

COLISEUM.

Sábado 5 de Setiembre de 1868. SEGUNDO—GRAN CONCIERTO VOCAL E INSTRUMENTAL DADO POR M. A. RICHERT...

PRIMERA PARTE 1. Choeur des Gardes Chasse de l'opera "La sonnet" une nuit d'été cantado por la sociedad "Orfeon Francés"...

SEGUNDA PARTE 6. Retreta militar, cantada por el "Orfeon Francés" bajo la direccion del Sr. D. Ulises Advient...

North American Circus.

LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE AMERICAN CIRCUS COMPANY ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 6, AT 268 CALLE LIBERTAD...

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 197—CALLE VICTORIA—197. DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK precisely.

BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL. Published in London after arrival of each fortnightly mail from South America.

RECONDE DE CARRERAS DE CABALLOS. QUE TENDRA LUGAR EN LOS DIAS 8 Y 9 DE SETIEMBRE...

GRAN PREMIO DE LA PROVINCIA. A las 3. Entrada 5000 con un premio del valor de 10,000 pesos...

GRAN PREMIO DE LOS HACENDADOS. A las 4. Carrera de saltos—Entrada 300 con un premio de 2000—Peso 100 lbs...

GRAN PREMIO DE LA PROVINCIA. A las 5. Entrada 5000 con un premio del valor de 10,000 pesos...

GRAN PREMIO DE LA PROVINCIA. A las 6. Entrada 5000 con un premio del valor de 10,000 pesos...

GRAN PREMIO DE LA PROVINCIA. A las 7. Entrada 5000 con un premio del valor de 10,000 pesos...

GRAN PREMIO DE LA PROVINCIA. A las 8. Entrada 5000 con un premio del valor de 10,000 pesos...

GRAN PREMIO DE LA PROVINCIA. A las 9. Entrada 5000 con un premio del valor de 10,000 pesos...

GRAN PREMIO DE LA PROVINCIA. A las 10. Entrada 5000 con un premio del valor de 10,000 pesos...

GRAN PREMIO DE LA PROVINCIA. A las 11. Entrada 5000 con un premio del valor de 10,000 pesos...

GRAN PREMIO DE LA PROVINCIA. A las 12. Entrada 5000 con un premio del valor de 10,000 pesos...

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GRAN PREMIO DE LA PROVINCIA. A las 6. Entrada 5000 con un premio del valor de 10,000 pesos...

CAMPEN AND ARTISANS.—I always keep a supply of Crimian Shirts, especially chosen for their good quality...

TILBURY.—Wanted to Hire a good Two Wheel Tilbury, by the Month...

TO LET.—The best Country Seat known as the Quinta de Kleppenberg, situated in the Calle Libertad...

TRADESMAN'S DAUGHTER, who is most anxious to return to England, would like to have a Family going there...

HOUSE AND STEAM COAL, Or Delivered at any point of the City or Suburbs. Apply to JOHN P. BOYD & CO...

DANIEL LOFTUS is requested to present himself at 21 Calle Reconquista...

GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, 18 CALLE LIBERTAD. Gentleman Teacher—MR. SCHNEIDER...

BREEDERS OF FINE SHEEP are notified that there still remain a few very superior specimens of pure Negretti Rams...

ARGENTINE BANK. The Bank Directory has resolved to keep open the Share Registry, for the redemption of Shares...

Shareholders are invited to attend themselves at the Office of the Bank to receive the Half-Year Dividend of Eleven per Cent...

HOUSE TO LET, situated near to both Plaza Parque and Libertad. The House contains large Sala and Dining-Room...

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH CAPS, from \$15 each; superior kind, as good as any one need wear...

COGNAC GRANDE CHAMAGNE. Lo hay en venta Calle de Belgrano No. 107, casa de Pedellon y Larigau...

MR. FERDINAND HEIT is requested to call at 93 Calle Alvaro, Alto, where he will hear of something important concerning him...

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD, \$50 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding Five Lines inserted SIX times for \$10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer...

THE Standard. "Nil falsi audemus, nil veri non audemus dicere." CUEVICO.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD." Montevideo, Sept. 3, 6 P.M. Bolsa well attended.

Fomento Territorial and Montevideo in great demand. In bank paper 33,400 at 15j. 1000 at 15.

THE SCHOOL MASTER AT HOME. True to his name, fame and reputation, the President elect has made his debut surrounded by pedagogues...

There is something so agreeably fresh, something so politically heterodox in this celebrated speech, which we publish at the foot, that we willingly overlook its defects...

Mr Sarmiento admits that he speaks to an uneducated public, and promises to use every effort to teach the masses; in this he merits the sympathy and assistance of us all.

The school master, not the politician, is what we want, and we unhesitatingly say, that the destinies of the country are safe in the keeping of a man who has the honesty to make such a confession...

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY, 23—CALLE DEFENSA—23. The undersigned respectfully request Subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through them...

SELTZ WATER (APOLLINA) Rqs. This Mineral Water, which is recommended by Medical Men abroad, under the name of its Fountain ("ST. APOLLINARIS")...

CHIVILCOY.—We take the opportunity of informing our Friends and the Public that we have opened a General Camp Store in this flourishing town...

MR. CHARLES BUNN is requested to call at 95, Calle Maipu, Alto, where Letters of importance await him. 155, 9p, 28.

DE JAMES M. AYEEL, No. 90, CALLE PARQUE. From One to Three O'Clock, P.M. 17, 1p, 26.

thinking men; we all, no matter what our political view, admit the necessity of schools. Prussia rules Germany to-day not by her Ministers or Burgomasters, but by her school masters...

After referring to a speech of Senator Sumners in the United States Congress, Mr. Sarmiento proceeded. "Attendance of children at the Buenos Ayres schools last year was 10 per cent less than the previous year."

"How is it that doctors come out of the University who know nothing of schools, of the people, of democracy? And be not offended if I treat you thus; I too am a doctor now, and I have received my degree from one of the first universities in the world."

"The law orders that vagabonds should be persecuted—but who are these vagabonds? and who but the governments by not educating them has made them such. If we consider as vagabonds the gaucha of our camp, and investigate his genealogy, we may discover that though he does not possess a palm of land where to lay his head, he is perhaps a descendant of the conquerors, the lords of the soil."

"The people of Buenos Ayres gave me yesterday a manifestation that might fill with pride any man on the face of the earth; nevertheless, the same manifestation might be made to twenty more people in Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic, and in Spanish-America, that deserve it more than myself. But the present manifestation, coming, as it does, from the preceptors of schools, is a far different thing. This one is truly mine. I can relinquish it to nobody, because it belongs exclusively to me: because it is the fruit of thirty years' labor."

"At the outset of the electoral struggle that has now ended, a daily paper of this city opposed to me said, 'What will Sarmiento bring us from the United States if he is elected President?' And the same answered the question: 'Schools, nothing but schools.' On another occasion a young man, when there was a question of taking written votes, said, 'The voters of Buenos Ayres do not know how to write'—And these are two great truths which I remember without any resentment."

"After thirty years' experience, in the Press, in exile, and in office, I have heard so much said against me that I feel as if I was protected by an iron armour, which attacks of my adversaries are powerless to pierce. I too have been a writer, and some of my writings have produced deep wounds. In the heat of party strife all that can damage is used as convincing arguments. But these attacks cannot injure an honest man."

"I have been insulted and calumniated for many years here, less than in Chile, where to all other epithets was added that of foreigner, and yet the Argentine people has elected me President."

"When that daily paper said I would bring from the United States nothing but schools he said the truth, because I come from a country, gentlemen, where education has been able to found true democracy and secured the equality of races and classes."

"We want schools because they are the bases of all Republican Government."

"When the first statesmen of the United States asked me information about my country, I answered them sorrowfully that our situation was similar to that of the Southern States."

"There, as here, society is divided into an aristocracy, comprising the wealthy and those who occupy lands and power, and into poor whites who possess no fortune nor any desire to educate themselves, and form the class called 'la canaille.'"

"Talking of education among us, I am reminded of a story which I heard in the United States. One day some people came to inform a lady that the life of her husband was in danger, because he had been attacked by a bear, and she curiously replied: 'I have nothing to do with my husband's concerns; let him settle the business himself with the bear.' The same thing happens in the Argentine Republic with education. All say that it is necessary to educate the people, but the government answers: I will not interfere with the bear. It is said that the poor gaucha ought to be turned into a useful member of society through education, but all answer: I do not interfere with the bear. And yet it is necessary that we should interfere with the bear, if we wish that the Argentine people may become a truly democratic people."

"No country in the world stands in worse conditions than ours for a Republican Government, because we are divided into aristocrats and plebeians, a division due to the bad education that prevails among us. This evil is not peculiar to the Argentine Republic but common to all South America, I have travelled throughout America and I have invariably observed that wherever our language is spoken, the tone of the people is the same, and revolu-

tions and disorder is universal. Mexico is a chaos; Venezuela is going back to the times of Rosas—of the other States you know as much as I do. I have heard the opinion of the world about us, about South America, and all; all despair of nations which after half a century of convulsions show less elements than ever of organization."

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and machine works named "La Argentina," up to the present, the property of Mr. Carulla the promoter of this society are to be incorporated with it. The woollen factory and the machine shop should be two separate and distinct establishments, which for their mutual convenience ought to communicate internally without however the workmen of one interfering with those of the other department, but so that in case of repairs the mechanics may easily get to the woollen mill.

The convenience of having these workmen at hand is unquestionably of great importance especially considering the scarcity of this kind of establishments in Buenos Ayres.

Besides in every foundry there must necessarily be a number of labourers who in certain circumstances may be of great use in the woollen factory thus saving yearly many thousand dollars without its injuring, in the least the operations of the foundry.

"We look therefore upon the union of these two branches which are so closely allied that it may be said of them that the construction of machinery is what most has helped the progress of spinning and weaving."

Thus has it been understood even in Europe by many companies which have adjoined machine workshops and foundries to their spinning and weaving factories, and if in Europe this can be a wise measure where establishments of that nature abound, it will certainly not be a less useful one here.

Again if we consider the success which has attended up to the present, the foundry of Mr. Carulla who as he himself has often said, had not on his arrival in Buenos Ayres enough to pay in advance the rent for his first lodgings; it may easily be seen that his works have given a good yearly interest for the sums spent in its establishment, of which we have still a further evidence in the advertisement of that gentleman which has just appeared in the daily papers showing that the place is extremely satisfactory, a fact which we are assured has on several occasions been the cause of proposals having been made to him to sell it, but which he has invariably refused.

We have noticed therefore with pleasure that the fine worthy gentlemen named to form the committee for the preparation of the Statutes, thought, with us in this matter, and included both branches of industry in the undertaking.

We might mention many reasons why the union of these two branches is of great convenience and economy. Leaving aside the absolute necessity of mechanics to keep in repair and to extend the woollen machinery we may notice the fact that one office and the same staff of clerks will do for the two departments, that one engineer will also be sufficient, as an Engine should be erected powerful enough to drive the machines of both places, thus occasioning a saving of no small consideration.

We hope soon to see this factory at work, and wish it may meet with the success which all lovers of this country desire it.

IMPORTANT FROM ROSARIO. BRICK MAKING MACHINE. TOWN GOING AHEAD. August 30, 1868.

The racing public will be glad to hear that preparations are being made for the Cañada de Gomez Races, to take place on the 7th prox. The indefatigable Treasurer and Secretary visited that place on Tuesday last to select the ground for the race-course which is now staked out close to the brick building temporarily used for station purposes. The roof of this house will on the race day be used as a grand stand, from which will be obtained a fine view of the proceedings.

The athletic sports, advertised to take place on the 29th of September, are postponed, it having been ascertained that that day is not, as was supposed, a general holiday. These sports are deferred to a day in November, the date of which the public will, no doubt, be duly apprised, by the alteration of the notice by the Committee.

The brick-making machine belonging to the railway, reported to be working some weeks since, was very soon stopped, those having the management of it finding the chimney built for the nominal power [14 h.p.] of the engine [horizontal] did not create a draught sufficient for the engine, which requires to be worked at three the nominal horse-power. This fault was soon rectified, the chimney being raised to a height of 70 feet, containing 62 cubic yards of brickwork, accomplished the desired result, the satisfactory working of the engine, at a pressure of 45 lbs. to the square inch. Machine brick-making operations were recommenced on August 17th, with satisfactory results, there having been made on the evening of the 22d inst. more than 50,000 bricks. It must be noted this was done in the beginning with less acquaintance with the machinery than is now enjoyed, as a proof of which it may be stated, that in the first 24 hours only 9,000 bricks were turned out, whereas on the following Saturday more than 12,000 were made, the same number of hands being employed in conjunction with the machinery. An accident has occurred,

which will prevent the use of the machine for some days, and may retard the progress of the station buildings and workshops. The Railway Company acted with their usual promptitude in this matter. An agent has been sent to Buenos Ayres to get a new shaft, and the mishap will be repaired with the utmost celerity.

The Rosario workshops of the Railway Company are now in course of construction; the station to be commenced at a later period.

There came into force on the 27th inst. a Municipal order relating to the slaughter of cattle, of which the following are the articles—

1st. Prohibits the slaughter of all animals used for food by the public in the Municipal district, unless killed in the public corrals, under the inspection of the Commissary of the Board.

2d. Places may not be established for the sale of meat within a radius of seven leagues from the public market.

3d. There must be a distance of three leagues between any two places in which meat is sold.

4th. Violators of article 1 to suffer a penalty of \$100 for first offence, without prejudice to the authorised police regulations, which can order corporal punishment of any who may be proved to have stolen the butchered animals: for the second offence, the judges of the Police Department may impose any punishment they deem fit.

5th. Those who violate articles 2 or 3, fined \$5, and ordered to remove to the distances herein set forth.

6th. Any previously issued order, contravening this, hereby annulled.

This order will, no doubt, be conducive to the public health, and therefore desirable. The private interests injured are as nothing compared to the public welfare increased by this salutary measure.

There is another order issued by the same authorities. A watchman [sic] tax is now levied on all householders in the city. It is assessed on the doors of the houses. Banks are to pay the highest tax, \$5 dollars for the chief entrance, \$1 for any other door. The tax would be known in England as being on the sliding system. All houses have to pay the tax, regulated by the purposes for which they are used, the lowest impost being one r.

The Portuguese gubato Zarco arrived here on the 22d inst., took in coal, and pursued her voyage to Humaita on the 24th.

A Prussian brigantine, the Rikstiu, arrived here in ballast on the 24th, from Itapiru and Corrientes, and is open to a charter.

The Rothay, in ballast, also waiting for freight.

At the Saladero del Medio the Dutch brigantine Alberta, chartered by Fredricson and Co., is loading beef for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

The Syren arrived here from Liverpool on the 27th, consigned to Captain Thomson.

Coal is now being put on board, at Cardifi, the Theo and Ethelreda, respectively, of 192 tons and 331 tons register. Both vessels for this port.

The Maria, from London, with general cargo, for the wholesale house of W. C. Webb, had left England on the 26th of June.

There has been no rain, and the accounts obtained of the dry state of the country are most deplorable. Dead and dying cattle are to be met with in all quarters. The poor man suffers most severely, he not being able to move his flock to better pastures, as his richer neighbor can, must see his animals starved to death in scores.

The last, but perhaps the most important and welcome news to the Rosario readers of the "Standard" is, that Consul Hutchinson leaves England by the next steamer for the Argentine Republic as British Consul for Rosario, with a largely increased stipend. His arrival here will be looked for with an anxiety becoming to those who fully appreciate his merits as the representative of our nation in this important city.

Yours truly, SPHINX.

P.S. August 31st. The Venezia, of the new Italian line of steamers, took in freight here yesterday, on her way to Pilar, distant sixty-seven leagues from Humaita, by the river.

LATEST

