

NOTICE.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS

In consequence of the indisposition of one of the Amateurs, the Performance announced for Tuesday, the 31st inst., has been postponed until further notice.

Franco Argentine Theatre.

L'Administration a l'Honneur de prévenir le public que le Cadre du Theatre est ainsi disposé.

Table listing theatrical performances and ticket prices for Franco Argentine Theatre.

ITALIAN CIRCUS.

DE G. CHARINI, P. L. A. P. A. R. Q. U. E., (Corner of Calle Tucuman.)

Performance every Night, with a Change.

GRAND FUNCTION EXTRAORDINAIRE.

Two every Sunday at Two and Eight o'clock.

Table listing circus performances and ticket prices for Italian Circus.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.

The NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, and all its BRANCHES IN IRELAND issue LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Payable in the RIVER PLATE. To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current rate of Exchange, without any charge.

LUMB, WANKLYN, AND CO., 10 Angel Court, Throgmorton-street, LONDON.

And from MALLET, FRERES, & CIE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

Table listing subscription rates for The Standard newspaper.

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.

"Milfali andean, silvri non andean diora." Cicero.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1869.

AUNIS' MAILS

SETTLEMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

London, July 23.

The Irish Church difficulty has been settled by a compromise. A great assemblage was gathered within the walls of the House of Lords yesterday afternoon, to hear from Lord Granville whether the bill was to proceed, and with what intentions the Government would address themselves to their final effort to carry it.

Their Lordships then proceeded to their final effort to carry it. His statement was, perhaps, the briefest ever made under such critical circumstances.

Lord Granville said that, though the Ministers thought the decision of Tuesday night a very grave one, they were about to proceed with the bill, and undertook that they would go on with it in a conciliatory spirit.

The baldness of this declaration created some surprise, but it was of short duration. Lord Cairns rose, and it was immediately evident that the real order of the day was to proceed from him. In his first words there was evidence of the change which had come over the majority of the House since the bill was suddenly stopped on Tuesday night.

Lord Cairns said he had had a conference with Lord Granville, and that they had come to terms: he went on to state what were the terms on which he and Lord Granville had agreed.

On the comparatively unimportant question of the date of disendowment, the Government day was to be agreed to. In reference to permanent curates, the definition was to be governed by the criterion of the clerical tax having been paid in respect of the curate for five years instead of one, as settled by the House of Commons.

A more important question was the commutation of life interests. On this the Government had made a very important concession, only shows conclusively, what has been urged all along, that they have not been fighting for concurrent endowment, nor anything else except cash.

As to the residences, no concession was to be made. The building charges must be paid, and, in the true spirit of cession. Making the commutation compulsory when three-fourths of the clergy in a diocese agreed to it, the bonus on the life interests was to be fixed at twelve per cent, instead of seven. Lord Granville frankly intimated, later in the debate, that he was not without doubts as to the reception this proposition would receive in the House of Commons, though he undertook for the Government that every exertion should be made to induce that House to accept it.

That the Opposition Peers should have fixed upon this concession as the basis compromise, Lord Cairns at once found arguments for giving up this point. The last question at issue was the preamble and the surplus. It had been agreed between Lord Cairns and Lord Granville that the preamble

should remain as it was settled by the vote on Tuesday night. But, at the instance of the Government, words were to be agreed to in the 68th clause establishing the destination of the surplus in the main to the relief of unagreeable suffering and distress, but agreeing that the expenditure should depend upon the future direction of Parliament. Such were the terms of the compromise which Lord Cairns submitted to the House.

The Earl of Pinnall, on behalf of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, begged to offer their Lordships his most hearty thanks. Their Lordships' decision would be highly acceptable to the people of Ireland, and when the news reached there, a thrill of joy would run from one end of the country to the other. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Bandon said his Protestant brethren in Ireland felt that their property had been secured to them by the Act of Settlement and the Act of Union, and that they were being robbed of it by this Bill.

Earl Granville wished to testify to the perfect absence of party feeling that marked their Lordships' proceedings of that evening, and which was altogether on a par with the frankness and openness that had marked the conduct of the noble and learned Lord [Lord Cairns] in the conference that had taken place. [Hear, hear.] He wished to correct a misapprehension into which the most Rev. Prelate [the Archbishop of Canterbury] had fallen. It was not Her Majesty's Government, but the noble and learned leader of the Opposition, who had suggested the change from 7 to 12 per cent. in regard to commutation. [Hear, hear.]

Although the Government would recommend the House of Commons to assent to the compromise, they could only do it in the sense of its being a concession to their Lordships' House, and as tending to bring about a very speedy settlement of this great and important question. [Hear, hear.]

The Bishop of Tuam could not regard the proceedings of that evening either with approval or as at all to the advantage of the Church. He believed that in many respects they had received very bad terms, but he wished to use no harsh expressions, while he wanted to relieve his conscience from being supposed to agree with the compromise that had been entered into. [Hear, hear.]

He had been most anxious to do his part in obtaining better terms for the Church, but he felt that when the second reading was passed, all that was really worth fighting for was lost. [Hear, hear, from the Episcopal Bench.] As this very unfortunate business was coming to an end, he entered once more his solemn protest against the disestablishment of the Church, on the ground that it was a national sin to separate religion from the State. [Hear, hear.]

The poor people in the western and southern wilds of Ireland would be deprived of their religious teaching, and the clergy would be left in a state of stereotyped poverty. [Hear, hear.] He could only say that after the Bill passed he should do what he could to promote the interests of the Church, but he feared that so far from being a message of peace, this measure would simply confer security on evil doctrines, and cast a shade of insecurity over the religious and loyal portion of the Irish people.

Their Lordships then proceeded to their final effort to carry it, and including 26, on which there had been differences of opinion between the two Houses of Parliament, and without division brought them into accordance with the terms of the compromise which had been effected.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish telegrams say that the arrival of Don Carlos at the frontier is officially confirmed. It is added that agitation prevails among the inhabitants of the mountains of Catalonia, and that several battalions of Chasseurs have been sent thither to preserve order. Fresh arrests have been made in Madrid on charges of complicity with the Carlist conspirators. There are several priests among those taken into custody.

The "Moniteur" of last evening says that the meeting held on Wednesday by the Left party led to no result, but revealed, on the contrary, germs of division, antagonism, and rivalry between the Deputies who incline to parliamentary government and those who desire a democracy.

Mr. Sanford, the retiring American Minister at Brussels, had a private audience of the King on Wednesday, when he presented letters of recall from his Government. His successor, Mr. Russell Jones, also had an audience of his Majesty, and handed in his credentials as American Minister.

Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from a slight indisposition, which prevented his attendance lately in the House of Commons.

An American telegram states that Warren and other leaders of the Fenian party waited upon several Cabinet Ministers the day before yesterday and urged immediate action to secure the release of Halpine and other Fenian and Irish-American prisoners in Great Britain. It is reported that Mr. Bontwell and Mr. Robeson promised acquiescence, while Mr. Hoar declined, and strongly denounced Fenianism, declaring that the Fenian raiders against Canada were principally composed of thieves and desperadoes.

It is believed at Bombay, according to a telegram which is dated the 20th inst., that the Kirghese tribes south and south-west of Orenburg have risen en masse against the Russians. Turkistan is believed to be in a disturbed condition.

The "Times" says that the packet

Nyanza, which reached Malta on the 13th inst., will bring to England the effects of the late Mr. Powell, in charge of his gamekeeper, Macdonald, the only European survivor of the party. The sad intelligence of Mr. Powell's death is fully confirmed. He was speared on his bed as he was lying awake at early morning. His wife, who was standing a short distance off, was speared also, and managed to stagger to the body of her husband, when she fell. The murderers then speared Mr. Powell's little son, and finished the butchery with stones. Mr. Powell shot two fellows before he died, and, if revenge is any satisfaction, the wretches who committed the brutal murder will have a heavy account to settle with the Abyssinian chief they are under and the surrounding tribes, who have vowed to exterminate all those who had part in the crime.

The evidence of Mr. Scudamore, of the Post Office, before the Select Committee on the Telegraphs Bill was only partially reported yesterday. Mr. Scudamore said he was sure the Government would be more anxious to take up the improvements than a private company would. He thought the monopoly asked for should only continue during good behaviour. The towns would reap great advantage from the proposed new system, although they would not get them in the shape of a reduction of town messages. At present there is one telegraph office for about every 13,000 of the population; under the new system there will be starting one office for every 6,000 of the population. A uniform charge of one shilling is the lowest Government can commence with, but Mr. Scudamore feels sure that in a year or two that charge will be reduced to sixpence. It is feared that to begin with a sixpenny rate would be to overwhelm the offices with business. After certain alterations in the clauses had been agreed to, the bill, as amended, was ordered to be reported to the House.

By the latest telegrams it appears that the number killed by the explosion of Haydock Colliery on Wednesday was fifty-eight, fifty of whom have been brought to bank. In many cases identification is impossible. It is believed that the explosion was greatly intensified by the ignition of a large quantity of powder.

The young woman, Lucy Miles, who a few days ago threw her little nephew over the cliffs and killed him, at Rottingdean was yesterday tried at the Lewes assizes, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

General Garibaldi writes to a correspondent in London that he does not intend to come to England at present.

The "Herald" in its city article, makes the following announcement:—"The Viceroy of Egypt who is still in Europe, having been informed that a contemporary some days ago repeated an erroneous statement, published in the "Levant Herald" at Constantinople, concerning negotiations by the Egyptian Government for a loan of 60,000,000 francs, desires to state that his Government is not negotiating, nor intends negotiating, a new loan of any kind. By the contract of last loan the Egyptian Government has bound itself not to contract a new loan for the space of five years, and will of course adhere strictly to its engagements."

The "Levant Herald" reports the death of Mr. Charles Hamner Dickson; H.M.'s consul in Crete. The deceased gentleman arrived at Constantinople from Canoe on Monday, the 5th inst., in an extreme state of debility, suffering from dropsy, the result of liver complaint influenced by malaria fevers, and succumbed on the following Thursday. Mr. Dickson (says the Herald) was one of the most able and respectable of our consuls in Turkey, and during the recent insurrection in Crete discharged the very delicate duties of his post with a tact and discretion which deservedly won for him the high approval of the Foreign Office.

The recovery of 3 per cent. which took place in the Government Funds in the latter hours of yesterday has been followed by an advance of a further 1/4 at the opening this morning, and the favourable influences of a strong Bank return and the plethoric state of the Money market cause the figures to be firmly maintained, although business is generally quiet, and the operations are few, both in Consols and Foreign Stocks. Turkish, some of the Russian and Italian are 1/4 better, but Spanish are dull. The Railway Market is quiet and featureless.

The Bank of England return shows the total reserve to have increased by rather over half a million, which is due to an influx of public deposits and a falling off in the other securities, in each case of about a quarter of a million, and to a considerable increase of the precious metals.

The feature in the Bank of France return is a decrease in the bills discounted of £1,140,000.

The demand for discount is quiet both at the Bank of England and in the open market, and there is abundance of money at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 for short first-class paper and four to six months' bank bills. Upon the Stock Exchange 1 1/2 to 2 are the terms for short loans against Government securities.

LATEST FROM UNITED STATES

BY BRAZILIAN MAIL.

We have files of "New York Times" to July 23.

Mr. Blow, the newly appointed Minister to Brazil, was entertained at a grand farewell dinner at St. Louis, Missouri.

The French cable was to be landed on the Massachusetts coast by the 26th

July, the Great Eastern having successfully completed her great work. The late Mr. Raymond, founder and editor of the "New York Times," died intestate, leaving property valued at 450,000 dollars. Administration has been granted to his widow, and there are one son and three daughters. Mr. Peabody is sojourning at White Sulphur Springs. General Sheridan is on a visit with Senator Sprague, Rhode Island.

An International Exhibition at Washington is projected to come off next year. A commission is to sit at Lima, composed of Americans and Peruvians, to adjudicate claims.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

New York, July 20, 1869.

Messrs. Editors,—

Our Sphinx of Washington not having yet spoken, we are still pondering over the riddle—What is, or what is to be, the policy of the present administration?

There is absolutely nothing to chronicle; how can there be anything of note when the national capital and the great metropolis are both deserted! Secretary Fish alone remains at Washington, with a few subordinates; Grant, and some members of his cabinet, are at Long Branch on the Jersey Coast; while all other officials are spending their summer vacation in the mountains, at the springs, or at the sea-side.

The chief subject of discussion just now is the landing of the French submarine telegraphic cable on American soil; it has safely reached St. Pierre Miquelon, a small island off our northeast coast (all that now remains to France of her former possessions in North America). The state of Massachusetts would willingly grant the telegraphic company the privilege of landing their cable on her shores; but she has not the right to do so, as the entire frontier or sea coast is, and ever must remain, under the control of the general government.

The people of the United States oppose the French telegraphic company for three reasons— 1st. As a monopoly there is no reciprocity, for the French desire to prevent the laying of any telegraphic cable from America to France for the space of twenty-five years.

2nd. There is no strict privacy, as, according to the charter granted the company by the French Government, all dispatches are subject to the inspection of certain ministers or officers of the Imperial Government.

3rd. No cipher or private method of communication will be allowed patrons of the submarine telegraph, therefore no merchant or financier can give his agent abroad instructions to buy or sell without exposing to these officials (mayhaps to their confidants or friends) the actual state of the market, or the peculiar position of affairs, in which he is engaged, thus injuring his personal interests or chances of profit in certain speculations.

In addition to the above objections is the high tariff, which will result from want of competition. All we desire is reciprocity, then we can lay a cable adapted to the convenience and to the demands of our commercial citizens.

The British minister and the French representative at Washington have expressed the opinion that the French Government will yet accede to the demands of the United States authorities, if Secretary Fish should consent to the landing of the French cable; it will only be a temporary arrangement, to be ratified or rejected as Congress may decide, in December next.

The question of wars and other international difficulties are yet to be discussed and arranged. I subjoin a portion of a letter, addressed by Secretary Fish to the English and French ministers at Washington, which will explain to you the real position of affairs:—"As the projectors of the enterprise now in progress have not received or awaited the permission of this Government either to the establishment of this telegraphic connection or to its use for such intercourse with the coast of France, I have thought it proper to call the attention of the diplomatic representatives of the two Powers under whose authority the private rights involved have been acquired to the position and authority of this Government on the subject."

"In thus distinctly notifying you that in the absence of the assent to, or concurrence in, the proposed telegraphic connection of the Government of the United States, the proceedings of the parties interested must be taken in submission to the authority of the Government in the premises, I am actuated, as well by a desire that these private interests should not suffer unnecessary disappointment, as by the purpose to place before you the authority of the United States on the general subject in its proper light."

"The policy of this Government in respect to the allowance and regulation of foreign telegraphic intercourse received very deliberate consideration from Congress during its session of the last winter, and a bill covering the whole subject was submitted and passed in the Senate, but at so late a day of the session as to have failed to be reached in the House of Representatives."

"It is quite probable that this bill announces the policy and purposes of Congress, and the propriety of its provisions can hardly fail to secure assent. I therefore beg to call your attention to the enclosed copy of the bill, as probable evidence of what conditions of permission and of regulation of foreign telegraphic intercourse are

to be insisted upon by the United States. "Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my very high consideration. "HAMILTON-FISH. "Count Faverney, &c." By telegraph to the evening papers, we learn that, immediately on receipt of the above letter and enclosed bill referred to, the manager of the French telegraphic company at once went to Washington, and, after several interviews with the Secretary of State, has this day agreed to give the Department of State a written document, pledging the company to abandon their exclusive privilege in France, and to accept the future legislation of the United States Congress with regard to Atlantic telegraphs. On these conditions Mr. Fish has granted permission to land the cable at Duxbury, Massachusetts, temporarily, and it is supposed the work may be completed in the course of eight or ten days.

Yours, CORA.

THE BRITISH SUFFERERS.

MRS. CUTLER'S NARRATIVE. "I came out to Paraguay in 1862. My husband was chief engineer of the steamboat Salto de Guayra, and was killed in the fight at Curumbá in Nov., 1867, leaving me with two children, one a boy now aged 7, the other a girl now 4 years old. When H.M.S. Beacon came up, I was directed to get ready to leave, but they did not say what ship it was, nor was I ultimately allowed to leave; perhaps the reason I and the other widows were detained was that Lopez thought we might talk too much about him and his circumstances.

"In February, 1868, I was one of those who took refuge in the American Legation, and my subsequent sufferings and adventures at San Lorenzo are the same as related yesterday by Mr. Eden.

"When we were driven from San Lorenzo on the 5th December, 1868, to march to the interior, I joined Mr. Eden, who acted as protector both to me and Mrs. Watts [alias Retranick] who had three children, with her husband having been taken and shot a few months before. We all went afoot to Luque, thence by rail to Tacuaral, and here remained ten days and nights under rain and sun, sheltered only by trees, till we continued our journey across the swamp; we halted at the foot of the mountains for five days, still exposed to the weather, our children having all the skin peeled off their arms, back, and face by the scorching sun, for it was in the depth of summer. It rained heavily every night, and we had no food but some starch. Mrs. Thomas was also of our party, with her 3 children.

"As soon as we succeeded in getting carts, Mr. Eden arranged with the driver for us, saw us on our way towards Caacupé, and then started on his own route to Piribetuy. I had to pay \$25 for my share, and our journey was a painful and tedious one: we were four days on the road, and at last reached Caacupé on December 26th; we lived under some orange trees for more than a month, paying famine prices for a little beef or mandonico, whenever such could be had. It happened on New Year's Day, 1869, that I met Colonel Thompson, who was chief of Lopez's Armoury, having formerly been an engineer in the Arsenal; he was astonished to see me, and said he thought I had gone home in the Beacon: he asked me if I wanted money, but I told him I still had a little. He then gave Mrs. Watt \$35, equal to about £5 sterling, as she was very poor. He had to go off in a hurry to see the President, but I saw him again a week after, and he advised me and the other widows to remain with our countrymen near the Arsenal of Caacupé, instead of going on to Piribetuy.

"The English workmen got 5 houses from Lopez for their accommodation, and at once rescued us from such painful exposure, setting aside some rooms for the 3 widows and 9 children, and generously sharing with us their scanty rations. It is impossible to tell the value of such kindness, for they continued to support us till April 1st. On this last date, I chanced to meet Dr. Skinner, who holds a Colonel's rank and has accompanied the President all through the war, and is still at his side: he spoke to me very kindly, took down our names and those of our children, and induced Lopez next day to order us to be regularly supplied with rations, which we accordingly did until the flight of Lopez on August 14th. I forgot to mention above that while we were in Caacupé it came to Madame Lynch's ears, and she sent us at times some tea and sugar out of the little stock she had for herself.

"Mrs. Watts lost a child on the 15th August, the day before we left Caacupé; the doctor said it died of scurvy. Mrs. Watts's first husband was Retranick, whom she had married in England; he died of swelling in the throat on November 11th, 1867, having been attended by Dr. Rhind, who also died of consumption a few months later at Campo Grande. Mrs. Watts has two little boys by her first husband, aged respectively 8 and 6 years, also her stepson Francis Watts, aged 8 years, who are all now at the British Hospital, where we are treated in the kindest manner possible. I have to repeat what Mr. Eden said about the invariable kindness we have met from everybody since our delivery from the captivity of Lopez."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We received a letter yesterday from the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow, mentioning the arrival of the steamer Kepler in Rio.

The Annis arrived in port yesterday morning, and her mails were delivered early in the afternoon. The commercial advices, a summary of which appeared in our money article of yesterday, show little change in prices of River Plate produce; if anything, they are firmer, stocks having in some instances been reduced. The Lords and Commons have come to an arrangement on the Irish Church Bill, which is characterised by the "Times" as satisfactory. We publish full particulars in another column, by which it will be seen that, though the bulk of the Lord's amendments have been rejected, the Lower House has made some very important concessions. This great question, that has so long agitated the public mind in Great Britain and Ireland, may now be considered as definitely settled.

The Special Committee of the Senate, appointed for the purpose of reporting on the Madero port scheme, has recommended its immediate adoption in the form sent up from the Chamber of Deputies, declaring at the same time that Congress has the fullest powers of legislation on the subject, and that the petition of the Provincial Legislature, praying that its discussion should be suspended; has not in the least changed the views of the Committee, as the decision of the Provincial Government on the matter cannot be waited for indefinitely for various reasons. The report is short, sharp, and decisive in tone, meantime, the Provincial Chambers are holding out for what they consider their rights in the matter, and we fear there will be oceans of ink wasted in despatch writing, and interminable debates in both Legislatures before this important work will be allowed to proceed. Last night a project for granting a rival concession was to be brought forward in the Provincial Chambers, and it is more than probable that it will be passed.

To-morrow will be a holiday, civil and religious, throughout the entire continent of South America, it being Santa Rosa. The banks, and Government, and public offices will be closed. The weather is unusually fine this year at a time when we are generally afflicted with equinoctial gales and thunderstorms.

We hear that a leading morning contemporary will henceforth appear on Mondays, thus giving the public a daily paper in the fullest sense of the word. We trust the experiment will succeed.

A subscriber who has just returned from a visit to the Espartillar estancia is loud in his praises of that establishment. He brought us a magnificent specimen of wool cut from the back of one of the Lincoln breed of sheep belonging to this estancia; it is long, fine and altogether one of the best samples we have seen. The cattle and horses are also we hear magnificent, one mouster cart stallion attracting the attention of visitors by its immense proportions and fine shape.

The annual examination at the Mi-nerva College (Madame Farnesi's) comes off on Wednesday the 1st, and the distribution of prizes on the 3rd of the coming month. No similar establishment in the city can surpass Mme. Farnesi's in the completeness and elegance of its interior arrangements or in the attention devoted to the instruction and moral training of the pupils.

There was a rumour early on yesterday that the Flying Squadron had arrived in Montevideo, such is not the case, it will not probably arrive there before the close of next week. The Sch of September is a holiday and excursion trips should at once be organized. (What are the steam packet companies doing?)

We gave the alarm some months ago as to the state of Asuncion. We are glad to see that some of our colleagues have taken up the matter. It is a vital one, as we are assured that bad as was the state of filth to which it was abandoned when our brother editor paid it a visit lately, it is now infinitely worse. If this city is again ravaged during the approaching summer by some hideous epidemic, "on the head of the Government be the responsibility!"—for, as far as we can learn, nothing whatever has been done on the matter.

"Norma" is announced for this evening at the Opera House, and "La Grande Duchesse" will be given by the Franco-Argentino. The Alcazar has, of course, as usual, a "bonne bouche" in store for its numerous habitués.

Yesterday the funeral service for the late Señora Y. R. de Montes de Oca was performed at the Cathedral Church. Never before have we seen such a testimony of respect to the memory of departed worth and virtue. The specious nudes of the church seemed too small to contain the vast crowd, composed of the most distinguished members of Porteño society. The National, Provincial, and foreign Ministers, high, civil, and military officials, the Bar—all united to pay the last tribute of respect to the lamented lady who has just passed away from amongst us.

Madame Ristori arrived yesterday morning by the Annis. H.E. President Sarmiento did her the honor to drive down to the Pier to meet her, but on arriving found that she had landed. She

was received with enthusiasm by the enormous crowds collected in consequence of placards having appeared calling on all Italians who could, to be at the Mole head to receive her. The Reception Committee and the different Italian Societies, with their bands of music, received her on her reaching the stairs, which was covered with a carpet and decorated with the Italian and Argentine flags, afterwards accompanying her to the Hotel Argentino, where she is at present stopping.

We regret to hear that his Grace Dr. Escallada, Archbishop of Buenos Ayres, is still seriously unwell, and is suffering much from tumors in the face. We trust that the indisposition will prove of a temporary nature and may not interfere with His Grace's intended departure for Rome on the 26th of next month.

We call the attention of our sporting friends to the meeting of the Jockey Club to be held in the rooms of the Sociedad Rural on Wednesday evening next.

The Gomez Gavotti eslandero' promises to keep the 'salons' talking for some time to come. It appears that the young gentleman is still "as free as air," and that the rumor that the hymeneal knot had been half tied, as we were informed yesterday, turns out to be false. Every attempt at an arrangement has hitherto failed; but there were rumors yesterday that the young fiances' friends had at last discovered a sufficiently ponderous stumbling block to hurl in the course of true love, and bring the little god to a halt. The rumor that extreme violence was used towards the rev. gentleman on the altar is completely false, we are happy to say.

The fifth rehearsal for the next philharmonic concert will take place on the 2nd September, at half-past seven o'clock p.m., at the Coliseum.

We received yesterday a copy of the circular addressed by Government to the Governors of the various provinces in reference to Major Rickard's work on the mines of the Republic, and sending to each 25 copies for distribution. We will publish it on Wednesday.

The Chianuri Company will give a day performance on Monday at 2 p.m., specially to allow British families the chance of witnessing the wonderful performance of the troupe.

The "Standard" will not now appear till Wednesday morning, to-morrow being a holiday.

The site for the Cordoba Exhibition has been fixed on by the Commissioners, Major Rickard and Sr. Monelo. They have chosen Sr. Pafaloza's quinta, which covers about 16 acres, and is in every way most desirable for the important purpose it has been selected for.

Mr. D. E. Clapp, who replaces Judge Hollister as U.S. Consul here, is a Brevet Brigadier-General in the U.S. Army, to which rank he was promoted for distinguished services at the taking of Fort Harrison.

MONTEVIDEO.

The James T. Brady, notwithstanding all the gloomy anticipations as to her complete loss, may, to all appearance, be seen yet navigating the waters of the Plate and interior rivers, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of Messrs Connell and Fynn, who have succeeded in raising her from her watery grave and bringing her in front of the Orullu mole. It is stated that this operation has cost her owners, Messrs Launs & Leizaola, not less than \$40,000. She is found to have suffered considerably, the deck cabins having in a great measure been destroyed. Workmen have been put to repair it, and it is expected she will ere long be in as serviceable a state as she ever was before.

The "Siglo" makes some stringent remarks on the great apathy that exists in the public mind on the subject of mines. It states that the Canipuru Mining Society is the owner of nine of the richest veins discovered, lying between the Arroyos Cuñapuru and Corrales, and holds in Salto improvements worth £10,000. On the 20th July more than 30 miners and workmen sailed from England, under contract with the company, and the ship which conveys them, chartered expressly by the company, brings 23,000 more of machinery and utensils. The engineer in chief is also shortly expected. Under these circumstances, the writer of the article thinks that some notice ought to be taken of these facts, and the company ought to be able to count upon public support and sympathy.

The "Sociedad de los Amigos de la Educacion Popular" announces the approaching opening of the first infant school started under its auspices in Cordou, under the name of "Escuela Elviro Fernandez." It will be opened gratuitously to the neighborhood of that populous district, and is announced to possess all the elements necessary to give a varied education, that will strengthen the body, develop the mind, and purify and elevate the soul.

On the night of the 25th inst. the Custom House deposit known under the name of Spas was entered into by burglars, who penetrated into the place by the roof. They carried away a number of silk handkerchiefs, contained in boxes belonging to Messrs. Tomkinson & Co. The burglars left in exchange a lantern, a knife, and other signals of their visit.

Bull fights are announced to take place on the 29th and 30th inst. in the

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

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