

The Standard

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ADVERTISING RATES.
Not exceeding six lines inserted, three times for 65.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Wherever it is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All that is not with us is against us."
—Cicero.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861.

FRANCE IN THE

The French steamer, which arrived yesterday morning, brings dates from Paris and London up to 28th February, and from Lisbon till the 29th February. It appears almost certain that England intends again to enter into friendly relations with the Brazils.

On the 18th February, Mr. Hunt, in the House of Commons, asked Mr. Layard, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, if the British Government had accepted the proffered intercession of the Portuguese Government in the Brazilian difficulty, to which question Mr. Layard replied in the affirmative, stating, however, that it was not yet known if the Brazils would accept it, and that he had read, with great surprise, the speech of the Emperor of the Brazils, in which he says that he cannot agree to the proposed intercession until he know whether Great Britain would do so also or not, and that the Portuguese Minister had told him that so soon as the British Ministry gave a direct answer to the proposal, an envoy would be sent to the Brazils to arrange matters. The attacks of the Opposition are beginning to tell upon Earl Russell, who is accused of embroiling Great Britain with all foreign Powers. The German-Danish question is the principal topic of interest in England at present. England is engaged, by the treaties of 1715, 1720, and 1763, to treat Denmark in all her integrity and sovereignty in Schleswig. The present interest of England is in accordance with these treaties, and she will never allow of the annexation of these provinces by the German principalities, but, on the other hand, the general wish of the nation is to see peace restored to the North Sea. What makes the affair more complicated is, the private relationship of the Royal Family with both the belligerent powers—the late Prince Consort and the present Princess Royal are connected with the German Powers, whilst the Prince of Wales is allied to Denmark, and naturally upholds his father-in-law.

The Cabinet is not of a very pleasant position. Earl Russell is particularly disliked by the Emperor of the French. Rumours are current that the present Cabinet will be dissolved, and that the Earl of Derby Administration will come in; but this is only a report, and likely to be a ruse of Lord Palmerston's to receive from the nation strong proof of their confidence in him. Reform is still agitating the House, as also the law of primogeniture, some of the members wishing to introduce a new bill for the equal division of property amongst the different children of the landowners. This last is a most important subject, and affects the basis of English society. In Ireland, agitation for Reform is again springing up. Disraeli has been questioning the Government about the misery and destitution of that country.

In France all is quiet, and in the Chambers there have been no discussions of any importance. The State has rejected a petition for liberty to the press to publish, at greater length, the discussions in the Chambers. The French Government is preserving a guarded silence on the subject of Denmark and Germany. Canada of the Em. cro's intention, as usual, flying about, but he has not mentioned his to no one. In the next elections, which take place in the department of the Seine, the workmen of Paris intend to propose a candidate of their own class.

The Imperial journalists disapprove of this candidature; however, it is supposed that the Emperor is in favour of the step.

The Belgian Chambers are about to meet, and it is expected they will be soon dissolved.

Russia continues making liberal concessions to the provinces; in Finland, a happy Poland grows under her fetters. Several members of the National Parliament were seized with important documents. In some places the rebellion shimmers, but there is no sign of submission; the rebels of Harbin attacked the city of Kwantung, and the guerrillas rallying out a battle ensued, in which the Russians lost heavily.

UNITED STATES.

A DISSOLVING VIEW OF THE REBELLION.

On the first page of the New York Herald our readers will find the most interesting, and we dare say the most acceptable, map which we have presented them since the opening bombardment of Fort Sumter. It furnishes a dissolving view of the rebellion, which covers, at a glance, the territorial results of the war from the beginning of the present day to the present. We have no complaint towards the suppression of the spurious Southern Confederacy, and the comparatively light work will be required to finish it.

On the 1st of July, 1861, the military line of the rebellion covered a compact geographical area of about eleven hundred thousand square miles, embracing population of nearly twelve millions of people. Two-thirds of this territorial area and two-thirds of this population have since been reconquered, and restored to the "old flag," and all that which the rebellion has lost is so much added to the strength of the Union. But this is only a superficial view of the extent to which the rebellion has weakened, and the extent to which the Union has been strengthened, from the transfers of territory and population. The States of New York, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas were the States upon which the rebellion depended for its subsistence of its armies; and in losing these States it has lost an army out of its base of supplies. In a military view the Western section of the rebellion, as depicted on our map, may be properly considered as an estimate of the present military strength of Jeff. Davis; for that immense part which has been taken out of the Mississippi to the Gulf cuts off this Western from the Eastern section of his unquipped dominions as completely as it divided by the Mediterranean Sea.

The available forces and resources of the rebellion, the force, are really limited to the Eastern section, embracing a white population of about two millions and a black population something over two millions. From this white population there have been drawn about two hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, two thirds of which number we will assume, are still in the field. Add to this force the new conscripts recently raised, and the troops remaining with Lee, Longstreet, and Joe Johnston from the recaptured States, and the whole military force of Davis in the Eastern section may, perhaps, be set down as now numbering two hundred thousand men. The sweeping conscription of the rebel Congress may swell this force to two hundred and fifty thousand men; but it is more likely to fall short of this increase than to exceed it.

The spring campaign, then, will open with a Union force of at least five hundred thousand men, against a rebel force, in this Eastern section, of two hundred and fifty thousand men; and we have said nothing of the powerful co-operating forces, on the Union side of our iron-clad and gunboats. Considering then, the disorganized, demoralized, and exhausted condition of the rebel armies and the heavily oppressed, demoralized and exhausted condition of the rebel States, from Virginia to Mississippi, we may reasonably expect that short work will be made of this remnant of the so-called Southern confederacy with the resumption of active military operations.

We rely mainly on General Grant to finish it. Our illustrative map very strikingly exhibits the vast amount of substantial work that he and his co-laborers have performed in the West, and the scanty results of President Lincoln's strategy and tactics as our direct military agent in the East. If Mr. Lincoln will still insist upon magnifying the movements of the Army of the Potomac, let him confine himself to his peculiar programme for the protection of Washington, if he will; but let him provide General Grant the men and means for an aggressive campaign from Chattanooga to Charleston, and the rebels will satisfy the country. True, the heroic Army of the Potomac may fail to secure it; well-merited reward for all its arduous labors, of the crowning and decisive victory of the war; but the rebellion will be speedily extinguished.—New York Herald.

THE DANISH WAR.

Latest intelligence reports the Danish army in full retreat before the Austrians and Prussians, after abandoning their fortification of the Danneberg, which was deemed a false step on the part of the Danish Commander, the people of Copenhagen being greatly enraged against General Meza for the same. The Ministers sought to exculpate themselves before the Chambers, declaring they had not ordered the retreat, and disavowing Meza from his post. It seems, however, the General was not to blame, as the entrenchments were too extended to admit of defence; he had at first counted on the aid of a Swedish force, when he meditated holding the Danneberg, against the allied arms. The Danish forces are

now in the island of Alsace, and the fortification of Dapper, covering the fort of Schleswig. The latter form an excellent strategic position, and the Danes lately made a sally which cost dear to the Austro-Prussian army. The invaders are destroying the Danneberg, which were engaged in the work. The Danish Government has declared a blockade of the ports of Schleswig-Holstein, which are now in power of the allies.

A telegram announces that the Prussians have seized Kolding, in Jutland, which forms a part of Denmark proper; this caused a great sensation in Paris and London. Lord Palmerston declared in the House of Commons that he had no official news of the fact; but France demanded explanations, and withdrawing their forces from Kolding, England proposed a diplomatic conference to which the belligerents severally acceded, but Denmark refuses a cessation of hostilities. In Holstein, some tumults have taken place between the Hanoverian (Federal) garrisons and the allied invaders; the Federal commissioners have protested against the Austro-Prussian occupation. All Germany is opposed to the policy of the allies, and the latter are themselves at discord, as Prussia wishes to annex the Duchies, for the sake of the port of Kiel.

The 'Presse' of Vienna reports a conference of the ministers of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, Wess, Darmstadt, Saxe-Weimar and Nassau to consider what must be done in the Duchies seeing the attitude of Austria and Prussia. Hanover and Hesse-Cassel refused to attend. The Emperor of Austria declared to the Austrian Chambers he had no ambitious designs in Holstein.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We publish the prospectus table of Mr. Hopkins's new project which has just come out in London, with every success. We also extract an article from the *Brazil and River Plate Mail*, which states that all the shares have been already taken up. Justice Haliburton, better known as 'Sam Slick,' is vice president. San Fernando will now gain increased importance.

The French press brings some startling news about Denmark, and union matters of interest. We regret to notice the demise of one of our oldest and most respected merchants, J. C. Thompson, Esq.

B. Ayres Securities have slightly risen: Six per Cent 93 to 93, Three per Cent 35 to 37; Northern Railway 1/2 to 1 1/4; Southern 1/2 to 1 1/4; River Plate Bank £8 to £10 premium; new shares £2 to £2 5s. premium.

The best news we can give our readers is the arrival of seven hundred and twenty-nine gold ounces from New York, per Eagle. What between cruades and coicods, droughts and revolution, people in this country have hardly time to remark how our trade with the United States is falling off. There was a time when Beebe and Co. of Wall street, the greatest bullion brokers in America, bought doubloons solely to export to Buenos Ayres. In that good old time ounces ranged from 300 to 335 dolrs. mcs. Whether through our own or our friends fault we cannot say, but certain it is that of all the vessels which arrive from the States now-a-days, scarcely one brings us a gold ounce: the Eagle therefore deserves a welcome from us all, and we hope Pres. Mitre and Gov. Saavedra will entertain her auspicious captain at a public dinner, if the brokers don't give him a spread on the Bolas.

Another good piece of news is, that the barometer is falling fast, at least so we have been assured by the popular watch makers, Messrs Jaggi and Diavet, who sell the best watches and barometers in town. We may shortly expect rainy weather for a month.

The Bocs at present is something like Riga or Odessa—hot on all sides. Four vessels arrived from San Nicolas, laden with nothing but wheat. The readers is good news also.

But we have bad news also for our readers which we are sorry to be obliged to publish. The war about the elections still goes on in the papers, and the drought continues in the camp. Along the banks of the Parana, where during all last summer the camps were in splendid condition, the grass is now completely burnt up, and not a blade to be seen from San Nicolas to Zarate; the estates are in a miserable state.

Paper money is so steadily falling in value that the French and Italian operatives in town are talking of a

strike; this is a bad business. We hear that the French shoemakers complain that, although they do more business than ever, they can now hardly support their families: twenty-five paper dollars a day is now no longer able to keep a workman and his family. Seventy Frenchmen who emigrated to this country recently in the *Justicia*, have returned on mules to their native land, having tried this place for a few months, and all unanimously come to the conclusion that a country where politics were so high and paper money so low was no place for them to try their fortune. The French shoe makers we hear have taken the matter up, and state that unless some stop is put to the depreciation of the paper money the sooner they get out of the country the better.

On Saturday night a terrible row occurred in the Plaza Parque; but, a matter of course, no policeman were to be had. The cause of all the row, it seems, was some fellow, who, turning from a club meeting, shouted out 'muera,' to either Mitre or Saavedra, or both of them. A regular rough and tumble scuffle ensued. A peacefully-disposed 'sereno,' who apparently detests his avocation, came strolling along, vociferating 'has omeo,' when one of the belligerent politicians picked him up for making a noise; the 'sereno' whistled, down came a whole troop of watchmen, the club men skeddaddled down Calle Parque; but some of them were overheard to say, that they would settle the matter with a certain individual; that night, whether the unfortunate man was murdered or no, we have not heard.

BRUCE'S ADDRESS.

The days of Bismarckburn are past, but the name of his hero is not forgotten. We wish, however, to call attention to a Bruce of the present day, who has done signal service to this country. His address to the prime minister was given on the courtesy of a reply, and the *N. Argentine* noticing his letter to the *Standard* declares total ignorance of his offer terms, although briefly expressed in said letter. Moreover the Argentine official paper should be well informed in all matters of such a kind, and honestly tell the intentions of Government. Never has Paraná steam navigation been carried on with such punctuality, good management, and satisfaction to the public as under the present regime, and we do not hesitate to say that any change is likely to be for the worse. It is rumored that Government intends to sell out all the steamers to relieve the distressed exchequer, in a trifling way. We will not believe the Government of this step, but why not admit Capt. Bruce's petition to import materials duty-free for the construction of a steamer in the Boca de San Pedro? A man of energy and public spirit devotes himself to the material interests of the country, he deserves better treatment than a contemptuous disregard. Capt. Bruce has therefore acted wisely in withdrawing his letter, and proposing, and trusting to his own head and purse rather than to Government patronage, to maintain his enterprise. He is going to San Pedro to purchase a steamer, and he will thus be wholly independent, before the close of his campaign, May 31st.

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QUESTIONS.

We remember being present at one of our English universities. The subject of the argument was: "Suppose a man had hold of a mad bull by the horns, whether the Government of this step, but why not admit Capt. Bruce's petition to import materials duty-free for the construction of a steamer in the Boca de San Pedro? A man of energy and public spirit devotes himself to the material interests of the country, he deserves better treatment than a contemptuous disregard. Capt. Bruce has therefore acted wisely in withdrawing his letter, and proposing, and trusting to his own head and purse rather than to Government patronage, to maintain his enterprise. He is going to San Pedro to purchase a steamer, and he will thus be wholly independent, before the close of his campaign, May 31st.

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hit as bad, if not worse, for, on Thursday morning, at eight o'clock a.m. a foreigner was attacked on the road to that ruin-urged, and despoiled of his money and watch. Soon our vulgar but expressive phrase 'Go to Jesicho' will be paraphrased into Go to Palermo. But let not the innocent traveller suppose that although he fall in with Levites, he will also meet with Samaritans, as in the days long since happened to a certain man bound to Jericho.

A little learning is a dangerous thing, and we begin to see the force of the saying—it is most likely the perpetrator of the Palermo robbery had been studying Mr. Sidney's speech, and come to the conclusion that foreign capital was introduced into this country for his benefit.

FEELIZ COLO.

On Monday last this little steamer started on her first trip with live cargo, she carried for Fray Bentos, Uruguay, and Concordia, eighteen passengers. This is not so bad for such a little boat, and, we sincerely hope, that long may she be equally successful. It is to be hoped that, ere long, we may see the river crowded with these steamers; and if such small craft can be built for the coasting trade, why cannot we have small tenders to carry off passengers to the larger steamers, and thus do away with the horrid amphibious mode of embarking at present in use. Catamarans, as used in the East Indies are had enough in all truth, but a man makes up his mind before hand to get capsize, and prepares accordingly; but what betwixt a cart and a whaleboat, in a comparatively speaking mill pond state of water, there is something mean about the idea of being ducked. Small steam tenders, of little draught, capable of coming up to the Mole, would do away with all this inconvenience. There are passengers sufficient who would prize for this mode of embarking, and make the undertaking a profitable one; and, besides, the larger steamers could easily, by adding a very small sum to their present tariff, for taking off passengers and luggage (as in Southampton), keep up a tender of their own.

BRIDGES AND ROADS.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers that the Marcey took out the contract, signed between the National Government and Mr. P. Beare, on behalf of M. Srs. Docraw, Wells, and Dawson, the eminent contractors, of London. We shall give a translation of the contract in a day or so, one good feature in which is, that the contractors engage to commence operations within three months, so that return mail will probably bring out one or two engineers and staff to begin the Government in laying out last month an engagement of so great an importance to the country at large.

A Set-off against B. Titler's Speech.

M. Titler, who has never, we believe, been in these countries, has thought fit to paint them of a darker hue than they deserve. Madame Ida Pfeiffer, who has been in South America, states that in some of the cities the people are so honest, that bags of gold ounces can be left, with perfect safety, in the streets. In the absence of gold ounces, the Captain of the Port is determined to uphold the character of this people, and show travelers that most of some sort can be left lying loose, as he takes particular care to have the iron blast of his boots paraded on the sole every night. On Saturday night, when the boat's crew were engaged in having the boat's crew paraded, a remarkably sharp quinine told us that the iron pigs were to be sent up to some of the churches, to be in readiness for the next day's elections. We believe, there is no truth in this report.

The Circumlocution Office again.

In the circumlocution office of Buenos Ayres there is a habit about as absurd as even the maddest inhabitant in Bedlam can entertain in his least lucid moments, and what is more strange, no one has ever before taken the trouble to point it out and try to obtain relief.

The custom is the following: The Treasury department of the Customs-house suspends operations every day from 2 p.m. till 3 p.m. for the ostensible purpose of "taking balances," thus raising the doors of that office to be shut from about half-past one p.m. till three p.m., and allowing only one wish to enter the port, stationed at the door, states in a grave solemn voice of a thousand person power, "They are taking the balances." In other Christian countries, balances are accustomed to be taken, but in this country they are finished, and the idea of stopping work in the middle of the day is so much more absurd than even the Austrians' true philosophy could not conceive such a idea.

The motive of this 'mania' is to allow the hard-worked clerk sufficient time to recruit exhausted nature by imbibing with all proper indulgence gravity 'masticos.' Now a 'mat chio' is in itself a most innocent, rapid and in-sipid amusement, an lido is swinging on a gage and sucking candy—unt when taking a 'masticos' interferes with the business of commercial men, who do not care for 'mate,' it becomes a decided nuisance and therefore should be squashed.

We know one house which, the other day, had to clear out a vessel which was ready to sail. The house was unable to attend at the Custom-house on Saturday until half-past 1 p.m. the hour of solemn 'mate' sucking. No attendance, of course; and at 3 o'clock upwards of 40 people were waiting to be despatched, and it was unable to obtain the necessary papers until 4 o'clock, when it was too late for the vessel to sail, thus obliging the vessel to remain over until Monday. A 'masticos' becomes rather an expensive amusement, when it is paid for by the delay of a vessel for 40 hours. It would be a great gain to the commercial public, and to the cause of civilization in this country, were the taking balances in the middle of the day abolished. Another thing is, a 'masticos' generally leads to a cigar, a cigar to discussions upon politics and the opera; and all is finished up, by the clerks coming to the conclusion that the public is a bore, and should not be encouraged in its semi-idiotic ideas of business.

We would recommend to these Buenos Ayres Government gentlemen the perusal of an interesting account of a gentleman in the Civil Service of Great Britain, called Organ Lotfus and let them take warning from his fate.

THE BUENOS AYRES BONDED WARE AND RIVER TRANSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

In our advertising columns we have found a prospectus of this new company, launched under very favorable auspices, and we believe the shares are already fully subscribed for. One of the disadvantages of the Civil Service of Buenos Ayres labourers arises from the shallowness of the water, which compels vessels to lay out several miles from the shore, the lighters on the goods and passengers are tedious and costly affair. On the other hand the numerous river craft which ply up and down the Parana and the Uruguay, are so small that they make a long detour to avoid the extensive banks which lie between Buenos Ayres and the island of Martin Garcia, after passing which the main entrances to the two great rivers are reached. Inside the Parana, a short distance from its outlet to the broad estuary of the La Plata, is a small branch or off-shoot called the Guayana, the waters of which the port of San Fernando is more accessible by small craft, at certain stages of the tide but the stream is so tortuous and narrow that great delay takes place. The new company has formed to deepen and straighten this natural canal so as to render it navigable for vessels of a moderate draught of water, and thus avoid the open road of Buenos Ayres boats, which are houses being also constructed so as to communicate with the railway already opened from Buenos Ayres to San Fernando, and thus make the great riverine facilities available to commerce in a manner that must materially diminish the cost of transit, and of course cheapen the produce of the country.

The Buenos Ayres Government have granted valuable privileges to the company, with the right to levy tolls, which are calculated to be very remunerative, and to yield, in conjunction with the warehouses, a large return to the shareholders. The praiseworthy manner in which the Government of Buenos Ayres is encouraging works so essential to the development of local and internal progress is the best guarantee for their success, and this, coupled with the honorable manner in which all its engagements are carried out will naturally attract capitalists in this country to the aid of efforts of a people who look to Europe as not only their best friend and customer, but wish to see an adequate return yielded for the money so employed in their behalf.

RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank—Mr. John Fair, who has recently returned from the River Plate, has joined the direction of the London Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited), in the promotion of which he was associated prior to his departure.

Preparation of a New Organ to St. John's Church, Buenos Ayres.—During a recent visit to this country, Edward Lamb, Esq., a merchant of long standing in Buenos Ayres, ordered an organ to be built by Messrs. Hyslop, of Brook-street, Easton-on-Tyne, and presented to the aforesaid church, and the merits of the instrument are to be tested at the factory to-morrow evening, on which occasion Mr. Lamb, Esq., is expected to be present, and to be accompanied by the organist of the Local Agricultural Hall, will preside, and the programme of music selected promises a treat to the numerous parties invited to attend on the interesting occasion.

It is interesting to observe that the above-born cattiness to the labor,

views of the Buenos Ayres Government and people, as regards the free exercise of other religions than their own, and in no part of the world are foreign residents treated with more cordiality. We feel sure the British residents at Buenos Ayres will appreciate, as it deserves, this graceful act on the part of Mr. Lumb. We may state that this gentleman was the original owner of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, now in course of construction.

The late Mr. Clement J. Thompson of Liverpool - It is with much regret we notice the death of an old and much esteemed resident of Buenos Ayres, partner in the firm of Messrs. James Dalglish and Co. The melancholy news, we feel assured, will cause much sorrow amongst his numerous friends in the River Plate, while he has also some near relatives - *River Plate Mail.*

Rosario Gas Works - It seems that Mr. Heare's recent visit to England has reactivated this project, he having brought with him special powers. Messrs. John Aird and Co. of London to negotiate for the concession. Yesterday, Don San - a balladist told Rosario on St. Heare's behalf - he hopes soon to hear of it as a fact accomplished.

LETTERS.

The following letters are lying at the Standard office:

Messrs. Pungers, Daniel O'Connell, Batt Casey, Edward Robbins.

ON 'CHANGE.

March 29.
Patrons fall slightly at day, opening at 25.25, and closing at 25.20. Total cash sales, 13,240. The sales on time were extremely limited, the total sales amounting to 94,360.

The value was rather dull to-day, owing to the arrival of the French packet. The new Argentine Company was talked about on 'Change, it appears Mr. Hopkins, who was the concessionaire of the company (which has for its object the canalization of the Captain and building wharfs at San Fernando), has sold out to this Joint Stock Company, every share of which has been bought up.

Respecting the Argentine Central Railway Company, we hear that it is not the intention of Mr. Wheelwright to put the company on the Stock Exchange, as he has formed such companies in London, at least, he seems to believe that the shares of this company will be taken by banks, and other such institutions, for investment purposes.

FREIGHTS.

The Clyde, to land in the rivers, tallow and hides 22d in fall.

The Admiral Blake do at 20s.

PRODUCE SALES.

150 cowhides, dry, Mat.	\$142
1300 do do	136
100 do do	124
1200 do do comp	133
800 do do	120
1400 nr. wool, mestira	80
200 do mixed	75
400 do do	61
150 do sheepskins	45
140 cowhides	80
150 lb. ostrich feathers	60
200 sq. yard, Concordia, for Brazil	21.10
3200 do do Paisana	20.10
2000 cowhides, salted	40
20 00 yd. best	20.10
10,000 yd. jerked beef	32.00
40 000 lb. wheat, best	32.00
150 000 lb. maize	90

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church of St. John, by the Rev. Edward Phillips, Chaplain of H. M. S. "Dorset," Portsmouth, Mr. John Shadwell, Serjeant, second son of Sir S. Scamgeour, Bart., of West Hill, Highbury, to Emma, third daughter of Thomas Duguid, Esq., of Highbury Hill, near Liverpool.

MARTIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

20th.

Rio Janeiro, French steam packet.

Sailed.

29th.

Uruguay, national steamer Salta.

Thomas Tipper.

Engineer, late of Longton, Staffordshire Pottery, England, is earnestly requested to communicate with his Brothers in England. A letter of importance now waits him at the British Consul's Buenos Ayres. m 70.

Notice.

A cook and house maid is wanted. None need apply without good testimonials. Apply Calle Chacabuco No. 64. 8 p.m. 40.

Medicamentos.

Wanted, ten medicaments who have from 15 to 20,000 dols capital to rent a splendid estancia in Entre Rios. Apply to Calle Reconquista 10. 8 p.m. 81.

Richard No. 70.

Who came to Buenos Ayres, from Queenstown, in the year 1820. Any person who can give information of the whereabouts of the above-named, or any of his family, will please communicate the same to the British Consul.

FRANK PARISH, H.B.M. Consul.

3p. m 30.

For Auction.

Calling at intermediate ports, The Paraguay steamer. T. A. & G. V. A. R. T. Commandant - Andres Herrera. Leaves for the above-mentioned ports on Saturday, April 2, at 10 a.m. taking cargo for Asuncion only and passengers for all the ports, for which she has excellent accommodation. Receives parcels for Asuncion only until 12 o'clock on Friday, 1st inst. No passengers admitted on board without their tickets. For further particulars apply to E. VOGLER & Co., Cuyo No. 32.

WIND ENGINE.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING. For Pumping Out Gravel, Grinding, Cutting, Sawing, or Driving other Machinery. Costs nothing to use. Works day and night. Requires no watching. Not easily injured. Erection simple and cheap. Power of Engine from 1 hp. to 2 horses, working up to treble the power, prices from

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W. & P. COLLARD.

SOLE IMPORTERS, Park Road Works, New Park Street, Southwark, London.

Orders to be made payable in England. Terms, cash on delivery. Cash with Order, Balance on Shipment.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the office of the Journal.

Rugos, Noches, Portable.

Farm Bolders, Plain and Ornamental Iron Work Grates, Chimney Pipes, &c.

WATSON, GOW, & CO., FINE FOUNDRY.

LILYBANK ROAD, GLASGOW.

Sole Manufacturers of Watson's Patent Cast and Open Rice Kitchens, Bangers, American Cooking and Heating Stoves, American Portable Farm Bolders, Steam Cooking Apparatus, Gill Air-Warmers, Hot Air and Gas Stoves, Register Grates.

Ornamental Iron Chimney Pipes, Stable Fittings, Hot Water, Rain Water, and other Pipes, Pumps, Boilers, &c.

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LETCHFORD'S WAX & STAS.

L. Letchford & Co. have themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vases and having recently built an extensive Factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture they can bestow personal care on all the details which render their Vases the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Vases should be particular in requesting Letchford's make, as others are often substituted.

114 City Lane, Bathing-House, London.

OSBORN OIL.

OSBORN OIL. PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1881. Messrs. OSBORN & Co. have the honor to announce that they have recently discovered a new and improved method of producing a superior quality of kerosene oil, which is now being offered to the public at a very low price.

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THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.

Wanted.

The undersigned wish to give notice that Mr. Archibald Williamson is this day admitted a partner in their house of business in this City.

Buenos Ayres, 28th March 1881.

Alfagan and Williamson.

118-Calle Piedra-118.

6 p.m. 21.

Wanted.

A Mediano or an Estancia in the Partido de Quilmes, half a league from the Serrero Church. The flock is 100 of the best Merino; Hounds and Carral all complete. Or the said flock will be given to a competent person on fourths. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

1 m. 27.

