

We do not our Sunday hat to our colleague... The Valparaiso men, though strongly addicted to sending us telegraphic 'holas,' are by no means so ready to swallow such when sent from this side.

Magazine, "Art Journal," "Bow Bells," "Family Herald," and such a lot more that we shall not be surprised if we perish in the attempt to review them which we intend to make this week.

The great strong-room contract between D. C. Thompson and Co. and the National Bank... The National Bank will be opened at once, with \$5,000,000 capital.

No wonder that produce men are now in such good humor; we hear of well-known American barratores who within the last month have been filling orders that would astonish the swamp dealers in New York.

Free Train Sites With frontage on the CALLE REAL, That leads to LOMAS DE ZAMORA.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. Reduced to 0° C. Bar. Therm. Aug. 6 at 2 p.m. 765.32 19° 6' C.

MUEBLES Norte Americanos De SALA, de COMEDOR, de DORMITORIO, PIEZAS de Fantasia y de gusto.

ST PATRICK'S SOCIETY IN NEW ZEALAND. We have received a long report of the commemoration in Canterbury, New Zealand, of the Feast of St. Patrick.

The Committee included John Bateman, of Waterloo; James Quinlan, of Traloe; Daniel Fitzpatrick, Queen's Country; R. O'Connell, Nenagh; S. P. Craig, Waterford; J. Mulholland, Belfast; W. and J. Booth, Tipperary; and James Grey (chairman), formerly of Downpatrick.

The French packet Soudan sails on Tuesday, and takes her usual mail. There has been a somewhat lighter demand for money this week both in commercial and financial circles.

Take Notice That such Grounds as there are not offered every day, what you buy to-day for One Thousand, may soon be worth TEN THOUSAND.

GREAT LAND AUCTION AT BANFIELD STATION. Lands that form a brilliant future. A stone's throw from the Station, and only Six Miles from the City.

AL COMERCIO. LOS SEÑORES J. L. Hulerg Compañia con fecha 1.º del corriente, ha otorgado escritura de Sociedad en el Tribunal de Comercio y Registro Mercantil del Escribano Terry.

AL COMERCIO. CON FECHO 25 de Julio, los Señores C. NEWMAN, MEDICI y Compañia han escrito una Sociedad en el Registro Mercantil del Escribano Don Andres R. Terry.

Freeman's Journal. SIR JOHN HAWKSHAW. To the Editors of the STANDARD. Gentlemen, In the impression of yours of the 31st ult. I observed a paragraph setting forth that Sir John Hawkshaw has received a commission from the Emperor of Brazil to proceed to and report on about 5,000 miles of the Brazilian coast with a view to construction of harbours, railways, &c.

The proposals are for the making of the Tucuman and Jujuy Railway, which passes through Salta, and will be 250 miles in length. The line (narrow gauge) is to be completed in five years, and the cost is not to exceed 27,000,000 dollars per kilometre (about £8,700 per mile).

VALPARAISO. The German Clipper Berquet "Gerhardino," Captain Schröder, offers first class accommodation to Passengers leaving for Valparaiso. Further particulars will be given at Calle 25 de Mayo 123 (up stairs).

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HOME RULE.

Mr. Butt, who was cheered by his supporters, rose to move. "That this house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider the present parliamentary relations between Great Britain and Ireland," with the intention of moving in committee, "That it is expedient and just to restore to the Irish nation the right and power of managing all exclusively Irish affairs in an Irish parliament; that provision should be made at the same time for maintaining the integrity of the empire and the connection between the countries by reserving to this imperial parliament full and exclusive control over all imperial affairs." Having stated that he would not go through the form of asking for the indulgence of the house, he proceeded to say that he had no desire to shelter himself behind any general resolution, but believe it his duty to give to the house the fullest and most complete details possible of the plan he intended to propose. The arrangements for what he considered the imperfect arrangements existing between England and Ireland (Hear, hear). He spoke with some authority on the question, because a conference had been held in Dublin at which certain resolutions had been passed, and no fewer than fifty-nine Irish members had given their assent to these resolutions. There could be no doubt as to what was wished by the great majority of the people. Let it not be supposed they desired any separation from England. They believed that the plan he was about to submit would cement the relations between the two countries. The plan he proposed involved no change in the existing parliament. The only change would be the taking from it of peculiarly Irish business, and relegating it to another assembly; and he put it to them if that would be an insufferable grievance. (Laughter.) He had been asked if Irish members would still be allowed to vote on exclusively English questions, and his reply was, "Decidedly not." Down to 1800 the Irish Parliament regularly met, although certain restrictions were put upon it, such as inability to pass a measure before it had been agreed to by the English Parliament. However, as Ireland had to pay its share of expenses of wars, and to send soldiers to take part in wars, justice could not be done without giving to that country a voice in imperial affairs, although justice could not be done to the other countries without giving to the Imperial Parliament the power of controlling and uniting the whole energies of the three Kingdoms whenever there was a necessity for it. By his resolutions he proposed to give Ireland a representation in the Parliament which was to regulate all imperial concerns, and by giving to that Parliament the power of taxing Ireland. Every Englishman, in considering this matter, should put himself into the position of an Irishman, with all his historical recollections, before he could judge fairly of the grounds Irishmen had for wishing for the restoration, or judge of the prudence of granting that wish. The period which elapsed from 1782 to 1800, during which the Irish Parliament existed, was, beyond all doubt, one of great prosperity to Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The prospect of that country was everywhere more rapid than that of either England or Scotland. He did not altogether attribute that to wise measures passed by the Irish parliament, but he believed that there was a virtue in freedom and home government; (hear, hear), and that this virtue had a strong effect upon the progress of the country. (Hear, hear.) The year 1800 was a dark spot in the history of England. The French revolution came, and the spread of democratic revolutionary principles. The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in England and Ireland, the Irish rebellion arose and was crushed, 130,000 British soldiers occupied Ireland, and the Union was proclaimed through the loyalty of the people who were still suffering under martial law; but corruption must be added to the hideous picture. All testimonies concurred in this—that no amount of bribery was spared to carry the Union. The Irish people did not give their assent to the surrender of their parliamentary rights, and the way in which Ireland was treated was a crime as black as the partition of Poland. (Hear, hear.) Thank God it was not the wish of the people of Ireland to attack the right of the Queen to the throne of the U. Kingdom, but they would rather that the authority of the Sovereign through parliament rested on the willing obedience of her subjects than have to be supported by force, as he regretted to say was the case now. (Cheers.) The English parliament required no change. All that was desirable was that the hundred Irish members should be sent away to attend to their own business. If it was asked, did he wish that Irish members should have a voice in the settlement of English questions, he would answer "No." (Hear, hear.) He was claiming a constitutional Government for Ireland. Ireland was represented at the present moment by only 103 members. In a house constituted at this time, and with the time at their disposal, he considered that it was impossible for Ireland to fully or properly enjoy that constitutional Government to which she had a right. Then came the question whether England and Ireland had become so identified as one nation that one parliament was fully capable to manage the affairs of the two countries. In a speech made by the right-hon. gentleman member for Greenwich in 1866 it was admitted that, though Ireland formed a portion of the United Kingdom, there existed between them many distinctions of laws, of usages, of character, and of religion. And, indeed, all who had paid any attention to the history of Ireland, or who had ever mixed with her people, must admit that the difference was so great that it was unlikely that one parliament could secure for Ireland a proper constitutional Government. He could not understand then how the right hon. gentleman could oppose such a proposition as the present. The fact was that the Government and the treatment of Ireland were quite different from England even at present. Ireland had a separate Government and a separate Lord-Lieutenant, and separate courts of law, and exceptional laws were passed for Ireland which would never be tolerated in England. It was, therefore, idle to say that Ireland possessed a constitutional Government—that was, a Government which made the management of affairs in harmony with the habits and the feelings of the people. (Hear, hear.) England was in the enjoyment of such legislation, but Ireland certainly was not. As an instance of the manner

of treatment Ireland was subject to, he might mention the fact that of the heads of the five great offices in Ireland not one of them was an Irishman. They were all either Englishmen or Scotsmen. (Hear, hear.) He should like to know how the English people would like to be subjected to such a state of things as this. And what had the 73 years been in existence? In 1800 the population of England was 9 millions, and the population of Ireland had scarcely increased at all. It now stood at something like 5 millions, whilst the population of England had increased to 20 millions. Was this a sign of the prosperity which one would suppose to be connected with the richest and freest countries in the world, with a population of 20 millions inhabitants, the incomes assessed to taxation were £270,300,000; in Scotland with her £2,500,000 of people, the amount assessed was £2,300,000; and in Ireland with her 5,500,000 the amount assessed was only £2,600,000. The sums assessed on account of salaries from trades and professions were still more striking. In England the amount was £17,700,000; in Scotland £16 millions; and in Ireland only £2 millions. England had the number of the same class of persons who were brought under the income tax was something like £300,000, and in Ireland only £22,000. He thought that the figures were in themselves well calculated to make the Irish people dissatisfied with the Union, more particularly when they remembered how much prosperity Ireland enjoyed previous to the Union. Ever since 1800 Ireland had been a weakling, and he contended that she was a greater source of weakness to England than ever. The coercion laws at present in Ireland were worse than those which characterized the time of Tory oppression. Freedom of the press and freedom of the people did not exist in Ireland. (Oh) Legislation for Ireland had been a succession of Arms Acts, Suspension of Habeas Corpus Acts, Prevention of Party Processions Acts, and Coercion Acts. Not with all this we had not been able to put down disaffection. We had not, therefore, then, in asking that a seven years' trial be made of a Government in Ireland on the home rule principle? It had been said that the Irish people ought to be satisfied with the Church Act and the Land Act. These were simple acts of justice, and it was the duty of the imperial parliament to dispense equal justice to all her Majesty's subjects. And even with regard to these acts of justice, he had been admitted that they had been prompted to a great extent by the Fenian movements. Such an admission led to belief that it was necessary to get up a show of rebellion in Ireland before the imperial parliament redressed an Irish grievance. As a solution of a very difficult problem, he recommended his proposition to the house. The system of federal government had been tried successfully in our colonies, and had had any dismemberment of the empire in consequence? Wrong had driven a large number of the Irish people into the madness of insurrection. It was the consciousness of that which made him set to work in order to devise a plan which might prevent abortive revolutions. He thought he might be able to arrange a system of home rule which might be granted without danger to the integrity of the empire, and he believed many of the men who were supporting the present proposal would be ready to risk their lives in a revolt if they saw no other chance of obtaining self-government. Let parliament, in their own affairs, and then all wish for separation would cease. Were they in that house satisfied with the way in which business was done? He would say nothing of the curtailment of the time given to private members, or the shortening of discussion in order that business might be done. Thirty years ago debate on petitions had been given up for the sake of public business, which Lord Brougham said was a heavy blow struck at freedom of discussion. As an Irishman, he felt that the house could not fulfil the functions of a representative Government for his country. It was not only those who gained the home rule movement in Ireland who were not satisfied with the present system. Fellows of the Dublin University were not quite content with the existing state of things; but he thought it was better to continue under it than run the risk of Cardinal Cullen or somebody else. (Laughter.) The late Lord Clancarty, who was a Conservative in politics, was favourable to the principles of home rule, for, in a letter he had written to him, he recommended that a committee, consisting of members of the two houses, should assemble in Dublin before the opening of the session, for the purpose of examining private and public bills relating to Ireland. He had passed very rapidly over many things, he had endeavoured to show the plan he intended to propose, and which, after long deliberation, had been agreed upon; and he asked them not lightly to reject the demand. He believed it was a Conservative measure, that the Irish people were essentially Conservatives, and that an Irish parliament would be the best defence against a separation between the two countries. They were allied by ties of kindred and by relations of trade, but the best way of maintaining the connection was by giving the Irish people a voice in the management of their affairs. Let them give Ireland a full participation in their freedom, and make her a sharer in their free institutions, which had made England great and glorious. Let them give Ireland a part in that greatest and best of all free institutions—a free parliament, representing independently the whole people. Let England give the same that participation in a similar manner to Ireland, not by force or coercion, but founded upon the free sanction of the Irish people, and backed by sixty representatives of the Irish nation. In their name he offered them that compact, and he believed it accepted it would be eternal. (Cheers.)

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Ferro-Carril del Oeste. SALIDAS. 1º Parqu... 7.30 a.m. 2º " " " 9.55 " 3º " " " 11.50 " 4º " " " 1.35 p.m. 5º " " " 4.35 " 6º " " " 6.35 "

REGRESOS. 1º Moron... 9.5 a.m. 2º " " " 10.55 " 3º " " " 12.50 " 4º " " " 3.35 " 5º " " " 6.35 " 6º " " " 7.30 "

RAMAL A LOBOS. SALIDAS. 1º Parqu... 7.30 a.m. 2º " " " 9.55 " 3º " " " 11.50 " 4º " " " 1.35 p.m. 5º " " " 4.35 " 6º " " " 6.35 "

REGRESOS. 1º Lobos... 14 2º " " " 14 3º " " " 14 4º " " " 14 5º " " " 14 6º " " " 14

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AL COMERCIO. EL ABAJO FIRMADO PERITO DEL BUREAU VERITAS Y AGENTE DE LAS COMPA. MARITIMOS DE SEGUROS DE AMBERES, AMSTERDAM, BREMEN, BURDEOS, ELBERFELD, FRANKFURT SPM, HAVRE, HEILBRON, GENOVA, LYON, MARSELLA, ROTTERDAM Y VIENNA

AL COMERCIO. Los Capitanes de Buques. Habor sido nombrado como SUB-AGENTE DE LA ASOCIACION DE Aseguradores DE Hamburgo.

Al Publico. DE REGRESO DE EUROPE. Se hace un lecher recordar, a sus Favorcedores que se ha establecido, en Calli Nuyajacha, No. 69, altos, en confortables Salas para recibir a las señoras y señoras, con comodidad, para la oracion de todas las de las, desde las seis de la mañana, hasta las seis de la tarde, y sin ninguna alteracion, en su precio, a diez pesos por cada Calle en su Salon, y 16 pesos por domicilio.

Don Martin de Nazari. Q. E. P. D. Fallecio el Miercoles 29 de Julio de 1874.

Cognac. Otard, Dupuy Ca. Primer Premio en la Exposicion Nacional de Colombia.

English Tea-Store. PAYSANDU. All kinds of the best groceries kept at this place suitable for families imported direct from England and the U. States

German Kleinau. Veterinarian Surgeon. Calle Belgrano 137.

LARGE AUCTION BY Adolfo Bullrich & Co. OF PURE NEGRETIS MARUECOS. From the well-known Establishment, LOS REMEDIOS, Belonging to Señores Civera, Brothers.

Banco Hipotecario. El MARTES, DE 18 AGOSTO. En la casa del Banco. 111-Calle San Martin-111.

HOUSE AUCTION BY P. EBBEKE AND CO. On Sunday, Aug. 9th AT 2 P. M.

Fine Camp for Sheep CLOSE TO 25 DE MAYO ON TUESDAY SEPT. 1st At 2 p. m.

REMATE FOR J. Corominas y Cia. ATENCION HOMBRES DE GUSTO De la hermosa casa situada Calle de Europa 433, entre Soles y Entre Rios.

Best House Coal AND COKE. Delivered Free of Charge in the City, Boas, Flores, or Belgrano Road.

Confiteria Jeppener. From this date I beg to inform my friends and the public that I have ceased giving board and lodging to the guests of the hotel, but remain the same as formerly, any one interested in the purchase of the above establishment can apply to Mr. P. Claypole, 132 Parqu, from 9 to 11 a. m. on 6 to 7 p. m.

THE GREAT ANNUAL AUCTION OF THE RAMS OF THE Cabana de Los Alamos ON Wednesday 19

