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MEDICINES THAT LENGTHEN LIFE. The average length of human life would be greatly extended if the present large use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla could be made universal in diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofulous humors, Melechia, that give the property of curing disease and the negative quality of being perfectly harmless, are rare. Bristol's Sarsaparilla is one of them. It would be almost impossible to produce a class of scrofulous humors, Melechia, or any other eruptive disorder, that could not be controlled by this all-healing vegetable alterative, and equally impossible to name an instance in which it has operated detrimentally on the feeblest of patients. (1872-1873)

TEATRO DE LA OPERA. COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. 117 Facion de la temporada. JUEVES, 13 DE JUNIO, 1872. RUY BLAS. Opera Nueva del Maestro MARCHETTI. PRECIOS.

Palcos \$250
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Theatre Franco Argentin

JECUDI, 13 JUN. LA BAKON. SAMEDI 15 JUN. BENEFEICE DE M. LLS. HEYMANN.

AUCTION BY Bullrich & Co.

These illustrious auctioneers will sell a league of camp in the partido of Chilivoley, with estancia-house, corrales, &c., at their Auction Mart, San Martin No. 118, ON THURSDAY, 20TH INST, at 1 o'clock p.m.

The land is situated in the Canada Rica, Paraiso Chilivoley, a league South of the Freyre or Goring-Station on the Western Railway. It measures 2761x3295 yards square, equal to 2 square leagues, with right to 65 square leagues and 242 acres of land. It is bounded on the North and West by Don Gaspar Martinello on the East by Don Lizaso Carda, and on the South by Don J. Montenegro. The buildings consist of a large brick house with a porch, 1445 yards, straw roofing, windows with iron grates, glass doors.

Dr. Jackson's Balsamic Pectoral

This is a new and certain cure for COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGH, AND PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. Prepared at the Laboratory of the London and Liverpool Dispensary, 10-COLLEGE-LANE-LIVERPOOL.

Dr. JACKSON'S BALSAMIC PECTORAL. It is a remedy long known and used by the eminent Physicians who practice in this country, and is carefully prepared from the original recipe by the present Proprietors. It is composed entirely of vegetable products, and combines valuable expectorant qualities with those of a soothing carminative nature. It has already won golden opinions in Europe by its wondrous effect in allaying pulmonary irritation, and in promoting a healthy action of the mucous lining of the throat and lungs, arresting the progress of disease and decay, and every when used at an early stage, arresting that most terrible of chest diseases—Pulmonary Consumption.

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In consequence of the death of our Partner and Friend, Mr. J. W. Topham, Business will hereafter be carried on under the style of "JOSE FIRMAT & CO."

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Este vapor concluirá de recibir su carbón y empezará la travesía a Buenos Aires el sábado próximo a las 6 de la mañana. VIENES 14 del corriente. Admite carga y pasajeros. Agencia—Calle 24. (1872-1873) 3p 1873

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DETERMINING THE STANDARD. DAILY, per Month, \$30. WEEKLY, per Month, \$20. The Standard, Single Copy, 2. The Standard, per Annum, \$240. Agents in Buenos Ayres, MAC LEAN AND CO.

The Standard.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1872.

THE PROVINCE OF ENTRE RIOS.

We have before as the Blue-book issued last month, a thousand pages crown octavo, giving a review of the progress of the Province since its re-organization after the flight of Lopez Jordan last year.

It may be well to premise for the benefit of our readers abroad that Entre Rios is one of the smallest but most advanced of the Argentine Provinces having an area of about 50,000 square miles and a population of 120,000 souls.

Railways, tramways, bridges, telegraphs, colonies, markets, banks, schools &c. may be said to engross the attention of the Government, Legislature and inhabitants of all classes, for which purpose the recent London loan has come in well, while numbers of private and public companies are every-day proposing the establishment of some new enterprise or industry.

Mr. Oroño has submitted a proposal for Central Railway of Entre Rios, crossing the Province from Concepcion to Paraná, by way of Tala and Nogoyá, to be completed in 3 years at \$2,000 a mile, the Legislature giving a guarantee of 7 per cent. as well as the right to use the woods along the line and make branch-lines as convenient. An English Company, in which Mr. N. Calvo is said to be interested, has submitted a similar scheme for a line to connect Gualaiguaychú, Gualaiguay, Victoria, Nogoyá and Diamante, the Legislature granting some public lands and a guarantee of 2 per cent.

A third project is also before Government for a general system of Railways, the contractors taking payment in Provincial Bonds of 6 per cent. at par with 2 per cent. annual sinking-fund. The Eastern Argentine line to connect Concordia and the central towns of Corrientes was brought to a standstill last year, the land-owners stopping the workmen, until the Government promised to pay them for whatever land was taken: the works now proceed.

Tramways are being constructed in all the large towns: that of Sor Costa in Concordia is advancing; an English company is said to have taken the concession held by Mr. Rocha for Paraná and Gualaiguaychú, and a fourth line is projected by Sor Lena, to connect the town of Concepcion with the landing place.

Bridges are being placed over the Caballá-Cuatiá near La Paz, the Chileas in the department of Victoria; and the Bergara in Villaguay. A complete system of bridges all over the various streams of Entre Rios, as in the Province of B. Ayres, is projected without any burden to the Treasury, the contractor offering to repay himself by tolls. Another proposes to erect whatever the Government may direct, and take payment in Roads and Bridges stock to be created for the purpose, with 6 per cent. interest and 2 per cent. amortization.

Telegraph wires of the National system now connect Paraná, La Paz, Diamante, Victoria, Villaguay, Nogoyá, Gualaiguay, Tala, San José, Gualaiguaychú, Concepcion, Colon, Concordia and Federación; the offices in all these towns are now nearly ready and the lines will be opened to public service in a few days. Another private enterprise is going to lay down a ramification of wires all over the Province, asking no guarantee, and handing over the wires to the Government of Entre Rios after a given number of years.

The colony of San José, opposite Paysandu, is very prosperous, counting 2,000 settlers who have 6,000 acres under tillage, and their produce in wheat, butter, vegetables &c. is of great value. The colony of Villa Urquiza near Paraná counts 750 souls, who have also thousands of acres under agriculture, but the Government requests the Legislature to give them more ground, as they have not room enough. Both these colonies were founded by Gen. Urquiza.

Among the miscellaneous concessions recently given by Government we note the following:—Juan P. Mendez, a market at La Paz.

B. Gadea and J. Segeren, 4 manzanas for a Tablada at Concordia. Montero and Rocha to construct mataderos at Concepcion, Concordia, Gualaiguaychú, Gualaiguay, Victoria and Paraná.

M. St. Guilly, a water-mill: this gentleman had formerly a French news-paper in B. Ayres.

Commercial Bank for city of Paraná with right of emission, and branch at Gualaiguaychú.

Litoral Bank at Paraná, same rights.

Besides the above we hear of Thompson Bonar & Co. intending to start a Provincial Bank of Entre Rios with capital of one million sterling, but the report before us says nothing of it.

It seems the late Gen. Urquiza had management of two estancias belonging to the State, and pending a statement of accounts by the manager R.

decido Gonzalez, he is forbidden to sell any of the cattle. The estancia at Concordia was sold by auction for 3,247 \$815. that at Paraná is still in possession of Gonzalez, who acts for Mme. Urquiza and family.

The Government having rescinded the contract made by Gen. Urquiza with Sor. Fraguero for collecting taxes the latter has returned the sum of 25,000\$ and cancelled a mortgage on public lands in favor of Le Hir, Barnett & Co. of Montevideo. It seems with the Province now owes Mr. Fraguero \$140,000 lbs.

An office of Public Credit has been opened under Mr. B. Cook, to whom the sum of 45,245 \$815. has been paid to attend to the interest on Provincial Bonds. The rebels stole some of these Bonds to the value of 17,050\$ from the Victoria town-hall, but the Government has stopped the numbers.

The Bank of Entre Rios had claims against the Province, but the Government deducted what had been lent to the rebels and paid the balance \$84,410 lbs. A temporary loan of \$90,000 from Messrs. Ginto and the Argentine Bank has been likewise cleared off, only a small amount still due to the second. The loan for £200,000 effected in London has been most successful, the stock having since gone up to a very high figure.

The National Government refused the usual subsidy for the first four months of last year, before the rebellion was extinguished, but has since paid \$1,250 a month. Gen. Urquiza had an old claim against the National Government for money due the Province, of which it appears a balance of \$46,010 is still unpaid, but the National Government refers the matter to Mañá & Co. and says it is paid.

Numberless newspapers have offered to favor the interests of Entre Rios if the Government would give them subsidies, but Governor Dehague refuses; the official paper Democrazia receives \$120 monthly to print the decrees and supply 100 copies to the Legislature.

Public instruction progresses favorably, there being 33 schools, attended by 3,449 pupils.

Public lands are little attended to. In 1862 a law was passed for the sale of 400 square leagues, but up to the present only 170 leagues have been sold. Last year only 2 leagues were sold, which produced \$7,676 lbs. half cash, half in Provincial Bonds. It would be well to dispose of all the Public Lands, as the Government says there is urgent want of money to repair the prisons, build schools, and carry out other public works.

Among minor items we note a subsidy of 100\$ a month to the Lazzaretto of Concepcion, where 504 persons died of small-pox in a term of three months; also a donation of \$500 to the sufferers of the Oran earthquake. The Government disallowed a claim of the steamer Daiman which saved the Victoria family when Urquiza was murdered, and we believe brought the news to San Fernando: the claimant should be certainly paid a reasonable sum for the trip.

The Government is doing its best to improve the mail-coach and police systems throughout the Province, but complaints of insufficient resources. We had almost forgotten to mention that the Gualaiguay and Port Ruiz railway is being re-built.

The revenues of Entre Rios during the three months ending July 31st 1871 were 61,950\$, and the expenses 48,841, leaving a surplus of \$13,109 lbs. But in the remaining five months the revenue was only 136,498\$, and the expenses were 182,179\$. Thus the deficit on the year was over 32,000\$, which is chiefly attributable to delays in collecting the Contribucion Directa: but for this it is supposed there would have been a surplus of 51,000\$, as the estimates for the last five months were 220,000\$. Hence we may roughly estimate the annual income at 350 to 400 thousand dollars.

The above statement is a cheering one, but we recommend the Government next time to be more laconic and cut down the report to ten pages instead of a thousand.

PARIS LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

May 4th, 1872. The present is a very happy moment for young, and it ought to be a gratifying one for adult France. The youth of both sexes, between 12 and 14 years of age, are preparing for confirmation for their "first communion." Like brides, draped in tulle and lace, and a new nuptial in white-gloved hands, the young girls are to be met with in every street, wending their way to church. The boys are appropriately clothed also—black cloth jacket and trousers, white vest and tie, satin armbelt, and entering the church are provided with a long lighted taper, which is carried in procession to the altar. Each candidate for confirmation is supplied with a special purse, more or less filled with a contribution for the offertory. What is most remarkable in this annual event, neither a father nor grown-up brother is ever to be met with: it is the mother or sisters who thus charge themselves with this training up the child in the way it should go; and the present family submits to the severest economy to provide, either by hiring or purchase, the necessary toilette for these marriages with the church. Certificates are given by the clergy to those who have been enrolled as communicants; the document is framed and glazed, and hung up in the young girl's bedroom; when married, she places her wreath of orange-flowers under a glass shade beneath the treasured archive. On the part of the laity the annual is never cherished.

How, then, does it arise that the masculine sex, on arriving at manhood, develop into Atheists or Indifferentists, side with the father, while the mother and sisters go to mass, and respect the ordinances of the church in their domestic lives? When the first revolutionists had to finish by destroying everything, nothing remained but to defy Heaven, and consequently Christianity was officially and solemnly adjoined. The evil was not arrested even when Robespierre obliterated as puerile in the famous fête given in honor of the Supreme Being in the gardens of the Tuileries, and where, amidst the music of brass and the immortality of the soul. Devoid of the truths of Christianity—for he was a profound student of human nature—Napoleon could truly assure the Egyptians that the French soldiers were true Moslems. This negation of all religion has never recovered from the shock of the first revolution. Every "émancipé" shows how well infidelity flourishes; brutal, as at Belleville; or Voltairian, as with Rochefort; or nothing, as with Littlé. Fouché taught his brigades that death was only an eternal sleep; Klotz, that the world alone was eternal, and France the rallying ground for the god-people.

The Assembly has had no room, not an insignificant fact to regard as reflecting the solitude of constituents for tranquillity. The old Adam broke out in M. Thiers by his delivering a speech which would have been more in place if made by a minister. The project on military service having been postponed to a more convenient season, the deputies disliking to be idle, discussed the bill for the suppression of drunkenness. It was a subject where all parties might "fuse," for Bacchus has no standard bearer. "To drink when not thirsty," said Beaumarchais, "is what distinguishes man from other animals." One deputy, Dr. Testelin, asserted intoxication was but a matter of degree, and was pulled up by Pastor Pressé for confounding this moral with physical laws. It is a notable feature of the enormous augmentation by new taxes in the price of liquors, wine above all, the disciples of Siquro Western have taken to beer-rot and potato brandy, and worse, to adulterated absinthe, popularly known as the "Green Devil." To prefer these drinks to Macon and Bordeaux is what no fellow can understand. But the Russian swain will sigh for train-oil, while he sips Champagne.

Dr. Testelin argued that intoxication was not a French vice, it was rather classical and antique—was a failing with Orpheus, Enriptides, Noah, Alexander and David; finally, he declared that the Assembly had no consistent right to legislate on the seven capital sins. Tolaïn, the working man deputy, suggested as a remedy the diminution of the tax on wine. This might destroy the taste for the various "fire-waters," but would hardly induce the citizen to become a domestic man; the café and the cabaret are too comfortable; his home has no billiard tables, and the men do not enjoy piquet or dominos with their wives, but prefer to "causer" with friends and acquaintances. In M. Ravon David's motion there is food for reflection. Gambetta in a recent tour was entertained at Angers and Havre, the mayors presiding at the banquets. He advocated the dissolution of the Assembly, which, as his opinion, he was free to express. The mayors being appointed by the government, instead of by the corporations, that would be a better plan. M. David brought their conduct under the notice of the Assembly, and the honor minister disapproved of the doings. The Chamber was full of visitors like a gala night at a theatre, anticipating a first-class "scene." But there was not an allusion made either to Gambetta or the delicate subject of dissolution, which looks as if the right felt the prospects of monarchy are at a very low ebb. Gambetta listened in his accustomed position—lying almost on his back; he suffers from asthma. However, his silence in presence of the censure inflicted on his friends was much commented on. In the Chamber he can hardly ever get a fair hearing; the "rurals" are too determined to hoot him down. His power is outside.

The Dubour drama occupies more attention than any other subject. Comté Dubour is about 30 years of age, father of an infant 18 months old, his wife is 23. It is said he was equeyry to the ex-emperor, and even delivered homilies to his wife on conjugal fidelity. Madame, since six months, had met with the Count Precorbin, a clerk in the Hotel de Ville, and formerly a lover. They had several meetings in a garret, rented by a fellow clerk, situated in the Rue des Ecoles—the students' quarter of Paris, where free love between young men and their "grisettes" is accepted as an institution. The count traced his wife to the garret, and on forcing open the door found her undressed. Lothario had espied by the window to the roof. Madded by the degrading spectacle of his young and beautiful wife, and not finding her paramour, he inflicted on her seven wounds with a canesword; he was also armed with a poniard and a revolver. After stabbing his wife he drove to find a priest and a doctor, who at once arrived. Later in the evening he surrendered himself to the police in a terrible state of dejection; judging, however, from the symptoms dinner he subs-quent enjoyed, his grief must have found relief. The poor woman, recovering from a swoon, crawled to the window, called for aid, and was afterwards transported to the hospital, where it is said she is dead. Her anxiety was to save her lover when discovered; she pardoned her husband, and acknowledged the justice of her punishment.

The husband has been released, his father and wife's brother being sureties—not that the law reserves any terrors for him. The paramour, aged 25, on his mother's solicitations has surrendered to the authorities, the doctor conducting him before the magistrature. He has also been dismissed from his situation on the ground "of being absent without leave." It is an error to suppose that the Count cannot reach him unless the husband, who refuses to do so, prosecutes. He can be tried for debauching a married woman.

The respectability of the parties, has raised the tragedy to an important event.

As the wife was being conveyed to the hospital, the husband encountered the sad procession as he was being led to the scene of the crime. The crowds still gather in front of the house, not only to witness the punishment, but to view the perilous swing from the window to the roof, that Don Juan effected. The leading acrobats admit they could not equal it. Count Precorbin is excoriated for deserting the woman dishonored, at such a moment. Brantôme rates the story of a faithless man who showed her lover the door because he grew pale and trembled at the approach of her husband, when he ought to have been prepared for danger. Dumas fits has in the Count Precorbin's flight a new idea for his next drama of adultery, for the "Visite de Noce" and the "Princes Georges" have no denouement. By a strange coincidence the priest who administered the last rites to the woman taken in adultery, was a M. Amant (lover), and the Commissary of Police who arrested the husband was M. Compère (accomplice).

The Jews are observing their Easter by eating bitter herbs in wine, in keeping with the winter weather, which has returned, and which has produced such a number of invalids that doctors have almost to be imported to try and visit. And such a state of things when the shops blush with new strawberries, cherries, asparagus, peas, potatoes and melons—all apparently "out" of due season. A very excellent innovation has been adopted by some journals, that of publishing "causeries," in a popular and attractive style, by eminent physicians on the safeguards for preserving health, &c. One of these has lately been devoted to the dangers of foreign bodies floating in the air, which may contain the germs of some contagious disease. The conclusion is, that apartments "should never be dusted," as some sporadic foe might be roused into flight.

This time last year the swallows were commencing to drop down dead in the streets from their feeding on poisonous insects; just now the immigrants are occupied in deadly strife with the sparrows, to recover possession of their tenements; this may explain why so many insects fill the air. I regret not to be an entomologist, but there is a sort of hairy-black-legs insect prevalent as common flies; this gentleman has a black-collared like body, which hangs parallel with long legs, the wings working at right angles as he flies idly in space, regardless of the swallow-pollice or of the svergen pigeon; he plumps down between the wings and neck, and hooks with a soft, half coldish movement, and remains there. The fall seems to kill them as they lie inanimate on the flags. They look horrible to the naked eye, and if put under a microscope would appear when magnified more repulsive than that animal which Shakespeare says "is familiar to man and signifies love." The Academy of Science has stated at its last meeting that the curiosity of natural history the "leporidae," is incapable of becoming a distinct species; that in the course of four years it resumes the original types of its crossed progenitors, either the rabbit or the hare. The same body announces the discovery of "an artificial boson," by which doctors can delicately sound the patient by stethoscopic examinations. On such a boson "dear" might rest. Lovers take note.

France being sick of her own pretensions has not much interest for such in Spain. Further, Don Carlos has taken the "Internationals" for allies loses sympathy. He cannot expect His Holiness to bless this union. It would seem all pretenses follow the apothecary's directions—to first shake the bottle before using. Spain has been so well shaken that she can hardly cure the sorrows of any ambition; so thinks ex-Isabella beyond doubt, to judge from her resigned air at the opera ere-yesterday. The world must testify to the punctuality of Spain in commencing civil war at the precise day and hour fixed. A time-table of forthcoming insurrections would be serviceable.

Denis, a poor clown popularly known as "Goguet," reared his only daughter most correctly. She was seduced six months ago, and a fortnight since went to the circus, in a drunken voice she exclaimed "good evening, papa." Denis looked, but said nothing. When his performance was over he announced to Messieurs and Mesdames that he was going to drown himself, which created of course much fun. Since then he has been missing and till yesterday when his body was fished up in the Seine. A young girl aged nearly 15 years has committed suicide; she tied a handkerchief round her throat, made a pillow of some trashy serial stories and several of the extreme journals. She then set fire to some charcoal; her body was dreadfully burned, and one foot was found unconsumed in the boot "4 yard distant from the body." She left a note begging her parents not to allow her remains to enter a church.

An event unconnected with politics or literature is the dying hippopotamus; people seem to view the colossal animal shuffling off life, the animal is over a ton weight, has an air said "enmyg," and melancholic like the student Oriental. Alapathy and homeopathy have failed to give relief; nostalgia is the disease; the animal regrets Ethiopia, the blacks and the Nile nights, longs for a swim in the Nile perhaps, he is an exile and a captive. A less considerable tenant of the Zoological Gardens—an ostrich—attacked one of the keepers a few days ago—attemped to "ram him down." At each charge the keeper "ducked," calling his antagonist a vile old "petroleuse."

The villages of Aury have petitioned General Trochu to give them "a few of the cannon he took from the Prussians" to melt down to form "the statue of their local patron saint." France is sadly in want of a scheme of compulsory education.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

Mr. Daws is again in the field with a new batch of Magazines. Godey's for the ladies, calls for a ladies pen to do it full justice. As for Harper, which like Chambers journal is for home and health, the following is a sketch of the new number:—

In the May Harper, Mr. Charles Nordhoff begins a series of papers on California, with a pleasant description of the way in which the trip across the country should be made, and of the various beauties and comforts to be seen and felt during the journey. Mr. Nordhoff is one of the most accurate and considerate, if not the most vivacious of guides—a substantial authority, with no nonsense about him. In

the "Story of Tammany" Rufus Howe finished his history of that celebrated and unsavory corpse with a sketch of the Clinton and Van Buren battles and the subsequent wars of faction. Clinton's wavering fortunes, his untameable political energy, and impatient aggressiveness are described in a style agreeable, careful, and entertaining. Prof. Schelle de Vere has an article on the birth and growth of the University of Virginia, the institution which was Jefferson's peculiar pride, and which claimed so much of his usefulness, judicious and affectionate care.—That the English manufacturing village, "Saltaire," the child of Titus Salt's warm heart and good sense, is pictured after a fashion that almost makes the reader forget that misery, dirt, and starvation exist anywhere in the little island that rules the waves. "Philanthropy is indeed something more than a tiresome name when it takes the form of a town full of bright, neat stone cottages, set in frames of grass and flowers; of churches and schools and literary clubs, of parks and bath-houses wherein the fortunate laborers in the Saltaire factories find learning and good morals and health; of the pleasant almshouses where they are most tenderly treated in illness; which built up a little Arcadia of happiness and purity in the country of the "Hog-Genetians." Made of such stuff cannot be too much talked of and read about: their existence and success bring more hope for the future of speeches ever made. J. W. De Forest indulges in a religious satire which is amusing and not too irreverent. It is the dreaming of a fat and comfortable Irish priest who, fancying himself the "bishop of the Cannibal Isles," goes through various processes of converting the heathen, which are less Christian than shrewd. Mr. De Forest shows himself a master of dialogue the Irishman in this is quite as good as the negro in his later stories. Miss Thackeray's serial, "Old Kensington" begins in this number with the quaint and quietly picturesque movement that made the story of Elizabeth so charming. Another English novelist Mr. George William Curtis discusses in the East. Omit with the warmest appreciation. This is George Eliot, of whom Mr. Curtis says that for all the higher qualities of the story-teller, for sustained imagination, insight, knowledge, and exquisite skill of narration, the woman who writes under that name is the master of all living men. Of her last striking story, "Middlemarch," he asserts that the best way to describe it is to say that it meets Miss Austin in her own field and beats her with her own weapons in the innocent strife. The pictures of character are cabinet portraits, but they are finished with as much subtlety and vigor as delicacy, and they are none of the wriggling weakness of the miniature. The Harpers have in press a number of reprints among them Elford's admirable edition of Julius Caesar, and a new edition of Mrs. Malouk-Craik's "Brave Lady." They have added to their list of novels the "Bride of Glass" by F. W. Robinson, and Mr. Farjeon's "Griff."

Great news! A telegram from Chile at last! Hurray! Yesterday President Sarmiento received a despatch sent by the Directors of the Transandino Telegraph Company, conveying the Message of the President of Chile when opening the Chambers. The despatch is dated Valparaiso, 9th, and was transmitted to the works near Mendoza, then carried by a horseman over the gap in the line (now only three miles), then wired to Villa Maria, whence it was sent by post, being too long (4,000 words) for the National Telegraph, which would have been obliged to abandon all other works for a day if it undertook to transmit it. Yesterday Mr. Clarke, now in this city, received a telegram to the following effect:—"In three days all will be finished. Castelli laying wires under 'castra,' Weldon finished to-day." So now, Ladies and Gentlemen, look out, the first through wire will be expected on Sunday morning about cock-crow.

The newest thing in projects is that of Mr. Huergo, in the Municipality, proposing to ABOLISH SUNDAY!! Of course it will be thrown out, but the fact of its having been brought forward at all is a most unpromising sign of the times. There is already quite too much Sabbath desecration going on without adding to it by legal sanction. Some six years ago, Sunday was suppressed in the Banda Oriental by a decree that declared all trading and every transaction and contract quite as legal and binding when signed on Sunday as on any other day. It is not too much to say that many of the terrible evils the neighboring republic has had to endure recently, may be traced in a great measure to this realization society legislation caused. Argentine society is not prepared, and we believe never will be, to accept the magnificently ridiculous proposition of Mr. Huergo, which is also, we opine, in direct opposition to the National Constitution. If Mr. Huergo is determined to despatchly seek the bubble reputation, we recommend him to turn his attention to some other subject; he doesn't understand Sunday.

Another invasion of Indians was announced yesterday. This time the savages are reported about sixty miles from Chilivoley. All the officers on that frontier are in a flutter, and are deep in their papers, to see how many troops they are supposed to have, and go through the regulation force of calling them out. The only troops in the flesh and blood about there are the Provincials, and there is a scramble to get hold of them before the Pampa Campbells come.

We received several essays yesterday on "the best way to settle the Frontier Question," in competition for our little monthly prize offered recently. We remind intending competitors that no essay can be received after Saturday evening next. Even if presented between the hours of 12 and 1 on Sunday morning, immediately after the opera, we shall be obliged to refuse it.

As a proof of the increasing interest in European centres respecting River

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO. 101-Calle Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the great emporium of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

The Celebrated Sheep Dip.

Prepared by TORRES and BARTON, Druggists. Guaranteed infallible for the cure of Scab in Sheep.

After long experiments and innumerable trials, we have succeeded in preparing the above Sheep Dip, by the use of which we guarantee the thorough eradication of scab in sheep.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

AGENTS: MOLLER AND CO., CALLE CORRIENTES 61.

Sewing Machines OF THE Singer Manufacturing Company, NEW YORK. Osborne and Lever 53-CALLE CHACABUCO-53.

Have the honor to announce to the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and its vicinity that they have received a large assortment of these machines which they are offering at very low prices.

NEEDLES, THREAD, &c. Needles and Silk manufactured by the Company expressly for these machines.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, 53 Chacabuco 53.

NORTHELDEN ROAD SCHOOL, WITTINGTON, (NEAR MANCHESTER).

Principal: The Rev. F. W. RIPLEY, M.A., Late Senior Scholar of Anglesden College, Cambridge.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS: For Boys under 12... £60 For Boys above 12... 70

Arrangements are made for taking the entire charge of Pupils whose parents are in Italy, Italy, France, Germany, etc.

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

P. P. MAU & CO., M. A. DE FREITAS MORA

thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish can open an account current, according to the rates established by the bank.

Prepared and Sold exclusively by TORRES and BARTON, 65, 67, and 69 CALLE DEFENSA, BUENOS AYRES.

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THE POPULAR ARGENTINE

Savings' Bank.

Shares issued for the value of 2 to 10 pesos, with right to Drawings per year, viz.:—March, June, September, and December.

"Standard" Essays.

THE EDITORS of this Paper will henceforth offer a Monthly Prize of \$500 for the best essay on subjects of general interest, the title of which will be published at least fifteen days beforehand.

TO FLOCKMASTERS.

A PERSON having some fine land in the Partido Junin (formerly in the Partido de San Mateo) would rent same on balvos to anyone putting the stock, say 2,500 sheep.

Dr. Conyngham

Has changed his CONSULTING HOURS. From henceforth they will be FROM 12 TO 2.

BRITISH EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

FLORES. THERE will be Divine Service every Sunday at Three o'clock until further notice.

NOTICE.

The American Brigantine, "RUSH" Captain, JAMES G. EVANS.

YARRUM'S Pectoral Syrup.

This is the best Pectoral Syrup known for curing Coughs, as it facilitates the expectoration, softens the dry cough and eases, relieving the pain and producing instantaneous relief.

Northern Railway.

From Monday the 10th June inclusive the 7.5 p.m. train from 25 de Mayo to Belgrano; and the 7.50 p.m. train from Belgrano to 25 de Mayo will be discontinued.

EUCALYPTUS PLANTS.

FROM 2 TO 3 FEET HIGH. Packed in Boxes, so as not to be hurt by delay or want of water.

EL MEJOR

Todos los Cognacs Otard, Dupuis y Cia. PRIMER PREMIO, a la Exposición de Córdoba, MEDALLA DE PLATA.

Monte Pio Autorizado.

By Special Permission of the Municipality, and under its inspection. Charges for Interest 1 per cent. per Month.

STAMMERING.

A. C. FORBES. Respectfully informs the Public that he has taken Rooms at the Hotel Provence.

Hotel Provence.

For a short time, for the purpose of curing persons afflicted with STAMMERING.

CONSULTATION HOURS.

FROM TEN TO FOUR IN THE AFTERNOON. LOS ARQUITECTOS Y EMPRESARIOS AVISO IMPORTANTE.

La Comisión para la Conclusión de la Iglesia de San Miguel, en la ciudad de Paraná, provincia de Entre Ríos, admira propuestas para las obras necesarias a la terminación del Templo de San Miguel.

TO ENGLISH TRAVELERS

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paiz, which is the largest and best in this city.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN BORDEAUX

(A. D. 1739.) Messrs. Schroeder and Schyler, exporters of the best Claret and other superior vintages.

ADAMS & CO.

Advertising Agency. 47-RECONQUISTA-47

ARGENTINE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

For \$60 to \$100 m.p. per year. Samples to be seen at our Office.

ADAMS & CO.

PIANO FOR \$2,800 DOLLARS. A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, one of COL-LARI'S Patent, in excellent condition.

BOOKS-BOOKS.

READY MONEY-READY MONEY WANTED to purchase, all sorts of Books, in English, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, etc.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL

A NOVELTY.

Combining Security and Convenience. A PATENT ALARM MONEY DRAWER.

With bell set on a combination of five keys in such way that the person having the right to open the drawer does it easily and noiselessly without key, but if one who does not know the combination attempts to open it.

REPUBLICA.

The above splendid Vessel will sail for Asencion, calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, La Paz, Esquina, Goya, Bella Vista, Corrientes, Uruguay, Humahuaca, on EVERY "SUNDAY."

SEWING MACHINES.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Wanted to work well. They are all of the best inventions, and of different prices.

AMERICAN CHAIRS.

TJETJEN & CO., ROSARIO. Will SELL BY AUCTION, at Noon, at 100 Calle Santa Fé, Rosario, on the 14th inst., a large and varied assortment of new American wood and cane-seat Chairs, in sets of one dozen each.

General Campe Store

SALADO STATION, GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. CASIMIR, SMITH, (AND) TABOSSI, Proprietors.

Agricultural Seeds.

Alfalfa Red and White Clover. Permanent PASTURE AND RYE GRASS SEEDS.

CLASSES OF BULBS.

LARCH, FINE PINE, ROSETHORN, and ENGLISH WINES. CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRY, and RASPBERRY, &c.

FIXED PRICES.

ALL SEEDS AND PLANTS Can be had at the Quinta Experimental, 125 CALLE LOREA 125.

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS

THE Marine Railway at Colonia being in working order, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges, a deduction of 25 per cent. having been made since the 1st of July, 1871.

TO BE LET.

IN the House of an English Family, a neatly FURNISHED ROOM Commanding a splendid view of the River.

TO BE OPENED.

ON Monday the 10th June, an English Board and Lodging House, also Washing and Ironing, all on the most moderate terms, at 400 Calle Temple, Proprietors Miss Gillon and Miss Walsh.

Ocampos y Desciorta.

JUDICIAL. On Sunday 22nd inst. at 1 p.m. We will sell by order of the Judge of the 1st Instance, Don José P. Arce, the house and garden Calle Rio de Janeiro No. 87, between Tucuman and Temple, 7556 yards west.

TO LET.

Situated in Calle Comercio at the entrance to the Boca Road, containing nine rooms, cellars, kitchen, bath-room, &c.; also garden and field attached, and pigeon-house.

TO LET.

THE well-known and commodious Family Residence, CASA AMARILLA.

TO LET.

Situated in Calle Comercio at the entrance to the Boca Road, containing nine rooms, cellars, kitchen, bath-room, &c.; also garden and field attached, and pigeon-house.

FOR VALPARAISO.

The fine clipper Barques ROYAL HIGHLAND, 476 Tons, A. L. B. years, GRIFITHS, Commander.

MERCERIA DE LA PAZ.

KID GLOVES. Pinet and Grzeblos, Makers. Warranted superior to Journin.

ALEXANDRIA COLONY

Messrs. J. THOMSON, T. BONAR, and CO. of London, Having established a large and important Colony in the Province of Santa Fé, with facile river communication, and supplied with Agricultural Implements and Stores of every description necessary for settlers, are now prepared to receive applications from families or others desirous of purchasing and settling on their own freehold farms.

CARLSBAD WATER

CRANWELL, BROTHERS, & CO., 30 Rivadavia, c/-11 1m j2

CHILBLAINS

Are speedily and effectually CURED, by GREEVE'S BALSAM.

THE ARGENTINE PARCEL EXPRESS.

LOCAL AND FOREIGN. Proprietors and Directors, MACLEAN AND CO.

THOMAS KENNY and BROTHER.

WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS. 682-CANGALLO-682

TO LET.

THE CASA QUINTA, Calle Santiago del Estero, No. 305 between San Juan and Cochabamba. The house contains six rooms newly repaired and painted, three servants' rooms, kitchen, and pantry.

TO LET.

No. 64 PASEO DE JULIO. Splendidly adapted for an English or American Boarding-House.

FEDERICO REEPEL AND CIA.

WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS. 19-CALLE LARA-19 (Frente al Molino, San Martín).

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LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

MESSRS. LAMPSON AND HOLTS' LINE. The Steamship LAPLACE, 1194 Tons, S. T. C. K., Commander.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Liverpool, first-class... £36 ster. Antwerp... 25 " Liverpool, 2d class... 21 50

PRE-PAID PASSAGES

Are issued to parties wishing to bring out their friends from England, at the following rates: 1st Class... £32 ster. 3d do... 14 "

LATEST ENGLISH WORKS.

NEW EDITIONS OF POPULAR BOOKS. Poetical Works of Robt. Browning, cheap edition... 350 Poor Miss Finch, Wilkie Collins, do... 30 Little of Charles Dickens, by John Foster, do... 30 Darwin, The Descent of Man, 2 vols... 250 Do, Variation of Animals, 2 vols... 250 Mannors At Home with the Patagonians... 160 Butler's Publicans in a paragon, 1872... 350 London, by Gustave Flaubert, and Blanch Jerrold, 4 parts... 50 Every-day Book of Modern Literature... 75 Max Miller's Science of Language, 2 vols... 150 Treasures of the Earth; or Mines, Minerals and Metals... 50 Thomas Moore's Complete Poems, in 2 vols... 60 Two hundred Humorous Sketches, by Gustave Flaubert... 50 Church, The Laboratory Guide... 50 Every-day Book of Modern Literature... 75 Novel Cookery; people's edition... 16 A Holiday Album, by Aunt Friendly; beautifully illustrated... 46 Enquire Within Upon Everything, by Charles Booth... 25 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Model Letter Writer... 25 Pocket-Diary... 25 Leath's Handbook for Young Printers... 70 Builders' and Contractors' Price-Book, for 1872... 60 Engineer's Pocket-Book for 1872... 60 Macdonald, Stephenson, and other authors. Instructions on the Science of Railway Construction, by Charles H. Smith, Esq., with Brick and Tile Making, Limes, Cement and Mortar, Carpentry and Joinery, Telegraphy, Engineering Drawing, Drawing for Builders, Wightwick, Hints for Young Architects... 56

JACOBS and SODERSTEDT.

LIBRERIA EUROPEA, 178-Calle Florida-178

Bristol's sarsaparilla

Is prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of the most valuable Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humors, these different and valuable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in so full strength, the special curative virtues possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant found in the Southern States, is that which is used in its preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of the concentrated extract of this root, the remainder, as above stated being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain any thing that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla. By having our own agents at all places where the various roots, drugs, and other articles composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence, and which we can not take too much pains to secure. It is the best and only the best of every article entering into its composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to be sick of all the various roots, drugs, and other articles, such as Sarsaparilla, which are sold in all parts of the world, you have a remedy more reliable than any ever offered to you, and which will do no disappointment you in the cure of Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, Nervous and General Debility, Old Sores, Ulcers, Eruptions, Abscesses, Boils, Tumors, Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, & Dumb Ague. As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found to be of excellent service, and administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humors, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found un-failing. It can be taken freely at seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula; but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It can be taken freely at seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula; but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It can be taken freely at seasons, rainy or dry.

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