



New Advertisements.

THE Blood telegraph... The external heat, Scrofulous eruptions, skin-diseases, etc., are the telegraphed symbols by which the current of life indicates the fact that it is impregnated with corruption...

SATSUMA'S ROYAL Japanese Troupe HAVE ARRIVED IN TOWN. On their return to the Vienna Exhibition, after a most glorious, uproarious and victorious tour through AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.

At the Colon Theatre, GYMNASIUM & AREAL FLIGHTS. Such wonderful Tricks in PRESTIGIATION, As would make timid spectators grow dumb with fear.

River Plate Telegraph Company. Latest Telegrams For Transmission BRAZIL, NORTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

Caja de Credito Hipotecario. Founded May 16th. 25-CALLE SAN MARTIN-25. Hours from 10 to 4 p.m.

CAJA DE CREDITO HIPOTECARIO. Notice is hereby given, that this Bank has REMOVED To the new Office, 25-CALLE SAN MARTIN-25

English Roman Catholic COLLEGE. MERCEDES. Under the Direction of THE REV. A. McNAMARA. The above Institution is now FORMALLY OPENED.

ATTENTION! ANY Person wishing to live a tranquil, comfortable country life, should apply immediately at No. 312 Calle de Solis, where there are three or four comfortable rooms, with oak-houses, garden, and quinta of fruit trees, etc.

TO-DAY. FOR Rosario, Panama, and Santa Fe, at 10 o'clock, touching at intermediate ports, the steamer PRIMOR ROSENBERG. Receives passengers, parcels, and money on freightage.

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR DEL RIO DE LA PLATA. Vapor Nacional GOYA. Salta para Ansanon y puerto de Escala, el Lunes, 31 de Marzo. Se reanuda en cargo.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES. MARCH 30. P.M. Sunday in Lent. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH. Morning Prayer, 8 o'clock. Holy Communion, 11 a.m.

ANDREW QUINN. JAMES REDDY. THERE are several letters for the above at above Mr. James Webber's, 24 Piedad. LETTERS.

The Standard. Nihil falsi, nihil verum non audiam dicere. SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

New York, Feb. 21st. The volume of trade, through a combination of adverse circumstances, continues very moderate for the season. The storm of snow, sleet and rain on Sunday has rendered drayage, if possible, still more difficult, the freights West and South have to some extent interrupted travel and transportation, the export trade continues to wait upon the accession of a fresh tonnage supply, and finally, the Money market is altogether too stringent for a healthy and progressive state of affairs in commercial circles.

VESSLES LOADING. For Montevideo—Barque Senon, Segzman—Dowley, Cornes and Co. British brig Alice, Montgomery—Eggers and Heintzel.

THE POSSESSION OF PATAGONIA.

The populating of these countries advances at such a rate that at last two Governments are eyeing the vast southern extremity of this continent, vaguely marked in the maps as Patagonia. Hitherto it has been allowed to remain an ignored land by politicians, as it is also an unknown land to geographers; but lately Commander Masters struck a trail along its whole length, and now it appears diplomatically anxious to draw "imaginary lines" across it; so that the day does not appear very distant when the same process will have to be undergone with regard to the unknown south, as was lately applied to the north of this new world, viz., to reduce imaginary lines into stubborn "mojones."

In view of the dearth of tonnage which greatly retards some branches of the export trade, there has recently been chartered quite a fleet of German, Norwegian and British vessels, to arrive here and at Philadelphia, mainly for the Petroleum trade, at rates which will leave a handsome profit to the charterers, should the market keep about where it now is for the next three or four weeks.

General Butler's bill for the distribution of the Geneva award provides that—1. Insurance Companies have no special claim in the distribution. 2. Interest on each claim is not to be reckoned from date of loss. 3. The award is to be made by the United States Courts. This differs materially from the bill which passed the Senate last week, the salient features of which were given in our last issue.

It is telegraphed to every port in the Kingdom. Any vessel that leaves the port after the ball is up forfeits its insurance. A Steamship Company, with a capital of one and a half million of six dollars, has been organized in Stockholm, Sweden, for direct trade between that port and New-York. Two new iron steamers, of 2000 tons each, will be put on the line the coming Summer, and if they succeed the number will be increased.

The Petroleum market has also been much depressed of late, through the excess of production over demand, but it is safe to say that the extreme low prices now current will so stimulate consumption, possibly by new uses, that a restoration of the equilibrium will only be a question of time, and that, too, without a resort to expedients for curtailing the production, which must inevitably result in disastrous failure.

Wool—There has been a little more movement, but not by any means an active market. A few manufacturers are in the City looking around, they having apparently come to the conclusion that purchases must be made or Mills shut down. There has been no further concession made on the part of Dealers, the decline being for the past month about five cents p. lb. all around. Foreign is in better request, but the supply is sufficiently large to meet all immediate wants. Advice from the Cape report an entire absence of orders from this city.

The Boston Shipping List of 15th inst. says—After the close of the auction sale, last week, there was a very good demand for wool for a day or two, but subsequently the market became as dull as ever, and it is now impossible to effect sales except at low and unsatisfactory prices. Quite a number of manufacturers are looking through the market and want wool, but they hesitate to buy, and this holding-back policy has had a tendency to add to the depression. In the meantime, some of our large mills have secured round lots at low prices, and the sales of the week are again upwards of 1,500,000 lb. X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania cannot now be quoted over 62½ and 65 cent; and Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan Fleeces have set down to 58 a 62½. The market, in fact, is more or less demoralized, notwithstanding stocks are moderate and prospective receipts small.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. SECOND ORDINARY MEETING. On Thursday, 27th inst., the second ordinary meeting of this Society was held at the temporary rooms, 48 Calle Reconquista—Mr. Vice-President E. T. Mullall in the chair, assisted by Mr. Vice-President Michael Duggan. Upon the meeting being called to order, The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting.

requesting to be enrolled: Furthermore, some of the first native families of Buenos Ayres had expressed their intention of joining this Society and giving it their aid, since one of its primary objects is to foment Irish emigration to the Plate—an emigration which the great native Catholic families of this city are determined to assist. General Bartholomew Mitre, a name illustrious in Argentine annals, had requested to be elected as a member; Sr. Elia de Rivarola and Dr. Dn Eduardo Costa would also be proposed as members this night, whilst the enrolling of Irish estanciaeros from the country districts has now become a business of such weight that none could for a moment question the great hold the society had taken not only amongst Irishmen, but amongst the friends of Irishmen.

The receipt books of the Society were then given to the various directors present to be taken to the camp, and after this the meeting adjourned to Thursday, 3rd April, at 7 p.m. MR. MACDONELL'S REPORT. REMARKS ON THE RIVER PLATE RE-PUBLICS AS A FIELD FOR BRITISH EMIGRATION. (Continued.) The colonies above referred to, which are cited as the most successful, are, it must be remembered, chiefly composed of Swiss and Germans, and to this cause, perhaps, their comparative success is mainly due.

concessionaire of a part of Saana Cruz district was in Sandy Point treating with the Chilean authorities there. Of course it is absurd to suppose the Chilean Government anxious to buy the said concession, as intimated in the letter, since that would of itself acknowledge the right of the Argentine Government, which ceded the land to M. Roquand, the present holder. By ceding the soil to M. Roquand, the Argentine Government secured more firmly its sovereignty right over the district; so that the Santa Cruz concessionaires are the last persons in the world required by the Chilean Government to support its pretensions. If M. Roquand wishes, to make something of his concession, let him go to Paris or London, and not to Sandy Point. Captain Piedrabuena need not fear that his patriotism will lead to any pecuniary loss, owing to the straying propensities of his fellow concessionaires on the Santa Cruz. It is very possible that a pigmy filibustering expedition might easily be organized among the choice population of a convict settlement, even as the 10-iron cutter Carmelita lately prowled thence as a 'bold privateer'; but probably some more Genoic mode of splitting the difference may be found quite as convenient.

Laying aside this diplomatic discord, and its gossiping accompaniment, let us look at this territorial question in its broad practical aspects. The northern and southern limits of Patagonia are clearly defined by the Straits of Magellan and the Rio Negro (though the Province of Buenos Ayres exercises authority on the south side of the latter), but its western boundary is vague and undefined. Along its northern half the Andes chain of mountains is continuous, and therefore, we suppose, form a natural boundary, in the absence of anything more defined; but below latitude 47 or 48 the great cordon of the Andes is broken into a jumble of hills and mountains. Hence Chile deems itself free also to break loose amongst them, after its long narrow squeeze along the coast. The Argentine Government insists upon prolonging the Andes in imagination on the same course as last seen. This is the first difficulty. Another difficulty arises in the fact that Chile has long since overstepped the imaginary Argentine line by its settlement of Sandy Point, years ago, thus giving itself the legal standing of possession, which, to South American politicians, (since they are all lawyers,) is a very material point. This settlement is more than half way east in the Straits, and an imaginary line from that point to the parallel 47 or 48 would give Chile a good slice of Patagonia, but still excluding her from the Atlantic sea board as possession; and it is this last she is aiming at now in the proposed settlement of Cape Virgin, always bearing in mind the further easiness which her occupations on the Straits that it gives her a claim to the proportionate 6 or 7 degrees of latitude from thence to the last spur of the Andes chain, thus grasping the five ports of Gallegos and Santa Cruz, besides reserving to itself exclusively the line territory of Tierra del Fuego.

From this it will be seen that the designs of Chile are plain and bold, and that it takes advantage of an undefined boundary line to extend itself by the very legitimate means of populating. Why cannot the Argentine Government do this? Some few years ago this Government granted a lighthouse and subsidy for a small colony on this very Cape Virgin. What has become of them? It shows the Government were then quite alive to the importance of securing the entrance to the Straits, and even of using Elizabeth Island close to Sandy Point. As to Santa Cruz, Capt. Piedrabuena, the patriotic Argentine, has had an establishment there for years past, and lately Mr. Roquand settled down there with his fish factory, so that in priority of possession even the Argentine Government lays the best claim to that district, unless Chile insists upon a parallel of latitude from the tail of the Andes, after it has settled Cape Virgin.

We have thus stated the case in its bare practical phase, entirely apart of its diplomatic bearings, to which we pretend nothing. May we now, then, suggest to the Argentine Government to meet this difficulty in the Chilean manner, viz., by populating the disputed territory. We are indebted to a brave band of Welshmen for the only real footing we have in Patagonia. Let us repeat the experience. Plant detachments of them, or their like, at Port Desire, Santa Cruz, Gallegos, Cape Virgin, Elizabeth Island, and even in Tierra del Fuego, with the thriving English missionaries. Half the equipment of the ironclads would suffice to hold all these points as colonies, and so do away with the present cry of Chile that they are free to the first comers. It is no secret now that Patagonia is a rich mineral territory, and one day its sovereign possessors will derive immense revenues from its resources.

abandoned, is of itself an undoubted proof of the value of those lands; and had they generally been administered on sound and honest principles; had the Government watched over the interests and welfare of the settlers, or had some of the wealthier natives, desirous of contributing to the progress of their country, united to reform the abuses of colonization then, in all probability, these colonies would have been successful, subject, however, to the question of the adaptability of the Argentine soil and climate to agriculture. (Note 9, Appendix.) So long then as these establishments remain destined to serve the private interests of contractors, by deceiving ignorant emigrants from Europe, it would be wrong indeed to recommend them.

With reference to the colonies of Santa Fe it may be here remarked that, in a communication addressed to Earl Granville on the 19th June, 1871, the Emigration Board, in reply to the reports from Her Majesty's Legation here, reflecting upon the Argentine emigration schemes afloat in England, expressed the opinion that— "It is impossible to believe, for instance, that a house of the standing of Messrs. Bonar & Co. would knowingly publish a prospectus calculated to mislead emigrants, or even that they would connect themselves with a scheme which they had not first ascertained to hold out reasonable prospects of success and prosperity to intending emigrants." Far be it from me to assert that the above-mentioned firm knowingly issued the prospectus in question; but no doubt exists that they were erroneously led by their agents in this country to further a scheme calculated to mislead emigrants, and that by connecting themselves with an undertaking of such doubtful success, and which can hold out no reasonable prospects to emigrants, they have, in some measure, incurred serious responsibility. In support of this assertion I may mention the recent murder of Mr. Weguelin, a member of the said firm, who was lanced by the Indians within sight of the few huts which at present form the colony. I am further informed that, in consequence of the calamity, Messrs. Thompson, Bonar & Co. have fully realized the difficulties and dangers besetting the scheme, and very judiciously contemplate the abandonment of the lands in favour of some more enterprising speculator. In the pamphlet issued by the said firm it is stated that "there are about 500 tame Indians in the vicinity of the colony who do not molest or interfere with the colonists; that the only objection to them is their thieving propensity, of which they are easily cured by stringent measures;" overlooking the fact that these tame Indians are merely the spies of the wild, ready to join the latter in their forays, and but too eager to retaliate the "stringent measures" recommended by Messrs. Thomson and Bonar's agent. The wild Indians are represented in the pamphlet as a cowardly and degenerate race, mostly on foot, and ill-supplied with weapons, who never approach an armed colonist since the Americans of the Californian Colony gave them such a severe lesson. The Alexandra Colony is situated not only beyond the so-called frontiers, or the line which is supposed to separate the settled from the unsettled territory, but even beyond other colonies themselves situated on the thither side of that line, and which, though called into existence long before the Alexandra Colony, owe their want of success to insecurity of life and property. Not only are these Californian colonies daily exposed to Indian raids, but the Government does not admit their claim to protection, pleading that "the colonists have knowingly established themselves in an exposed position, and must abide by the consequences." (Note 10, Appendix.) These same American colonists, who are said to have freed themselves from further molestation by the Indians, a few months ago enlisted my services to present a petition to the Argentine Government, declaring that, if they were not protected by the authorities, they would be obliged to abandon their colony. In short, what guarantee of security against the Indians can Messrs. Thomson and Bonar offer their colonists, when but lately the savages were allowed to invade, unmolested, one of the most prosperous districts in the very heart of this province, carrying off 120,000 head of cattle, horses &c., and taking into captivity 70 or 80 of the inhabitants? If then, moreover, the frontier within 200 miles of the capital be dependent for its defence on troops dispatched hence in bullock-carts, what protection can there be for colonists lying beyond the extreme frontier of Santa Fe? On page 25 the pamphlet invites emigrants of the agricultural class, but only those possessing testimonials of steady, sober and industrious habits to join the colony. Should any individuals of that class be tempted to proceed thither on the assumption that the colony is composed of honest workmen, they must not overlook the fact that, as the success of the colony being promptly populated, it is not beyond the bounds of probability that the agents will waive the condition of character in order to obtain occupants. (To be continued.)

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The Secretary then read the letters received during the week, which, owing to their great number it is impossible to publish, save in the pamphlet which the society is about to print. The Secretary next announced that the President of the society, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, had given as a donation towards the founding of the society ten thousand dollars inc. (great applause.)

The list of other donations was also read, and the money handed to the treasurer. Next the house committee reported on the subject, and recommended the renting of a very conveniently situated house in Calle Reconquista. Dr. Kelly having, however, intimated that he believed the house in question was taken this afternoon by another party, full power was granted to the existing committee to take a house in the ensuing week; and make the necessary purchase of furniture, &c.

The "Diploma" Committee reported on the subject, Mr. R.H. Murray giving the meeting a full history of what had been done, and recommending a certain form, which, to the majority of the committee, seemed the best.

Mr. Pippet, a dissentient member of the committee, asked for the matter to stand over for a week, which was put to the meeting and rejected; the diploma as recommended by the majority of the committee being adopted, and ordered to be lithographed.

Mr. F. Davis moved the nomination of an executive committee composed of seven, for the better and more expeditious transaction of business. The Rev. J. B. Leaby seconded the motion. Many of the members spoke to the motion, and were with the chair in opposition for the present measure.

An amendment to the resolution was proposed by Mr. Demichy postponing the consideration of the motion for a week. Dr. Daniel O. Kelly seconded the amendment, which was put to the meeting and carried by a great majority.

At this stage of the proceedings General Alexander Tait entered, and was presented to the meeting by the Secretary as a duly elected member of the St. Patrick Society. General Tait addressed the meeting stating that although not an Irishman, in his peregrinations he had visited Ireland, where he had the good fortune to make many friends; that he had watched the prosperity of Irishmen in the United States with immense interest, and believed that much of that prosperity was due to the union that existed amongst Irishmen there, brought about by societies like the one he now addressed. The Irishmen in the Plate in starting this St. Patrick's Society had made a splendid move, a move calculated to benefit themselves, their children, their grand children, their countrymen at home and their adopted country here; and he would make it his care, on his return to Europe, in a few months hence, to bring before some highly influential friends of his in Dublin this Society and its splendid programme (Great applause.)

The next business of the meeting was the election of new members—General Bartholomew Mitre, proposed by the chair. Dr. Don Eduardo Costa, do do. Sr. Elia de Rivarola, do do. Mr. Heinrichs, by Mr. Gamble. Mr. Mosley, by Mr. X. Lowe. Charles A. Davis. Ernest Ollendorff. John Finlay. Alex. McLean. Dr. Plaza Montero. William Martin. Alfred Honlstaad.

Some of the country directors present now came forward with handsome donations towards the foundation fund. Mr. John Murphy, director for Salto. Mr. Patriek Doherty, do do Fortin. Mr. Thomas Maguire do do. Mr. Edward Galan and several others whose names we do not recollect.

The receipt books of the Society were then given to the various directors present to be taken to the camp, and after this the meeting adjourned to Thursday, 3rd April, at 7 p.m. MR. MACDONELL'S REPORT. REMARKS ON THE RIVER PLATE RE-PUBLICS AS A FIELD FOR BRITISH EMIGRATION. (Continued.) The colonies above referred to, which are cited as the most successful, are, it must be remembered, chiefly composed of Swiss and Germans, and to this cause, perhaps, their comparative success is mainly due.

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A Census Bill is now before the Montevideo Chambers. It will certainly be passed, and we shall at last get some approximate idea of the exact population and general state of the neighbouring republic.

LONDON LETTER.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Feb. 26th 1873. Mr Lucas Gonzalez who has been appointed by the Sarmiento Gov. in. as a member of the commission of iron and other work under contract with the National Government of the Argentine Republic has taken up his residence in the fashionable quarter of Harley Street. Mr. Gonzalez is by this time thoroughly versed in the secrets of the trade and understands our vernacular sufficiently well to read the excellent weekly publication called 'Iron.' The last number is now before me and I see that "in consequence of the rise in other classes of iron, a sympathetic chord has been struck in the pity of Mr. Gonzalez if he depends on his dictionary to interpret such quotations: "Iron" is the great organ of the master mechanic, the washed mechanic, it is furious against combination amongst the workmen. And if the mechanical gentlemen or gentlemen mechanics had their way, no Spanish Inquisition, no Star Chamber, no Lords of the soil would be more tyrannical and inhuman. Fortunately it is in the stomachs of the British public that the sympathetic chord has been struck as well as in the pity of Mr. Gonzalez. It is a pity that articles of first necessity, such as iron, are lately held in Manchester, sold at a price which would not allow the manufacturer to form an association for the supply of coal at nominal profits to members by purchasing and working collieries for that purpose; in short: a co-operative coal mining association. Very soon the men themselves will form associations of the same kind, and will be able to outbid the present renters of coalmines, Mylords, Fothergill, Crawshaw, Meulans, Phillips &c., who assume the airs of territorial signours and tell the men to go to "their honour." The men do not see it. It is a well known truth that the cost of the mineral itself, with wages for heaving and other colliery expenses does not amount to more than 45 per ton; whilst the price now received by the mine owners at the pit's mouth is 28s. per ton! The same coal a year ago cost with all expenses, 2 5/6 per ton; and were sold at the pit's mouth at 6s. 10d. to 7s. I speak of the Welch coal and from authentic data. You see the margin between the cost and the price was in London 10s. 10d. and you observe that the present increased cost which includes increase of wages is nothing like the increase in price.

There are signs of the men giving way and returning to work in some of the Welch collieries; but on the other hand, there are threatened strikes in other parts of the country, and the movement continues our old-fashioned middle-class Government will be forced to make an official inquiry, unless it is not turned out in London, and Mr. Gladstone's making an attempt at a still life scene and free thought in the Irish universities. "The more" says the Times, "it reads Mr. Gladstone's Irish Universities Bill the more it does not like it." It is evident the great weathercock is preparing to box the compass; but it is doubtful whether the present Parliament, which in any case has not long to live, would turn itself out prematurely by defeating Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Bill; as many of the objects of the bill can be effected in committee; it is clear that Mr. Gladstone will stand it. His system is compromise and trickery. His ostensible principle is that the House of Commons governs and the ministers are its humble servants. His real method is to take the initiative deftly so as not to frighten the timid in his own party; to give a skeleton bill for the house to fill in. If the measure succeeds, he gets the credit of the initiative; if it does not, the house is to blame.

Mr. Joseph Xavier de Lizardi has been admitted to the Irish bar last, on his recognizances of £5000 and two sureties in £2000 each. The court, on the reappearance of Mr. Lizardi, was densely crowded. Sir Robert Carden, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Eaton, M.P., Mr. Birch, a director of the Bank of England, and other gentlemen of position were on the bench. Mr. Currie, addressing the court, said some members of the family of Mr. Lizardi had offered to pay his firm the whole of their debt. The offer was not accompanied by a written statement, but it was stated that Mr. de Lizardi was in debt in intention, and had been the dupes and tool of others. They thought their duty not to accept the repayment of their debt, lest they should even unconsciously be biased in the line of conduct which they had pursued. Having said thus much, he must add that his firm entertained no vindictive feeling whatever towards Mr. Lizardi, while they greatly commiserated his innocent family. These proceedings were taken on public grounds, and in what they considered to be the interests of the community to which they belonged. If the advice of the prisoner could satisfy his Lordship that he was personally innocent, or if they could extenuate his offence by showing that he was deceived by others, the prosecutors would be relieved of a most painful responsibility.

The political interest of the week has been centered in Spain; yesterday there was great agitation in Madrid and the proceedings of the Carnival were nearly coming to a tragical end. But the Government reconstructed the ministry excluding the members who were not thorough republicans, and immediately "as if by magic" says the telegram in the Daily News, tranquillity was restored in Spain. The Government has officially announced that it considers the establishment of the Spanish Republic to be the only possible and legal course under the circumstances. This announcement Sr. Castelar accepts as a virtual recognition until the time arrives for its more formal completion.

As Don Emilio Castelar is so well known in your Republic as the correspondent of the Tribune, I take from the Daily News the following description of the Spanish Republic, written by the same hand which lately gave us such excellent photographs of our own leading statesmen, and which could not fail to have been noticed by most of your readers, on account of the clever, epigrammatic touch of the literary artist: "Señor Castelar is a man of about forty-eight years of age. He is of middle height, with great breadth of shoulder, and fine, ample chest; his appearance altogether being very commanding. The nose of his face is full of dignity, and his gestures are at once expressive and natural. His face is of the Spanish type, long and narrow, a heavy mustache overhangs a mouth that fails to indicate firmness, and the chin lacks the massiveness which we are wont to associate with the idea of a man of action and determination. His forehead is lofty and upright,

Mr. Lucas Gonzalez who has been appointed by the Sarmiento Gov. in. as a member of the commission of iron and other work under contract with the National Government of the Argentine Republic has taken up his residence in the fashionable quarter of Harley Street. Mr. Gonzalez is by this time thoroughly versed in the secrets of the trade and understands our vernacular sufficiently well to read the excellent weekly publication called 'Iron.' The last number is now before me and I see that "in consequence of the rise in other classes of iron, a sympathetic chord has been struck in the pity of Mr. Gonzalez if he depends on his dictionary to interpret such quotations: "Iron" is the great organ of the master mechanic, the washed mechanic, it is furious against combination amongst the workmen. And if the mechanical gentlemen or gentlemen mechanics had their way, no Spanish Inquisition, no Star Chamber, no Lords of the soil would be more tyrannical and inhuman. Fortunately it is in the stomachs of the British public that the sympathetic chord has been struck as well as in the pity of Mr. Gonzalez. It is a pity that articles of first necessity, such as iron, are lately held in Manchester, sold at a price which would not allow the manufacturer to form an association for the supply of coal at nominal profits to members by purchasing and working collieries for that purpose; in short: a co-operative coal mining association. Very soon the men themselves will form associations of the same kind, and will be able to outbid the present renters of coalmines, Mylords, Fothergill, Crawshaw, Meulans, Phillips &c., who assume the airs of territorial signours and tell the men to go to "their honour." The men do not see it. It is a well known truth that the cost of the mineral itself, with wages for heaving and other colliery expenses does not amount to more than 45 per ton; whilst the price now received by the mine owners at the pit's mouth is 28s. per ton! The same coal a year ago cost with all expenses, 2 5/6 per ton; and were sold at the pit's mouth at 6s. 10d. to 7s. I speak of the Welch coal and from authentic data. You see the margin between the cost and the price was in London 10s. 10d. and you observe that the present increased cost which includes increase of wages is nothing like the increase in price.

There are signs of the men giving way and returning to work in some of the Welch collieries; but on the other hand, there are threatened strikes in other parts of the country, and the movement continues our old-fashioned middle-class Government will be forced to make an official inquiry, unless it is not turned out in London, and Mr. Gladstone's making an attempt at a still life scene and free thought in the Irish universities. "The more" says the Times, "it reads Mr. Gladstone's Irish Universities Bill the more it does not like it." It is evident the great weathercock is preparing to box the compass; but it is doubtful whether the present Parliament, which in any case has not long to live, would turn itself out prematurely by defeating Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Bill; as many of the objects of the bill can be effected in committee; it is clear that Mr. Gladstone will stand it. His system is compromise and trickery. His ostensible principle is that the House of Commons governs and the ministers are its humble servants. His real method is to take the initiative deftly so as not to frighten the timid in his own party; to give a skeleton bill for the house to fill in. If the measure succeeds, he gets the credit of the initiative; if it does not, the house is to blame.

Mr. Joseph Xavier de Lizardi has been admitted to the Irish bar last, on his recognizances of £5000 and two sureties in £2000 each. The court, on the reappearance of Mr. Lizardi, was densely crowded. Sir Robert Carden, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Eaton, M.P., Mr. Birch, a director of the Bank of England, and other gentlemen of position were on the bench. Mr. Currie, addressing the court, said some members of the family of Mr. Lizardi had offered to pay his firm the whole of their debt. The offer was not accompanied by a written statement, but it was stated that Mr. de Lizardi was in debt in intention, and had been the dupes and tool of others. They thought their duty not to accept the repayment of their debt, lest they should even unconsciously be biased in the line of conduct which they had pursued. Having said thus much, he must add that his firm entertained no vindictive feeling whatever towards Mr. Lizardi, while they greatly commiserated his innocent family. These proceedings were taken on public grounds, and in what they considered to be the interests of the community to which they belonged. If the advice of the prisoner could satisfy his Lordship that he was personally innocent, or if they could extenuate his offence by showing that he was deceived by others, the prosecutors would be relieved of a most painful responsibility.

The political interest of the week has been centered in Spain; yesterday there was great agitation in Madrid and the proceedings of the Carnival were nearly coming to a tragical end. But the Government reconstructed the ministry excluding the members who were not thorough republicans, and immediately "as if by magic" says the telegram in the Daily News, tranquillity was restored in Spain. The Government has officially announced that it considers the establishment of the Spanish Republic to be the only possible and legal course under the circumstances. This announcement Sr. Castelar accepts as a virtual recognition until the time arrives for its more formal completion.

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but has the fault of narrowness. The eyes are large, full, dark, and extremely brilliant; they give the character to the whole face: they are the eyes of a poet, an orator, a man of keen sensibilities, a theorist, a dreamer of mystical utopianisms, a man who might set on fire an audience, but who would not know how to sway the audience that he had kindled.

On the 21st the *Cybele* (pretty name) now building will be even a finer boat, and that the company are determined to "jump on" new steamers of the first construction that will make the run from Southampton to the Plate in eighteen days. That's about the thing!

One of the best proofs of the determination of this company to adopt the "On the 21st" is the fact that Mr. Donaldson, one of the owners of the line, has come out in the *Colina* to make himself up on the trade of the Plate with Scotland, and devise new means for developing it.

"I rise for information" said one of the duller of the members of the American Legislature; "I am very glad to hear it," said one who was leaning over the bar, "for no one wants it more than yourself!" Another member rose to speak on the bill to abolish capital punishment and commenced by saying, "Mr. Speaker, the generality of mankind in general are disposed to exercise oppression on the generality of mankind in general."

The Municipality has decided to erect a statue in the Plaza 25 de Mayo to the memory of the illustrious Dr. Bernardino Rivadavia. The statue will be of bronze with a marble pedestal. The next Pacific steamer due at Montevideo from Liverpool is the "Amazon." She is a crack boat and may be expected sharp to time—Monday next.

The Lord Mayor's project to macadamize the road from the Retiro to Palermo meets with universal approval. It is quite on the cards, if this move be carried out, that the Palermo Road will soon become as horse-hold as a word in the property way as the highway to "Sweet Auburn."

A conspicuous case of an extraordinary nature has been brought to light in Bombay. A Parsee solicitor of the High Court, named Pstsonjee Dinshaw, and a native, named Succarni Rahogha, were discovered by the police fabricating a plot with a fakier to murder two more of the De Gae family four of whom had met their death by poison during the last month. We pity the poor De Gae.

A New York paper says: "Send us wives," is the piteous plea that comes from Washington territory, and naturally the question arises, "Whose wives shall we send?" The venerable Convention had another tumble on Wednesday night. After mental prayer, the boat began. All sorts of motions were proposed and rejected, till at last one by Dr. Pereira to the effect that the "Jueces letrados" shall be named by the "Executive" was passed amid loud cheers and some snore from the back benches.

After this heavy bit of work, it being 11 o'clock p.m. the members adjourned to the blankets. While beating is coming into fashion. There are now four men in the *Carew* for introducing sticks to their wives' backs. Doctors would not help it. The morning papers state that the advisability of sending a military force to Patagonia was discussed the other day in the Government House. It is hard to see what good can come of such a move.

The Meat Inspector, "by all that's wonderful!" This interesting official has just reported to the Municipality that he has absolutely rejected four carcasses as unfit for human food. He ought to say how many of a like kind he has not rejected; but that's nothing. "The Editorial Bus will bust," blow up, or break down soon if any more passengers get in, unless a few funerals amongst the occupants come to relieve the weight on the axles. The latest aspirant to a seat is *El Pueblo*, which will appear next week. We wish it personally the utmost felicity and success, and its readers joy of it; it is to be essentially political. It appears first on All Fools Day.

Bagley's Fine Tooth Comb advertisement is the greatest hit since *Hallo way* was born in the pulping way. The comb is shockingly dirty, and suggests washing one's head with Hesperidina. We would not like this; it is too much sugar in it for a hair wash. We are told now that "chignons" fall ten cascade down the back and ripple under waves of lace, which tumble in chaotic confusion from the top of the new, flat-crowned hats! That is so much sweeter than a water-fall. Here is a hint for President Sarmento, Governor Acosta and all men in power—"The Mayor of Boston do serves the thanks of all executives from the President down to constables. He has hit upon a plan to cure oil-seeking. Arming himself with a fresh vaccination, he visited the smallpox hospitals and got his movement reported in the papers. The civil service in Boston demanded no reform for seven days.

a better explanation of breaks than the effect of mere frost upon iron. Charity coveth a multitude of sins. The Corporation has given 2000 dollars to succour the sufferers by the inundation in Rioja, and 1000 pats each to all the other provinces that can prove they have been washed-out. Judge Barret, son of the famous Bishop of Salisbury, when young, is said to have been a wild and dissipated fellow. Being one day found by his father in a very serious humor, "What is the matter with you, Tom?" "said the Bishop, "What are you ruminating on?" "A greater work than your Lordship's History of the Reformation," answered the son. "Ay, what is that?" asked the father. "The reformation of myself, my Lord," replied the son.

The only extraordinary thing in the papers yesterday was the extraordinary credit for 200,000 dur s opened by the National Government for a my necessities. This 'tin' is evidently destined to go under what captain Rag calls "that unfaithful head of Sunbirds." Half a dozen robberies and swindles were reported yesterday. A clerk in a business house "prigged" articles to the value of 15,000 mps and then "took the steamer"; a house was broken into in Calle Europa, and twine to the amount of 30,000 paper secured; a servant robbed her fellow servant, and finally a "flaw" coming out of Carabassa's bank was hounded and relieved of a lot of sovereigns. Of course "the police are on the track, &c."

It is rumored that Dr. Alsina is about to resign the Vice-Prosidency of the Republic. Messrs. Torroba, so well known to estancieros in the neighbourhoods of Chivilcoy, Lujan and Mercedes have published a notice disclaiming any connection with a house of the same name in Carmen de Arco. See advertisement.

A story is told of a soldier who was frozen in Siberia. His last remark was "ux—". He then froze as stiff as marble. In the summer of 1850 some physicians found him, after having lain frozen for one hundred and fifteen years. They gradually thawed him, and upon animation being restored, he concluded his sentence with "ceed ingly cold." The Montevidean papers report a shocking matricide at San Jose by a ruffian who first ran a friend through the body, and then galloped home and killed his aged mother. The police had a long chase after him, but eventually caught him. His implorations of the police to shoot the murderer on the spot and not to take him to jail, but they would not.

The splendid Irish sheep which we lately referred to as arrived from Liverpool by the *Luke Bruce* were purchased from the well known firm of Edward Robinson and Co. cattle sales men Liverpool, and came from the celebrated flock of Mr. Samuel Garnett, a leading Irish breeder. They are lambs of nine months old and will be fit for use next season. Mr. Thomas Wilson is agent here for Messrs. Robinson.

A western editor, in telling about a Mr. Johnson's running after a stolen horse and buggy, says that the thimble that he had carried about under his coat would have been required in a medical contract with nature. The phibbles in his little beds, and commenced with the back of his head in the most social manner imaginable. "Pooh! Who cares for Beecher," says Fanny Fern, "I used to go to school to his sister."

By and by the Chinese—so they say—will ask for consequential damages for every Artesian well we bore. The Brooklyn *Bayle* reverently refers to an incident in the early life of George Washington as "the cherry tree affair."

ON CHANGE. Table with columns for various items and their prices.

The Bond market ruled a shade weaker to-day, during business hours there was not a single sale, but in the liquidation 40,000 for the end of the month at 82 1/2, and 10,000 for same date at 82 1/2. In relation to the following sales: Cash Series A, 2,000 at 97 1/2; 20th do do 8,000 at 97 1/2; 21st do do 20,000 at 97 1/2; Do do do 20,000 at 97 1/2.

Exchange ruled at 4 1/2 to-day; something was done at 4 1/2 but credit to next week. France 5.16 on Antwerp, and a good round sum German exchange, 41.250, per reich mark. The news from Montevideo attracted notice. A public down there in the stock market. Money went from 15 to 18. Stocks tumbling: Home Debt down to 63, against 73 last week. Stiff has less this. Mr. Rodgers, of Cordoba, was warmly welcomed on "Change to-day, and his numerous friends led him through the office, of which he seemed highly pleased. Mr. R. returns to Cordoba on Sunday. Capt. Carroll, of the *Bela*, led his passengers out of quarantine, and in the afternoon was welcomed on board.

The survey of the extension line between D-ores and Charonus has been completed by Mr. Grant, and his efficient staff—Messrs. Gardom, Davis, and Milo. Mr. Grant has left his mark in every town he passed through; Rancos has been metamorphosed, its streets being now splendidly repaved, and Chascomus is now enjoying the same process—all gratuitously under Mr. Grant's inspection.

For the Elbro a large amount of goods has been despatched through the Custom House for the Plate. The French packet *Niger* cleared for Europe on 19th with some 250 passengers. The *Halle*, for Hamburg, cleared same day with 12 passengers. The American mail steamer *South America* entered on 19th with the following passengers: W. Clark, W. Fox Jr., F. Monteiro, Dr. Guimaraes, J. A. Perez Donald, W. A. Weeks, Henry Seckewen and others. The *Cazo* landed about 70 passengers at Rio, and brought 146 to Plate. The *Fonol* entered Rio on 21st. She brings a number of passengers to Plate.

The Banco Hipotecario has made a thousand mortgages since its opening. Considering this Bank is of not recent date, the number is certainly a large one and tells well for the superior management of this Bank. The great business of the day was the magnificent sale of land near the Convalecencia and behind the Calle *ola*, bar areas. The land sold embraces an area of 265,000 square yards and until last year was regarded as a species of the most useless and valueless property about this city.

Don Emilio Castro purchased the whole tract about a year ago for 6,000 pats., and in January sold a small portion of it to the Public Works Board for a little over what the whole cost. The sale therefore to-day represents the net profit on this transaction, 265,000 square yards at 20 mps per vara cuadrada, 53,200,000 mps, to be paid cash on the execution of the deed of sale. Mr. Frank Parish, purchaser, supposed for account of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway; Don Emilio Castro, seller; broker having carriage of the sale, William Jacobs, Jr. In calling attention to this splendid real estate transaction, it is right to observe that when Mr. Castro purchased the property about a year ago, the opinion in commercial circles was that the business was one of the wild and speculative, the way out of which none could see, and the price paid then was considered most exorbitantly dear. The purchase of the Smith Estancia at M-rio by the same buyer met with the same comments, and the price, 6 millions, paid by Mr. Castro, considered out of all proportion—yet to-day an offer was made to Mr. Castro of 10,000 dollars per square for 150 squares of that estancia which Mr. Castro declined, notwithstanding that the price offered is almost three times what Mr. C. paid for it, and would give an average price of 16 millions for the square league; but that land cannot be bought for that money; and the owner, to the numerous enquiries of brokers, has stated that he will not sell a square of that land under 25,000 per square, which he feels confident he will get before long. The sale of the Convalecencia property, however, throws every previous land transaction in this market into the shade, and Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Junior, may congratulate himself first on the fine commission he earns, and secondly on having negotiated the largest and most brilliant real estate sale ever effected in this market.

Yesterday the deed of sale of the Murphy property, near the Z-piola station, was signed, and the money paid down. Another splendid real estate business. The sale of a large plot of ground near the Methuen quinta, F.ros, is spoken of at a splendid figure; the papers are not yet concluded. The river steamer *Iris*, Capt. Shaw, from the Uruguay entered this morning covered with passengers and a full cargo, she brings 65 cases of beef extract from the Gualeguaychu fabric, the river *Uruguay* is rising, and unless vessels are at every port waiting for hides and the saladeros complete of the weather. The Treasury paid on St. Patrick's day, 17th March, to Mr. Alkaino the well known exchange broker \$1,416,742, 84/100 pats., for exchange taken and remitted to London, to pay coupons and amortization on Argentine bonds. On the same day the Treasury paid out the further sum:—

Table listing various goods and their prices, including flour, oil, and other commodities.

These figures speak facts worth knowing. The non-arrival of the *Elbro* to-day has led to the belief that she will not sail on Monday, the day for which she is posted. The agent, we suppose, will give us notice of the chance. Sir Bruce Chichester, Mart, who arrived out per *Nova*, left his boarding for *Nuevo* de San Juan in company with Mr. Douthat. The newspaper bags per *Cazo* seem to have been either lost or mislaid, as everyone complains of the missing newspapers per this steamer. In the South market this morning there was a little more movement in wool; lots were sold at 67, and Mr. Dymon topped the market with a sale at 80. Dry hides sold freely at 205 per pesada; some defective lots were sold at 198. Messrs. Corrales and Wehmann, the great wheat men, sold to-day a large lot of wheat at from 160 men, sold to-day 150. Much money is at present being made in this article. River Plate produce circular from 18th inst. to date—Antwerp, 26th Feb. 1873. Hides—Imports since 18th inst., 3,500 dry and 700 as to R.P. "Salas"—3,000 dry, 600 salted R.P., and 1,800 miscellaneous. "Hides are in steady but not very active demand; last prices are however firmly maintained."

Small choice offerings, and high pretensions of holders cause transactions to be somewhat difficult. Dry summer hair cows have been in good request. The new saladero hides purchased on delivery per Polemy, and received since, are the only ones on spot offered for sale, and so far nothing but 145 ox of 20 to 25 k, were disposed of in two small lots of 1,000, and 310 of 32 to 4 k at 1.04. The German leather markets are reported quiet, tanners refusing to lay in any stock at present figures, and buying only enough to meet pressing wants.

Various lots disposed of easily at steady prices. 450 hides superior quality, 205. 180 of various lots, 193 to 202. Hides—350 in small lots, 64 to 69. An active demand, and better prices paid. 300 or various lots of mescal, 175 to 185. Glass—Stock immediately disposed of at firm rates. 50 bond, in shipping condition, 16 1/2. 22 do same, all lots, 14 1/2 to 16. 400 ar in panza, various lots, 40 to 41. 10 small caakasseo pisado, 30. Continues to arrive in large quantities. Sales easily effected, speculators investing at present rates. 800 fan, superior wheat, 1180 to 210. 500 do good do, 160 to 175. 400 do inferior classes, 110 to 140. Mails—750 fan, various lots, in bags, 35 to 60. 150 fan, good quality, 43. Arrive 15. March 27th. Montevideo, Orión steamer Villa del Salto. Uruguay, English ship do Saturno. Rosario, Nat do Orion. Do do do Esmeralda. Bordenax, Nrem. barquo Hyymot. Amsterdam, Dutch brig, Louisa Maria. Hamburg, Nat do Aldgaruras. Do German do Hars. Antwerp, Aust. do Ossa. Antwerp, Dut. brig Ida. London, English frigate Amaranth. Do Ita. barquo. 28th. Portland, Ame. barquo Sarmiento. Montevideo, Nat steamer Fortino. Rosario do do Yna. Concordia English barquo Iris. 29th. Uruguay, Orión steamer Villa del Salto. Ansonia, Nat do Republic. Montevideo, English do Saturno. 28th. Rosario, 1° Argentina. Concordia, English steamer Iris. Do Ita. barquo. DEATH. On the 26th March, 1873, at Gualeguaychub, Margaret, infant daughter of Captain R. Atkinson. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, Reduced to 0° Cels. BUENOS AYRES. Mar. 27 at 8 p.m. ... 770.66 Therm. " 28 " 8 a.m. ... 765.61 " 2 p.m. ... 768.80 " 21.2° Dupuy's Brandy. Real Estate and Dupuy's Brandy are the two most valuable articles in this market to-day. BARRAN Y BRIET, Sole Agents, No. 115 Cuyo. L.A. COMISION DE AGUAS CORRIENTES AL PUBLICO. Se previene a los Honorables que la Comision de Aguas Corrientes en virtud de las facultades que ha tocado para la entrega de los PLIEGOS DE CONDICIONES Y FORMULAS DE PROPOSICIONES, ha resuelto proponer por un mes mas el terreno que se ha designado para la construccion de las obras de saneamiento de las aguas de la Plaza Once, y para la construccion de las obras de saneamiento de las aguas de la Plaza Once, y para la construccion de las obras de saneamiento de las aguas de la Plaza Once. BANCO HIPOTECARIO. DERECHO por pagada del 31 de Marzo al 6 de Abril inclusive, la renta vendida de las Cédulas de Rio A y B, con coupon de Marzo, se previene a los tenedores contra la Teoria del Establecimiento de los tenedores, a saber: recibir dicha renta. Al mismo tiempo se previene a los tenedores de las Cédulas que resultan de las transacciones en el sorteo del 28 de Febrero que quedan pendientes, Series A y B, así como a los que tengan Cédulas rescatadas en otros sorteos anteriores, que ocurran en los mismos dias a recibir el capital y el cupon vencido. Se reanuda en cuanto que las Cédulas rescatadas cesan de producir interes. Buenos Ayres, Marzo 26 de 1873. JOSE M. LA FUENTE, Secretario. 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. Need no attention whatever and Once located are not liable to get Out of Order. MANTELS & PFEIFFER, 19 and 21 Calle Obacabuco. FABRICA DE LADRILLOS EN SAN ISIDRO. La Asamblea General de Accionistas ha resuelto a aumentar el capital de la Fabrica hasta la cantidad de 120,000 patacones para poder atender a los muchos pedidos, particularmente a los por los clavos y cerchas cortadas, que se hacen en las acciones de 200 pesos fuertes cada una. Los Señores que desearan tener acciones se serviran de concurrir a la Calle Cangallo No. 30. Marzo 27 de 1873. LA DIRECCION. HUNYADI JANOS MINERAL WATER. The Gem of all Purgative Waters. Sold at D. C. K. L. Y'S Pharmacy and Drug Store 402 Calle Suipacha 402. (Corner of Santa F.) 341 3p m 25. COMMERCIAL NOTICE. THE undersigned hereby advertise the Commercial Paper, that their Contract of Carriage having expired, the business in the *Pige* will, from the 21st inst., be carried on by Mr. John Marshall, as his name is in the Assent and Liability of the late Firm of Marshall and Carr. Calle Defensa 43, March 28, 1873. JOHN MARSHALL, SAMUEL K. Y. 341 3p m 25. MRS. RICHARDSON. BEG those who have kindly patronized her in the past would please give her a call at her winter huts and barns. Calle Peru 143. 1 346 1 m 27. BARRAGA DEL OMBU. 244 CALLE CHILE. TO LET, the above Barraga Corrales, 40 by 100, with 1000 lbs. of wheat, 12 1/2. Apply at 318 Buenos Ayres. 358 8 m 28. REQUIRED. A LARGE ROOMY HOUSE, within eight squares of the Capitania. Apply by note at the Office of the Standard. 341-349 6p m 25. THE advertiser is desirous of obtaining a situation as Book-keeper or Clerk in an English or Spanish commercial house. Has had ten years' experience in Montevideo. References upon application. Address H. G. Standard office. 1 354 3p m 27. COOK. WANTED, a good Cook. Apply at No. 821 Woman Cook. Apply at No. 821 Woman Cook. 351 3p m 27. WANTED, a young English man, who has held a responsible position in this city for upwards of five years, a situation as Clerk, or in any other capacity. Speaks Spanish, First-class French. Apply W. H. S., at the Office of the Standard. 352 6p m 23. WANTED, a young English man, a situation as Clerk. Has a thorough knowledge of Spanish. Can give satisfactory references. Address Z., at the Office of the Standard. 352 6p m 23. JUST RECEIVED. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PLATED GOODS. WATER PITCHERS. Tea Sets. Lavatorio Sets. DINING KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, &c. Including Novelties in Design. BAILEY, WILE, & CO., (Formerly Deane and Livingston), 76—SAN MARTIN—76 In front of Argentine Bank. RIBBON STAMPS. French Stamps of all kinds. Engraving of all kinds. BAILEY, WILE, & CO., 76—SAN MARTIN—76 In front of Argentine Bank. TO SMOKERS. Just Received, A further supply Of the highly-appreciated Tobacco, "The Richmond Smoking Mixture." Fragrant Havana Cigars. VIRGINIA CAKE TOBACCO, of the famous mark, "THE KNIGHT OF THE RED CROSS" COPE'S FINE CIGARETTES, Peerless and Bouquet Brands. The Cheapest Virginia Cigarettes, In Buenos Ayres, M. A. R. "GRAPE JUICE." JEWEL TWIST TOBACCO, In Silver Foil. GERMAN AND DANIA CIGARS. Each unrepresented in South America. CHOICE MANILLA CIGARETTES. EAR'S VIRGINIA BIRD'S EYE, Unexcelled in Quality, Superior in Taste. In 2 and 4 ounce Boxes. Booth & Stevens WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 193 1/2—CALLE FLORIDA—193 1/2. SUMMER GOODS. AT THE New English Drapery AND Clothing Establishment. 179—CALLE POTOSI—179 (Between Calles Peru and Uruguay). Our Summer Goods are now being cleared out at COST PRICE, in order to make room for our FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS. WATSON & MACCALLUM, Importers & Retailers of DRAPEY AND CLOTHING, 179—POTOSI—179. TEA! TEA! TEA! \$20. 20. 20. In Packets of One Pound. A TRIAL ONLY REQUISITE. ENGLISH BAZAR 61—CALLE FLORIDA—61. BELGRANO—BELGRANO. SPLENDID ROOMS TO LET, for Families and Single Persons, at Solomon's Hotel in Plaza Victoria, on the corner of the Plaza Victoria, in front of the Railway Station. Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper, at any time, day and night, and at moderate prices. Wine, Liquors, English and German Beer of the best quality. h. 226 16 p 14. TO LET—A nice airy room in the first patio. Price \$300. Indip. n. 67. h. 356 3 p m 27. TO LET—A fine and comfortable room for Single Gentlemen. Tucuman 27. 1 352 3p m 27. TO BE LET—A good room for a Single Gentleman. Anip. 201 Mai. 1 353 3p m 27. SE ALQUILA una casa, o un departamento, en la Plaza Victoria, en la esquina de la Calle de la Independencia No. 24. Ha a verla y tomar el alquiler en la Plaza 178, escritorio en el patio. g. 363 2 m 28. PARTNER OR CLERK. A GENTLEMAN, who has for several years held a responsible position in this city, is at present open to an engagement. Can give a satisfactory reference, and good references. Address by letter D. C. Librera, Americanos, Florida 74. March 21, 1873. g. 324 6p m 23. A MURDERER, who has been recently pardoned, is seeking a responsible position in the service of an honorable gentleman. Apply at the British Consulate. c. j. m 21. CANTINERAS—Se previene a los Señores que desearan tener acciones se serviran de concurrir a la Calle Cangallo No. 30. 861 3p m 28. WANTED, a young English man, a situation as Clerk. Has a thorough knowledge of Spanish. Can give satisfactory references. Address Z., at the Office of the Standard. 352 6p m 23. WANTED, a young English man, a situation as Clerk. Has a thorough knowledge of Spanish. Can give satisfactory references. Address Z., at the Office of the Standard. 352 6p m 23.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL. NEW ARTICLES RECEIVED. No one was blind so much who would not see! Thus rumor spreading over, says to thee.

Per NEV. Ladies' Stays, Indian Embroidered Shavels, Linen Sheetings 3 yards width, Girls' Fancy Dresses, Boys' Suits, different patterns, Calico especial quality, Gosnell's Cologne Wtater, Florida, Indian Matting, 4 1/4, 5 1/4, 6 1/4 width, all colors, Special quality.

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12250 Squares Square! AUCTION IN THE ALEGRIA THEATRE Sunday, 30th, and Monday, 31st of March. From ELEVEN till THREE Each Day.

THE GROUNDS are crossed by the line of the Western Railway. It is a most beautiful and healthy town, according to its dedication, with spacious parks and plazas. THE LOW VALUATION of these grounds places them within the reach of the smallest capital.

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

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WHITE AND SOUND TEETH Are indispensable to personal attraction, and a health and longevity, by the proper maintenance of food. Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Whitening preserver and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of inestimable decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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Table with columns: Puesto, SHEEP, Animals. Lists various sheep breeds and their counts.

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They are some of the finest and most central sheep-runs in the province, distant only thirteen leagues from the city of San Nicolas. Three leagues north of Pinaro, three leagues south of the Rio Medio, and watered by the Cañada de Capedra.

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

TERCERO DORMITORIO. Dos camas de hierro con sus colchones correspondientes, una cama de pino, un armario de pino, un lavatorio, una cómoda, juego de alfileres, una tina de baño, etc.

Francisco de la Serna TODOS A MERLO! LOS MAGNIFICOS TERRAFINOS DE ESTEVARENA.

El Domingo, 30, A las Dos en Punto. TREN ESPRESO sale del Parque MAGNIFICO ALMORZO a la Hogada.

Auction of Furniture IN FLORES. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on the 31st March, 1878. At 11 a.m.

Worcestershire Sauce THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of Worcester's Sauce to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ask for LEA and PERRIN'S SAUCE.

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