

New Advertisements.

ULCEES, like Venereal, are fed from below... SATSUMA'S ROYAL Japanese Troupe HAVE ARRIVED IN TOWN...

At the Colon Theatre, GYMNASIUM & AREAL FLIGHTS, PRESTIGIATION, AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.

River Plate Telegraph Company, Latest Telegrams, CALLE RECONQUISTA, 63.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE, THE undersigned hereby advertises the Commercial... BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS...

SUMMER GOODS, AT THE New English Drapery Clothing Establishment, 179-CALLE POTOSI-179.

LA COMISION DE AGUAS CORRIENTES AL PUBLICO, Se previene a los licitadores que la Comision de Aguas Corrientes...

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR RIO DE LA PLATA, Vapor Nacional GOYA.

TO-DAY, FOR Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fe at 10 o'clock... BARRACA DEL OMBU.

LETTERS, Buenos Aires, M. Donnell, Calle. Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Wilkison, C. H. Smith, Healey, Strickland, Lynch, Mrs. M. Kelly, Box 2, Thompson, P. O. Gorman, Delmar, Griggs, P. Heck, Smith.

REMATE

BULLRICH Y CIA, MUEBLES INGLESES.

En la antigua quinta de Whitfield, Calle Larga de la Recoleta, donde estará la bandera nuestra que indicará la entrada al Remate.

EL SABADO, 29 DEL CORRIENTE, a las Doce en Punto.

COMEDOR, Un pino (Borl, París), una mesa de caoba para 18 personas...

DORMITORIO, Una cama de hierro con colchones, cortinas etc un armario...

SEGUNDO DORMITORIO, Una cama para niño, una cama de, un idem con tocador...

TERCERO DORMITORIO, Dos camas de hierro con colchones correspondientes...

CUARTO DORMITORIO, Una mesa de pino, una cama de hierro, un armario...

COCINA, Una batería de cocina de cobre, utensilios, etc...

ENGLISH FLOORING TILES, Large Stock of the very best quality and handsome designs on hand.

Pneumatic Bells, Suitable for families and hotels, Much cheaper and more convenient than the Electric Bells.

MANTELES & PFEIFFER, 19 and 21 Calle Chacabuco.

FABRICA DE LADRILLOS SAN ISIDRO, La Asamblea General de Acionistas ha resuelto aumentar el capital...

THE Standard, Friday, March 28, 1873.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE STANDARD, LATEST FROM CHILE.

STANDARD Office, Valparaiso 23rd March 1873, Peru—At Arequipa the authorities discovered and confiscated fifteen thousand patacons...

The Cuzco's Mails, The river steamer Villa del Salto entered port yesterday morning...

At the Bankruptcy Court, this morning, the case of Joseph Xavier de Lizardi, merchant...

Mr. F. Knight said that Mr. Turquand had been appointed receiver and manager under the debtor's petition for liquidation...

At the same court, a judgment was delivered by Mr. Registrar Spring Rice...

MR. MACDONELL'S REPORT, REMARKS ON THE RIVER PLATE RE-PUBLICANS AS A FIELD FOR BRITISH IMMIGRATION.

In the event of a successful harvest, prices fall from abundance, and when the cost of transit, greater in most cases than the freight from foreign countries...

Her Majesty paid a visit to the Countess Bernstorff yesterday. Her Majesty the Queen, with the Princess Beatrice, leaves Buckingham Palace for Windsor this afternoon.

still progressing steadily towards recovery. Count Bernstorff was much relieved by the operation which he underwent on Thursday...

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Captain Digby Murray, formerly of the White Star Line of the Department, vice Captain Robertson, retired.

A special telegram to the Birmingham Morning News says that a coal bed has been discovered on the estate of Col. Irvine, in Sack, county Fermanagh...

The following letter, signed 'P,' appears in the Times—"When the Prussians sank English ships in the Seine, the matter was settled as follows...

The Foreign-office intrusted this duty to the Lord of Trade, who, with the help of Lloyd's and of the Registrar of the Court of Admiralty, assessed the amount at something like one-third of the amounts demanded by the sufferers...

The Spectator says that if the Government can hold Madrid, they can defeat the other cities one by one, and the evidence about Madrid is still not unsatisfactory.

The power of the Remingtons served out cannot be used with improvised cartridges, and the assumption that the artillery is untrustworthy rests upon little proof.

On his arrival at the Colony, the immigrant proceeds to fence in and break up the allotted land, but being entirely under the control and at the mercy of the contractor or his agent...

Such, more or less, is the history of the Colonies of Santa Fé and some of the other provinces, viz, a speculation based on the good faith and toil of unwary emigrants.

With the exception of the Colonies of San Carlos and Esperanza, the others have proved, in almost every instance, partial, if not complete, failures—due, not to the bad quality of the lands...

The Esperanza and San Carlos Colonies were originally established in 1854 and 1856, as an experiment, under the direct control of the Provincial Government.

At yesterday's meeting Metropolitan Board of works contracts for the purchase of Northumberland House and the other property required for making an approach from Charing-cross to the Victoria Embankment...

Yesterday the remains of the late Dr. Guthrie were interred in the Grant Cemetery, Edinburgh. The public bodies of the Scottish capital were fully represented on the occasion...

At the request of your Excellency, the undersigned had prepared a series of simple instructions for the arrangement and use of the ordinary meteorological instruments...

D. Luciano J. Correas was appointed secretary of the office, and application was at once made to various competent persons in different parts of the country...

The meeting was called to order by Mr. G. Deehan, who proposed as chairman the Rev. Canon Dillon, which motion being seconded by the Rev. P. Lynch, was unanimously carried.

The meeting held at the Irish Convict of Mersey in the city of Buenos Ayres on Tuesday, 25th day of March 1873.

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The enemies of the root-crops, vegetables and the like, are locusts and bicho-moro, which, in twenty-four hours or less, will strip the plants of their leaves...

The only agricultural industry which seems to prosper, and that is entirely in the hands of the Italians, who are superior gardeners...

Closely allied to the subject of agriculture, are the constitution and prospects of the Colonies.

Immigration to the Argentine Republic being unassisted, the Government has erroneously reckoned on fostering it, by the sale of large tracts of land to individuals of companies...

By the contract, sale, or cession, the contractor engages to introduce a given number of colonists, who, within a specified time, shall occupy a certain portion of the lands in question.

Proposed by Mr. E. T. Mulla, seconded by Mr. F. Donovan, and carried nem. con. that a vote of thanks be passed to the Rev. Mother, and also to Messrs. Bookley, McDonnell and McKernan.

After discussing some other subjects, which had no immediate connection with the business of the day, the meeting was dissolved.

G. E. DEEHAN, Hon. Sec.

Patricio J. E. Dillon, John B. Leahy, James J. Curran, Thomas Mulhally, John Joseph Curley, Anthony McNamara, John J. Murphy, Edward W. Murphy, Thomas Gahan, Torrence Moore, Patrick Brown, Michael J. Barry, F. Donovan, Michael Murray, Edward Morgan, Michael Dillon, Michael Healy, James Harrison, Christoval Seary, Michael Moran, James Hollister, Geo. J. Conroy, Timothy J. Murphy, J. P. Brown, W. McWah, Thomas Dillon, Thomas Duggan, Thomas McGivray, Andrea Egan, Paul O'Connell, Thomas Kearney, George Morgan, Juan J. Murphy, Patricio P. Moore, Juan J. Leahy, Michael Ryan, Eduardo Dillon, William Martin, Michael Healy, Michael Lynch, Samuel O'Reilly, Patrick D. Lynch, Edward Garmann, C. O'Connor, John Moore, Nicholas O'Donnell, Francis H. Mu hall, James O'Farrell, Wm. Vickers, John Mooney, John Fox, Edward T. Mulla, Thomas Kenny, Richard Kenny, Laurence Garmann, C. Langan, G. E. Deehan, Wm. Vickers, Timothy Bracken.

THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, Cordoba, Feb. 26th, 1873. To his Excellency the Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. D. Nicolas Avelaudea.

The law creating a National Meteorological Office went into practical effect on the 1st of December, 1872, at which date I was authorised by your Excellency to take the first steps towards the organisation of the institution.

This law directs the establishment of an Argentine Meteorological Office at such a point as the Executive may deem most convenient for the purpose of obtaining systematic meteorological observations throughout the Republic...

At the request of your Excellency, the undersigned had prepared a series of simple instructions for the arrangement and use of the ordinary meteorological instruments...

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Rev. chairman having lucidly explained the objects of the meeting, Mr. McDonnell proposed, and Mr. McKernan seconded, that Mr. M. Duggan be elected Trustee.

Proposed by Mr. Lynch, seconded by Mr. McKernan, and unanimously carried, that Mr. Thomas Gahan be elected Trustee.

Proposed by Rev. S. O'Reilly, seconded by Rev. Mr. Grennan, and carried unanimously, that the gentlemen who had been acting as Trustees, namely, Messrs. McDonnell, Bookley and McKernan, be re-elected.

Proposed by Rev. Canon Dillon, seconded by Rev. J. B. Leahy, and carried nem. con., that Rev. Mr. Curran, and the Rev. Mother of the Convent be elected Trustees.

Proposed by Mr. F. Donovan, that the Irish people here assembled unanimously sanction the conduct of the Rev. A. D. Fahy in applying the grounds, originally intended as a site upon which to erect an Irish Hospital, to the purposes for which they are at present used.

Proposed by the Rev. J. B. Leahy, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Macnamara, and carried unanimously, that the present Trustees, viz., Rev. Mr. Curran and Rev. Mother, together with Messrs. Bookley, McKernan, McDonnell, Gahan and Duggan, hold the property for the Irish people, to be used as a Convent and Schools, and occupied by the Irish Sisters of Mercy so long as they exist in this city.

Proposed by Mr. E. T. Mulla, seconded by Mr. F. Donovan, and carried nem. con. that a vote of thanks be passed to the Rev. Mother, and also to Messrs. Bookley, McDonnell and McKernan.

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portant yet somewhat onerous duty, and towards ascertaining who are the persons upon whose assistance we may depend, as soon as the needful apparatus can be provided.

At the same time, inquiries were addressed to various foreign countries, with a view of deciding where instruments of the most satisfactory construction could be obtained, and at what prices.

Replying to these queries have not yet been received; but at the earliest moment at which I find myself able to form a safe judgment, I purpose applying to your Excellency for permission to order a considerable number of sets of instruments.

Availing myself of the instructions for meteorological observations used by the Smithsonian Institution, the U. S. Signal Office, the Meteorological Department of the Paris Observatory, and the Meteorological Bureau of Prussia and Saxony, I have carefully scrutinised the pamphlet previously prepared, but find no reason for introducing any essential modification.

A form of blank for recording the observations has been prepared, and is now in the hands of the lithographer.

While the various preparations are going on I am endeavouring to collect as far as possible all existing data serviceable for the present study of the peculiarly interesting atmospheric and climatological relations which prevail in the wide territory of this republic.

In the valuable "Statistical Register" of the nation, published since 1864, I have found valuable series of observations recorded, which the Editor had wisely collected and preserved in its pages.

The series of observations made in Buenos Ayres by Don Manuel Eguia, in Bahia Blanca by Don Felipe Caronti, and in Mendoza by D. Franklin Villanueva, now rector of the National College in that city, are especially valuable; and there is a series of records made between the years 1830 and 1839 by Don Manuel Hudson in Mendoza, who, although unprovided with any instrument, recorded the respective numbers of cloudy, rainy and misty days in each month, and the number of days on which the wind prevailed from each direction.

Such records as these of Sr. Hudson bear eloquent witness how much of scientific value may be accomplished by an earnest and devoted observer, though totally destitute of instrumental aid; a remark which is no more applicable to meteorology than to astronomy or indeed to almost any branch of scientific research.

And the continuous series of instrumental observations made by Sres. Eguia, Caronti and Villanueva, with which reference has been made, should be received with twofold appreciation when it is remembered how isolated were these observers in their scientific efforts, and how persistently their work was carried on, although devoid of all remuneration, even of that which consists in the sympathy and appreciation of others at the time, and which so often furnishes the predominant stimulus to useful researches.

All of these observations I purpose subjecting to careful discussion and numerical computation; indeed this has already begun.

The observations prescribed in the published instructions, and for the registration of which the blanks are now preparing, are simple in their character, and not very extensive in their scope.

This has been intentional, for the ends proposed seem more likely to be obtained at present by limiting the inquiries to the most important points, which demand a minimum of time and require only instruments of the simplest construction.

The numerous other subjects of meteorological inquiry can be more advantageously introduced at a later epoch. The only observations now solicited are those of the barometer; the thermometers in the free air with dry and wet bulb, the direction of the wind and the quantity of rain, together with estimates of the force of the wind and amount of cloudiness.

All of these can be carefully made in about ten minutes, but they should be made with the greatest possible punctuality, and some additional care may be requisite in many places for obtaining the correct time. The rapid extension of telegraphs throughout the country is constantly diminishing the difficulty of obtaining the true time, but up to a very recent date, this was by no means easy; and the same influences which, as my personal experience has shown me, render the local time employed in Cordoba frequently 30 or 40 minutes in error, notwithstanding the true time is easily accessible at the offices of the railroad, the telegraphs and the principal watch-makers, as well as at the observatory, cannot fail to manifest their influence in places where none of these sources of information exist.

The time is usually regulated by the church bells, which are rung at nominally stated hours, determined by sundials often incorrectly placed, usually carelessly observed, and always used without applying the equation of time.

These few observers who possess the means, tastes and opportunities for extending their observations beyond the simple routine which is requested at present, or who will add to their other results notes upon atmospheric interest, will of course thus be able to increase the value of their contributions; and will find this office always anxious to avail itself, to the utmost, of such information.

Among the subjects which might usefully be thus included in the returns to the central office I would mention the dates of flowering of well known plants, the distinguishing first appearance of isolated cases from the date when the flowering first appears to be general; the dates of first ripening of fruit; of the first appearance of well known birds, insects, or reptiles which only show themselves at stated seasons; the occurrence of brilliant meteors, in which case the direction, distance and time of the motion should be specified, indicating if possible the points of appearance and disappearance by means of stars in the vicinity. When once the Chronometria Argentina shall have been published, the maps which it contains will render the identification of stars easy for persons of education and scientific tastes.

To the letters soliciting co-operation, copies of the most cordial character promising efficient aid, have been received from Messrs. Avé Lallier, Villanueva, Ross Sans, and Parkin, Rectors of the National Colleges in San Luis, Mendoza, Salta, and Rioja, from D. Emilio Rosetti, Professor of Physics in Buenos Ayres, D. Federico Schickel-dantz, lately Professor in the Agricultural College at Tucuman and now at the mines of Pileino, D. Francisco San Roman, Director of the Mining Department of Catamarca, Dr. Carlos E. Loring, in Santiago del Estero, and others. Mr. Barrens Director of the Normal School in Buenos Ayres has also promised his important aid, as well as Mr. Oldendorf, Chief of the Agricultural Department. And within the last few days I have had the high gratification of receiving from D. Palemon Huergo, manager of the Ferrocarril del Oeste in Buenos Ayres, the agreeable assurance that the Directory of this road proposes to establish at its chief stations observations in conformity with our system, and to transmit the results to this office.

Systematic meteorological observations in conformity with the instructions issued, have been carried on at the National Observatory since Sept. 1. As regards the atmospheric relations of Cordoba the deduction of a general inference would be altogether premature; yet I cannot omit mentioning the manifest fact that the rainfall here is far greater than the general impression and the reports of travelers had led me to anticipate. Thus the amount of rain collected by a pluviometer situated at the height of about 1 1/2 meters above the level of the threshold of the observatory, and measured at the times of the other meteorological observations, shows an amount of rain since the 1st of November greater than the average annual rainfall in London or Paris. This might be regarded, were only the latitude of Cordoba taken into consideration; but the reputation of this region for extraordinary dryness, and the fact that rain seldom falls between the 1st of April and the middle of October, render this result more striking. The amount of rain collected is well known to vary greatly with the height of the instrument above the ground. Thus for example at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich the several rain-gauges at different altitudes gave for the total annual rainfall in English inches the following results: Above the level of the ground. 1868 1869 1870 Two 56 58 11.3 14.7 11.5 One 22 24 17.2 18.8 16.1 One 10 10 20.7 22.9 17.7 One 1 1 25.2 24.6 16.3 One 1 1 25.2 24.6 16.3

Disregarding the variations due to slight differences in the gauges themselves, and in the local peculiarities of their situation, it will be seen how great is the increase of the quantity of rain as we approach the ground. The same phenomenon is everywhere found to a greater or less extent; and the importance of stating the height of the aperture of the pluviometer above the surface of the ground, when its indications are reported, is manifest.

No perfectly satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon has ever been given so far as I am aware; and the peculiar topography of Cordoba seems to afford an excellent opportunity for observations bearing upon this point.

The Observatory being situated very near to the city, but upon the high land which abruptly borders the broad eroded valley in which the city lies, so that the local relations differ very slightly, apart from the difference of elevation; a careful comparison of the results obtained at the Observatory, and at the city, may tend to throw light upon the phenomenon.

With this view, and knowing that the topographical office of the province had instituted daily meteorological observations since the commencement of the year 1870, I solicited from D. Santos Nuñez, president of that office, a copy of the records of rainfall.

The office of the topographical department has been ever diligent in the performance of its duty, yet the level of the pluviometer has not been essentially changed, having remained as nearly as I can estimate at present, about 31 meters lower than the precisely similar instrument at the Observatory. Comparing the results we find, in millimetres—

Observatory. Topogr. Dep. 1872, Nov. 85.8 109 Dec. 94.2 109 1873, Jan. 105.4 231 Feb. 121.0 152 (to 15th inst.)

The same records give for the average total rainfall in the city of Cordoba for the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, 770 millimetres, being more than four times as much as results from Mr. Villanueva's observations at Mendoza, as well as nearly double what Dr. Burmeister found for Paraná, and three-fourths of what he considers the probable amount of the tropical rains of Tucuman.

In conclusion, allow me to express my confidence in the wisdom of the policy which has established the meteorological office, and my convictions of the benefits which it may afford, both to science and to the material development of the country. The study of meteorology is at this moment enlisting greater attention throughout the world than ever before; and the present endeavour to raise its advance in the Argentine Republic is invested with the peculiar charm that all the results attained will be for the benefit of the nation.

My God preserve your Excellency. B. A. GOULD.

EDITOR'S TABLE, The Villa del Salto entered port from Montevideo yesterday morning. Of course it took several hours to fumigate and deliver the mails, and when they were delivered there was nothing in them that even Lord Ross's telescope could discover.

The Yellow Fever is spreading; the city has been almost totally deserted by the better classes, and the subjects which might usefully be thus included in the returns to the central office I would mention the dates of flowering of well known plants, the distinguishing first appearance of isolated cases from the date when the flowering first appears to be general; the dates of first ripening of fruit; of the first appearance of well known birds, insects, or reptiles which only show themselves at stated seasons; the occurrence of brilliant meteors, in which case the direction, distance and time of the motion should be specified, indicating if possible the points of appearance and disappearance by means of stars in the vicinity. When once the Chronometria Argentina shall have been published, the maps which it contains will render the identification of stars easy for persons of education and scientific tastes.

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J. & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALERS AND EXPORT PERFRUMERY AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24 OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON. PRICE MEDAL. The only Silver Medal for English Perfumery, Paris, 1867. CORONA EXHIBITION, 1872. Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Calle Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current, now so generally taken up and appreciated in the mercantile world of the River Plate, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one in the bank in which they place their savings.

CONDITIONS. First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards. Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every three months.

Ferruginous Gin COMPOSED OF THE FINEST TONIC INGREDIENTS SUCH AS QUININE BY J. FERD. NAGEL, HAMBURG. INVENTOR AND SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE FERRUGINOUS GIN.

SIEVENS & MEYER 33 Calle Piedra 33. Buenos Ayres. ON SALE AT Cranwell and Gray, L. L. Jones and Co., Torres and Barton, John Eastman and Sons, R. Simmermacher, A. Demarini, Hueso, and all the chief Boticas.

Ferruginous Gin, ANALYSIS BY Professor Kyle. The Iron exists in the form of a protosalt, one fluid ounce of the Gin containing 3-10ths of a grain of Protosalt of Iron.

Dental Institute. Superintended by CHARLES E. KRAUSE. SURGEON DENTIST. 104-CALLE SUYPACHA-104 ALTO.

Cantera Portena MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL STONES. PASEO COLON. [Between Calles Brazil and Garay.] JOINT-STOCK COMPANY. UBELONDE AND CO. FLAG STONES. All sizes and colors for facades and Side Walks—Kerb Stones.

BROCHES FOR GARDENS. Pipes for Water Works, Sprinklers, Sewery Furnishings, Horse and Cattle Trappings, Tomb-stones and Monuments, Steps for Staircases, &c., always on hand. Special Orders will be attended to with promptness and dispatch.

THE MOLE. UPON the banks of the river the mole is seen. Behind the mole the sunbeams play in the water. The water is so pure and so clear that you can see the bottom of the river. The water is so pure and so clear that you can see the bottom of the river.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Can only be obtained by the use of Rowland's Maessier Oil. It prevents the hair falling out or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

THE RIVER PLATE GENERAL TRADING CO. (LIMITED). In the Matter of the said Company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the said Company, held at the Office of the Company, No. 1 Leadenhall Street, on Monday, the 14th day of October, 1872, it was resolved—

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE. Never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., and to impart a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin.

ROWLAND & SON, Hutton Garden, London, PROPRIETORS. 27th January, 1873.

RALPH NEWBERRY AND GEO. A. KIMBALL, American Dentists. Formerly of NEW YORK, and for the past Two Years well-known of MONTEVIDEO, have OPENED an Office at 108 CALLE MAIPU.

THIRTY YEARS' Practical experience with Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the Extraction of Teeth WITHOUT PAIN. Our long experience in the Profession is a sufficient Guarantee to the Public.

New Patent R.R. Grease. YELLOW GREASE. Manufactured and Patented by RICHARD GAMBLE. Suitable only for this Climate and Not for Europe.

Wm. Paats & Co. Cognac Charely & Co. Superior to any other brand introduced into this market. Real Hollands Hermann van Houten, Finest Mark of Gin.

BEAUFEUL HAIR. Can only be obtained by the use of Rowland's Maessier Oil. It prevents the hair falling out or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH. Are indispensable to personal attraction, and a health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food. Rowland's Oil or Pearl Dentifrice preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, combats tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

BRICK MACHINES. THE CHASSAING BRICK MACHINE. It is made expressly for use in this country, and has given entire satisfaction to parties using it.

Guinness's CELEBRATED Extra Stout. BOTTLED IN DUBLIN, and guaranteed by SPECIAL LABEL, to be of the purest quality.

NOTICE. L. S. in English, Spanish or Writing by a Professor of 20 years' experience. L. S. taught in a few lessons, from 7 to 8.30 p.m. and from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m. Apply to Standard Office.

Committee of Maritime Insurers of GENOA. THIS IS DOCK IS IN FINE WORKING ORDER. Vessels handled in 25 minutes.

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Se ofrece en Venta UN A MAGNIFICA ESTANCIA EN ENTRE RIOS. Departamento de Paraná. Distrito de Maria Grande. CAMPOS DE PROPIEDAD. TITULOS INMEJORABLES.

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REMATE POR Mariano Vivar MAGNIFICA FINCA POR SU LOCALIDAD. Por cuenta y orden de una Testamentaria. Por Liquidacion de los Interesados Mayores de Edad.

Francisco de la Serna (TODOS A MERLO) LOS MAGNIFICOS TERRAFINOS DE ESTEVARENA. Por Liquidacion. NOTABLE DISMINUCION. En la Baza para la Venta.

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