

North American Circus.

LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE AMERICAN CIRCUS COMPANY ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 6, AT 268 CALLE LIBERTAD, AT TWO and Eight o'Clock precisely.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE,

197-CALLE VICTORIA-197.

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, AT EIGHT o'Clock precisely.

THE JEPPENER RACES

A SPECIAL RACE TRAIN will leave the Lima Station on Tuesday, 8th September, at 7 a.m., and the Plaza Constitución at 7.15 a.m., and will return at 7 p.m. from Jeppener same day.

BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL.

Published in London after Arrival of each Fortnightly Mail from South America.

CLAYPOLE BROTHERS, 23, Deane-street, E.C.3.

REUNION DE CARRERAS DE CABALLOS, QUETENDRA LUGAR EN LOS DIAS, 8 y 9 de SETIEMBRE, Proximo, en el CIRCO DE SUTTON, CERCA DE LA ESTACION JEPPENER DEL FERRO CARRIL DEL SUD.

El Dia—Martes 8 de Setiembre. Premio Estímulo—A las 12.30.

Polla para caballos que nunca han corrido en ninguna carrera y en ninguna reunión—Entrada 2005 con un premio de 10000—Peso 140 lbs.—Una vuelta (8 vueltas).

1.—Tuscar: Malacra.

2.—Juan Sabo: Saino.

3.—Try Him: Malacra.

4.—Premio del Ferro-Carril del Sud—A las 1. Entrada 3005 con un premio dado por la Compañía del Ferro-Carril del Sud—Peso 115 lbs.—Medio vuelta (8 vueltas).

1.—Vaya Teodoro: Bayo.

2.—Rays: Otero.

3.—Foujars Pret: Picao.

4.—Old Trick: Colorado.

5.—Premio del Jockey Club—A las 1.30.

Entrada 3005 con un premio del valor de 10,000 pesos—Peso 150 lbs.—Dos vueltas (30 vueltas).

1.—Gato: Tostado.

2.—Vain Foco: Saino Colorado.

3.—Sin Nombrar: Picao Colorado.

4.—Desconocido: Tostado.

5.—Anonimo: Toroldo.

6.—Premio Urbano—A las 2.

Entrada 3005 con un premio del valor de 30005—Peso 140 lbs.—Una vuelta—(15 vueltas)—El caballo que llegue segundo a la raya salvará su carrera.

1.—Dutchman: Colorado Malacra.

2.—Chino: Otero.

3.—Mal Tiempo: Tostado.

4.—Golondrina: Otero.

5.—Alma: Picao.

6.—Premio de las Haciendas—A las 3.

Carrera de salios—Entrada 3005 con un premio de 20005—Peso 160 lbs.—Dos vueltas (30 vueltas)—con ocho salios.

1.—El Doctor: Otero.

2.—Itzuzingo: Colorado.

3.—Ferro-Carril: Colorado.

4.—La mitad depositada podrán retirarse hasta las 7 p.m. del Viernes 28 de corriente, dirigiéndose al Secretario Honorario 42 San Martín.

JORGE P. CRAFTURD, Sec. Hon.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY,

25-CALLE DEFENSA-25.

The undersigned respectfully request Subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through them to call and pay for their respective Subscriptions ended during the year 1867, and also those payable in advance for the year 1868, immediately due, and as yet not paid for; otherwise we shall be under the necessity of suspending immediately their Periodicals.

Those wishing to discontinue the Subscription to their Newspapers or Magazines will please address us in writing same, allowing three months from date, to enable us to advise our Agents in London to stop said Periodicals.

CLAYPOLE BROS., Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5, 1868. xp. F52

CHIVILCOY.

We take the opportunity of informing our Friends and the Public that we have opened a General Cash Store in this flourishing town, where we intend to advise our Agents in London to stop said Periodicals.

TORROBA BROS., STANDARD AGENTS, CHIVILCOY

HOUSE AND STEAM COAL,

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JUAN R. GONZALEZ, 125 p 83

GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL,

18 CALLE LIBERTAD. Gentleman Teacher—Mr. SCHNEIDER. Lady Teacher—Mrs. JOHANNA BINGEMANN. Hours for Consultation from Nine a.m. to 1 p.m. at the above Address. 292 1/2 p 82

BREEDERS OF FINE SHEEP are notified that there still remain a few very superior specimens of pure Shropshire and Merino. Chas's fat-tailed El Rosario on exhibition at 176 Calle Oyo. 291 6 p 82

ARGENTINE BANK.

The Bank Directory has resolved to keep open the Share Registry, for the enrolment of Shares, within the term of Thirty Days from date; on the expiration of which time Buyers of Shares will have to pay the current interests during the actual six months.

JUAN BAUTISTA PESA, President; LUIS BELAUSTEGUI, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, September 1, 1868. 6 1 m 83

Shareholders are invited to present themselves at the Office of the Bank to receive the Half-Year Dividend of Eleven per Cent. on the Sixty per Cent. of the Shares paid up, as recorded in the General Assembly of August 28, 1868. It is necessary that all be provided with the Receipts and Shares to establish their right.

A. MARCO DEL PONT, Manager. Buenos Ayres, September 1, 1868. 6 1 m 83

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND OF 1867. The Dividend declared for 1867 at the General Meeting held in London on the 17th of June, will be paid to the Shareholders inscribed in the Buenos Ayres Register at the Company's Register, 121 Calle de Mayo, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

(Signed) FRANK PARRISH, Chairman of the Com. of Management. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 2, 1868. 27 1 m 84

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS.

Key of Heaven—Vade Mecum—Garden of the Soul—Path to Paradise, &c., &c., &c. A grand Assortment just received per City of Brasilia, with or without Clasp. In Buenos Aires, California and Plain Bindings. For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, at LOEBL & B, 75 San Martín. 32 6 p 84

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The Pain Killer is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old. The Pain Killer is both an Internal and External Remedy. The Pain Killer should be used as the first manifestation of the disease. The Pain Killer—Don't fail to keep it in the house ready for use. The Pain Killer is good for Sprains and Bruises. The Pain Killer cures the Toothache. The Pain Killer is a favorite with all classes. The Pain Killer will cure Cholera Morbus. The Pain Killer will cure Dyspepsia. The Pain Killer in the Great Family Medicine of the age. The Pain Killer Can be bought of your Druggist or Grocer. The Pain Killer will cure Painter's Colic. The Pain Killer is good for Stomach and Burns. The Pain Killer Has the Verdict of the People in its favor. The Pain Killer Gives Universal Satisfaction. The Pain Killer—Beware of Imitations and Counterfeits. The Pain Killer Is almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease, than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent or Skillful Physicians. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered, by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, AS THE REMEDY. The Pain Killer—each bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use. The Pain Killer is sold by All Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROPRIETORS, 74 High-street, Providence, R. I. 380 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada East. 71 Southampton Row, London, Eng. Agents in Buenos Ayres—JOHN EASTMAN & SON, 111 and 113 of all respectable Chemists and Druggists. 282, 4 p 85

A LIBRARY IN ITSELF.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA; a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People. This important and elaborate Work is now completed, in Ten Volumes, containing 27,170 distinct Articles, 3,400 Wood Engravings, and 39 Maps printed in Colors. Also, the Handy Volume, choice Miniature Edition of SHAKESPEARE, comprising Thirteen Volumes, neatly bound and enclosed in Cloth and Morocco Leather Cases, at different Prices. Very suitable for Presentation. "Nothing could be prettier."—Athenaeum. Wilson's Tales of the Borders, 10 vols., Cloth. McHenry's Spanish Synonyms. Hoyle's Games. New Edition. Mrs. Caudle's Curious Letters. Cheap Edition. Gilbert & Beckett's Comic Histories of England and France. Punch's Twenty Almanacks, in 1 Volume. Motley's United Netherlands is now Complete, in 4 Volumes. Sir Woodbine Parish's Buenos Ayres and Province of La Plata. A few Sets of "The Charles Dickens" Edition of his own Works. Gilbert's Practical Treatise on Banking, 2 vols. Several Authors on Architecture of Country Houses. The Globe Edition of Shakespeare, and other Books. Shortly expected, the Shilling Shakespeare. MACKERN BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN, 34 1/2 p 85

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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; but not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere." Cicero.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1868.

MR. SARMIENTO ON EDUCATION.

"Life in the Argentine Republic" in the days of the tyrants, or "Civilization and Barbarism," from the Spanish of Domingo F. Sarmiento, L. L. D. (New York, Hurd & Houghton, 1868).

The work of Mr. Sarmiento we are about to notice has for its first title, "Life in the Argentine Republic." The title, the thoroughly English dress, the binding, the headings of the chapters, may allure a host of readers, who will expect to find one more relation of adventures in a holiday scamper over these countries; one more egotistical and weary account of how some Briggs or Verdant Green drank maté, ogled the señoritas, said 'carambo,' and misused the lasso and recado. They will find however in the pages of Mr. Sarmiento's book, matter of different and much deeper interest; although the lovers of romance will have food enough in the thrilling sketches it contains of the minor but tragical events in Argentine history during the last forty years. To many of us who reside in these countries, the graphically told stories will be long since familiar; and the main interest in the book will be in the illustration it affords of the thoughts and character of the author who is now to rule the destinies of the Republic.

In a merely literary point of view, the book is incomplete, unsymmetrical. Adorned with a preface by the widow of no less a person than Horace Mann, and ending in a biographical sketch of the author, it consists of a series of sketches written at various periods; and we have often to retrace the same ground and pass over the same events as we approach them from different starting points. The leading figure, which stands out in hideous relief, is that of Fausto Quiroga. The dramatic interest of the work commences with his appearance on the scene, and it ends with his assassination. But whether the author be describing the atrocities of provincial chieftains, or the retrograde condition of society in Cordova under a theocratic regime, his single aim is to illustrate his own philosophy of Argentine history, and make clear by comparison the political evils of a want of general culture. In this purpose his pictures are confessedly overcolored; and he has the honesty to modify in subsequently written notes and appendices the mistaken impressions that might be derived from the text. With his matured experience he could see the absolute facts of Argentine history needed no assistance from the artist to reveal their terror and fatal tendencies. He has been led to acknowledge that if

the learning of the Cordova University was narrowed into one groove, it was still learning, and bore fruit, useful even to the liberal cause. The benevolence too, of Mr. Sarmiento which is the striking faculty in his portrait, has prevented him from being blind to the faintest ray of the divine light. A light not wholly extinguished in the most bestial forms of humanity,—not even in a Quiroga.

The combination of high-reasoning powers, with the intellectual sentiment of benevolence constituted a philosopher. It has constituted a Sarmiento; and when his benevolence has been unduly excited it has possibly bestowed the tendency his critics complain of, that of interfering with everybody's affairs for everybody's good. The passion for imparting instruction to which he owes, has led to his being called pedagogical. But Mr. Sarmiento glories in the epithet. He may well do so. Socrates was a pedagogue, and an ill-mannered, ill-favored bore; who delighted in holding by the button the dandies and doctors in the streets of Athens, asking them disagreeable questions, and administering still more disagreeable reproofs. Our own dandies and men of business, are not well disposed toward moral reproofs. They prefer even the material rod of a Rosas. Their ideas are material. Their shibboleth is "material prosperity;" "cows! cows! cows!" as Sarmiento scornfully cries to them.

It is not to be supposed that in uttering this contemptuous exclamation, Mr. Sarmiento is inclined to ignore the material value of houses and lands, of commissions and fees. He thinks, and perhaps rightly, that the basis of true prosperity is not material but moral; and that the recent growth of material prosperity in this country is wanting in that basis, and will therefore prove a myth.

We may have put too much faith in a sheep industry, which is rotting from under us; in foreign immigration, which now holds aloof; in railways to the Interior, that stop halfway; in borrowing with great difficulty half-a-million sterling, which is mortgaged before it arrives; and the reason of our partial failures in the conquests of mind over matter, is that we begin at the wrong end, and, unlike Bismark, and Lincoln, and Grant, we have not the grand reserve behind us of a "whole people that can read and write." Clever, practical people will say, "we know all Mr. Sarmiento can tell us of the advantages of education, but we are a young country, we want drainage, and paving, and sewers, and woollen manufactures, and many things before education; we must have practical measures, and everything in moderation," and so on through a string of the lowest forms of platitudes.

Well has Lord Bacon characterized moderation as the refuge of incapacity. Probably, too, no one more than that ill-understood and misinterpreted philosopher would have castigated the caricature of his principles as at present epitomised in the cry of "material prosperity."

When a man is a little above his fellows, [one of the commonest epithets applied to him by the vulgar, is that of] "dreamer." "The forty millions of dollars from the National treasury," says Mr. Sarmiento, "with the fifty millions from private fortunes which were consumed in the ten years of the long war provoked by the brutalities of Rosas, would have been employed by the 'fool, the dreamer' Rivadavia, in building cities. Mr. Sarmiento is himself called a "dreamer." But the quotation given will show his regard for material prosperity, when on a proper foundation; and the criticisms in his book of Rivadavia's administration, discover a just appreciation of what was chimerical and unsuited to the times, in the governmental ideas of that distinguished man. Mr. Sarmiento, nevertheless, like Rivadavia, may be something of what is generally known as a "system-monger." He is gifted with that intuitive perception of truth, which is apt to lead to an abuse of the a priori reasoning. All this Dr. Valentine Alsina many years since pointed out to him in the usual methodical manner, and in the well-worn language of the schools, in a letter which Mr. Sarmiento has had the good taste to append, in the shape of a note to his work. Yet, after all, great epochs in the history of a country, are not installed by the efforts of methodical, cultivated, and respectable intellects but rather by those of an inventive turn, and of the Sarmiento type.

How far the peculiar gifts of Mr. Sarmiento may be made adequate to the mere business of legislation is not a question. Time will shortly save us the trouble of further speculation. His book, however, is a fair impress of the man and his ideas. In the picturesque pages, wherein he describes the reddish tints of the plains of Rioja, which he compares to Palestine, with their cistus, their vines and fig-trees, their torrid belts fringed by forests resembling the cedars of Lebanon, and crossed by streams turbid and confined as the Jordan, we recognise the glance of the traveller, the citizen of the world, and the glowing imagination which, throughout the book, gives an interest to the driest subjects. In his

favorite aphorism, that selfishness is the mainspring of all character and events, we have a key to his philosophy; and thus comprehend his earnest crusade in favor of at least educating the original sin, and making it decent and presentable. In his political retrospect we see the disappearance of the elegant and courtly type of the old Spaniards beneath the flood of creole barbarism which their own mistaken colonial policy had bred and fostered. In his admirable letter to Senator Sumner given in the last appendix to his work, and eulogizing the common school system we learn the result of his mature experience and thought. We see too a reflection of hopes we all share, that the waters of barbarism are subsiding and that the last wreck of the old regime which till lately cropped up in Paraguay will be swept away, and that the names of Artigas, of Quiroga, of Rosas, the natural offspring of a retrograde system, will be looked upon henceforward as antediluvian. If it be not so, the fault will scarcely be Mr. Sarmiento's; and in this laudation of the future President of the Republic, we are quite alive to certain defects in the man and author, which are made obvious in his book. Of these, the most apparent is the vanity and egotism common in men of superior intellect and attainments who have not in their youth had the benefit of a thorough scholastic discipline.

Mr. Sarmiento, in the letter to Mr. Sumner, and in his endeavor to magnify the merits of the common school, indulges in a slight—a very slight—sneer at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. All that, we are sure, he intends to infer forms the staple of a very general complaint amongst the more advanced intellects of England. It is quite true that public education has been grievously, and, perhaps, intentionally, neglected by the class legislation of England, as Mr. Sarmiento insinuates in another part of his work. It is quite true that through the possession of a presbyterian and more democratic form of Church Government, Scotland instituted a century ago a better system of parish schools. It is equally true that the result is now shown in the fact of an average Scotchman being far superior to an average Englishman. The middle class Scotchman, like the Yankee, has a smattering of science, metaphysics, and of things in general, which makes him an intolerable nuisance in polite society, but contributes marvellously to his getting on in the world. Duly admitting that if England, compared with Scotland or the United States, has fewer well-educated mechanics, she has many more deeply-learned men, who spring from the old Universities, there is no doubt as to the general truth contained in Mr. Sarmiento's remarks—and that truth is felt in England, and will soon be acted upon in the radical reform of the Universities.

We mention these matters, because the example of England's prosperity is likely to be adduced by the opponents of Mr. Sarmiento. We may observe incidentally that by the latest statistics the number of people who can read and write in England has lately increased in a much higher rate than in Scotland; an indication that a too canny pursuit of the needful, is beginning to counteract the benefits of a system of education which during the last fifty years has produced in that portion of Great Britain a phalanx of literary and scientific celebrities out of all proportion to the scanty population, and honorable alike to Scotland and to the English name and language. If the indication be true, and not simply accidental, it will assuredly, according to the Sarmiento philosophy, rapidly affect her mechanical skill and with it her material prosperity. Let us add, that in the grand emporium of commerce, Liverpool, the government educational commissioner has just reported without much disguise of his contempt that her merchants looked for "smartness" in their clerks rather than cultivation; and probably the same opinion is now prevalent in Glasgow and Dundee. Mr. Sarmiento does right to refer to the United States and to Prussia or anywhere rather than to England except as a negative example in support of the philanthropic object to which he has persistently devoted forty years of his lifetime.

Although, as a politician, we have not yet to speak of Mr. Sarmiento, we gather from his book that as a true Liberal, he comprehends federal principles adapted to modern ideas and to modern means of communication, which certainly assist centralisation. He pursues that emblem of Imperial Rome and of British martial valour—that glorious dye which the blind man, instanced by Locke, could only conceive as like unto the sound of a trumpet, that gorgeous tint, which greets us in the rosy-fingered morn, and again smiles upon us at parting day, that abominable staring color Red in short, he pursues with a venom and intensity little inferior, in point of judiciousness of comparison and expression, to our friend Mr. Helper's rhodomontade about black. We wonder it never further occurred to Mr. Sarmiento in his classical reminiscences, that the "red, red rose" was in the ancient Egyptian temples, the emblem of si-

lence; hence the term *sub Rosa!* But this little prejudice against the Rosista color that found expression in some youthful sketch, may be well pardoned in him and all the sufferers under a reign of terror, the political result of which Mr. Sarmiento is now called upon to aid in further obliterating; for the good work has been going on, under the mild and judicious rule of General Mitre, to whom posterity will do ample justice. As for Mr. Sarmiento, whether he be successful or unsuccessful in the mere cunning of political strife, the management of which might have safely been left to a lesser mind, the pedestal of his monument is already built far above the reach of petty detractors. A suitable superscription he has himself written on the walls of a prison— "On no tuo pas los ideas!"

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The storm on Friday night, fully bears out what Mr. Sarmiento says in his new book on lightning—"We may add, that if it is certain that the electric fluid enters into the economy of human life, and is the same as the so-called nervous fluid, the excitement of which rouses the passions and kindles enthusiasm, imaginative exertion ought to be well suited to the temper of a people living under an atmosphere so highly charged with electricity, that one's clothes sparkle when rubbed, like a cat's fur stroked the wrong way." On Friday night, for several hours, the whole city was lighted up with one continuous sheet of lightning, the peals of thunder shook the very houses, and yesterday morning the streets were washed clean in every quarter of the town. The storm on Thursday night did some damage, as the wind was very high, and a few houses in the outskirts were blown down. The lightning struck a house in Calle Chile, near Calle Buen Orden, but luckily did little damage. In the very midst of the storm two prisoners on board the steamer Patagones, (put off in a small boat and effected their escape. In the Calle Tucuman, at the railway station, the torrents flowed over the high sidewalks sweeping past at a rate which reminded one of the Rapids. The rain at present may be regarded as a blessing, the pasture lands were almost exhausted, and in some parts the wheat required rain. Our readers must bear in mind, that in order to have good crops and a healthy summer we require rain, and plenty of it, in September and October.

A correspondent of the 'Pueblo Argentino' reports that the revolutionists and montoneros, which means the partisans of the National Government, are on their last legs in Corrientes. Colonel Reguer a is on the other side of the River Corrientes, at Paso Nuevo, with 300 infantry, and 250 cavalry; the last remains of the three thousand men with which he fought at Yaqueri. He keeps up the spirit of his troops by assuring them, that General Emilio Mitre is coming to their aid. The correspondent doubts the fact that the National Government will give any direct aid, notwithstanding the moral support they are supposed to offer. General Mitre is at Goya, with four battalions of infantry, including two regiments of the line, and three of National Guards. The late Governor Don Evaristo Lopez is expected to be soon at the head of the provincial forces, and it remains to be seen if the National Government will fire a shot in defence of the revolution.

A rather amusing incident in the Paraguay war, is the dispute between the Allies as to the possession of the two celebrated chains and other spoils of Humaita. General Caxias wrote to General Gelly y Obes, invoking him to present a bit of the chain. The caustic and irate Argentine Chief, humbly acknowledged receipt of the bit of chain, corresponding to the share allotted to the Argentine army in virtue of the protocol to the treaty of the triple alliance. Then came the division of the cannon. General Gelly on inspecting his share was impressed with the idea that they were the worst of the whole lot. He complained to the Brazilian commander, who in his turn replied, that if the Argentine General thought the Brazilian share was better than his, he might have them, and if that would not do, he might have them all, and be—etc., etc.

The army accounts for the year are at present before Congress, they are so intricate that the committee to whom the matter was referred, have come forward to acknowledge their inability to revise them; the proposal therefore, is to name a special commission to go into these accounts. Sr. Obligado, it appears has discovered that a sum of 400,000 pats. received from Brazil, was not accounted for, for the space of seven months; the interest for this time is a small affair in such immense accounts, yet it always comes to something. Dr. Quintana made a brilliant speech on the question, expulating the clerks and laying the fault at the doors of their employers, who adopt a novel mode of keeping a daybook with some 300 pages, blotted, erased and interlined. Sr. Marmol also spoke and with much acrimony stating that the natural enemy of the city is the government—Mr. Marmol was at once called to order, and explained that he only referred to bad

Governments. The debates in Congress savor highly of an opposition character; still it is well to see this, better than the former "nem con" system, which was a satire on Republicanism.

The Provincial Chambers is at present occupied with a highly important measure, and which, we believe, it is the general wish of the public should be passed—namely, a law prohibiting the erection of seven storey houses. The wording of the law, like everything else, is so intensely ambiguous, that none but those who carry a foot-rule in their pocket can make out the exact meaning of the act; henceforward no house can be built higher than 50 feet over its width on the street; but, in order that we may escape errors, we shall publish in our next edition a translation of the text of the law.

Gen. Czet, we are glad to hear, has received instructions from the Provincial Government to survey the town and department of San Isidro, and make what is called a plan "catastré." He commences operations on Monday.

We call the attention of parents to Dr. White's advertisement in another column. This gentleman has at last secured excellent premises for his College, 'The Castellano's Quinta,' at the Retiro, formerly the residence of our esteemed friend Dr. Scriveur. The premises are, without exception, the best in the city for a school; and, with such a distinguished professor as Dr. White at its head, we have full confidence in the success of the College.

Dr. Rawson has resigned his post as Senator of the Province. We suppose the gentleman will form a part of the new Cabinet; if not, by all means, he should be proposed as candidate for the post of Senator in Congress for this Province, vice F. Frias resigned.

Gen. Arredondo has sent a very sharp letter to President Mitre, demanding to be at once tried, in order that his court-martial case be decided before his friend Mr. Sarmiento comes into office. The letter is extremely stiff. We suppose the trial will at once take place, as the Minister of War will enter what the lawyers call a *notte prosequi*.

A subscriber from the district of Lobos writes us that last week the people out there were greatly alarmed owing to a certain party having come from the town of Lobos and stated that on Monday something awful would happen in the country, and exhorting all the people to pass the following Sunday from sunrise to sunset on their knees. As a matter of course the whole thing proved a miserable hoax.

The steamer from the Uruguay arrived early yesterday. Everything quiet in Entre-Rios. Business brisk in Gualeguaychu; theatre crowded; another race meeting about to come off. Rev. Mr. Schmidt has left Fray-Bentos for Salto: we publish in another column a short account of his departure, &c.

On Thursday night a great fire occurred in town, premises as a matter of course burnt to the side walk edge. The premises destroyed were however occupied by extra combustible materials, being a wholesale almacén of paints and liquors at the corner of Calles Rivadavia and Paseo. The police were early on the ground; also the vassura men with their carts, and fire engines in abundance; water, as ever, very limited supply. All the neighbours turned out to help in extinguishing the flames, but the fire was what might be called a good one, and lasted until 9 o'clock the next morning.

The last news from Rioja is really of a most melancholy character. The montonera party seem to have gained the day, and the inside party have surrendered. By next mail we expect to get further particulars.

On Thursday last the pioneers of a new French colony left Buenos Ayres for Patagones, where they intend founding a city; and have contracted, according to the *Tribuna*, the astounding obligation with the Government to bring in the course of two years, twelve thousand European families. The figures of our contemporary must be erroneous.

Correct cards of the Races near Jeppener with the name and description of the horses and colors of the jockeys are on sale at Mackern's, and will also be found on the Racecourse the day of the Races.

Messrs. Pedro Elizalde and A. van Praet have applied to the Provincial Government for permission to establish a grasería on their own land on the banks of the Riachuelo, Mr. Marcos Sastre has sold to the Provincial Government the copyright of his school-books for the sum of thirty thousand paper dollars, payable in monthly instalments of \$5,000 each. The Tramway Bill passed by the Provincial Legislature has been sent back by the Governor to the House for further explanations. We hear that there are three tramway companies now in course of formation, and as soon as the Governor signs the bill we may expect tramways in the principal streets.

We learn through an English gentleman who owns lands near the Carcaña, the very unpleasant news that the Indians in the invasion they effected on the 30th of last month, crossed the

railway and swept through the camps to the north of the line. They carried away several troops of mares and horses, the cattle being lean to be driven. The passengers in the train coming from Fraile Muerto, plainly saw the Indians when they were retreating. An informant had his estancia house rifled, and escaped by a miracle, falling into the hands of the marauders, who would have in all probability cut his throat, as they did to three peones who unfortunately fell into their hands. Thus the boasted assurance that the railway would serve as a bulwark against the Indians is thus to be all fudge, and next spring it may be anticipated that not a head of cattle will be left grazing in the well-stalked valley of the Carcaña. This is truly a sad state of things.

Mr. de Kerjegu attaché to the French Legation in Buenos Ayres leaves to-day for Paraguay on a special mission.

MONTEVIDEO.

September 4, 1868.

I omitted to allude yesterday to the inauguration of the Athenaeum on the 1st inst. The proceedings were presided over by Dr. Don Alejandro Magariños Cervantes, who made on the occasion a splendid speech. In the act, which was drawn up at the time, and numerously signed by the promoters of this useful institution, it is stated that the object of the association is to promote lectures and discussion on philosophical and literary questions.

Sr. Peraldi has arrived here, as is stated to, by a complaint before the French Consul against the Gefé Politico of Colonia, for having refused to recognise his titles to the coal mine at Pictinango.

The Paraguayan prisoners who are confined in the artillery barracks have signed a manifestation of gratitude to the Oriental people. Mr. Mackinnon, Director General of Public Works, is to leave to-day in the Villa del Salto accompanied by a staff of employés to undertake the survey of the town of Paysandu and the Municipal land surrounding it. This useful measure was much needed, and one of its beneficent results will be the putting an end to numerous lawsuits now pending about property within the Municipal limits of that rising town. Mr. Mackinnon has lately come back from Humaitá, where he went on a pleasure trip in the Yi.

The Government has appointed a commission to inspect and report upon the Public Library and Museum, composed of the following gentlemen:—Dr. Mariano Ferreira, President; and Messrs. Salvador Ximenez, Pedro Giralt, Alexander Mackinnon, J. Gonzalez Vizcaino, and Arechavalaeta. The commission met yesterday in the room where the library is established, in company with the librarian, Mr. José A. Tavolara, and the director of the Museum, Mr. L. Panizzi; they then proceeded to visit the Museum, which is at present located in Mr. Panizzi's private house, and spent two hours in inspecting it.

The Silax left this port on Saturday at 5 p.m. and arrived at Salto at 8 1/2 a.m. on Monday, making the run in 38 1/2 hours, one of the quickest passages on record.

An event is reported in the *Siglo* to have occurred in this city which calls to mind the romances of the middle ages. A

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

IRISH CHURCH 1834.

At the present crisis it may be well to remind our readers of the course of events thirty-four years ago. At that time Earl Grey was Premier, Lord Althorp Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, and Sir James Graham, Mr. Stanley [now Lord Derby], the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Ripon were also members of the Cabinet. On May 6, 1834, Mr. Sheil asked Lord John Russell whether Ministers were finally agreed upon any line of policy with regard to the Irish Church, or was the inequality of creed in regard to ecclesiastical endowment to be suffered to continue. The Paymaster of the Forces [Lord John Russell] replied that while he could not undertake to say what measures the Government proposed to bring forward, his own opinion was that the revenues of the Irish Church were larger than necessary for the religious and moral instruction of the members of the communion and for the stability of the Church itself. He was sorry to differ from his colleagues, but he should at any cost feel his bounden duty to do justice to Ireland.

It was on hearing this speech that Mr. Stanley [Lord Derby] made the remark "Johnny has upset the coach." A few days later, Mr. H. G. Ward gave notice of his intention to move as a substantive resolution, "That the Protestant Episcopal Establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population and that it being the right of the State to regulate the distribution of Church property in such manner as Parliament may determine, it is the opinion of this House that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland as now established by law ought to be reduced." At the next meeting of the Cabinet Mr. Ward's resolution was the subject of long and anxious consideration. By moving the previous question the Government might have disposed of the matter with the least offence to their Radical supporters; but this would have implied that the Cabinet assented to the claim of the State asserted by Mr. Ward, to deal with the temporalities of the Church. The usual resource of a divided Cabinet—a royal commission—was suggested. But Sir James Graham pointed out that this would involve the consent of the whole Cabinet to legislate upon the basis of the commissioners' report—a pledge which he, for one could not give. Lord Althorp was in favour of Mr. Ward's motion, and as the day for putting it drew near, it became known that the resolution would be generally supported by the liberal party in the House, i. e., by about two-thirds of the members. The dissentients, four in number, then tendered their resignations. Long and earnest were the expostulations used to dissuade them from their purpose.

It was not till the afternoon of April 27, when Mr. Ward rose to address the House in support of his motion, that Lord Althorp became aware that his colleagues had actually resigned. When Mr. Grote the historian had seconded the motion, Lord Althorp rose and said that circumstances had come to his knowledge which compelled him to ask for an immediate adjournment until the Monday following, and the crowded House thereupon broke up amid a scene of extraordinary excitement. Lord Grey was at first for resigning, but he was induced to fill up the vacant places. When the House met again the Ministers, took their seats below the gangway, and Ministers, announcing that the Great Seal had been fixed to a royal commission, begged Mr. Ward not to press his motion. He refused to give way. Mr. Standley then rose and explained the circumstances under which he had resigned. He declared that if the principle of numerical proportion between the inhabitants of each parish who belonged to the Church and those who dissented therefrom were to be substituted for universal parochial endowment, there was an end to its supremacy as an Establishment; and if the principle were applied to Ireland there was no knowing how soon it might be applied to England. He said the country was not ripe for that. He had not thought that he should ever have lived to hear a Minister of the Crown propose such a resolution. He did not think he saw the Legislature that would pass it, and he was not certain that he knew the Sovereign who would assent to it. At the close of the debate Mr. Ward was left in a minority of 270, the figures being 120 for his motion, 390 against. Soon after this the reconstituted Cabinet encountered other difficulties with regard to Irish questions which induced Lord Grey to resign in July. He was succeeded by Lord Melbourne; but such was the strength of the Conservative reaction, that Sir R. Peel speedily returned to power, the Irish Church question, was shelved, and has remained in abeyance until now.

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St. Croix, where she was thrown by the most fearful earthquake ever known here. The shock occurred at 3 o'clock, p.m., of the 18th inst. Up to that moment the weather was serene, and no indication of a change showed by the barometer, which stood at 30 degrees 15 minutes. The first indication we had of the earthquake was violent trembling of the ship, resembling the blowing off steam. This lasted some 30 seconds, and immediately afterward the water was observed to be receding rapidly from the beach. In a moment the current was changed, and bore the ship toward the beach, carrying out the entire cable and drawing the bolts from the keelson without the slightest effect in checking her terrific speed toward the beach. Another anchor was ordered to be let go, but in a few seconds she was in too shoal water for this to avail. When within a few yards of the beach, the reflux of the water checked her speed for a moment, and a light breeze from the land gave me a momentary hope that the job and foremost stay might pay her head off shore, so that in the reflux of the wave she might reach waters sufficiently deep to float her, and then be brought up by another anchor. These sails were immediately set, and she paid off so as to bring her broadside to the beach. When the sea returned, in the form of a wall of water 25 or 30 feet high, it carried us over the waterhouses into the first street of the town. This wave in receding took her back toward the beach, and left her nearly perpendicular on the edge of a coral reef, where she has now keeled over to an angle of 15 degrees.

All this was the work of a few moments only, and soon after the waters of the bay subsided into their natural tranquil state, leaving us high and dry upon the beach. During her progress toward the beach she struck heavily two or three times: the first lurch carried the ruffled gun on the forecastle overboard. Had the ship been carried 10 or 15 feet further out, she must inevitably have been forced over on her beam ends, resulting, I fear, in her total destruction, and in the loss of many lives. Provisionally only four men were lost; these were in the boats at the time the shock commenced. The boats that were down were all swamped except my gig, which was crushed under the keel, killing my coxswain, a most valuable man. During this terrific scene the officers and men behaved with coolness and subordination. It affords me great pleasure to state, that, after a careful examination of the position and condition of the ship, I am enabled to report that she has sustained no irreparable damage to her hull. The sternpost is bent, and some 20 feet of her keel partially gone; propeller and shaft uninjured. The lower portion of the rudder is gone, but no other damage is sustained by it. No damage is done to her hull more serious than the loss of several sheets of copper, torn from her starboard bilge and from her keel.

She now lies on the edge of a coral reef, which forms a solid foundation, on which ways may be laid. She can thus be launched in 10 feet of water at 100 feet from the beach. Gentlemen looking at the ship from shore declare that the bottom of the bay was visible where there was before, and is now, 40 fathoms of water.

To extricate the ship from her position I respectfully suggest that Mr. H. Mansuet be sent down with suitable material for ways, ready for laying down, and india-rubber camels to buoy her up. I think there is no insuperable obstacle to her being put aloft, providing a gang of ten or twelve good ship carpenters be sent down with the Naval Constructor, as her boilers and engines appear to have sustained no injury. A valuable ship may thus be saved to the navy, with all her stores and equipments.

S. B. BISSELL, Commodore Commanding.

Rear-Admiral J. S. Palmer, commanding U. S. Squadron, St. Thomas.

Freight Charges.

To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen.

I had occasion to send some ten days since, one medium sized crate, and two small 'bolsas' from Buenos Ayres to one of the ports on the Uruguay.

Upon enquiring at the office of the Agents in Calle Cuyo, I was informed that the expenses would be but slight, and barely more than the cost of shipping and disembarking; upon which, I sent the goods, and found that the charge were 14 hard dollars in gold, almost the value of the articles.

On hearing this, I immediately went to the office, and after a long discussion, the agent agreed to let me remove the goods; knowing at the time it was then late in the evening to do so. I write this hoping it may prove of use to persons as ignorant as myself, of the way these steamers are conducted, as I have reason to believe there is no fixed charge for parcels or cases, and that the clerks of the company can do exactly as they like in this matter.

I cannot end this letter without stating the astonishment that many inhabitants of the Uruguay and self, feel, that as yet no enterprising company have started in opposition to the

present one, whose exorbitant charges and bad treatment of passengers are only too well known, by those unfortunate individuals who frequently travel on this river.

AN ADMIRER OF COMPETITION.

ON CHANGE.

September 5, 1868.

Ounces	400
Sovereigns	122½
Patacons	25
National Bonds	5½

National Bonds gave way again to-day, opening at 52½, selling up to 52½, and closing at 51½. After-hours they grew a shade stiffer, owing to one or two parties buying for cash in the liquidation-room; but the speculation is now for a fall, and if Bonds are not oversold short, but left to themselves, there can be little doubt the market will still further decline. Money rules extremely easy to-day. Large amounts were placed on Bonds at 9½ per annum. The brokers therefore find no difficulty whatever in borrowing money to carry Bonds so long as the valuation is sufficiently low.

The cash sales for the day amounted to 92,000. For Saturday 10,000, at 52½. For the end of September the transactions are said to be enormous; over ten millions Bonds already bought and sold for that date. To-day 207,000: first sale at 53½; closing price 52½. For the 15th September 25,000, at 52½. Total sales for the day, 340,000. In Exchange not much done to-day. Takers hold back in order to force the rate up. The River Plate Bank has drawn but little, at 48 on England, and five francs on France; but the market rate is 48½ to 48¾ on England, and 5.08 to 5.14 on France.

There was a very crowded attendance on 'Change to-day, and the bargainers and Plaza people mustered strong, but the business in produce is very trifling, owing to the wet weather and the season; only a few sheepskins at the railway station.

The following charters by Green, Le Rossignol, and Co.—

British barque Duchess of Sutherland, to load boneash and bones, in the rivers, for orders, 25s. and 5 per cent.

Do. do. Cameo, to load tallow and dry hides and bales for Antwerp, at current rates.

German barque Geopline, to load tallow and bales for Liverpool, at current rates.

Our South Plaza Correspondent reports the following weekly summary:

Wool—Few arrivals. Loose sold at 30 and 31; other classes at 43, 48, 50, and 52; lambs' wool at 40 and 42.

Dry Hides—Several heavy lots, from 110, 105, and 120 per pesada; other lots, including good mataderos, 125, 128, 130, and 132 the best.

Horse Hair—Ready sold at 148, 150, and 155.

Feathers—Some lots at 21 and 22 per lb.

Grease and tallow—A large lot of tallow in bond, at 44; do. de carnero in pipas, 39. Inpanzas and begigas at 32 and 33 per pesado; in barrels, 26½ ar.

Capones—At 30, 32, and 34.

Sheep and capones, 28.

Lambs—14 to 15.

Flour at the mills, \$4.

RIVER PLATE WOOL CIRCULAR.

Liverpool, July 22, 1868.

We have another very unsatisfactory fortnight to report, the demand for wools being almost nil, partly in consequence of a generally relaxed state of business and partly owing to the heavy purchases made both by dealers and manufacturers during the last two months. The wool trade in Antwerp is, if possible, more depressed than it is here, and prices have recently suffered a considerable decline.

Sheepskins are equally as dull of sale as wool.

Buenos Ayres.

Merino	12½	7½	11½	6	9	5½
1st Merino	11½	7	11	5½	8	4½
2nd Merino	10½	6½	10½	5	7½	4
3rd Merino	9½	6	9½	4½	7	3½
4th Merino	8½	5½	8½	4	6½	3
Washed	6	4	7	3½	6	2½
Lambs	11½	7	10½	6	7½	4

Montevideo.

Merino	13½	8½	12½	6	9	6½
1st Merino	12½	8	11½	5½	8	6
2nd Merino	11½	7½	11	5	7½	5½
3rd Merino	10½	7	10½	4½	7	5
4th Merino	9½	6½	9½	4	6½	4½
Washed	6	4	7	3½	6	2½
Lambs	12	8	11½	7	8	5½
Handed, 2 & 3rd Do.	11	7	10	6	7	5

FLESH-FRESHENING MALADIES.

Of these Cancer is one of the most horrible. As soon as there is the slightest reason to suspect its presence, resort to BISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Whether the external appearances that excite suspicion are Cancer or not, they uretically broken the presence of unhealthy matter in the blood; and this unequalled purgative will eradicate them, by eradicating their causes in the circulation. Every tumour, cancerous, and ulcerous malady, and every scrofulous, erysipelitic, scrofulous, and leprosy eruption, can be controlled by this wonderful detergent. It may be called almost a certain remedy, which is more than can be said of any other known medical agent. By using BISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS at the same time with the SARSAPARILLA, a cure will be much hastened.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

(Over the "Standard" Office).

Photographs on albumen, least at 450. Natural Size Photographs, 4200. Photographs for Lockets and Breast Pins, 440. Cartes-de-Visite, 450 per Dozen. Cartes-de-Visite, Double Background, 100 per Dozen. Copies taken in Natural Size, however Small or Decayed may be the Original. Parties from the Camp Promptly Attended to by Messrs. A. POLLEN & SONS, 8, P. F. 7.

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

CALLE ADRIANA, ROSARIO.

Iron and Brass Castings, Smithing, and Work in General. ROSS & ATKINSON.

32, 33, 34.

Pyrethrum & Bradley, Consignatarios de Frutos del País, Wood Brokers, OFFICE—259 CALLE PERU. 91 xp 10

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO.

The steamer Rio Negro, on Monday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.

The steamer Rio Uruguay, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Gualeguay, Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passage reduced.

The steamer Rio Uruguay, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports.

The steamer Rio Negro, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports.

The steamer Lujan, on Saturday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Paraná, and Santa Fé. From the Railway Station, Retiro. Passage reduced.

The steamer Rio Uruguay, on Saturday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMBOAT CO. 361 CALLE CUYO.

The steamer Provador, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Humaita, Corupaty, Corrientes, and Paso de los Toros.

The steamer Paraná, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo, with cargo and passengers.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

The steamer Estrella, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario. From the Retiro Station.

The steamer Rosario, on Monday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.

The steamer Beaulieu, on Wednesday, at 10 a.m., for Colonia.

The steamer Estrella, on Thursday, at 11:45 a.m., from the Tigre, for Zarate, Bahero, and San Pedro. From the Retiro Station, at 10 a.m.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

National steamer Victoria, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for La Victoria, with cargo and passengers. From the Railway Station, Retiro.

A. W. FABER'S MANUFACTURES.

We have just received from A. W. Faber's Celebrated Manufactory 1 Steps, near Nuremberg, an assortment of his New Patent Artiste's Pencils, with Moveable Leads, of different degrees, of Superior Quality. Lead from the Albert mine, considered to be the very best article for Commercial and Drawing Purposes.

School Slates, Book Slates, and Large Writing Slates, Belgium Slates, Italy, and New York; Lead of 7 different degrees; Colored Pencils for Commercial use; Boxes, containing Drawing Pencils, with fittings; Ink and Pencil Tubber Slates, &c. Lead from the Albert mine.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN. 50 xp 20

GEORGE PRINS & CO., ROSARIO.

Asveto the Commercial Public that they have established at the First Train of the Import and Export Trade, on Commission, between Europe, Rosario, and the Provinces. They have opened Commercial Relations with England, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, and New York; and as they possess abundant Capital and experience they hope for the protection of the Public.

STEAMBOAT OWNERS.—Just received, a quantity of the Finest Pure Colza Oil, in Iron Cans, also, Fine White Cotton Waste, Colza Cake, &c. &c. ROBERT MUIR & CO., 162 DEFENSA. 63 xp 25

JUST LANDED, another Shipment of J. Denis Henry, Munroe, & Co.'s Celebrated Brandy (Superior to Martell's). Sole Agents—ROBERT MUIR & CO., 162 DEFENSA. 64 xp 25

ABOGADO.

EL QUE SUSCRIBIÓ ha vuelto a dirigir el Estudio, Maipu No. 14. MIGUEL NAVARRO VIOLA.

LAWYER.

THE UNDERSIGNED has Re-Opened his Studio, at 14 Calle Maipu. MIGUEL NAVARRO VIOLA.

MESSES. HENRIKSEN & DENSMARK, OR AGENTS.

Will please send their Orders to Discharge their Goods by the German Barque.

ROBERT MUIR & CO., 162 DEFENSA. 64 xp 25

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa.—71.

FUSONI BROTHERS' EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS, CALLE OAN GALLO.

Lovers of the Fine Arts should visit this Establishment, where the Photographers Fusoni exhibit Six Life-Sized Portraits, whose Artistic Merits and Low Prices he would recommend to the attention of the Public of Buenos Ayres. 24 xp 23

CASIMIR SMITH, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

Would interest himself professionally in the Sale or Purchase of Lands and Stock, the regulation of Title Deeds, or other legal Documents, likewise the collection of standing Accounts with Government. 24 xp 23

DR. WHITE'S ENGLISH COLLEGE, ROSARIO.

Community who have as yet supported him in his endeavors to establish a High School for the Education of their Sons, He has now succeeded in obtaining Capital for the purpose, and has opened a School in the City, situated in one of the most picturesque and salubrious parts of this City. The House and Grounds are eminently suitable for the establishment of a superior Education. 24 xp 23

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, being on the City pavement, easily accessible to Day Pupils, and enjoying the extensive view and healthy air of a Country residence.

Dr. White is ready at once to receive applications from those who desire for their Sons the comforts of a British Home, the considerate treatment of British Parents, and the advantages of Moral and Intellectual—which is, fortunately, so characteristic of the best form of Education as practised in Britain. 24 xp 23

GEORGE BROWN, GROCER AND TEA DEALER, Corner of Calles 25 de Mayo and Cangallo. 41 xp 25

RACES.

SADDLE OR CARRIAGE HORSES can be provided at San Vicente Station to the parties going to the Races at Bahadilla on the 8th of September, by addressing a letter to Training, San Vicente Station, on or before Saturday, 6th of September. Parties require to provide their own Carriages and Harness, or Saddles and Saddlery, and shall be in attendance to take care of said Horses. 28 xp 25

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, in the Neighborhood of Guardia del Monte, San Vicente de la Cruz, 2000 Acres, Alfalfa Houses, Cornales, Horse Furniture, Implements, &c.; also, Sheep, Horses, &c. The party selling wishing to return to England. A most eligible opening for a young Gentleman with a small capital wishing to settle in this Country. Apply to Mr. Wild, 72 Calle Mejico; or Thomas Pelly, Estacion Jeppener; or, on the Ground, to Don Pedro Craig. 1 xp 25

FRESH BUTTER RECEIVED EVERY MORNING by the First Train of the Western Railway. For Sale at the Confectionery of the Parque Station, at the Market Price. 28 xp 25

WOLF'S GENUINE SCHNAPPS, On Sale at 66 CALLE DEFENSA. 33 xp 25

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH, CAPS, as any kind of new wear, Men's and Boys' Hats, &c. and \$20—40. SAN MARTIN. 218 xp 25

SPRING "A" WATER

THE SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER is probably the most effective Mineral Water found on either Continent. It will be observed that it has Ten per Cent. greater Mineral properties than the celebrated Congress Springs, four times that of Baden Baden of Austria, five times that of Aix la Chapelle in Prussia, twice that of Vichy in France, nearly three times greater than the renowned ANALYSIS OF THE SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, BY JULIUS G. POHLE, M.D., SURVIVING PARTNER OF JAMES R. CHILTON & POHLE.

Chloride of Sodium	665.800	Sulphate of Potassa	.370
Chloride of Potassium	.387	Silicic Acid	1.480
Chloride of Calcium and Magnesia	traces	Alumina	1.360
Sulphate of Calcium	6.762	Free Gallon, Grains	666.911
Bicarbonate of Lime	66.852	Free Gallon, Grains	666.911
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	20.480	Free Gallon, Grains	666.911
Bicarbonate of Iron	1.724	Free Carbonic Acid Gas	.212 Cubic Inches.
Sulphate of Magnesia	.445	Atmospheric Air	4
Sulphate of Soda	2.888	Per Gallon	.916

The value of Mineral Waters has been proved and acknowledged by Medical Men since the earliest civilization. A celebrated authority says—"The virtues of Mineral Waters have been best shown in the treatment of obscure and chronic diseases. In many instances persons have been cured of German, or greatly relieved by Mineral Waters, where other remedies have failed. The reason, no doubt, is that such Waters must contain compounds not yet known to Chemistry or Pharmacy."

The reputation of this Water is based upon its effects in Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and acts with wonderful benefit in cases of Chronic Dyspepsia, Constipation, Gravel, Gout, Scrofula, Cutaneous Affections, General Lethargy, Soreness, and Prostration of the System.

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