



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LIFE'S VALUE DOUBLED—With a disordered stomach, physical and mental enjoyment are alike impossible. Every other organ sympathizes with the great center of the system, and the mind becomes gloomy, irritable, and unsteady. No change for the better is possible until the interrupted functions of digestion have been restored and regulated.

TEATRO COLON

GRAN COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA

68\* Funcion de la Temporada.

SABADO 13 DE SETIEMBRE.

MARIA DE ROHAN.

Con BAILE.

A las 8. cj-12

Teatro de la Opera.

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA

Segunda Funcion del Ultimo Abono.

VIERNES 12 DE SETIEMBRE.

S A F F O.

W A L S.

TEATRO DE LA OPERA

COMPANIA DRAMATICA ITALIANA

Esta Compania es dirigida por el celebre artista teatral E. CELESTINA DE PALADINI.

Sra. CELESTINA DE PALADINI

Primera Actriz y Directora

Primer Actor, GUSTAVO BIANCHI.

PRECIOS. Palcos, \$100. Tertulias, 30. Casetas, 10. Entradas Carrera, 10.

La Compania llegara a las tardes de dia 16 del corriente mes, y en esta oportunidad gran concierto con un solo acto.

CAUSE ED EFFETTI. cj-13

Colégio Anglo - Español.

CARMEN DE ARECO.

This new Establishment is got up in thorough English style, and directed by three learned Professors.

The House is spacious and the Play-grounds park-like, it being the aim of the Professors to train the youths physically as well as mentally.

Charges. Pupil (including washing) \$450. Pupil, 400. Day Scholars, 300. Do. with board, 250.

CARICULUM. English and Spanish Languages, two classes. Drawing, Crayons.

Commercial Instruction. EXTRA—Book-keeping by Double Entry. N.B.—A Charity Class for the instruction of the poor, free.

F. J. BRAVO & NOLAN, Directors. cj-275 10p ag29

River Plate Telegraph Company.

Latest Telegrams

For Transmission to BRAZIL, NORTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

Per Steamer "NEW" up to the 15th SEPTEMBER.

Will be received at the Buenos Ayres Office.

CALLE RECONQUISTA, 63. cj-312

Al Comercio.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

Se avisa al comercio que desde la fecha queda revocado el poder otorgado en el acta de fecha 10 de Mayo de 1872.

BONES FOR DUNNAGE

ON SALE AT 67—Maipu—67

LETTERS.

Brady, Roger, Wms. Skinner, Tilton, Hays, Hiltson J. Harrison, W. J. Brow, J. M. W. Walter, Anne Nally, Wood, Smith, jun., Sharpe, Hade, Walle, Dillon, Murray, Davidson, Craig, Wood.

FRIDAY, for Rosario, Parana, Santa Fe, and Porto, at 9.45 o'clock, the Steamer PRIMER AR. GENTINO, entering the Laguna San Pedro going up and coming down.

SATURDAY, for Montevideo, at 6 o'clock, the steamer PORTENA.

SUNDAY, for Salto and Porto, at 10 o'clock the steamer SATURNO.

Agency—Roquiquita, 99 and 991. cj-

Southam Murder Fund.

Mr. McCrindle acknowledges, with thanks, having received from the STANDARD Office, on account of the "Southam Murder Fund":

John Clarke, Quilmes..... \$500. M. L..... 500. Thomas Armstrong..... 500. H. H. Hart..... 500. Theo. Drysdale and Co..... 500. Geo. Bell and Co..... 500. C. T. Gettling..... 500. W. M. Newell, sen..... 500. Barbour, Barclay, and Co..... 500. J. C. Thompson and Co..... 500. Tomkinson and Co..... 500.

English Colony in Paraguay.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

St. Patrick's Society (\$150)..... 7500ft. Mr. Frodson..... 500. M. M. Lewis and Lanus..... 400. D. Juan Frise..... 200. Thos. Blaud and Co..... 200. H. J. Joseph..... 200. Mr. Flower..... 100. G. Caprio..... 100. Dr. Esquivel Paz..... 100. W. Davernort..... 100.

The Standard.

Nil falsi audiam nil veri non audiam dicere. CIENSO.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1873

SCARNICHEA COLONY PROJECT

One of the most important and feasible projects of colonization is that just presented to the Montevideo Government by Mr. James Scarnichea, the well-known broker, merchant and Bank-director of that city. It recommends itself by its simplicity, as well as by the favorable conditions of the proposed scheme of labor, and finally by the good standing of the projector, one of the oldest English residents in Banda Oriental.

Mr Scarnichea asks the Government to cede him 50 square leagues, say 500 square miles or 330,000 acres, of public lands along the Brazilian frontier, in the departments of Salto, Taquarambo, Cerro Largo and Maldonado, for the establishment of the proposed settlements, which are to be ten or twenty in number.

The joint-stock company that he represents intends to expend from £200,000 to 300,000 sterling in bringing out from Galicia, Biscay, and other places 1500 families, representing altogether eight or ten thousand souls. Each family will be given a small farm, with seeds, cattle, implements and all necessaries for the first year. The colonists to be free from all taxes for 4 years, and allowed to import seeds, implements &c. duty-free for same period. At the end of 5 years, cultivation of their lands each family will receive title-deeds of its farm, subject always to repayment of the advances made by the company. Each settlement to establish and maintain its own church and school.

The project before us is very different from the ill-fated English colony in Paraguay on the Robinson Fleming scheme. It will be observed that Mr. Scarnichea's friends count on expending nearly £100,000 a head in establishing the colony, which is, we believe, in much the same proportion as Thomson Bonar have done in the Alexandra colony.

Another feature is, that the colonists are to be from the north of Spain, which may be considered most judicious, the Basques and Gallegos being proverbially industrious, and only too glad to remove from the turbulent condition of Spain, to establish peaceful homesteads in the New World. At the same time the similarity of language, habits and traditions renders such settlers well suited for the interior of Banda Oriental.

It is only necessary to ride through the departments of Canelones and Santa Lucia to see several hundred thousand acres tilled by settlers from the Canary Islands, who raise three-fourths of the grain crops of Banda Oriental, many of them now wealthy, and gradually buying up the land around them. Or if we turn our eyes to the Province of Santa Fé we see 12,000 colonists, mostly Swiss or Italians, who have no less than 200,000 acres under tillage. Of course there are obstinate theorists who assert that these countries can never become wheat-growing, forgetful of the fact that the Argentine Republic did not import last year enough grain and breadstuffs to support the population for one week!

Such people will tell us that Mr. Scarnichea's colony must prove a failure; but we must legislate from facts rather than opinions, and it is every way desirable that the Government and Legislature of Montevideo accede to the petition, by giving the 50 leagues of land at present valueless.

The colonists will have no Indians to fear, there being none; nor is this the only advantage over Buenos Ayres, for they will find an abundance of wood and water, two necessities so scarce with us. They will exchange the rocky fastnesses and winter snows

of the Pyrenees for a beautiful soil and genial climate. The traditional ferocity of Biscay, for which they so warmly espouse the Carlist cause, are far less ample than the rights conceded by the Oriental Constitution and the privileges annexed to their colony. In a word, they will be put in possession of everything that colonists look for, and enabled in a few years to acquire much better positions than in their own country; with only two drawbacks, which can be in a great measure prevented or modified. Insecurity of life and property is the principal characteristic of the Banda Oriental, apart from the possibility of civil wars breaking out again in a year or two. But then, as the colonists will be in groups, like the Swiss colony near Colonia, the new settlers can in like manner keep their rifles always in good order, to make themselves respected. The difficulty of transit for produce is no greater than the first settlers at Chivilivoy, and in the Santa Fé colonies, had to contend with at the outset. Meantime it would be well to make the first settlement within easy reach of the Salto and Santa Rosa Railway, advancing by degrees along the Cuareira frontier until the colonies become sufficiently important to require a railway for their own use, as is now the case with the Esperanza and "sister-colonies," to which a line is being constructed from Santa Fé.

"To make a colony successful in these countries is simply a question of sinking a large capital, treating the colonists well, waiting some years for re-embourment, and counting chiefly for profit on the sale of adjacent lands to fresh comers. This is apparently Mr. Scarnichea's project, and we hope to see it succeed.

THE NAVARRO RACES.

FIRST DAY.

The 9th of September will be remembered in the annals of Navarro as being the first day of the most successful race meeting it has been the fortune of that most racing place to witness. It was likewise the inauguration of the new circular course, which was voted an immense improvement on the old straight one of former years.

About 12 o'clock the course began to present a gay aspect. Carriages and horsemen came pouring in from all sides, and by the time the first race started (half past one) there was a large crowd surging and swaying about as if the whole success of the meeting depended upon nobody remaining in the same place for five minutes. The Messrs. Barry, of Navarro, deserve every praise for having in the most spirited manner erected a stand-house for the ladies, although knowing that the receipts from tickets would not cover half the expenditure occasioned by such a large building.

MONTEVIDEO.

OPENING OF THE PASO DURANAS RAILWAY.

Last Sunday this line was inaugurated and opened to traffic, the works as far as the Reducto have been successfully completed by Mr. Robinson, who placed the first rail in Calle Paysandu last February. The stock is held by Brazilian capitalists, the length of the concession being 15 miles, through some of the most charming suburbs, with permission to use horse or steam power. At present the former is employed, for which reason it should be more properly termed a Tramway, the section completed being almost to the foot of the Cerrito, not far from Mr. Jackson's church and orphanage, and passing close to the Jackson, Fernandez, and Wilson quintas. It will be prolonged as far as the mill on the eminence beyond the Buschenthal park, and come back down the hill by Paso Molino, passing Mr. Hughes's quinta.

At 1 p.m. the first train started from Calle Cerrito terminus, with 14 carriages full of ladies and gentlemen invited for the occasion, proceeding at a smooth and rapid pace to the end of the first section at the Reducto, where a band of music received the guests with the Oriental hymn. A lunch was spread for 200 persons, the flags of M. Video and Brazil being hung over the chair of Dr. Bulhoes, resident manager, and those of England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy and other countries at various parts.

After lunch Dr. Bulhoes addressed the meeting in these words—"Ladies and Gentlemen—I am directed by the Railway Co. to express our gratitude for the constant kindness and civility shown us by the Government, the Press, and the citizens of M.Video, which we shall endeavor to continue to deserve. The line would have been opened earlier but for the delay caused by the strike of iron operatives in England; we have, however, now all the requisite material and shall soon be able to open the whole 15 miles of our concession."

"We venture to assert that by this work we shall have contributed in a notable manner to the embellishment and progress of some of the beautiful suburbs of this city, whose commercial and general advancement is so wonderful as to astonish strangers that visit these shores. I may here observe that the receipts of traffic for this first day are to be handed over to the Chairman of the Junta Municipal, for distribution among the charitable establishments of Montevideo."

"Again thanking you for your kind assistance at to-day's festival I beg you to accompany me in a toast 'To the Oriental Republic and its high-minded People.'"

"Dr. Granada returned thanks for the company present, and expressed the best wishes of the public for the success of the line. Repeated calls were then made for Dr. Vasquez Sagastume, who rose and said—"

"It is with much pleasure I respond to the call, for in each work of this kind I see a new pledge of peace in our country. This is not merely a railway festival, but a national one; and with such works let us go forward, while our motto is 'Home, Peace, and Liberty.'"

Mr. Caymare, the original concessionaire then followed—"

"Ladies and gentlemen—You have just heard my learned friend, Dr. Sagastume, say this is not a private but a national celebration. In truth, we have here assembled men of various creeds, politics and nationalities, all gathered together under the blue-and-white flag of Democracy and Progress, so aptly represented by a railway car."

"The railway is emblem of progress and also of social equality, for here we see our artisans take their Sunday excursion, as in a carriage of Democracy, resting from the toils of the week, and taking their families out for amusement and fresh air. May we always

occupy ourselves with enterprises of this kind for the public welfare."

The speeches terminated at 3 p.m., when the company resumed their seats in the cars, and returned to town much pleased with the day's festivity."

THE NAVARRO RACES.

FIRST DAY.

The 9th of September will be remembered in the annals of Navarro as being the first day of the most successful race meeting it has been the fortune of that most racing place to witness. It was likewise the inauguration of the new circular course, which was voted an immense improvement on the old straight one of former years.

About 12 o'clock the course began to present a gay aspect. Carriages and horsemen came pouring in from all sides, and by the time the first race started (half past one) there was a large crowd surging and swaying about as if the whole success of the meeting depended upon nobody remaining in the same place for five minutes. The Messrs. Barry, of Navarro, deserve every praise for having in the most spirited manner erected a stand-house for the ladies, although knowing that the receipts from tickets would not cover half the expenditure occasioned by such a large building.

MONTEVIDEO.

OPENING OF THE PASO DURANAS RAILWAY.

Last Sunday this line was inaugurated and opened to traffic, the works as far as the Reducto have been successfully completed by Mr. Robinson, who placed the first rail in Calle Paysandu last February. The stock is held by Brazilian capitalists, the length of the concession being 15 miles, through some of the most charming suburbs, with permission to use horse or steam power. At present the former is employed, for which reason it should be more properly termed a Tramway, the section completed being almost to the foot of the Cerrito, not far from Mr. Jackson's church and orphanage, and passing close to the Jackson, Fernandez, and Wilson quintas. It will be prolonged as far as the mill on the eminence beyond the Buschenthal park, and come back down the hill by Paso Molino, passing Mr. Hughes's quinta.

At 1 p.m. the first train started from Calle Cerrito terminus, with 14 carriages full of ladies and gentlemen invited for the occasion, proceeding at a smooth and rapid pace to the end of the first section at the Reducto, where a band of music received the guests with the Oriental hymn. A lunch was spread for 200 persons, the flags of M. Video and Brazil being hung over the chair of Dr. Bulhoes, resident manager, and those of England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy and other countries at various parts.

After lunch Dr. Bulhoes addressed the meeting in these words—"Ladies and Gentlemen—I am directed by the Railway Co. to express our gratitude for the constant kindness and civility shown us by the Government, the Press, and the citizens of M.Video, which we shall endeavor to continue to deserve. The line would have been opened earlier but for the delay caused by the strike of iron operatives in England; we have, however, now all the requisite material and shall soon be able to open the whole 15 miles of our concession."

"We venture to assert that by this work we shall have contributed in a notable manner to the embellishment and progress of some of the beautiful suburbs of this city, whose commercial and general advancement is so wonderful as to astonish strangers that visit these shores. I may here observe that the receipts of traffic for this first day are to be handed over to the Chairman of the Junta Municipal, for distribution among the charitable establishments of Montevideo."

"Again thanking you for your kind assistance at to-day's festival I beg you to accompany me in a toast 'To the Oriental Republic and its high-minded People.'"

"Dr. Granada returned thanks for the company present, and expressed the best wishes of the public for the success of the line. Repeated calls were then made for Dr. Vasquez Sagastume, who rose and said—"

"It is with much pleasure I respond to the call, for in each work of this kind I see a new pledge of peace in our country. This is not merely a railway festival, but a national one; and with such works let us go forward, while our motto is 'Home, Peace, and Liberty.'"

Mr. Caymare, the original concessionaire then followed—"

"Ladies and gentlemen—You have just heard my learned friend, Dr. Sagastume, say this is not a private but a national celebration. In truth, we have here assembled men of various creeds, politics and nationalities, all gathered together under the blue-and-white flag of Democracy and Progress, so aptly represented by a railway car."

"The railway is emblem of progress and also of social equality, for here we see our artisans take their Sunday excursion, as in a carriage of Democracy, resting from the toils of the week, and taking their families out for amusement and fresh air. May we always

stroke for the crown. It was Louis XIV who pushed aside the junior branch of his house, reserving for his own illegitimate progeny the highest offices of trust. It was only in 1830 that the younger branch had its full revenge—Philippe Egalité excepted, who voted for Louis the Sixteenth's death preparatory to his own execution; then Louis Philippe was elected King, and his successors believed, like the Napoleons, that solid election conferred on them hereditary rights. Comte de Chambord, of whom Charles X. said on leaving his Kingdom, 'I preserve that boy, France will one day have want of him,' is the Right Divine heir; believes that people were made for Kings, not like the Comte de Paris and his followers, that Kings were made for the people. If Henry V, that 'infant of a miracle,' ascends the throne of France, it will eclipse all the wonders of the world. There is many a slip between the cup and the lip. The Orleansists may fuse, recant their past, prove Louis Philippe was an usurper, and that the lessons of 1789 are delusions; the Comte de Chambord may ignore the tricolor, repudiate popular representation, get up piagnones and sign decrees to order the nation to conform to his view of religious matters. But there stands firmly united not alone the republicans, but the liberalism of France, modern society in a word. How bring back the Monarchy? The present Assembly cannot vote it; there must be a direct appeal to the people or a new parliament to specially resolve the matter. Assuming the Comte de Chambord has been selected; he would have to submit to conditions. Would he? The present Assembly likely intends to prepare the road for the coming King.

How accomplish this? By nullifying universal suffrage, this means certain revolution that Marshal de MacMahon could never suppress, and where the Bonapartists would be on the side of the republicans—they being amorous of 'plebisites'—when worked by themselves. The coalition ejected Thiers by a majority of 14; supposing that majority to be united, the casting voice of fourteen deputies will never decide the claims of monarchy versus republic. But in the present Assembly are independent Orleansists who would vote with the liberals against placing France under the 'ancien régime,' so that it is not all probable the present Chamber will be able to order matters as the government please, and certainly a new Assembly will not be favorable to over-throwing a Republic which has taken certain ruin, and that secures for the people the direction of their country by themselves. It will be still better, when its conservative friends are elected to guard her, and when the radicals will cease to cause her anxiety—having nothing to dread, nor jealousy.

The opinion of the country is in favor of a wise prudent republic, that will have no hates to nourish, no revenges to take; no personal dislikes, no revolutions to upset a throne, no civil wars to restore one. Don't imagine because the liberals make no counter-demonstrations that they are passive spectators; they never were better disciplined or more united, above all they have a fixed end and are decided to do nothing illegal. The position of Marshal de MacMahon is hourly becoming more delicate; he is no advantage or a drawback, he is no politician; only one thing is required of him—to independently follow public opinion. He must notice how he is personally esteemed, but how cold and hostile the nation shows itself towards his government. France on the 24th May went to sleep with Thiers as President, and awoke to find MacMahon in his place. Public feeling disgusted at the ill treatment the ex-President has received, and observing his successors to be partisans not patriots, aiming to kindle strife instead of healing differences, is rallying round Thiers. He saved us from the Commune, he bought the invader off; he may yet be required to save us from a terrible civil war, and to finally establish the republic on a firm basis, after his opponents have illustrated their impotence to reseat a monarch.

The Comte de Chambord is now the companion photograph with the Pope's in certain orthodox print shops; in several schools both portraits are given as prizes to the pupils, and medals are being struck with the figure of the Pope on one side and the bust of Henri V. and guardian angels on the other. The Comte de Chambord may have to wade through slaughter to a throne.

Politics, as may be divined, are getting up to boiling point, and publicists are tearing each other to pieces; private life is ransacked to find 'raw materials' against an opponent, and duels are becoming so frequent that a new journal, the Duellist, is announced. Fortunately the encounters are rarely dangerous; it is calculated that only one in every 1130 is fatal, and that doctors are no more required to hold themselves in readiness than a first grave-digger with pick-axe, spade, and winding-sheet. The most recent affair was between Edmond About and the pet editor of the Duc d'Aumale's journal. No harm was done, but then Mr. About, after personally assuring the Comte de Paris that he was the saviour of France, as he did Napoleon IV., and perhaps has done the same to Henri V., should not reflect upon the Comte de Paris, or anybody else, in classical Billingsgate.

It is the opinion of the clubs that an encounter will soon be ripe between the Princes d'Aumale and Napoleon. Excepting pistols, or rifles charged with buck-shot, the French will never believe in the courage of these generals, who have never set a squadron

in the field, nor the division of a battle know. The Prince Napoleon petitions MacMahon to be restored to his grade as general, for which he has good title: as the Duc d'Aumale—family favor: he appeals to the Marshal to do this, on the ground—among other reasons—of MacMahon being sponsor for his infants. Godfathers and godmothers had better take care in future of their responsibility.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Sister-city, Sister-city, do you see the Cholera coming? There was a regular scare at the Mount on Tuesday and Wednesday owing to a 'canard' getting a-wing that several cases of cholera had occurred in this city; and at around moment people there looked so hysterical that the Port authorities were debating whether immediate quarantine on every vessel arriving from Buenos Ayres would not be advisable. We sent a wire denying the report flatly, and things at the Mount at once resumed a balmy aspect. It is really too bad for our timid neighbors to start the annual cry of Wolff thus early in the season. For a good two months yet, we may hope, there will be no necessity for quarantine on either side of the river. About December, perhaps, our Montevidean friends may have an opportunity of airing their discretion in the quarantine way, though we see no reason to suppose that the cause will come from this port.

We published yesterday the first telegram that ever reached this country through from Brazil. The Mazaepa has laid promptly and successfully her part of the electric chain that is to bind us to the centre of the earth, LONDON. We learn through the Lisbon papers that the Seine has commenced to lay the section from that city to Madeira, and that that from the consumption during Isle to Saint Vincent will be ready by the end of this month. This is glorious news, and proves that those who have the European Cable in hands are fully impressed with the advantage of finishing their work quickly.

The Royal Mail steamer Neva will sail on Sunday. Our Packet Edition will be issued to-morrow at noon. Another very peculiar maritime accident is reported. The barque Clara, from Liverpool for Bigaa, with a cargo of palm oil, salt and oatmeal, sailed July 13th at 4 p.m., wind N. to N.E., light fine, proceeded, and on July 16 at 1.10 p.m. tide at the time being ebb, weather very thick, wind S.W., light breeze at 3 to 4, ship on port tack, heading W under fore and main top sail, foresail, mainsail, trysail: the two jibs got blown round and caught in the fore-topmast stay-sail, Holyhead bearing about E. ½ N. 27 miles; smell of oil in hold unpleasant; good look-out kept and fog horn kept going. Chief mate saw vessel 2 points off starboard bow and on starboard tack: ran down to cabin to change shoes and met steward, who reported palm oil casks sprung and oil mixed with salt. Immediately piped all hands on deck to save oatmeal, and then saw strange vessel bearing down, and too close to keep clear ordered helm hard a starboard and headsheets to be let go. We then came up within 2 points of wind with sails all aback and jibs torn in shreds; expected strange vessel would have ported helm and have brought vessel up to the wind; nothing of the kind: hailed for him to do so, instead of which he put his helm a starboard, and struck us at the starboard main rigging, cutting us through to near main hatch; ordered crew to bank up salt and oatmeal, throw a sail over and keep out of water. Strange vessel called the Heretic, from Denmark, offered assistance and to help to cut deck cabin off. Both vessels now began to lower boats; tug came in sight and towed both vessels into Holyhead. Hatchways of Clara opened and cargo of salt, oatmeal and palm oil found to be mixed up into a solid cake, which afterwards sold well for account of underwriters.

The Hon. O'Connor Cuffe left yesterday for the Alexandra colony. It seems that Messrs. Thomson Bonar have no idea of closing their agency in this city, but that Mr. Balfour will be their representative and resident director at the colony, while the agency in B. Ayres will remain as before.

We acknowledge the receipt of some specimen asparagus from a shipper's garden in Belgrano, and freely admit that it is the best this season: smooth skin, free from knarls and of great size, three of them being enough to fill the average sized asparagus pot. The flavor is not only good but delicious, and there is nothing hard or stringy about them. In the absence of other samples we declare the Belgrano vegetable the best in this country, but we are open to other samples should any of our vegetarian subscribers call in question our judgment or our taste.

The people to the south end of the town are having all the gaiety of the season to themselves. Mr. and Mrs. Muir led the way, and now we have a kind friend from the Lomas for the following—"Those who were invited to Mr. Younger's 'fete-champetre' last Monday were almost doomed to a dis-appointment, as at early morn Jupiter Pluvius turned out his fire engine and poured down torrents of water to mar the enjoyment of a long-looked forward pleasure; but happily old Sol coming to the rescue and just in the nick of time too, they were enabled to pursue their way per train and coaches to Santa Catalina, where the worthy host bade everyone welcome to his picnic. The day passed off with great 'celat,' such dancing and even singing, and one song may be quoted as being especially appropriate to the occasion



J. & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24 OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. N.B.—All Perfumes, Eau de Cologne, Florida Water, Lavender Water, etc. are now manufactured in bond, and greatly increased discount allowed thereon.

AL BUEN JARDINERO.

73—CALLE CHACABUCCO—73. STORE-HOUSE OF SEEDS OF ALL KINDS. BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEEDS OF AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS. SEEDS OF GREAT VARIETY OF FLOWERS. SEEDS OF PASTURE—Such as—Saintfoin, Goat's-rue, Lucerne, Clover, etc.

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

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

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

MANTELS & PFEIFFER. Calle Chacabuco, Nos. 19 and 21. d. 138xp

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Calle Cangallo-103 BUENOS AIRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the great emporium of the River Plate, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who do not keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

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

Table with multiple columns and rows of numbers, likely representing financial data or interest rates. Includes headers like 'SEABRAN DE LA 1ª Y 2ª CUOTA'.

JOHN WALKER. La Popular Argentina. 97—Calle Defensa—97. Guinness's Stout. Bottled by E. & J. Burke.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR. Can only be obtained by the use of Rowland's Maceless Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautiful, soft, pliable, and glossy.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH. An indispensable to personal attraction and a healthy longevity, by the proper mastication of food. Rowland's Opodo Pearl Dentifrice preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar, and prevents decay.

BANCO HIPOTECARIO. EN EL SORTEO practicado por el Directorio el día de la fecha, para el RESCATE DE OBLIGACIONES. SERIE A, Y B, con el Cupon de 30 de Setiembre, han resultado reatadas a la par las Cédulas que siguen:

Table listing lottery results for Banco Hipotecario, including series numbers and amounts. Includes headers like 'Serie A, \$400 fcs.' and 'Serie B, \$100 fcs.'

Compania Tramways DE LA CIUDAD DE B. AIRES. (LIMITADA). NUMEROS PREMIADOS. Son Premiados por la Compania de Tramways de la Ciudad de Buenos Ayres los siguientes Boletos vendidos durante el mes de Agosto pasado:

FAMILY GROCERY STORE. THE GREATER PART OF OUR STOCK IS RESERVED SEMI-MONTHLY. EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED BY IMPORTATION, DIRECT BY STEAMER, ESPECIALLY FOR THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

WONDERS NEVER CEASE. GRAND REVOLUTION. The following have been lately received from the well known Boston Library, including some rare books, as well as the latest published, and are offered at considerably LOW PRICES, and in good condition: as well as a few still on hand, of the late Bostonian, BRITISH LIBRARY; in order to make room for new stock expected soon to arrive; viz.:

How I Found Livingstone, At Home with the Patagonians, Memoirs of a Captain, etc. The following are the titles of the books, and the names of the authors, as far as they are known.

Table listing book titles and authors for 'WONDERS NEVER CEASE'. Includes titles like 'The Yellow Flag, First in the Field, The Gladstones, Rosset's Posthumous Papers, etc.'

Para las familias EN EL ALMAOEN SUIZO. 125 CALLE SUIPACHA 127 Esquina Corrientes 200. Encontraran siempre un gran surtido de comestibles, licores, vinos finos embotellados y a detalle, conservas y otros especiaes.

Para Regalos. Articulos de madera entaladas muy bonitos, articulos de cristal y porcelana para regalos los hay muy baratos en el Almacen Suizo calle de Suipacha 125 y 127 esquina Corrientes 200.

Transandino Telegraph Company. (LIMITED). COMMUNICATION WITH CHILE AND PERU. Telegrams to any place on the Pacific Coast may be transmitted, via Valparaiso and Antofagasta, by the steamer to that destination.

ESTANCIA AUCTION. BENJAMIN NAZAR & CO. The large Potrillo Property, with all the STOCK and ORNATE, in the Partido de San Mateo de Mayo, will be Sold by Order of Messrs. Cervera, Brothers, at

Thursday, Sept. 18th, AT NOON, To the highest Bidder, on terms to be laid down by the Auctioneer before commencing the Sale.

AUCTION BY Policarpo Coulin. LOMAS DE ZAMORA. FOUR SQUARES FROM SAN FELD STATION. Between Jants and Lomas.

HIGHEST LAND, FOR THE HIGHEST PRIOR, CASH. SUNDAY, 14th Inst. AT 1.30 P.M. The Train leaves the Plaza Constitucion at 12.24 p.m.

PROGRAMA DE LAS CARRERAS. Que Tendrá Lugar en el Nuevo Circo "Santa Teresa," en la ESTACION LANUS F.O. del Sud.

Para las familias EN EL ALMAOEN SUIZO. 125 CALLE SUIPACHA 127 Esquina Corrientes 200. Encontraran siempre un gran surtido de comestibles, licores, vinos finos embotellados y a detalle, conservas y otros especiaes.

Para las familias EN EL ALMAOEN SUIZO. 125 CALLE SUIPACHA 127 Esquina Corrientes 200. Encontraran siempre un gran surtido de comestibles, licores, vinos finos embotellados y a detalle, conservas y otros especiaes.

English Boot Store. No. 64 CALLE VICTORIA. (Recoba Nueva). Solidity, promptitude, cheapness. All kinds of Boots, Shoes, and Trunks made. Careful work, and other works done.