

New Advertisements.

PLANTAS. AS-CALLE SAN MARTIN-18 P. COULIN. Atencion prestada de un gusto al gran re-

REMATES POR Adolfo Bullrich y Ca. Del Bergantin Aleman LIMA

AGENCIA DE VAPORES. ESTEVAN D. RISSO and Hno. 994-Reconquista-991. Limerario en vigencia.

GUANO. Buenos Ayres, June 11, 1871. The National Government has conceded to J. E. HENLEY & CO.

The English School. FOR YOUNG LADIES. 221-CALLE FLORIDA-221 (In the Altos.)

The English School. BOY'S SCHOOL. 221-CALLE FLORIDA-221 Under the direction of Mr. G. J. RYAN.

THE REV. MR. LETT. Persons desirous of obtaining the above Gentleman's Lectures, can now call and obtain same as a fresh supply is about to be issued.

LOSE NO TIME. THE SUMMER will soon begin upon us again when it is necessary to have a fine one in use to be let at No. 349 Calle Santa

WANTED A Servant Girl from 13 to 14 years of age. English or German preferred. Apply Calle de la Victoria No. 344 20-3p jyl6

WANTS a situation, a young Englishman, who thoroughly understands the woolen and grocery trade. Apply W. 2, at the Office of the Standard. 194 3p jyl6

TO RENT, the fine House, No. 295 Calle Cordova, containing six rooms, a full kitchen, newly painted and papered.

WANTS a situation in an English or German house, a Cook. Can produce good recommendations. Apply at 108 Calle Defensa. 188 3p jyl6

MANANA, para Montevideo, a las 5 de la tarde, el hermoso y comodo vapor Rio de la Plata.

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION RIO DE LA PLATA. Vapor Nacional TARAGUY.

LA SEÑORITA MARY MANNHART. La Laureada con la Clasificacion de Profesora de Primera Clase por el Conservatorio de Musica.

EL SILABARIO ARGENTINO. Y LA HIJENA PUBLICA Y PRIVADA. Al ancazo de todos.

PLATAS DE LIMONES RIQUESIMOS. de venden en la CALLE FLORIDA 123.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD. DAILY, per Month \$2.00 WEEKLY \$0.50

The Standard. SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1871. "Nil falsum audeam nisi veri non audeam dicere"

Special Telegrams to "Standard." O'Gorman TO STANDARD. July 15th 1871.

MITRE ON MAN. During a rather heated discussion in the 'Convention' last week General Mitre advanced a theory which appeals to criticism.

Central Argentine Land Company. A serious difficulty has sprung up between this Company and the National Government, the nature of which is fully set forth in the subjoined message of the President to Congress.

PARIS LETTER. Marshal MacMahon and M. Thiers have succeeded in purifying the capital of Communists, and peace may be calculated on—till the next revolution.

PARIS LETTER. Since the late rain many walls left tottering by the fire have fallen down. The action of the fire has produced curious contortions among iron rafters.

PARIS LETTER. The obsequies of the Archbishop of Paris are at this moment taking place. The crowd outside, as well as inside Notre Dame, is very great, and nearly one-half of the Assembly is present.

PARIS LETTER. The deceased's brother acted as chief mourner. Five other catafalques have been erected beside that of the Archbishop's, to receive the remains of the clergy shot at the same time as the prelate, and which will be afterwards interred at Pere Lachaise.

PARIS LETTER. The Assembly is occupied with the repeal of the law of banishment against the Orleanist princes, involving their right to sit as Deputies. This is a matter that will affect the future destiny of France, whether for weal or for woe.

PARIS LETTER. The deaths in the hospitals are very numerous, and the majority of the patients expire in a state of insensibility. The heat of the city continues excellent, and the busy inhumations have been removed to safer and more suitable places, where no danger need be apprehended.

PARIS LETTER. These were 670 marriages celebrated during the existence of the Commune, and the 'happy couples' are not yet certain if their unions will be legalized. In the registration of births and deaths these must be accepted 'nemo con.' The police during the last eight of the Commune have found eighty-three children who have strayed from their homes; no one has yet come forward to claim them.

PARIS LETTER. The journals are picking up a few advertisements—evidence that business is not altogether dead—but these are of that class where shops are enabled to sell philanthropically at 50 per cent. below first cost, owing to the Communists having set fire to establishments some miles away from theirs.

PARIS LETTER. Professor Gamgee has discovered a new disinfectant he calls 'Chloralum.' It is composed of chloride of aluminium. Dr. Hartwicke, medical officer of health for Paddington, has brought the new disinfectant before the attention of the public. Its advantage over carbolic acid is that in itself it is not poisonous; its use promotes no disagreeable effects, and it deodorizes the foulest sewage without injury to its fertilizing properties, and indeed by fixing the ammonia it improves the manure. Chloralum, according to Dr. Hardwicke, should be used in water-carts, and may be freely employed in washing fever patients, and disinfecting their discharges. It has the property of rendering soap insoluble, and must therefore be used with care in washing clothes. But the evil is easily remedied by employing a little soda and steeping the clothes in fresh water before using the disinfectant, and by well washing them afterwards. The authority I quote says: "When contagion has seized a town in bad sanitary condition, and tons of putrefying matter are evolving at all points the pestiferous germs which the people are prepared to absorb, the only means by which everything may be made inert for the time is with the new disinfectant. The Tichborne case drags its slow length along. We are still in evidence for the plaintiff, and naturally everything looks his way. But the opinion is so far very general that there is no doubt at all as to the claimant being the real Sir Roger. His quantum tailor's evidence was amusing. In point of width there was a notable difference, but in length of limb the ship's measurement still held good. To my mind the evidence as far as it has gone seems overwhelming in his favor. It will be a great shock to the fashionable who believe in 'blood,' and they will have a fine opportunity of learning a lesson often told them, and in the present instance proved; that 'blood' means two things, race and diet. There is a difference between Norman and Saxon, Celt and Scandinavian, but these distinctions granted, which are the same as between a Suffolk punch and an Arab steed, all the rest is 'keep and grooming. If you feed a man on beer he will be beer; if you put him amongst vulgar people he'll be vulgar, whether his father is baronet or costermonger.

PARIS LETTER. Last Monday evening I attended a meeting of the Land-rent Reform Association. It is the cloud as big as a man's hand which is before long to overthrow our lauded interests, and destroy the most iniquitous social institution in existence in any civilized country. The wretched Times showed its spite by not reporting the meeting on the following day, and it proved its infantine notions in political and social economy by recommending emigration, which every tyro in the science knows can never be more than a palliation to the evils of excess of population. Emigration is the nostrum of Ginx's Baby and that ilk—of the sentimentalists, the dilettanti, the Pall Mall Gazette, and Saturday Review. Well did Captain Maxe tell us that there is no more serious sign of the times than the utter divorce of the English press from all earnest thought I must say I left the meeting with

ever to afford foundation for the hope or theory which has called for these remarks. Genius, and wit, and poetry, and science, or whatever elevates man above his fellows, must bow to the universal motives of human conduct. Whatever may be the hopes indulged for future generations, our business is with ourselves; we refuse all praise to men who, placed in high position, overlook the great necessities of the present to contemplate the possible state of the human race one thousand years hence. General Mitre may possibly console himself with this reflection that he has cast on the agitated mass of society seeds of thought destined at some very future period to change the aspect of human affairs; better far, however, had he identified his name with a sound, and comprehensive prison reform, or helped to lay the foundation stone of a decent penitentiary.

Alluding as it is the Mitre theory on man, there is nothing original in it. The appeal from the judgment to the imagination has been already made, and strange, no doubt, the General will think, made by an Irishman, who possibly like the Argentine philosopher, tolled more for posthumous renown than present approbation.

It is almost impossible to measure the immense debt which an extremely remote posterity will owe to Bartholomew Mitre and Richard Brinsley Sheridan, for the excellent character which they have advanced for succeeding generations. Sheridan, however, was more practical in his views than Mitre; he not only promised his contemporaries the total abolition of prisons, but pointed to the means by which this correctional abolition could be brought about; his elements, like Hamlet, were the players; and in his inimitable play of the Oriche, he shows that the theatre, not the prison, is the proper place to punish crime.

The following extract from that play may interest those of our readers who make human affairs their study and man their book. We commend it to the General, with a passing wish that when next the subject comes up for discussion, he will read the extract for the benefit of his fellow legislators.

SNEER.—The theatre in proper hands might be made the school of morality—Here is a comedy on a very new plan, replete with wit and mirth, yet of a most serious moral—You see it is called The Reformed House-breaker, where by the mere force of humor, house-breaking is put into so ridiculous a light that if the piece has its proper run I have no doubt but that bold and bar will be entirely useless by the end of the season.

DAUGHTER.—Egad—this is new indeed! SNEER.—Yes; it is written by a particular friend of mine, who has discovered that the follies and foibles of society are subjects unworthy the notice of the comic muse, who should be taught to stoop only at the greater vices and blacker crimes of humanity—gibbering capital offences in 5 acts, and pillorying petty larcenies in two. In short, his idea is to dramatise the penal laws, and make the stage a court of case to the Old Bailey.

DAUGHTER.—It is truly moral. SNEER.—Yes; it is written by a particular friend of mine, who has discovered that the follies and foibles of society are subjects unworthy the notice of the comic muse, who should be taught to stoop only at the greater vices and blacker crimes of humanity—gibbering capital offences in 5 acts, and pillorying petty larcenies in two. In short, his idea is to dramatise the penal laws, and make the stage a court of case to the Old Bailey.

Nothing could be more suitable or necessary than the object of the Argentine Nation in ceding 80 leagues of land along the Railway for the immediate colonization of the same. But, unluckily, the Land Board has adopted the system of renting the land to tenants, which never leads to the improvement or permanent settlement of the soil, and is less liberal than even our own system of Emfitenus.

The Directors seeing that the settlement of the lands was indispensable, could not have failed to perceive, moreover, that the only means of fulfilling this condition was to dispose of the lands once and for ever to settlers. The by-laws, indeed, speak of selling lands, but the price is too high to find purchasers.

In fine we declare to Congress that the statutes of the new Co. do not bind the Argentine Government for the shares it holds, since a majority of share-holders cannot give a different turn to the Co.; further, that no statutes can have force in the Argentine territory without Government approval; and that the statutes in question are contrary to the views of Congress when it gave a cession of the land to the Co., since the lands are rented out to tenants to the prejudice of the nation.

Government therefore, feels under the circumstances that it would be expedient for Congress to take up the matter, and decide whether to recognize the new Co. and pay the amount of Land shares demanded, or instruct the Government to insist that the lands or their value be divided amongst the share-holders of the Railway.

D. F. SARMIENTO, DALMACIO V. SANSFIELD. PARIS LETTER.

PARIS LETTER. Marshal MacMahon and M. Thiers have succeeded in purifying the capital of Communists, and peace may be calculated on—till the next revolution.

PARIS LETTER. Since the late rain many walls left tottering by the fire have fallen down. The action of the fire has produced curious contortions among iron rafters.

PARIS LETTER. The obsequies of the Archbishop of Paris are at this moment taking place. The crowd outside, as well as inside Notre Dame, is very great, and nearly one-half of the Assembly is present.

PARIS LETTER. The deceased's brother acted as chief mourner. Five other catafalques have been erected beside that of the Archbishop's, to receive the remains of the clergy shot at the same time as the prelate, and which will be afterwards interred at Pere Lachaise.

PARIS LETTER. The Assembly is occupied with the repeal of the law of banishment against the Orleanist princes, involving their right to sit as Deputies. This is a matter that will affect the future destiny of France, whether for weal or for woe.

PARIS LETTER. The deaths in the hospitals are very numerous, and the majority of the patients expire in a state of insensibility. The heat of the city continues excellent, and the busy inhumations have been removed to safer and more suitable places, where no danger need be apprehended.

PARIS LETTER. These were 670 marriages celebrated during the existence of the Commune, and the 'happy couples' are not yet certain if their unions will be legalized. In the registration of births and deaths these must be accepted 'nemo con.' The police during the last eight of the Commune have found eighty-three children who have strayed from their homes; no one has yet come forward to claim them.

PARIS LETTER. The journals are picking up a few advertisements—evidence that business is not altogether dead—but these are of that class where shops are enabled to sell philanthropically at 50 per cent. below first cost, owing to the Communists having set fire to establishments some miles away from theirs.

PARIS LETTER. Professor Gamgee has discovered a new disinfectant he calls 'Chloralum.' It is composed of chloride of aluminium. Dr. Hartwicke, medical officer of health for Paddington, has brought the new disinfectant before the attention of the public. Its advantage over carbolic acid is that in itself it is not poisonous; its use promotes no disagreeable effects, and it deodorizes the foulest sewage without injury to its fertilizing properties, and indeed by fixing the ammonia it improves the manure. Chloralum, according to Dr. Hardwicke, should be used in water-carts, and may be freely employed in washing fever patients, and disinfecting their discharges. It has the property of rendering soap insoluble, and must therefore be used with care in washing clothes. But the evil is easily remedied by employing a little soda and steeping the clothes in fresh water before using the disinfectant, and by well washing them afterwards. The authority I quote says: "When contagion has seized a town in bad sanitary condition, and tons of putrefying matter are evolving at all points the pestiferous germs which the people are prepared to absorb, the only means by which everything may be made inert for the time is with the new disinfectant. The Tichborne case drags its slow length along. We are still in evidence for the plaintiff, and naturally everything looks his way. But the opinion is so far very general that there is no doubt at all as to the claimant being the real Sir Roger. His quantum tailor's evidence was amusing. In point of width there was a notable difference, but in length of limb the ship's measurement still held good. To my mind the evidence as far as it has gone seems overwhelming in his favor. It will be a great shock to the fashionable who believe in 'blood,' and they will have a fine opportunity of learning a lesson often told them, and in the present instance proved; that 'blood' means two things, race and diet. There is a difference between Norman and Saxon, Celt and Scandinavian, but these distinctions granted, which are the same as between a Suffolk punch and an Arab steed, all the rest is 'keep and grooming. If you feed a man on beer he will be beer; if you put him amongst vulgar people he'll be vulgar, whether his father is baronet or costermonger.

PARIS LETTER. Last Monday evening I attended a meeting of the Land-rent Reform Association. It is the cloud as big as a man's hand which is before long to overthrow our lauded interests, and destroy the most iniquitous social institution in existence in any civilized country. The wretched Times showed its spite by not reporting the meeting on the following day, and it proved its infantine notions in political and social economy by recommending emigration, which every tyro in the science knows can never be more than a palliation to the evils of excess of population. Emigration is the nostrum of Ginx's Baby and that ilk—of the sentimentalists, the dilettanti, the Pall Mall Gazette, and Saturday Review. Well did Captain Maxe tell us that there is no more serious sign of the times than the utter divorce of the English press from all earnest thought I must say I left the meeting with

President's Message to Congress. Government House, B. Ayres July, 13th 1871.

The National Government ceded to the Central Argentine Railway Co. a league of land along the line. The Company ceded one-half to the contractors, and now the Board of Directors have formed a distinct Land Company, each shareholder subscribing £1 per share, and receiving in return a share in the new Land Co. The contribution so levied is for defraying the cost of establishing colonies; and by this resolution of the London board the National Government is called on to pay up £17,000 on the 17,000 shares we hold in the Railway, of which one fourth cash (£4,250) and the rest in calls. The Board of Directors have thought fit to declare that any shareholder of the Railway failing to pay £1 per share, as above, forfeit all right and title to the lands in question, as appears from the By-laws of the new Company and the annexed letter of the Resident Director in Buenos Ayres.

As soon as the Government was aware of the steps taken by the London board we explained to the Resident Director that, according to the laws both of England and the Argentine Republic the majority of shareholders in a joint-stock company cannot oblige the minority to enter into a new Company or threaten the latter with a forfeit of their rights in case of non-acceptance, and yet this is what the Directors have tried to do in spite of the most determined opposition on the part of our representative in London. The Resident Director here then undertook to point out this and other conditions to the London board, and the Government hoped that the by-laws would be modified, so as to preserve to all the shareholders in the Railway their proportion of the land or its value; but the Board of Directors have never made any reply, and this leads us to suppose that they mean to carry out the by-laws of the new Co.

These by-laws of the Land Co. are invalid, because a joint-stock company in any country to have effect must have its statutes first of all approved of by the Government. Without this the Government can declare the statutes null and of no effect.

There is another radical evil in the new Co. All joint-stock associations must have a given term expressed in the by-laws, but the Land Co. formed in London seems in perpetuity, as if the idea was, to keep these lands always rented which we ceded to the Railway Co.

Although the National Government had these views on the matter it is deemed advisable to submit it for the opinion of our Law adviser which we annex herewith, entirely confirming the sentiments we have above expressed.

Nothing could be more suitable or necessary than the object of the Argentine Nation in ceding 80 leagues of land along the Railway for the immediate colonization of the same. But, unluckily, the Land Board has adopted the system of renting the land to tenants, which never leads to the improvement or permanent settlement of the soil, and is less liberal than even our own system of Emfitenus.

The Directors seeing that the settlement of the lands was indispensable, could not have failed to perceive, moreover, that the only means of fulfilling this condition was to dispose of the lands once and for ever to settlers. The by-laws, indeed, speak of selling lands, but the price is too high to find purchasers.

In fine we declare to Congress that the statutes of the new Co. do not bind the Argentine Government for the shares it holds, since a majority of share-holders cannot give a different turn to the Co.; further, that no statutes can have force in the Argentine territory without Government approval; and that the statutes in question are contrary to the views of Congress when it gave a cession of the land to the Co., since the lands are rented out to tenants to the prejudice of the nation.

Government therefore, feels under the circumstances that it would be expedient for Congress to take up the matter, and decide whether to recognize the new Co. and pay the amount of Land shares demanded, or instruct the Government to insist that the lands or their value be divided amongst the share-holders of the Railway.

D. F. SARMIENTO, DALMACIO V. SANSFIELD. PARIS LETTER.

PARIS LETTER. Marshal MacMahon and M. Thiers have succeeded in purifying the capital of Communists, and peace may be calculated on—till the next revolution.

PARIS LETTER. Since the late rain many walls left tottering by the fire have fallen down. The action of the fire has produced curious contortions among iron rafters.

PARIS LETTER. The obsequies of the Archbishop of Paris are at this moment taking place. The crowd outside, as well as inside Notre Dame, is very great, and nearly one-half of the Assembly is present.

PARIS LETTER. The deceased's brother acted as chief mourner. Five other catafalques have been erected beside that of the Archbishop's, to receive the remains of the clergy shot at the same time as the prelate, and which will be afterwards interred at Pere Lachaise.

PARIS LETTER. The Assembly is occupied with the repeal of the law of banishment against the Orleanist princes, involving their right to sit as Deputies. This is a matter that will affect the future destiny of France, whether for weal or for woe.

PARIS LETTER. The deaths in the hospitals are very numerous, and the majority of the patients expire in a state of insensibility. The heat of the city continues excellent, and the busy inhumations have been removed to safer and more suitable places, where no danger need be apprehended.

PARIS LETTER. These were 670 marriages celebrated during the existence of the Commune, and the 'happy couples' are not yet certain if their unions will be legalized. In the registration of births and deaths these must be accepted 'nemo con.' The police during the last eight of the Commune have found eighty-three children who have strayed from their homes; no one has yet come forward to claim them.

PARIS LETTER. The journals are picking up a few advertisements—evidence that business is not altogether dead—but these are of that class where shops are enabled to sell philanthropically at 50 per cent. below first cost, owing to the Communists having set fire to establishments some miles away from theirs.

PARIS LETTER. Professor Gamgee has discovered a new disinfectant he calls 'Chloralum.' It is composed of chloride of aluminium. Dr. Hartwicke, medical officer of health for Paddington, has brought the new disinfectant before the attention of the public. Its advantage over carbolic acid is that in itself it is not poisonous; its use promotes no disagreeable effects, and it deodorizes the foulest sewage without injury to its fertilizing properties, and indeed by fixing the ammonia it improves the manure. Chloralum, according to Dr. Hardwicke, should be used in water-carts, and may be freely employed in washing fever patients, and disinfecting their discharges. It has the property of rendering soap insoluble, and must therefore be used with care in washing clothes. But the evil is easily remedied by employing a little soda and steeping the clothes in fresh water before using the disinfectant, and by well washing them afterwards. The authority I quote says: "When contagion has seized a town in bad sanitary condition, and tons of putrefying matter are evolving at all points the pestiferous germs which the people are prepared to absorb, the only means by which everything may be made inert for the time is with the new disinfectant. The Tichborne case drags its slow length along. We are still in evidence for the plaintiff, and naturally everything looks his way. But the opinion is so far very general that there is no doubt at all as to the claimant being the real Sir Roger. His quantum tailor's evidence was amusing. In point of width there was a notable difference, but in length of limb the ship's measurement still held good. To my mind the evidence as far as it has gone seems overwhelming in his favor. It will be a great shock to the fashionable who believe in 'blood,' and they will have a fine opportunity of learning a lesson often told them, and in the present instance proved; that 'blood' means two things, race and diet. There is a difference between Norman and Saxon, Celt and Scandinavian, but these distinctions granted, which are the same as between a Suffolk punch and an Arab steed, all the rest is 'keep and grooming. If you feed a man on beer he will be beer; if you put him amongst vulgar people he'll be vulgar, whether his father is baronet or costermonger.

PARIS LETTER. Last Monday evening I attended a meeting of the Land-rent Reform Association. It is the cloud as big as a man's hand which is before long to overthrow our lauded interests, and destroy the most iniquitous social institution in existence in any civilized country. The wretched Times showed its spite by not reporting the meeting on the following day, and it proved its infantine notions in political and social economy by recommending emigration, which every tyro in the science knows can never be more than a palliation to the evils of excess of population. Emigration is the nostrum of Ginx's Baby and that ilk—of the sentimentalists, the dilettanti, the Pall Mall Gazette, and Saturday Review. Well did Captain Maxe tell us that there is no more serious sign of the times than the utter divorce of the English press from all earnest thought I must say I left the meeting with

during the night, for this liberty, has not yet been conceded to the Red quarters, owing to the absence of guardians of the peace, and the prevalence of pests of society. Crowds of 'friends of order,' are arriving with their wives, little ones, domestic pets, and light articles of furniture; they seem stupefied, incredulous as to the terrible drama just terminated. They have not many steps to take to be undeceived; they see the 'red flag' supplanted by the tricolor, and defenders with red pantaloons, instead of blouses, corduroy, and uniforms as various as the wearers. Not a franc-tireur with gipsy costume, not a Garibaldian, not a National Guard. Everywhere the marks of bombs, packets of mitraille, and bullets; some houses with roofs fallen in, or facades battered down, the work of artillery or a fire, the sun shining inside all the same. The trees have been stripped of branch, and the lamps fearfully smashed; some iron shutters display arabesques the work of the mitrailleuses, and large plates of glass circular holes most artistically drilled. The rue Helder, Taitbout and Choiseul, that it was believed never could be struck, attest how no part of the city has been spared. Trains of captured artillery roll by, as often on the foot-path as in the road-way. Upholsterers' carts pass along, closed in a swifter manner, but the odor from which reveals the terrible contents, of bodies picked up among ruins of houses and barricades. 'Busses ply, and some cabs, but no private carriages. Life is recommencing, for a velocipede has appeared.

The streets are clean again, and since MacMahon has ordered the barricades to be cleared away by the inhabitants in their vicinity, there is as much alacrity displayed in demolishing, as there was in constructing them. Just as the 'gamins' pointed out the soldiers to the insurgents to take aim, and quite as enthusiastically the insurgents to the soldiers, the same rapid change in conduct is perceptible everywhere. If in the neighborhood of a barrack, the ear may catch the sound of a firing party executing sentences, and the next moment the cry of the flower girls to purchase their bouquets. The seizure and searching for arms still actively goes on, and much war material is found that ought to have been voluntarily surrendered. A hand-cart follows the searching party from door to door, and when full of arms is trundled into an omnibus in waiting which conveys the finds to a central depot. All arms have to be given up, whether antique or for sporting purposes. These latter will be returned after some time. In the uniforms collected, plenty of cartridges have been found, and it is said packages of explosive and poisonous powders. There was no scarcity of ammunition, as in every waste place bull cartridges are being found. The soldiers fish in the public basins for shells and torpedoes. Paris cannot but be the better of this disarmament, and there is much wisdom in Mirabeau's observation, that he considered the national guard an obstacle to order.

Nearly all the old journals have been allowed to reappear, but the permission to found new ones is difficult to obtain. Boys will no longer be at liberty to cry and sell newspapers in the streets; the practice had become a great nuisance, besides being quite unnecessary where the kiosques and booksellers and, of late, the tobacconists are at every turn and vending the sheets. Three theatres have been authorized to open, and are now giving representations; the others will soon follow. The truth is, the artistes and the dependents on the numerous houses are next to starving, and it was necessary to keep troupes intact, as a company once dispersed is lost. The railways are the centre of greatest bustle and industrial life. It does one good to look at them, and to view aimed much sorrow a great deal of unfeigned joy, as friends and families become again united, and despite disasters and blanks feel that there is no place like home.

Day and night brigades of firemen, with all their apparatus ready, keep watch and ward, as the fever for arson has not cooled down. Investigations prove that petroleum was not alone the principal agent employed in the incendiary work: special chemical preparations were extensively employed, and the full proceedings of the secret meetings of the Commune corroborate this. More, it was at the 'banquet' of the 20th May, amidst violent altercations, that the resolution was taken to burn the city, Delescluze closing the discussion by the remark that if they could not preserve Liberty they could, at all events, secure her splendid obsequies.

Since the late rain many walls left tottering by the fire have fallen down. The action of the fire has produced curious contortions among iron rafters, and the glass has been melted into the most whimsical forms. These are the evidences of the strange action of the flames—the interior of a house is gutted, yet some pictures and mirrors are visible on the walls perfectly intact. In a room of a fourth storey a chimney piece can be seen, with its furniture of vases and the invariable ormolu clock, untouched. It is rumored that a company of foreign capitalists are prepared to rebuild the private houses that have been destroyed on very liberal terms for all interested. For the moment, not much is being done except in the way of glazing; glass has risen 50 per cent., and the number of glaziers has diminished in about the same

ratio; indeed, it is even aged men that are only to be met with at work.

Strangers are flocking in, whether on business or sight-seeing is uncertain—perhaps both. Quite an army of guides has sprung up, professing to point out the most interesting parts of our modern Pompeii, and the places where the strifo was stifted and where noted characters were killed or executed. The general route is to pass along the interior boulevards to the Bastille, returning by the Rue Rivoli, taking the Hotel de Ville, the Palais Royal, and the Tuileries in the way; passing up the Champs Elysees to the Porte Maillot, along the fortifications and ruins to Auteuil, and round by the Champs de Mars, following the quays to the melancholy Rue de Bac, and finishing at the Gobelins and Granary of Abundance. 'Pere Lachaise is well worthy of a visit, and one can push on to Belleville and Montmartre as circumstances will permit. The famous cemetery is not severely damaged, and the owners of tombs are rapidly repaving them and covering them with new wreaths. It is behind the Israelitish portion of the cemetery that 200 National Guards, executed on the spot, are buried,—rather in lime than in earth. Near it was the temporary grave of the Archbishop Darboy after being shot. Among the monuments untouched are those of Moliere, Lafontaine, Scribe, Rachel, and last, though not least, the pretty Gothic mausoleum of Abelard and Heloise. The family vault of M. Thiers has suffered, and a few shells have left their traces on Grisi's tomb.

The Omnibus Company has notified its inability to suffer 'corresponding' tickets. It has suffered much during both sieges. It was in its principal work-shop all the swords and bayonets were sharpened. It lent 120 horses to the Commune, and demanding their return, was told they had been eaten, 40 of their vehicles were seized to make barricades. Pending the first siege, their grey horses were most in request for the table. Sometimes a company of guards would requisition a bus to conduct them to fraternize at the Hotel de Ville, the drivers were shot if they refused, and dismissed if they complied. Only on days of real fighting the 'busses continued more or less running, representing a principle of impassibility amidst enthusiasms and griefs. Sixty officials of the company have been made prisoners by the Versaillesites two of them are crack whip-drivers, and with handles to their names, as it is well known many broken down aristocrats, unfrocked priests, and lame ducks generally, find a refuge in the company's employment.

Among the prisoners recently arrested was a lieutenant-colonel, and a coachman once in the ex-emperor's employment. He has been shot. Grosset was arrested while paying a visit to his mistress, dressed as a milliner. Since his troubles commenced it is said he has openly appeared in the streets in women's clothes, and dined with his mother and sisters. He was nearly torn to pieces by the mob, that demands "Your bust to-day, and your head to-morrow."

He shows the white feather. Roletfort passes his time in dejection, lives only on eggs and radishes, writes his memoirs, and enjoys the 'Travels of Captain Cook. Pyat is still missing. The Swiss are said to hold him tight. The courts martial are now more eclectic in their proceedings, and more humane in their sentences. Acquittals take place, but those not ordered to be shot will undoubtedly be transported. Paris does not wish to be further disturbed by the Reds. It is questionable if the crushing out policy will succeed. Train after train of prisoners pass from Versailles to Brest and Cherbourg, in cattle trucks, in which there is placed a bucket of water. On arriving all are again searched, classified, washed, and caged in the hulks. Here they will be finally examined and sentenced. Many denunciations of Communists occur through their mistresses; indeed woman plays a leading part both in the getting up and suppression of French revolutions. Since all are free to leave and enter Paris, there is quite a sad procession of distressed mothers, wives, and sisters to Versailles, to ascertain news of their male and female relatives. The Communist leaders are said to have led a free and easy life to the close—had 'suppers of adieu.' Theology engaged their attention occasionally, as Madame General Eudes 'covered herself with applause' by asserting that 'if a God existed, it would be necessary to shoot him. Father Hyacinthe would do better work to come and attack the atheism and scepticism of Paris, in Paris, than writing from Rome about its existence.

The obsequies of the Archbishop of Paris are at this moment taking place. The crowd outside, as well as inside Notre Dame, is very great, and nearly one-half of the Assembly is present—including the civil and military administrators. There is quite a fair in the vicinity of Notre Dame for the sale of religious objects, medals of the clergy who have been assassinated, being most in request. From the Archbishop's Palace the remains of the deceased were carried to the Cathedral on a splendid bier—his features exposed—the 'cordons' of the pall being held by suffragan bishops. The Cathedral was hung in black cloth, bordered with ermine and silver fringe, and an immense catafalque received the body in the centre of the nave, pending the ceremony, after which it was lowered into the vault. The deceased's brother acted as chief

mourner. Five other catafalques have been erected beside that of the Archbishop's, to receive the remains of the clergy shot at the same time as the prelate, and which will be afterwards interred at Pere Lachaise.

The Assembly is occupied with the repeal of the law of banishment against the Orleanist princes, involving their right to sit as Deputies. This is a matter that will affect the future destiny of France, whether for weal or for woe.

The deaths in the hospitals are very numerous, and the majority of the patients expire in a state of insensibility. The heat of the city continues excellent, and the busy inhumations have been removed to safer and more suitable places, where no danger need be apprehended.

These were 670 marriages celebrated during the existence of the Commune, and the 'happy couples' are not yet certain if their unions will be legalized. In the registration of births and deaths these must be accepted 'nemo con.' The police during the last eight of the Commune have found eighty-three children who have strayed from their homes; no one has yet come forward to claim them.

The journals are picking up a few advertisements—evidence that business is not altogether dead—but these are of that class where shops are enabled to sell philanthropically at 50 per cent. below first cost, owing to the Communists having set fire to establishments some miles away from theirs.

Professor Gamgee has discovered a new disinfectant he calls 'Chloralum.' It is composed of chloride of aluminium. Dr. Hartwicke, medical officer of health for Paddington, has brought the new disinfectant before the attention of the public. Its advantage over carbolic acid is that in itself it is not poisonous; its use promotes no disagreeable effects, and it deodorizes the foulest sewage without injury to its fertilizing properties, and indeed by fixing the ammonia it improves the manure. Chloralum, according to Dr. Hardwicke, should be used in water-carts, and may be freely employed in washing fever patients, and disinfecting their discharges. It has the property of rendering soap insoluble, and must therefore be used with care in washing clothes. But the evil is easily remedied by employing a little soda and steeping the clothes in fresh water before using the disinfectant, and by well washing them afterwards. The authority I quote says: "When contagion has seized a town in bad sanitary condition, and tons of putrefying matter are evolving at all points the pestiferous germs which the people are prepared to absorb, the only means by which everything may be made inert for the time is with the new disinfectant. The Tichborne case drags its slow length along. We are still in evidence for the plaintiff, and naturally everything looks his way. But the opinion is so far very general that there is no doubt at all as to the claimant being the real Sir Roger. His quantum tailor's evidence was amusing. In point of width there was a notable difference, but in length of limb the ship's measurement still held good. To my mind the evidence as far as it has gone seems overwhelming in his favor. It will be a great shock to the fashionable who believe in 'blood,' and they will have a fine opportunity of learning a lesson often told them, and in the present instance proved; that 'blood' means two things, race and diet. There is a difference between Norman and Saxon, Celt and Scandinavian, but these distinctions granted, which are the same as between a Suffolk punch and an Arab steed, all the rest is 'keep and grooming. If you feed a man on beer he will be beer; if you put him amongst vulgar people he'll be vulgar, whether his father is baronet or costermonger.

Last Monday evening I attended a meeting of the Land-rent Reform Association. It is the cloud as big as a man's hand which is before long to overthrow our lauded interests, and destroy the most iniquitous social institution in existence in any civilized country. The wretched Times showed its spite by not reporting the meeting on the following day, and it proved its infantine notions in political and social economy by recommending emigration, which every tyro in the science knows can never be more than a palliation

JAMES and EDWARD ATKINSON WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, 24, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON.

Portable Steam Engines (FROM FOUR TO THIRTY HORSE POWER), MAONINERY For STEAM THRASHING, PUMPING FOR IRRIGATION, Grinding, Sawing, Cotton Ginning, &c.

CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH, LINCOLN. 78, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

NOTICE—In the advertisements of some makers of Portable Engines, &c., great stress is laid by them upon the fact of their having obtained a large number of Medals and Prizes at Agricultural Shows and other Exhibitions.

Clyde Line of Steamers TO BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE. "ASTARTE." "MARINA."

These Steamers are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for Cabin Passengers.

THE RIVER PARANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY. This Company will dispatch a Steamer every Month from Liverpool, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario.

THE "GOOD HOPE" 1221 Tons Register, Will load for HAVRE positively, and for BORDEAUX also, if sufficient inducement offer.

BRITISH HOSPITAL. Orders for admission to this Institution will be granted, in accordance with the present existing rules and regulations.

AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, residing at No. 13, Old Bond Street, London, wishes to meet with Two or Three Little Children, to educate with her own Two.

WE beg respectfully to call the attention of our Friends and Customers to a new article which we have just received, and which we now offer for Sale at very moderate prices.

BOOTH and STEVENS, No. 193 1/2 Florida, 137 pp 1/2

The Blue Posts, 1613—CALLE CANGALLO—1613 TO BE RAFFLED, A TRANSFER REVOLVER, and an ENFIELD RIFLE.

MADAME FARNESY'S COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Has REMOVED from Belgrano to Town, to 200—CALLE ESMERALDA—200

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, The fine British Bark—463 Tons Register, "LIZZIE DALGLISH."

NOVELTY IN PIANOS For Sale, two very elegant Rosewood Pianos, of an eminent maker, with elaborately carved fronts.

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS Englishmen, and other visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

BETT'S CAPSULE PATENT. To prevent INFRINGEMENTS NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BETT'S NAME is ON EVERY CAPSULE.

MARSHALL, SONS, AND CO. BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Suitable for Mining, Contractors and Agricultural purposes. STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY.

ENGLISH GOODS AT CHEAPEST RATES. D. NICHOLSON & CO., India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters.

INDIGESTION—The popular and professional medicine is Morson's Pepsine, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice.

SEEDS DIRECT FROM THE GROWERS THE BEST MEANS OF PREVENTING DISAPPOINTMENT.

SUTTON and SONS, Seed Growers, READING, ENGLAND.

BARROW'S AND STEWART ENGINEERS, BANBURY, ENGLAND.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR (Lievain's Patent), PRICE ONE SHILLING EACH.

MESSINGER AND SON BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, Manufacturers of OHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, and GAS FITTINGS.

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in Alex. Ross's Cantharides Oil, which speedily suppresses warts, and thickens hair.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Cans Cured in one day, by using Alex. Ross's Chloroform. This preparation gradually dissolves the Corn in a few hours, removing the very roots.

ALEX. ROSS'S GREAT HAIR RESTORER. It contains no dye. Restores grey hair in a few days. Has no sediment. Produces a beautiful gloss, promotes the hair's growth, is the best restorer.

SHIRTS AND CLOTHING TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE AXE BRAND CLOTHING WORKS.

WESTERN RAILWAY. From the 1st of July until further notice, The Trains will run as follows:

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. TIME TABLE. From the 1st of July 1871, until further notice, the trains will run as follows:

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Western Railway and Great Southern Railway.

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Western Railway and Great Southern Railway.

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Western Railway and Great Southern Railway.

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Western Railway and Great Southern Railway.

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Western Railway and Great Southern Railway.

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Western Railway and Great Southern Railway.

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Western Railway and Great Southern Railway.

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Western Railway and Great Southern Railway.

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Western Railway and Great Southern Railway.

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Western Railway and Great Southern Railway.

FERRO CARRIL DEL NORTE.

Desde el 1o de Julio hasta nuevo aviso los Trenes saliran como sigue:

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Ferro Carril del Norte.

RAMAL TO LOBOS. DEPARTURE. Parque, Merlo, Merlo (leaves), Pas., Las Heras, Lobos.

RETURNS. Lobos, Las Heras, Merlo, Merlo (arrives), Pas., Parque.

STATIONS. Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion, Altamirano, Rancho, Villanueva, Salado.

STATIONS. Salado, Villanueva, Rancho, Altamirano, Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion.

TO BUYERS OF BERLIN AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES. N. LION, Represents French, English & German Manufacturers.

OLDENBURGER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital 2,000,000 Prussian Dollars.

VAPOR AMERICA—Este hermoso vapor sin igual en el Rio de la Plata empieza de nuevo su carrera entre puerto y puerto.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work like a clock.

THE COLONIA DOCK. This important establishment, the only one of its kind in the River Plate, is ready to do all sorts of work in ship and steamer, finding everything necessary for any work.

EDICTO JUDICIAL. POR DISPOSICION del Sr. Juez de Primera Instancia en lo Civil Dr. Don Emilio A. Agrelo, se cita a las partes a las 10 de la mañana del día 15 de Julio de 1871.

OLDENBURGER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital 2,000,000 Prussian Dollars.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work like a clock.

THE COLONIA DOCK. This important establishment, the only one of its kind in the River Plate, is ready to do all sorts of work in ship and steamer, finding everything necessary for any work.

EDICTO JUDICIAL. POR DISPOSICION del Sr. Juez de Primera Instancia en lo Civil Dr. Don Emilio A. Agrelo, se cita a las partes a las 10 de la mañana del día 15 de Julio de 1871.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work like a clock.

THE COLONIA DOCK. This important establishment, the only one of its kind in the River Plate, is ready to do all sorts of work in ship and steamer, finding everything necessary for any work.

EDICTO JUDICIAL. POR DISPOSICION del Sr. Juez de Primera Instancia en lo Civil Dr. Don Emilio A. Agrelo, se cita a las partes a las 10 de la mañana del día 15 de Julio de 1871.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work like a clock.

THE COLONIA DOCK. This important establishment, the only one of its kind in the River Plate, is ready to do all sorts of work in ship and steamer, finding everything necessary for any work.

EDICTO JUDICIAL. POR DISPOSICION del Sr. Juez de Primera Instancia en lo Civil Dr. Don Emilio A. Agrelo, se cita a las partes a las 10 de la mañana del día 15 de Julio de 1871.