

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LIFE'S VALUE DOUBLED.—With a disordered stomach, physical and mental enjoyment are alike impossible. Every other organ...

TEATRO COLON

GRAN COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. 48° Facion del Abono. JUEVES, 21 DE AGOSTO.

PONTEVEDRA

WEST of the go-ahead City, and about a league and a half from the Western Railway, south of Montevideo.

PONTEVEDRA

GROUND under 30,000 Dollars CASH. In the Pontevreda you can get a well-located Building Plot of 800 square Yards.

1050 DOLLARS, "ON TIME."

per month, for 15 months. If you pay Four Dollars each month, you get a Plot of 1000 sq. Yards.

A FINE Plaza.

The land surrounding the Town of Pontevreda, all high ground is a rich alluvial luxuriant loamy soil.

SPEAKS for itself.

20 Acres near to Moon you cannot buy as good for 16,000 Dollars CASH, per Manzana.

BETTER Land

and near Pontevreda, can be had, on time, for 3,000 Dollars per Manzana.

LITTLE and Little.

only 900 dollars per Month, in 15 months. If you pay Four Dollars you get a Plot of Pontevreda, 10 by 60 yards.

FOR NOTHING.

10 Manzanas make a snug home, equal to about 3 to 4 Acres; but no Land like this; they give you a

RIGHT to Three Plots.

or 30 by 60 yards of Pontevreda, that cost \$150 Dollars by themselves.

YOU could not buy 18 Acres

of one-half as good Land in any part of England under £50 per Acre; that is 2,900 Cash. While he is within 21 miles of this.

GREAT Commercial City.

and near a Railway, you get 3 Building Plots and 18 Acres of Prime Land, for £245, on time, payable

IN 15 Monthly Installments.

of about 216 lbs. 8d. There are many among us who can easily spare that sum monthly, and

MIGHT invest it worse.

To go and see the Land your Cartilage Face from Rio de Janeiro will be paid by Frank Denney, if you call between 10 and 6 o'clock at

130—SAN MARTIN—130

River Plate Telegraph Company. Latest Telegrams FOR TRANSMISSION TO BRAZIL, NORTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

CALLE RECONQUISTA, 63.

COCOA. Messrs. Ch. Turmeau & Son. Confidently recommend the gentlemen who patronize their Luncheon Rooms

33—Maipu—33.

A los Navegantes. Se previene a los Comandantes de Vapor y Buques de Vela, que desde esta fecha funciona el Faro de la Colonia con luz fija.

TO LET.

FURNISHED APARTMENT for a Single Gentleman, in the house of an English family, pleasantly situated, with all conveniences.

WANTED

a situation by an Englishman as Valet de Chambre to a single gentleman, a person who thoroughly knows his business, and has been accustomed to travel a great deal about Europe.

WANTED

a Man and his Wife. The Woman as Cook, and the Man for general work. For further information apply at the Office of the Standard at No. 116 Victoria.

WANTED

an English speaking teacher, who knows some Spanish. Apply 149 Bolivar.

REMATE POR Benjamin Nazar y Cia.

El Viernes 22 del corr. Tiene lugar el remate de CARNEROS

Da las primeras carneros de Francia

Imperial Bailleu Lehsten Benjamin Nazar y Cia.

154 Calle Victoria 154

CARLOS RISTORINI LAND AUCTION

August 30th, 1873

Lomas de Zamorra

22 BLOCKS IN THE HIGHEST PART OF THE TOWN

ONLY FIVE SQUARES FROM THE CHURCH

HALF CASH IN BLOCKS HALF BLOCKS QUARTER BLOCKS

SUIT PURCHASERS

Free Train and Lunch

GRAND MARQUEE on the ground.

SPECIAL TRAIN on the 30th, SATURDAY,

From CALLE LIMA or the SOUTH PLAZA.

The Lands are known as GRIGERA'S

Surrounded by Gardens and Country-Houses.

THE SOUTHERN LINE Is going to put down Double Rails very soon.

A TRAMWAY TO LOMAS Is also on the "tapis."

FOR TITLES & C. C. RISTORINI,

116, VICTORIA.

AL COMERCIO.

PARTICIPAMOS al comercio que ha entrado a formar parte de la sociedad que tenemos fundada en esta plaza el Sr. D. Diego C. Thompson, hijo mayor del finado Guillermo C. Thompson, quien tenia el 50 por ciento de la firma de DIEGO C. THOMPSON Y CIA.

1 183 15p 21

THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, for Montevideo, at 6 o'clock.

FRIDAY, for Salto and intermediate Ports, at 6 o'clock; for the English Steamers at 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, for Montevideo, at 6 o'clock, and for PORTENA.

Agency—Reconquista, 99 and 99 1/2.

LETTERS.

Bred, Neal, Garnett, Wilson, Roger, Mrs. Gmsh, Leslie, Hayes, Wills, Schmitz, H. and G. and, Margaret Longman, Mrs. Wills, Sharpe, Colley, Hutton, 3, Beauchamp, Hurson, Hamilton.

ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS, under \$100 mpc, must be paid CASH.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD DAILY, per month, \$50 WEEKLY, 20 PACKET EDITION, single copy, 2 Do. mailed from office, including postage (per copy), \$2 Advertising per line per day, \$1 Do WEEKLY, one insertion, \$5 Do. Permanent, at conventional rates. "Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

The Standard.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1873.

Special Telegrams to the "STANDARD."

O'Gorman to STANDARD. Montevideo Aug. 20. 4.50 p.m.

Cable people just embarking. Shore end to be landed first thing in the morning, after which submerging the deep sea par will commence.

THE PREMIER'S REPORT.

The Minister of Interior, Dr. Frias, has published his annual Memoria, a bulky volume of 470 pages, containing many matters of great interest, and forming a review of the condition and march of the Republic.

The war in Entre Rios by Mr. Lopez Jordan is the only unpleasant circumstance to which the Minister has to allude, but he trusts that the National forces will soon restore order. The intervention in San Juan happily terminated without recourse to arms; the Commissioners effecting an arrangement which led to the election of Governor Manuel Gomez, happily ruling;

It will be remembered that His Excellency Benjamin Bates was expelled by a tumult, escaping with his life to Mendoza, whence he called for intervention by the Federal Government.

Railways are next treated of. The Central Argentine, since it commenced running in 1867, has earned 2,438,185 of which one-half was absorbed by working expenses. The balance paid by Government for the 7 per cent guarantee has been 1,182,932 (say £240,000 sterling). In 1872 the net gains were 53 per cent on the capital, and it is expected that in 1873 the Government will have nothing to pay on the guarantee.

The East Argentine, in spite of the Jordan revolution, will open its first section to traffic from Concordia to Federación in October, and the whole line will be completed to Monte Caseros, in Corrientes, by the end of 1874. Some delay has been caused by difficulties in getting land expropriated.

The Gualeguay and Port Ruiz rail way is stopped by the war; the Government means to expend 40,000 on the work.

Messrs. Telfener & Co. are working away at the narrow-gauge line from Cordoba to Tucuman, commenced last October, and which there is every probability of completing by October, 1873.

The Campana line, with guarantee on £400,000, was begun in October, and must be completed in two years or forfeit the guarantee.

The Andine line, wide-gauge, will be prolonged from Rio Cuarto to Mercedes, on Allán and Elia's plans (this is the line since contracted for by Messrs. Rogers and Thomas).

The narrow-gauge Cuyo lines are not yet awarded, but the Governments of all the upper provinces have engaged to give the land necessary gratis.

A map annexed shows the railways of the Republic thus—

Table with columns: Name of Line, Distance in Miles, Status.

Every one of the 14 Provinces is now connected by telegraph, whereas in May 1870 there was but one short line; no less than 1166 miles have been completed in the last year.

The number of telegrams on Nat. Govt. wires last year was 181,746 (say 500 daily), representing \$78,560 in receipts, or about 3 times the returns for 1871. The working expenses in 1872 were 117,342, leaving a deficit of over 30 per cent, which will disappear when the extra wires are finished.

The Transandinian telegraph began working in June 1872, and its tariff is to be revised in August 1873. The M. Video and Esmeralda cable concession to Lamas & Co., has been sold to the Platino-Brazilero Co., but they cannot come up to the city of Buenos Ayres, as the River Plate Co., concession prevents it.

It has been ordered to allow Foreign Ministers to use the Nat. Telegraphs free of charge, but not so Consuls.

The Post-Office business increases prodigiously every year, but is not self-supporting, as many mail-coaches have to receive large subsidies:

Table with columns: Category, Subsidy Amount.

leaving a deficit of 39,111\$. The contract with Capt. Bruce's steamers on the Pavana has been renewed. A new Post-office is to be erected in Plaza 25 de Mayo at a cost of 100,000 \$.

Among new roads completed are the following: Rioja to Serrezuela, Hediñda to Famatina, Tucuman to Cobos, Mendoza to S. Juan, Cobos to Esquel, Cordoba to Papagayos, Catamarca to Güicera, Rioja to Papagayos, Salta to Cobos.

Tucuman to Guacara, S. Luis to S. Juan, Los Patos to Chile, Salta to Rio Bermejo, and others about to be commenced between S. Luis, Rioja, Cordoba and

across the Chaco to Santa Fe. Bridges are being constructed over the following rivers: Rio Arias, prov. of Sta. Fe.

Hitherto Argentine politicians have tried to excuse the barbarous policy shewn towards Indians by calumniating them as a species of human beings unsusceptible of kindly feelings.

Immigration returns are most flattering, the average now being 60,000 yearly arrivals against 32,749 in 1872. It is now 9 times as much as in 1862.

The Patent office issued 34 patents last year; it is not only self-supporting but gave 2,167 profit to the Treasury.

The Agricultural Department report has been published. The drainage-works for Corrientes have not begun, although surveys were made and 40,000 offered to the city for that purpose.

The Government wrote to Germany for a good geologist to make studies for iron in the provinces of Cordoba, Salta, Catamarca and San Juan, but M. de Beaumont writes that he cannot find a suitable person to undertake the task.

Professor Do Ing, of Cordoba, is now about to be sent to Salta, on Dr. Burmeister's recommendation and to determine also whether the iron block in the Gran Chaco is an aerolite or a mineral substance.

The Governor of Villa Occidental is ordered to make surveys thereabout, in the Chaco (this is probably what Mr. Robertson, C.E., is doing in the Pádomayo); a school has been opened at Villa Occidental.

The glass factory at Mendoza, for which the Government has subscribed \$10,000, is getting on well.

The Lazzaretto at Martin Garcia was to consist of 16 wooden sheds, and to cost \$20,000. Then it was resolved to build a proper one for \$2,200,000, but the Health Committee raised objections; and as the joint one at Flores Island was on foot, nothing has been done.

This concludes the Memoria, or at least the sense of it, and we hold ourself at liberty hereafter to return to some of the subjects at greater length.

REDUCTION OF INDIANS.

Archbishop Aencios begins his career well by submitting to Government a scheme for the better treatment of Indians. From the days of Las Casas down to the present the tribes of the desert have had no other friends or protectors than the preachers of the Gospel, and we have only to contemplate the ruined missions of Santo Tomé, San Javier, and many others scattered up and down through the Chaco or Misiones, to see what advancement the Indians made under the Jesuits in the last century.

Every successive Government, since the expulsion of the Fathers, has affected to treat the rightful owners of South America as wild beasts, instead of enabling them to possess the same civil and religious rights as men of whiter skin. Such an error has entailed its own punishment by making the Indians the greatest scourge from which we suffer, and the main obstacle to the advancement of our rural interests.

It is not too late to retrace so barbarous and injudicious a policy as has unhappily prevailed for nearly a century, and if proper measures and good faith be adopted we may hope before 20 years to see the Indians as friendly as they are in Canada, and as docile and industrious as they were in the days of Father Falkner, who lived 30 years among them in the Pampas and Patagonia.

Some people regard all measures for reducing Indians as utterly Utopian; others think that none but the Jesuits have the knack of doing it; how easy it is to forget that the sublime philosophy of the Gospel acted up to was the magic influence which gained over the simple wanderers of the desert.

It will be said that Dr. Aencios cannot command the services of such men as first bore the light of Truth into the unexplored regions of South America, men who advanced with a cross in their hand among such hostile tribes as the Quihuas, Matacos, Guanaris, &c. How often did one of the Fathers come upon the remains transfixed with arrows of another that had gone before him. And when at last the savages embraced Christianity how lovingly they looked up to the Fathers, is told us in the works of Page, Parish and other impartial writers.

The recollection is enough to confirm his in the impression that the Archbishop of B. Ayres is the proper person to renew the work of civilization, and that unless we make up our minds to exterminate the Indians as people who have no right to live in this free American Continent, we must as far as possible imitate the kindly and winning policy so successfully pursued by the Fathers in the 17th and 18th centuries.

As Sydney Smith says—"Before you declare such people devoid of all civil rights you ought to engage half

"a-dozen surgeons to dissect a few of them and see if they are made up of blood, brain, nerves and muscles like ourselves."

Hitherto Argentine politicians have tried to excuse the barbarous policy shewn towards Indians by calumniating them as a species of human beings unsusceptible of kindly feelings.

The project which the Archbishop has asked the Government to lay before Congress is as follows:—

1st. All Indian missions to be placed spiritually and temporally under the ecclesiastical power.

2nd. An Indian Board of Direction to be formed of the gentlemen proposed by the Archbishop on Dec. 3rd. 1872.

3rd. The Board will find clothing, implements and food for such Indians as settle down in the new Missions or reductions, where the churches and schools will be directed by a Father.

4th. The Government will mark out territories for the various tribes, allowing so much land per head, around the Missions.

5th. Treaties on this basis shall be made with each tribe.

6th. Every facility shall be given to enable Indian produce to come to market.

7th. The Father of each Reduction shall regularly report to the Board.

8th. The Board shall draw up its Budget of expenditure for each year, and submit same to the Minister of Worship.

9th. The Board shall have local committees in the provinces, hoping of respective Governors will co-operate.

10th. To commence operations the Board will receive from Government a sum of \$120,000.

11th. As soon as a Reduction becomes well advanced the Archbishop may ask the Government to allow the inhabitants to be put on the same footing as citizens.

It is possible that some opposition may offer in Congress to the 1st article of the Bill, although it is the most important for the success of the scheme, since the responsibility of the work rests entirely on the Archbishop, and it is essential that he should not be hampered by military or other interference.

At all events any scheme would be an improvement on the present wretched system of extermination, followed by the natural consequence of retaliation and plunder.

LONDON LETTER.

July 25th, 1873. The city is becoming deserted; every one seeks the pleasures of the sea-side, the lakes and the woodlands.

By the end of the year Don Carlos and MacMahon will have done their worst, and the hoofs and horns in their following will be fairly visible.

The French Conservative Government has judiciously opposed all festivities on the occasion. The French Liberals showed their sentimental weakness and bad taste in instituting banquets to commemorate the departure of their conquerors.

The news of the betrothal of the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna to Prince Alfred of England, writes a St. Petersburg correspondent, evokes here the greatest sympathy.

The betrothed have known each other for years, and the first time the "Sailor Prince" saw our gracious Grand Duchess, on his first visit to Russia, she made a deep impression on him.

The conditions of the marriage were settled in January last at Windsor Castle between the Queen and Count Schouvaloff, the Emperor's confidant.

The Grand Duchess, who as a Princess of Great Britain will retain her title of Imperial Highness, will be the first English Princess of the Greek faith: It is believed, adds the correspondent, the marriage will be celebrated at St. Petersburg in the month of September, and that Queen Victoria intends being present.

The German Emperor has given as his motive for his visit to Jugenheim a wish to congratulate the two illustrious betrothed, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Maria.

A few days ago an order was made by Vice-Chancellor Mahms commanding the Rev. Joseph Leversteyr Lyne, better known as Father Ignatius, to produce yesterday in court a youth named Todd, whose father objected to his becoming a monk.

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Dr. Kenely's speech in the Tichborne defence is interesting. I send you several extracts, but one of the best points is in the following, relating to the height of Roger or the defendant:—"I told you that I looked upon the brown mark on the side as one of the clearest proofs that the Defendant, whoever he was, was not Arthur Orton, and that the peculiar formation of his thumb was a peculiarity which did not belong to Tichborne, but did not belong to Orton.

Another circumstance is almost equally convincing. On the 26th day of his trial the seaman's ticket of Arthur Orton was put in, and it showed that when he entered the mercantile service, at 14 or 15 years of age, his height was 5 feet 9 1/2 inches.

Mr. Hawkins.—The first ticket, I think, says simply that, he was 'growing.' The Lord Chief Justice.—Yes. The ticket dated the 19th of April, 1849, does not give any height, but says 'growing.'

Dr. Kenely.—I understood that there was a ticket stating his height. The Lord Chief Justice.—So there is, but that is the ticket of 1852, when Orton was 18, not 14.

Dr. Kenely.—Well, Orton was 5 feet 9 1/2 inches when he was 18. Now, the height of Roger Tichborne when he was measured on the 2nd of July, 1849, was 5 feet 8 1/2 inches, and the height of the Defendant, as measured by two sergeants of distinguished regiments in Her Majesty's service on the 15th of July, 1873, was exactly 5 feet 9 inches. Arthur Orton must have been measured without his shoes, for that is the way they measure in the mercantile service, and I will prove to you that the Defendant was measured in the same way, and the difference in height is such as to put an end entirely, if you believe it, to the Orton theory. That is a matter of fact which it is necessary to call attention to at once, because these physical peculiarities are matters that cannot possibly deceive or mislead us. We know, so far as appearances go, that some men bear such resemblances to other men, that there have been cases in which people have been transported or hung because of their likeness to guilty parties; but there can be no mistake whatever about peculiarities of this kind—the brown mark on the side, the peculiar formation of the thumb, and the height. The Defendant cannot have grown down an inch, although possibly my learned friend may ingeniously try to show that he has done so. (Laughter.) There is another fact of an analogous description. You will bear in mind the caricature of Captain Pollitt Turner, and the appearance of the chest, which was represented as broad, while the legs were extremely narrow. But many of the witnesses gave evidence contrary to that, to show that Roger Tichborne was very narrow-chested. We, however, will prove to you by the man who measured Roger for his outfit, and who has the figures in his book, that he was then 30 inches round the chest, and that the measurement grew ultimately to 37 or 37 1/2 inches. Now that is not being narrow-chested, for the average measurement of soldiers in Her Majesty's service, as shown by a recent parliamentary return, is 36 inches.

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DEATHS OF THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER AND LORD WESTBURY.

The intelligence that a terrible accident has caused the death of the Bishop of Winchester will be received with deep and general regret. On Saturday evening his lordship was riding from Burford Bishop, in company with Earl Granville, to Etonbury House, the residence of Mr. Leveson Gower, where Mr. Gladstone had already arrived. The Bishop's horse stumbled upon the entrance to a rabbit burrow; the sudden movement threw his lordship off, and falling upon his head, it is supposed that he must have been killed instantaneously, by the breaking of the neck. Information of the lamentable event yesterday spread rapidly through the extensive and populous diocese to which Dr. Wilberforce was translated less

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Calle Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

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

CELEBRATED SHEEP-DIP. LICOR DERMATOSICO. Prepared by TORRE and BARTON, Druggists DEFENSA, 65, 67, and 69.

GRAN DEPOSITO DE TIJERAS DE ESQUILAR. De las mas acreditadas marcas como ser Ball, Vigornia, Oveja, Kangaroo.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN HAMBURG. CAPITAL, 1,000,000 PRUSSIAN THALERS.

AL BUEN JARDINERO. 78-CALLE CHACABUCO-78. STORE-HOUSE OF SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

SEEDS OF AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS. HEADS AND ROOTS OF BILBOUS PLANTS, such as Ornamental Shrubs and Trees.

Great Fancy Iron House. LEROY AND CO. Nos. 55, 57, 59 Calle Cuyo. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.

THE COLONIA DOCK. THIS "DOCK" IS IN FINE WORKING ORDER. Vessels hauled in in 25 minutes.

RUBIO & FOLEY, AGENTS, 40 CALLE CANGALLO-40. For particulars inquire of RUBIO & FOLEY.

NEW Photographic Establishment FROM VIENNA. Proprietors SCHIER & LEITNER. Cangallo corner of Suipacha.

OBSERVE! 59-Calle Suypacha-59. Open every day in the week (on the weather fair or foul).

Schier and Leitner, PHOTOGRAPHERS. Decorated by the Emperor of Austria.

Coke and Coal Tar. FOR SALE AT THE Works of the Argentine Gas Company, AT ALMAGRO.

Commercial. WE beg to give Notice, that from this date Mr. W. H. WATSON holds our Power of Attorney.

AL COMERCIO. LAS AGENCIAS de los VAPORES de la COMPANIA. DE LA PLATA, REPUBLICA, VENEZUELA, etc.

To the Public. MOLINARI & CO Undertakers for Excavations and Earthworks.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Wanted to work well. They are all of the best inventions.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. ARTICLES of the BEST MANUFACTURE, viz: Elkington, Cristofle, &c.

AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT. 103-CANGALLO-103. H. JOSEPH. ENGLISH BAZAAR, 61-FLORIDA-61.

Athletic Sports. THE SPRING MEETING WILL BE HELD AT PALERMO Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1873.

A Fortune Gained. BY A GOOD HANDWRITING AND KNOWLEDGE OF BOOK-KEEPING.

English Jewellery AND JET ORNAMENTS. Ladies Gold Rings, Brooches, Silver Earrings, Lockets.

Guinness's CELEBRATED Extra Stout. BOTTLED IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

THE COLOMBO REAPER AND CARTER. Patented by the Argentine and Oriental Governments.

August Bjorkman, Painter, Glazier, and PAPERHANGER. BUENOS AYRES, 11-Calle Venezuela-11.

Messrs. Gebbie & Dodds DRAPERS, TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS. 27 DEFENSA 27.

ESTANCIA AUCTION. REMATE FOR Pedro Ebbeke y Cia. Important Remate JUDICIAL.

Dr. LEMME. 298-POTOSI-298. Buenos Ayres and Italian Universities' Diplomas, Physician and Surgeon.

Songs just received At \$25 A NICE VOLUME. Songs of England, Songs of Wales, Songs of Scotland.

TODOS LOS COGNACS ES EL DE Otard, Dupuis y Cia. PRIMER PREMIO.

ALEXANDRIA COLONY. SANTA FE. Messrs. J. THOMPSON, T. BONAR and CO. of London.

New Family Grocery 89-CANGALLO-89. MACLEAN, MOORE & CO.

Guinness's CELEBRATED Extra Stout. BOTTLED IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

Nueva Imprenta Inglesa. Messrs. J.H. KIDD & Co. have the pleasure to announce the opening of their new Printing Establishment.

Adolfo L. Arriola. JUDICIAL SALE. ON SUNDAY, 24th INST. By order of Judge Fernandez.