purchased before the auction day for one thousand dollars each. The land was sold in four fractions; the estancia house with two leagues of land went for nine hundred thousand dollars.

The ex-Commander of the regiment, formed partly by this district, has been lately appointed municipal; I say appointed, to say elected would be a mis-statement. The party who was loudest in complaining of this gentleman at headquarters and thereby getting him dismissed from the regiment only a month or two ago, is the very person who appointed him, or got him elected if you like the term better. If O'Ryan heard of this he would say: such is life. O'Ryan cannot deny that his adopted countrymen are queer fish, and rather unstable.

An Englishman purchased a small estancia a few days since in this dia-

trict at the rate of four hundred thousand dollars per league; the district is gradually becoming quiet a British settlement. There were many estates for sale during the past year, some of them have changed hands but most of them have been withdrawn, just now there are only three or four that I know of, for sale; one of the best of these is a small estancia four leagues outside the river Salado, and an equal distance from Terrero's bridge, which will be sold or rented with or without stock, as the owner is about retiring to the city.

The highest price paid for borrega wool about here has been thirty-two dollars, and the lowest, twenty-six. There is yet a good quantity of wool in the hands of growers. Peons and shepherds are very scarce, a large number can get immediate employment.

The maize crop is very good in quality and very abundant, the little wheat planted in the district has all been sowed, it gave a return of forty fanegas to one of seed; a pity some thousands of bushels had not been put down. The potato crop is also very good and abundant, some of the potatoes weigh as much as four ounces.

DICK.

THE BLUE BOOKS OF 1868.

The issue of the Parliamentary Papers of last session is now nearly completed. Like the present, that session was not entirely comprised in one year. The session of 1867-68 commenced on the 19th November, 1867, owing to the necessity of making provision for the Abyssinian expedition; after an adjournment from the 7th of December to the 13th of February, the general work of the session began, and the last day of July was the last also of the business days of the Parliament. Every session has its notable things, whether in speeches, in Acts passed, or even in Blue Books. Towering above all these last in 1868 stands the huge volume containing the report of the Boundary Commission; and spreading beyond all in length are, or will be when they are issued, the 21 volumes presented by the English Schools Inquiry Commission. The six volumes of reports on the Paris Exhibition will be accepted as of great interest and value; the first volume, containing the general report, is yet to come, but may reasonably be expected to be ready soon. The Trades Union Commission issued from time to time, in the course of the year, volumes containing the evidence taken without making the public wait for their report—a document which, whenever it shall be ready, will be sure of attention and respect. Among the Blue-books issued are two thick folio volumes containing a convenient index to the statutes, public and private, passed since the union with Ireland to the end of 1865, showing also the statutes repealed during that period. Another large volume, the work of the Education Department, shows, for every parish in England, the schools aided by the Parliamentary grant and the attendance, stating also the area, population, gross estimated rental, and poor rate before the Union Chargeability Act. The public events and discussions of the year may be recalled by a glance at the list of Bluebooks, filed as they are with reports of the Abyssinian expedition, the disturbances in Crete, the Gibraltar shields, extradition, the neutrality laws, Irish railways, the employment of women and children in agriculture, the marriage laws, electric telegraphs, service on juries, further closing publichouses on Sundays, scientific education and the Whitworth scholarships, the proposed metropolitan cattle market, the construction or reconstruction of the two Houses of Parliament, one too large and one too small for its members. These are unfinished subjects, moved a stage, but still to be disposed of.—Diplomatic correspondence with the United States is conspicuous by its almost entire absence from the Parliamentary papers of last session, but any arrears may be easily made up.

No account of these publications should omit an acknowledgment of the reports from secretaries of Embassy and Legation, and from British Consuls—communications of varying merit, but almost always instructive.

Neither should we overlook a useful monthly series, begun in 1868, of returns showing the trade of four foreign countries—U. States, France, Holland, and Belgium.

Other countries may soon, perhaps, supply similar accounts. The annual reports of our own departments are always acceptable, none more so than that which is supplied by the Inland Revenue Board; its absence from the series in 1868 has not, we believe, been explained.

We can hardly tell whether to rank among missing reports that of the Registrar General of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Ireland. He began his work with the year 1864, but has never presented any such detailed annual report as those issued by the registrars for England and Scotland.

The Blue Books of 1868 are not yet quite complete; they will probably extend to not less than seventy volumes.

THE LUJAN.

On the 25th of March, (it being the Easter holidays), I took a trip up to Rosario, in the steamer Lujan, having so often heard her spoken of in the highest terms for the comfort and attention afforded to passengers; and such I found on board said ship. Leaving the Tigre at 1 p.m., we arrived at Rosario at 11 a.m. next day. Seeing a steamer leaving at 12, I asked the captain what boat it was; he informed me it was the Solis, bound for the Tigre, and although we did not leave till 2.30, he said we would, most probably, pass her, which we did.

I have much pleasure in thus recommending to the public a steamer where, combined with speed and comfort, they receive every attention from Captain C. Davis and his officers.

Yours truly, A. LOOKER-ON.

THE HIPPARCHUS.

Buenos Ayres, Saturday, March 27, 1869.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen,

As I am the passenger per above steamer referred to in an anonymous communication signed "Damages and Costs" in your last issue, I beg to state that I am not the author of that letter, and I have not had to enforce any rights against the company, any claim that I have made for the loss of my passage having been at once fully and fairly met by the agents of the steamer.

Yours truly, A. J. HOWDEN.

ON 'CHANGE.

March 27, 1869.

Omnes. 400 Sovereigns. 1224 Patentes. 25 National Bonds. 563

This was a half holiday on the Bolsa, and the doors of the establishment were not opened until after 12 o'clock. There were no cash sales of bonds today, and as most of the brokers have netted very handsome sums, by the recent rise, there is much less animation in the stock than formerly; the parties who at present hold bonds have with much difficulty been able to raise sufficient funds to carry the stock until the payment of the dividend, and as most of the bond speculators are aware of this, there is a decided disposition to bear the market. Sellers were offering freely to-day for April and May, but there are few buyers. The impending emission of bonds by Congress is much talked of, and many parties persuade themselves into the belief that bonds have touched their highest for some time to come.

The disastrous news from Entre Rios and Rosario respecting the floods is much talked of, besides the heavy losses of the saladeristas. It was said on 'Change that on the estancia of Santa Cruz several thousand head of horned cattle had perished in the flood. It appears there will be no more killing this season at the Gualeguay saladeros.

The passengers per Arno got off, with great difficulty, at about two o'clock, notwithstanding the torrents of rain.

The French mail's news, which arrived to-day in Montevideo by a Brazilian steamer, was telegraphed to the Bolsa. With the exception of dry hides in the States, all River Plate produce has fallen. Wool at Havre and Antwerp is very depressed, also salted hides and tallow fat.

The business in our wool market for the last fortnight has been less active. The good prices from Europe caused a slight rise in the early part of the month, but a good deal of wool has been sent into deposit. The arrivals during the month amount to 340,000 arrobes, of which about 230,000 arrobes sold, and the balance sent into deposit. The total arrivals from the commencement of the season are estimated at 3,130,000, of which about 2,640,000 have been sold, and about 490,000 ar. deposited.

Freights in general.—The news from Europe for all River Plate produce continuing discouraging, there is not much animation in our freight market. The rates quoted must therefore be considered nominal, although the disengaged tonnage being small will prevent any material decline in rates.

Salt.—In view of a falling off in imports the market shows signs of improvement.

Coal.—Without stock afloat. Prices have advanced a little, but the large quantity on the way will prevent any reaction of importance.

Lumber.—Arrivals moderate. Saleable at quoted prices. Money was in very good demand to-day, and the shipment of gold to Montevideo has ceased for the present. It was rumored on 'Change that the Government had sent out troops to Chilivoley, and every probability of a riot to-morrow, at the elections. The sales of Bonds to-day were as follows: For March 31st 56,000, at 56 1/2 April 30th 80,000, at 55 1/2

REMADE.

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la Casa habitacion de la Señora Doña Fidela Casado de Mackinlay, Calle de la Florida N.º 24. Por susentarse del Pais. El Martes 30 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se ha de celebrar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado.—Todos los elegantes muebles y demas menaje de dicha Casa, consistientes en lo siguiente: SALA Y ANTESALA.—Un Piano de Erard puerca de cañon maderado de jacaranda de 1.º un idem, perpendicular fabrica Inglesa como para estudio un juego de muebles de jacaranda forro de seda celeste con fundas de hilo, compuesto de un sofá, 4 sillones y 6 sillas, 2 chefferiers de Bouilh, una papeleria idem, 2 talveretes dorados, y 2 que hacen juego con los muebles, 1 mesa de centro de Bouilh, 1 araña y gas de cristal de 6 luces, un candelabro de platina central, 2 Espejos grandes dorados, 6 sillas portátiles con incrustaciones de marfil, 1 mesa escritorio y 4 sillas grandes de cristal y en rustica, 4 la unario, 12 granados ricos Ingleses, de mucho metal y diversos asientos de domesticos, una garniture de chimenea, compuesto de un reloj base de mármol (negro) raspado, y 2 sillones de chimenea, afibrados, cortados, y demas adornos.

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Teatro Franco Argentino.

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la Direction de M. d'Hotel. Dimanche 28 Mars 1869. 10º Representation du 12º Abonnement. Par Droit de Conquete, Crodieu en 3 Actes, Lischen et Fritzen, Operette en 1 Actes. Ou commencera á 8 heures Otra, Grand Bal Paré, Masqué, Travesti.

English Drapery.

PLAZA DE MERCEDES, (In front of the Church).

Messrs. MORAN and ALLAN. Take this opportunity of thanking the Public of Mercedes and neighborhood for their liberal support since opening their new Establishment. A. now beg to inform their Customers that they have just received, by a large assortment of Autumn and Winter Goods, comprising:— Casimer, tartan, and woolen shawls, ladies' silk mantles, lamb's wool handkerchiefs, Glasgow and Aberdeen weavies, tartans, poplins, fancy dress materials, blankets, white and colored flannels, quilts, counterpanes, grey and white cotton sheeting, linen do, mens' lamb's wool trousers, cotton and merino do, mens' lamb's wool and flannel under shirts, women and children's woolen and cotton hose, mens' do, woolen gloves, pilot cloth jackets, black cloth do, Cinnamon shirts, extra-fine striped, jean shirts, cord and mouslin pants, Windsor and Bedford do, mens' and boys' suits, hats caps, etc. Stationery, novels, school, pocket and prayer books, etc. Window and fancy goods.

ENGLISH SEMINARY.

85-TACUARI-85. This Educational Establishment admits a limited number of Boarders, Half-boarders, and Day Scholars. The classes Re-open on Wednesday, 31st inst. HENRY R. NICOLSON, Principal. 232, 6p.m.28

MR. GEORGE JOHN RYAN'S English School.

221-CALLE DE LA FLORIDA-221 256, 3p.m.28

THE QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.

Dr. White's Arithmetic, published in 1868, by Messrs Mackern, contains a full account of this famous problem, and gives valuable advice to those enthusiasts who are sanguine of its solution. 221, 6p.m.28

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De dos especias finas calle Gallo Jimna, 494 y 496, entre Can Parana y Montevideo, y una cuadra del hermoso templo de Nuestra Señora de la Piedad, á dos cuadras del mercado de Lorea, á cuatro de igual clase del Plata, á cinco del paseo de moda, plaza del Parque, y once de la plaza de la Victoria.

En la tarde del Miércoles 31 del corriente á las cuatro en punto, se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura dinero de contado y orden terminante de su dueño el Sr. Don Cornelio Villar, las dos casas arrendadas, edificadas en terreno comprado de 19 varas de frente por 70 de fondo, 15 piezas, 2 gallineros y oficinas necesarias, un magnifico jardin en el que se encuentran plantas de muéblisha estimacion, una sola de ellas está valuada por peritos en 15,000 pesos mpc.—muchos árboles de esquisita fruta del Brazil, 12 pías de parafrutales con zarzo de fierro, algibe, un pozo de bal con pileta y bomba para regar la huerta. El primer patio y dos zaguanes embaldosados con baldosas de mármol, el segundo y dos verederos en la huerta con baldozas del fierro; todos los umbrales de las puertas de mármol, la mayor parte de las piezas empapeladas y con cielo de ramos; tres de estas pintadas al óleo, una hermosa estufa de mármol, en el comedor y una puerta de pino al zaguan de la calle, gá in los patios y el comedor.

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PHARMACEUTICAL HALL.

30-RIVADAVIA-30. Will restore GREY HAIR To its original color. IT IS NOT A DYE. It removes Dandruff and all impurities from the head, and prevents the hair falling off. It promotes the growth & strength of the Hair, giving it the lustre and health of youth.

CRANWELL, Chemist, 30-Rivadavia-30. 222, 1m.m.28

PLATED WARE.—Just received.—Hand-some Tea Sets, Goblets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Refrigerators, Dishes, Chandeliers, Cups, &c.—76 San Martin—76. 249, 8p.m.28

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LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, the first-class Steamer EN-SERITA, almost new, being only three months in use, during which short time she has run from this great Capital to Rosario, to the infinite convenience of the public and advantage to the owners. The Vessel is extremely swift, consumes fuel for five tons per twenty-four hours, is of 200 tons burden, and draws 4 feet. From here to Rosario she has gone in 30 and odd hours, and down stream return trip in 24. She has a cabin of the same tonnage, which admits her to load 4000 bushels of grain. Both vessels are insured for \$5,000 each hold, three-fourths of their value. The policy clauses the vessel A 1 for six years, and ensures her for freight to the Cape of the River Plate, Parana, Uruguay, and all its affluents. The Vessel is supplied with every requisite, and the purchaser would have no ordinary expense to incur. For terms, &c., apply to Messrs. James C. Thompson and Co., 71 Reconquista. 195, 8p.m.24

MERCHANT TAILOR.

338-RIVADAVIA-338. Just received, from the best European Manufacturers a large and varied assortment of Fancy Goods, specially adapted for the coming season. Bartholomew Parody invites the Gentlemen of Buenos Ayres to inspect the above, guaranteeing to all who may favor him quickness, satisfaction, and cheapness. Parties in a hurry that the Train can be fitted up with taste, at a moment's notice, in the Ready-made Department. 204, m.24

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL.

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

MORSON'S Pancreatised Preparations.

The special action of Pancreas upon the fatty substances contained in the human frame, is now well known to the Medical Profession and after repeated and successful trials, is highly recommended for all diseases of the Stomach. Pancreatic Cod Liver Oil is perfectly assimilable in water or milk. Pancreatic Emulsion—An agreeable substitute for Cod Liver Oil, specially adapted for delicate stomachs. Pancreatic Powder contains the active principle of the Pancreatic Juice.

SHERRY—SHERRY—SHERRY.

VIMOXERET, Deposito Permanente, Finos y Regulares. 75-BELGRANO-75. 169, 8p.m.21

JUST RECEIVED.

A Supply of Cheesire Chesses and English Bacon, at the English Family Grocery Store, 72 Recoeca Nueva, Plaza Victoria. 182, 6p.m.21

SALTO ORIENTAL GERMAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

Situated in Calle Uruguay, corner of Plaza. Breakfast, Dinners, &c. Ale and Porter Superior Bedrooms. 251, 1m.m.21

JOHN and HENRY SPRAGGON.

Wool Brokers. Plaza Colon de Setiembre, 1204-Calle de Rivadavia-1204 Buenos Ayres. 194, 8p.m.21

CHARLES HOLLANDER.

Requested to send his address to H. H. Standard Office. 126, 6p.m.18

FRESH PER CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

I have just had despatched the following and other articles:— English shirts without collars, four cord and China twilled drawers, cotton under shirts, various kinds; towels, Baden Baden and Turkish do; braces, muslin caps from the celebrated firm of Christy and Sons, London; cloth, hat, hair, and tooth-brushes, cotton and Irish linen pocket handkerchiefs.

FRESH PERTYCHO BRAHE.

Rodgers and Sons' two, three, and four-handled pocket-knives; do nail files and nail scissors, Atkinson's Egg Beak, Jockey Club, and Eau de Cologne.

CHARLES J. FLOWER.

404 Calle San Martin.

FRESH PER CITY OF LIMERICK.

I have received, in large quantities, of Men's Socks, also novelty Hosiery. This latter consignment, in addition to my stock already in hand, gives me the best selection of Socks of any man in Buenos Ayres.

FOR SALE.

A Schooner of 40 Tons Register. Is now lying at the Boca del Riachuelo. Apply No. 162, at this Office.

FOTOGRAFIA UNIVERSAL.

151-CALLE MAIPU-151. Mr. C. Brennan having been fortunate enough to meet his friend, Mr. Mulachy, in B. Ayres, together with having acquired the language of the country, has decided on opening his School, joined by Mr. Mulachy, on the 16th of March, at the above temporary address. Mr. Brennan, together with having acquired the language of the country, has decided on opening his School, joined by Mr. Mulachy, on the 16th of March, at the above temporary address. Mr. Brennan, together with having acquired the language of the country, has decided on opening his School, joined by Mr. Mulachy, on the 16th of March, at the above temporary address.

FOR LONDON—DIRECT.

A 1, British Berque BEDFORDSHIRE. Ready to receive cargo. Apply to Lumb, Brothers, & Co., 22 Florida. 184, 6p.m.20

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

MEDOKA, 781 TONS. This fine sailing ship has half of her cargo engaged, and continues to take at the following rates:—Tallow, 40 shillings and 5 per cent. primage. Salted Hides, 22 shillings. English Iron, 30 sh. 20; 4 per cent. English. Tallow, 40 shillings and 5 per cent. primage. For further particulars apply to the Consignees, WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers, 42-SAN MARTIN-42 140, 12p.m.20

FOR COLONIA, THE BRITISH STEAMER NAPOSTA.

Will leave this port every Wednesday and Saturday, at Ten a.m., returning on Monday and Thursday. For further particulars apply to the Agents, Luis Malvar and Co., 35-PASEO DE JULIO-35 211, 8p.

FOR LIVERPOOL, THE FINE BRITISH BARQUE GLENNEVIS, A 1, Coppered, 393 Tons Register.

Captain CUMMING. Has half her cargo already engaged, and will have quite double on arrival. For Freight apply to John P. Boyd and Co., 66 Calle San Martin. 198, 6p.m.23

SHIPCHANDLERY STORE.

PASO DE JULIO 10. The owner of this old-established and well-accredited Store, on account of ill-health, is desirous of disposing, by Private Sale, of the Good-will and Stock of the Business. For terms and particulars apply to 99 Parque 200, 6p.m.2

THE NELSON CLUB.

The first regular Meeting will be held this Evening (Tuesday), 8.30 p.m., at the Rooms, 163 Piedras. Members are requested to attend. J. McLEAN, Hon. Secretary.

WILLIAM T. HUGHES.

Solicitor orders for purchase of Goods or consignments of produce. His knowledge of this country makes him a very desirable agent for parties wishing Goods purchased in the United States and the Good-will and Stock of the Business. For particulars as to commission charged, &c., apply to W. Jacobs Junr., 76 Calle San Martin. 68, 1m.m.21

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO AND FOLEY.

CALLE 25 DE MAYO, No. 12. The Steamer Solis, will leave for Rosario and intermediate ports, from the Tigre, on Wednesday and Saturday, by the 9.30 train, returning on Tuesday and Friday. She has splendid accommodation for passengers, cabin and steerage, and we offer first-rate treatment. The Steamer Aguilá will leave for Victoria every week, carrying cargo and passengers. The cargo is received at the sailing vessel prices. For further particulars apply to the Agents Rubio and Foley, 12 Calle Mayo. 186, 8p.m.21

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