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May 1st 1861.

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PROSPECTUS.

May day 1861, has given With to the representative of a new literary generation in Buenos Aires. To day the Weekly Standard is unfurled to the four winds of heaven, not as the emblem of a party or the watchword of rivalry, but as the bend of fellowship between the various members of our Anglo-Celtic race. All men it is true are the children of Noah, but in the lapse of ages we are apt to forge our common parent; and here upon a foreign soil it is no grovelling littleness to cherish home recollections, and keep awake the holy flame of patriotism inborn with noble breasts. We have all come from the British Isles and English, Irish, Scotch & American, acknowledge the one mother tongue. Let us then meet upon the same broad ground, and casting aside the absurd claim of primo geniture, give to each an equal share. Monopoly is unjust, and bigotry hateful, To crush one and prevent the other is our object.

The Weekly Standard shall be inter: esting to all who read our languageoffensive to none. Liberty without anarchy, religion without sectarianism, fusion without confusion, is our motto. Bold yet not chimerical, passive not servile, our policy regarding this country as well as England can be neither set down as wholly Ministerial, nor as factious opposition. Our columns shall be dedicated alike to the merchant and sheep-farmer, since all our readers have an equal claim to our consideration.

We neither aspire to be the tool of power, nor the spokesman af a class. Rather more democratic than oligarchical, we invoke the voice of the press in a spirit of fraternity; and if our responses are not always oracular, we intend at lest to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. This is a preamble no doubt of fair promises, and candidates for parliament and embryo enterprises are generally lavish of words. But if this infant protegé of ours ever forget his birthday vows, we should confess it were better he had never been born. If on the other hand as we frankly wish the new paper is called to fill a vacancy that has been long felt, we rest assured it shall meet with a grateful support, prove apleasant and instructive companion, and descend to our children as a precious heir-loom, the pledge of a happy past and augury of a peaceful future. Such is our idea as we cast it forth on the waters of life. If it be destined for a long existence we shall feel justly proud; and if our capacities are but commensurate to so laudable an ambition our countrymen will find sincere satisfaction in enrolling themselves under

The Weekly Standard.

The new kingdom of Italy. Victor Emanuel II. has been hailed king of Italy by an almost manimous Italian parliament and certainly we owe all obedience to the principle "Voluntes populi, lex suprema," for the Italians ought to be the best judges in their own affairs. But time may prove the truth of the Pope's reply to Sir John Bowring "that the States of Italy can never be formed into one kingdom," and from our personal experience we should think at least Sicily can never unite with Piedmont-The Austrian power in Italy is manifestly unjust, and in order to shake off the foreign yoke it is necessary to have Italy one from the Mediterranean to the Adriatie. But even he who pulls the strings of European policy, the Emperor Napoleon, finds a very Gordian knot in the Pope's temporal power. It seems hard to impose on the Romans a clerical government if they

THE WERKLY STANDARD, dont choose it. Yet even supposing (a dubious case) that the majority of the Eternalcity wished to expel Pius IX. this would involve a terrible difficulty, by crippling the liberty of action of the greatest Christian Church extant. Of two evils we must choose the lesser, and much as we reepect the people's voice, it is impossible for a Roman Catholic not to prefer the absolutism of the Papacy, so highly lauded by Macauly, to all the boasted liberty of Victor Emanuel, whose first act on invading the Papal States was to imprison the Cardinals and Bishops that refused to sing a Te Deum for the downfal of the Holy Father.

. The French in Syria. The music and words of the French

hymn "Partant pour la Syrie" were composed by Queen Hortense and her illustrious son thought fit to give them a practical significance by helping the Sultan to pacify the Lebanon. Rut Abdul Medjid has a keen recollection that the French army has temporarily occupied Rome during the last twelve years, and he does not need to know the history of Hengist and Horsa, who came to help the Britons, and helped themselves instead. The sublime Porte looks with natural jealousy on French assistance and cries out plainly enough "save me from my friends." Alas! the sick man's case is desperate and forms a part of the "Napoleon idea." gland has remonstrated, almost threatened, but the Emperor's reply to a demand for withdrawal is to strengthen the Syrian garrisons by the troops returning from China. There are reports of recent massacres which by a rare coincidence, confirm the actual necessity of a prolonged stay; and he who as said the Empire is Peace wishes to appear in his sacred quality of pacificator while he carries on "annexations" and "occupations" that may ere long open our eyes when these two favorite ideas shall have assumed gigantic proportions.

Emancipation of Russian serfs.

At the very moment when the slavery question is so fiercely agitated in North America, the most despotic mo_ narch on earth, Alexander II. Czar of Russia gives a noble example by freeing all the serfs of his immense empire. This remarkable ukase is a great stride in the right path. Heretofore all the peasantry of the estates of the Russian nobility were bought and sold as so many cattle and could not leave their native fields; but now by a stroke of the Autocrat's pen thirty millions are emancipated and put on the same footing as other Europeans. Of course we do not mean to compare their rights with those of Englishmen, since they are still under the Emperor's absolute control, for in him are united religious, civil and military supremacy. It is to be hoped that the wail of wretched Poland shall not be heard in vain; but rather let the new era of grace be marked by some acts of clemency towards the noble country that produced a Sobieski and a Koscuizco.

Balgarian Secession to Rome.

If Pius the Ninth has lost a million of temporal subjects in Italy the Cathelic Church seems to have gained as many proselites in Bulgaria whose inhabitants have long shewn aversion to the Greek schism. Considerable num-bers have already attended service in the Papal Greek rite, and on their reception by the Pope, they will join the United Greeks who belong to the Church of Rome, but preserve their own ancient rites and Greek liturgy.

The dis-United St The contest of North ve

remains almost in statu que some are of opinion that the movement has cooled. Wirginia has refused to separate, and the new Presi dent does not seem so belicose as was at first feared. Still both parties artoo much exasperated to leave room for confidence, and Texas has resolved either to join the South or form as before a separate Republic. What may be the ultimate issue it is impossible to fore shadow; the South has apparently gone too far for a pacific solution, and if it were reduced by force of arms, the union would be like a forced mar. riage, little calculated to ensure happi-Few calamities might prove so lamentable as a civil war in the Model Republic, yet a rupture is imminent The splendid march of progress so lately evinced by the Census, far greater says the "Times" than any ever witnessed in Europe, and much beyond the most sanguine expectations of their illustrious fathers, is now rudely checked. Already many of the Irishmen who sought a home in the Far West are recrossing the Atlantic; and the fact that 25,000 artisans are now idle in New York will stop the exodus, from the Emerald Isle, that has been flowing so rapidly to the Promised Land,

Denmark.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

In the time of Napoleon the Great when Denmark was his staunchest ally. and Bernadotte betraved his master. Norway was annexed to Sweden. But it was judged proper to give the King of Denmark an equivalent for the territory he had been stripped of, and accordingly the reigning prince was made Duke of Holstein & Lauenburg. As parts of the German Confederation the sovereign of these duchies had a vote in the Diet assembled at Frankfort: but the actual King of Denmark disclaims German interference and wishes to treat the provinces of Holstein & Lauenburg as integral parts of the Danish monarchy. He refuses to admit German garrisons or contribute to the Landwehr any contingent. It is true his is not a parallel case with Austria, (a portion of whose territory only is within the Federal pale), for the latter is essentially a German power and Denmark is wholly independent. But the new King, William, of Prussia, y clept the Conqueror, has undertaken to bring his Danish Majesty to reason; alleging that the duchies in question have as much right to German tutelage as Austrian or Prussian Germany. The question is rather complicated and threatens war, for Prussia only desires a pretext to become the champion of the Confederation, and as the present state of Europe portends mischief, these insignificant principalities may unfortunately be the first sparks of a general conflagration.

State of Hungary & Poland.

It has been of late the fashion to mention Poland and Hungary as sister nations alike groaning under the tyrants rod, and philantropists have sighed for a magyar Gaffoaldi who would win back the crowns of Stamislans and Hunniades. But on calmly viewing these two extinguished nationalities we find indeed an immense difference. It is only a few months since in Warsaw a Polish student was flogged to death by command of the Czar, and, while we write, the unhappy Catholic Poles suffer every species of religious and political intolerance. Our readers too will remember that it is not so long, since the Russian authorities seized several Polish maidens of rank. and murdered or banished the nuns of Minek, all simply because they were tic fraud of 11 years s:anding has been

Roman Catholics. Hence Poland he awakened universal pity. But what in the case of Hungary. It is indeed that of a spoiled child. With no incubus of a state religion to support as in Ireland, with no national calamity as a famine or plague, with no grinding oppression as in Poland, Hungary seems highly favored. She knows not what absentees, income-tax and churchrates signify. She has a fine climate and feels not the flux of emigration. She assembles her Comitat and is content with nothing short of the con stant residence of the Emperor of Austria in Pesth-Buda. His Maiesty has given many concessions but "give an inch, and they'll take an ell" is true proverb, and if he does not vi-gorously resist the last ridiculous demand they will go to greater lengths. It would appear rather impudent, if Irishmen besides demanding Repeal required Queen Victoria to leave Windsor and fix in Dublin. Yet this is the case of Hungary.

Spanish invasion of Mexico Marshal O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan,

gain fresh laurels on the shores of the New World. It cannot be questioned that Spain has now at her helm a master-spirit who strives to restore her to that rank she so long held in the balance of European power. Civil wars had reduced the Peninsula to a par with the ever-contending Republics of South America, when Leopold O'Donnell the scion of a noble house that once swayed the destinies of Ireland the descendant of the great Red hand Hugh O'Donnell, rose to supremacy in the adopted country of his banished fore-fathers. Since then his every effort has been to develop the innate resources of Spain, to arouse her dormant energies, to increase her navy and give her soldiers some more laudable fields of action, than the pursuit of Carlists or smugglers. Right nobly did he manage the Moorish campaign, and if he carry out his threat of invading Mexico, it is probable he will rescue that unhappy country from anar-chy and brigandage, while at the same time he can oppose an enduring barrier to Yankee encroachments. The Mexican republic has not been production of advancement, since that rich country has rather retrograded from the time of independence and experience has shewn that Marshal O'Donnell is a better statesman than Santa Anna, Miramon or Juarez.

The recent gale in England & Ireland.

The present year would seem especially unfortunate to the coasts of the British Isles. Dublin has been the scene of a terrific storm, and Capitan Boyd R. N. lost his life along with fine of his crew in gallantly endeavoring to rescue some shipwrecked brother-marinets. His remains were buried in state by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Mayor and dignitaries of St Patrick's and it is proposed to erect a suitable testimonial in honor of this worthy martyr of chari y. Several vessels were a Kinga own, and he disas ore is England have been also numerous. The spire of Chichester ca hedral fell to he ground as did likewise he Nor h wing of the Chrystal Palace, but luckily without loss of life. The ravages in Plymou h Woolwich, Liverpool and else where have been almost unpreceden ed.

Frauds on the London Commercial Banck.

Rebson, Redpa h, Sadleir and Pullir,ger have no yet sufficed to pur bankshareholders on he qui vire. A gigan-

Bank of London from rui 2. 13 Main one of the employer many ged to abstract from time to time t um of £ 70,000, and in all probabilities his pecula ions should have much ceded his high figure in a few ye yis exposed his accounts to invest io. The affairs of the Bank rarsferred to that of London and Wes miniter.

London curiosities.

While rapid progress is being ma with the underground railways of the grea me ropolis, Lord Calibness no less. a trac s no ice by guiding his s eam carriage through the most crowder s rees, will ease and elegance, and wi hout frigh enfing the horses.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS

To the People of Euenos Aires.

The undersigned Argentine citizens eeing the resolutions adopted by th National Deputies, whereby admission to Congress was denied the Deputies has again rung out the tocsin of war, elected by Buenos Ayres, and fearing lest the consequences should retard the and summons his African veterans to incorporation of this important province with the National body, think it proper to manifest in a public form their heartfelt desire that the people of Buenos Ayres, faithful to the engagements that bind then with the other men bers of the Argentine Union, and with traditions of supremacy in the eventful crises of our history, may not abandon ther intention of giving their voice, through proper Deputies, in the National Council; renewing for this purpose the elections in such manner as to conciliate public opinion and obviate past or future difficulties.

Whatever may have been the motives animating the Deputies assembled at Parana in rejecting our elected members; whether unfounded pretexts, or a scrupulous observance of the laws; the decided opinion of the undersigned is: that by sending the Deputies of Buenos Ayres to Congress, and uniting the weight of intelligence possessed by this country which has been hitherto exerted to establish liberty and the law on this our native soil, we shall arrive at this great end, and in this. spirit we address ourselves to the great people of Buenos Ayres, that perse-vering in the noble exertions of our enlightened Government in favor of the Union of the Republic, and assuming the naturally distinguished post we should hold in the solution of National questions, they may contribute to streng hen the accepted Constitution for which they have already made to

many and such laudable sacrifices. For our part, we promise to use, in this and every other emergency that affects the stability of our national union every effort sanctioned by the Constitution, not only to cherish the union of our sister, provinces, but also to save the rights guaranteed to all by the Constitution, from being cluded or trampled on at any time either here or

Here follow many signatures.

Banda Oriental.

A most numerous petition has been signed by the inhabitants begging of government the restoration of the Jesuits.

The Chamber of Representatives is about to canvass a project of Railway from Montevideo to Villa Union. The contractor is a Mr. John Halton Buggeln, 10 per cent interest to be guaranteed on capital employed.

A state funeral has been decreed to take place on May 6th in honor of the defunet Pereira whose name is unpleasantly associated with Quinteros.

Argentino Provinces.

In Rioja the elections for Deputies will take place on the 15th. The "Eco libre" of Cordova augurs a liberal victory.

In Santa F6 there are rumours of

differential duties

From Mendoza we have a list of 50 who have lost their lives in the late earthquake. Among them appears Mr. Auguste Bravard, who h strangely foretold the catastrophe whereby he met his premature death. Mr. Forbes in the employ of the English government has ascended the Cor dillers with the view of studying the immediate cause of the late event.

The liberal press of Cordova is said to have exasperated Urquiza. Gover-nor Nazar of Mendoza is accused of ordering several of the wretched survivors to be lauced for disobedience. We are glad to say these people es caped both Seylla & Charybdis, for they are still living.

Colonel San of San Luis is recom mended to the grade of general by the " Confederacion " of Rosario. His brother who was also in the San Juan affair at Pozitos has been kindly received by Urquiza.

The report recently circulated of Entre Rios and Corrientes -wishing to join the Banda Oriental was an ephemeral canard.

LOCAL EVENTS.

University. The able juris-consult Doctor Charles Tejedor has been appointed to the chair of Ciminal Law, and the class of the Law of Nations lately held by Doctor Gomez has been given to Doctor Angel Navarro.

Artesian Well.—This great undertaking has already reached over 100 vards in depth.

Public Plazas .- The Municipality has resolved to commence on June 1st the plantation with trees of all plazas not yet so decorated.

Collisions,-The English steam packet "Mersey" struck against the Primer Argentino" on Saturday night, between this port and Montevideo, causing some damage but no loss of

The american steamer "Mississippi" came in contact with the Brazilian brig "Setta" at the entrance of Montevideo port.

Rambouillets,-Mr. Billinghurst has in his Auction mart, three rams and nine ewes of the Imperial breed of Rambouillet.

Military Outrage -On Saturday night some heroes of the Escolta de Gobierno attacked a patrol of Belgrano police and robbed them of their arms and clothes.

Excelsior .- For some days this has been the motto of the Doubloons ome attribute the rise to the fact that 100,000 have gone to Europe in the last two packets.

Tobacco.-Sir Walter Raleigh's admirers will be glad, to learn that his favorite weed is now successfully cultivated in the islands of the Parana-This is no puff.

Sisters of Charity.—A commir. ion composed of Messrs. Sarsfield, Pico, Perez, Mansilla and Gallardo has Very properly decided in favor of these philanthropic ladies on questions, disouted by the Municipality.

Senor Villegas, Juez de Paz, has it seems resigned his post-Many complaints were alleged from time to time which we have neither tience nor interest to examine.

Minister of War. - Colone Gelly y Obes has gone in o he coun ry to hold a review of the various troops posing our frontier line.

Weather -On Monday evening we were favored with a heavy fall of rain accompanied by vivid and continuous lightening. For some days previous the a mosphere had been sullry and the shower was equally desirable for camp and city.

The Bishop of Orleans Pamphlet.

THE Bishop of Orleans has drawn up his pamphlet in the shape of a letter addressed to Viscount La Gueronnière It opens with the following sentences t-"I have read your new pamphlet,

La France, Rome et l'Italie," and I am deeply grieved to see such a cause supported by you. I am more particularly sorry when I think, not of your talents and character, but of your functions. You are the director of the press and you write with the permission, and consequently with the authorisation, of the Minister of the Interior. Hitherto the veil thrown over the anonymous pamphlets which preceded this one of yours reduced us to conjectures -melancholy conjectures, indeed; but we had no positive proof. Now we have the certainty that you are authorised by the Government; the Government thinks it right and proper that the Sovereign Pontiff, already so unfortunate, should be denounced to public opinion by a councillor of state.

The Bishop contends that when the

var against Austria was undertaken, the Catholic party were duped by the Emperor's promise that he would respect the Pope's temporal power, and by repeated and emphatic assurances to that effect given by M. Baroche in the Corps Legislatif. He names M. de Montalambert and M. de Falloux as the persons stigmatised by M. de la Gueronnière under the vague definition of the "Catholic party," and extols the services which they formerly rendered to the Emperor. He denies that the Pope ever refused reforms, and avers that the cry for reform in the Papal States was only a pretext for spoliation. He taunts the Duke de Grammont for the sneering way in which he speaks in his despatches of the "pious Bretons, " who went to Rome to offer their services to the Pope, and gives it to be understood that it was entirely owing to the "Church party," now contemned and repudiated, that the Emperor was enabled to "pass triumphantly through the ranks of these same pious Bretons" on the ocasion of a recent tour. His letter thus concludes :-

"France, which beyond all doubt has hitherto shown more love for Piedmont than for the Pope, may yet defend the Pope. Will she do so? Tell us, Sir; tear the veil which covers your recent words-explain this indecent mystery, renounce these involved phrases and this unworthy equivocation. What! 'Italy and the temporal papacy have not yet found the conditions of their equilibrium,' say you. Either these words are devoid of mean ing, or they infer I know not what imgone by when, as was proposed by the Pape et le Congrés,' the Holy Father was to be left with Rome and a garden. Piedmont now requires Rome for Parliament and for Victor Emmanuel's residence. The Pope will have nothing left but his garden and his house. In other words, the temporal power will be abolished; the Pope and the catdinals will receive a salary, and be provided with a lodging. You do not prepound this consequence, Sir, but everybody deduces it from what you have written. You know history, Monsieur le Vicomte. Charlemagne would not make the Pope his chaplain—the Pope would not be chaplain to the great Napoleon, and you suppose that a Pope is capable of being the chaplain of Victor

Emmanuel. The power which France made, which France restored, which centuries have respected-that independent see of the Pontiff of the human race which Paris would not cede Vienna, nor Vienna to Madrid, nor Madrid to Munich, you propose to convert into a Piedmontese prebend! And then, because we consider this power, which you would abolish, as essential to the independence of our faith, you accuse us of confounding temporal things with spiritual. We are party men : the Court of Rome is mismided and obstinate. You counsel an impossibility, and then you reproach Rome for repudiating your advice. Be sincere and logical, Sir. Follow out your arguments to their legitimate conclusion. One may have two policies, but not two conclusions. Now, you have two. Decide which you will adhere to. If you wish for the maintenance of the Pontifical sovereignty, frankly advise the Emperor s Government not to allow Piedmont to lay a finger upon it. If the abolition of that ancient power is your aim; if in these sad times, when public morality often receives such rude shocks, the most august representative of faith and Christian morality is to be sacrificed, say so; if that be your opinion, uphold it. But at a moment when your pamphlet may fill up the measure of the undeserved misfortunes of the Pone, at a moment when it may encourage France to abandon the temporal power of the Holy See and encourage Piedmont to attack it-ah, at least do not lend words to insult the victim!

"t FELIX, Bishop of Orleans.

The Paris correspondent of the Star says :- "This letter is a chef-d'auvre. No matter to what party the reader may belong, he cannot fail to behold on every point of rhetoric that the sharp, witty, close reasoning of the Abbe Dupanloup is more than a match for the blunted hesitating logic of La Gueronnière. The letter will do no good in a material point of view to the cause it undertakes to defend : but one good it will certainly accomplish, that of causing people to reflect whether the changes now being worked out by time reason, and necessity, would not have been better confided to other hands, and brought about without the treachery and bloodshed to which they have given rise. The Abbé Dapanloup has brought the whole of his mighty talent of controversy to bear upon the question, and, like the Oratorian Brothers, couciliates those whom he fails to convince. It is expected that the answer to this letter will be confided to more able hands than those of M. de la Gueronniere, as the reasoning of the latter is entirely quashed by the eviden-

Dr. Cahill's Letter.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

BOSTON, Massachusets, January 8, 1861 FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN .- The untovard misunderstanding still continues between the Southern and Northern States of the American Union. The battle of angry words rages from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence; letters and speeches in multitudinous numbers are every day flying from the two hostile parties, and millions of ideas meet millions, in political literary warfare. All lovers of peace and of the prosperity of this country omen a favorable issue from this voluminous writing and talk. Human passion escapes like a subtle gas, when a vent is given for its passage in vehement declamation sulky silence would be much more daugerous, in the presence of real national grievances. All foreign nations will, I dare say, join the North, because the North has heretofore written and spoken so much against the fact and

the principle of slavery. Few peoples will advocate the position of the South, although they contend for slavery on the ground that their property, their moneys, are vested in the living slaves, whom they bought, and in the lands which they have purchased, and which can only be cultivated by negro labor. It is a painful dispute, carried on between sister States; one part fighting for the suppression of an active abstract principle, while the other part resist the ethical argument, on the ground that universal southern spoliation would be the pratical result. A most influential and learned party in the States aver that the North is maligned : that they have no such intention as the South lays to their charge; and hence that the angry menaces and armed anticipations on both, sides are mistakes and misunderstandings and precipitate

testimonies of American mere logical ability, while they are decidedly childish exuberances of American statesmanship. The first Republic on the earth at present, or that perhaps ever was on this globe is going to ruin, or nenaced with ruin, while means are at hand for restoring its pristine healthy constitutional vigor, and permanent stability-within one month-Congress can meet; and Congress can speak; and Congress can pass its abiding decrees and enforce them. Universal suffrage has given a mouth, and hands, and an army, and a navy to Congress; and the population therefore expect that Congress will be prompt, in speaking justice, and be prompt in enforcing the constitutional will. Congress seems to be waiting to receive instructions from some power above Congress-above itself. And this is the imbecile indecision, the vacillating weakness which, more than anything else, seems to encourage and prolong the contest.

seems to approach a point of mutual satisfied honor where a peaceful solution may be obtained. There is here no geat statesmen whom all could follo there is no lightning flash of supreme policy whom all could follow; and that therefore no brilliant spirit was nurtured in her forum; or whether it be that the education and genius of the country being democratic and on a level, has therefore produced no topping muster-roll to ride on the whirlwind whatever it is, the practical fact is, that there is no one man here to whom the nation can at present entrust the helm of the state-ship in this political tem-

I have already mentioned to you that trade is not only dull, but suspen ded in several places. I arrived in Bos ton on the 20th December; and from all quarters I learn nothing but tales of fear for the future trade of this State, unless a speedy termination be put to the present disunion. I intend to describe to you the city of Boston, and the wonderful leather trade of Massachusetts. It is said to be, in its way, the most wonderful trade in the whole world; within a given territory, and with a

given number of hands. From all these premises you must understand several firms of mechanical craft are cither suspended or at short work : that thousands of mechanics are out of employment; that laborers are idle in large numbers; that servants are not in demand; and therefore that it would be sheer madness to emigrate to this country at present. The moment this fight is over, and the times are better, you shall hear from me .- Your at-D. W. CAHILLA tached friend.

Death of an eminent Irishman abroad. August 15, at Porto Rico, West

of Porto Rico. He married, in 1843, Elisea Vinyals y Barges, daughter by a former marriage of Madame O'Donnell nowwife of Marshal Leopold O'Donnell, late Minister of War, and by her he had one son, Lieutenant Leopold Pedro Delamere, who is attached to the staff of the Spanish army. Death of Terence Bellow Mc. Manne Terence Bellew M. Manus one of the Irish state prisoners of 1848 died in San Francisco California, on the 15ti ult in the 51st year of his age. Mr. Mc. Manus was a native of the Co. Monaghan Ireland and had long resided iu Liverpool. His death is sincerely regretted by Irish patrio s.

vices. This officer ranked a colonel of

cavalry employed on the staff, and at

the time of his death was Governor

The reasonings, and essays, and correspondences, pro and con, are proud

Indies, Major PATRICE MURRAY DE

LAMERE, of the Spanish service son of

the late Peter Delamere, Esq., of Kil-

leen, county Westmeath. He entered

the service of Her Most Catholic Ma

jesty of Spain, in 1835, under Lieute-

nant-General De Lacy Evans. He was at Arlaban, near Vittoria, in the

December of that year; was present on the 5th of May, 1836, when the siege

of St. Sebastian was raised, on which

ocasion General Evans, by virtue of an authority from Her said Majesty of

Spain, conferred upon him (then a

lieu enant of the 6th Regiment,) the

Royal Military Order of St. Ferdi-

nand of the First Class, for meritorious

conduct generally, and particularly for

my's lines, in front of St. Sebastian, on that day. In 1837, he was present

in the whole campaign, and especially

at the fall of the fortresses of Irun and

Fontarabia, and also at the action and

retreat from Andonin. His gallant

conduct won the warm aproval of Ge-

neral Leopold O'Donnell, who placed

ded valor and his aptitude for the ar-

nell to join the army of the Centre, he

took part at Lucena and subsequent

operations. In 1840, he was present

at the siege of Aliaga and Selva, and

the campaign and battle of La Cenia,

which concluded the Civil War. In

the following year, he did staff duty

with General Soane, as he did in 1842,

with the army of ocupation of the

mountain district of Catalonia, to re-

pel a Carlist rising. In 1843, he was

named to the staff of Baron de Meer,

and ac ively engaged in suppressing

the rising then attempted, in support

of a "General Junta," during the mi-

nority of the Queen; he continued on

staff duty in Catalonia, in 1844 and

him on his staff, on account of his

gallantry in the attack upon the

duous duties of staff employ on campaign. In 1838 and 1839, he served in the army of the North and at Sesma; and proceeding with General O'Don-Within the last week the quarrel

1845. In 1846, he was ordered to Madrid by the Minister of War, to frame reports on a new organization of the infantry. In the ensuing year, he was employed on the staff of the Marquis del Duero, who had entered Portugal to put down insurrectionary movements. In 1848, he as attached to the staff of the army of Andalusia, on which he continued during the next year. In 1850, he was ordered to the Philipine Islands, where he had the direction of a successful expedition against a formidable horde of pirates at the Soolo-Indian Archipelago. During the five following years and a great portion of 1856, he continued to serve in the Philippines. He was five times wounded in battle, and, besides bearing the Cross of St Ferdinand, was a Commander of the Order of Isabel the Catholic, and has won four medals for distinguished conduct, all of which facts appear on the certified records of his ser-

Meturn of Yohn O'Wahony

Elsq.

This excellent gentleman Cho had been implicated in the affair of 1848, has returned to Ireland and been reerived with warmth by the people of Clonmel.

Partry collection in Paris.

The Duchess of Hamilton, the Du chess of Magenta (Mine Mc. Mahon and others of the haute noblesse of France lately assisted at a grand sermon in Paris, and made collections for the victims of Party. It will be remembered these poor people were cruelly ejected for nobly refusing to send their children to the proselytising school of their Right Reverend lanlord.

Cork election.

The most Catholic county of Cork has strangely enough elected a rampant Tory to represent them, and by an overnhelming majority. Mr. Leader is the returned member. The unsuccessful candidate was M. Roche.

Presentation to Thomas O'Magan Q. C.

Mr O. Hagan, whom the English paperjus stly style the most popular man in Ireland, has been presented with a cherished warm affec ions, and while is service of plate, by the solicitors of displays the deph and alent of her the North West Circuit. He is one mind ye con ains not a single idea hat of Ireland ablest laweyrs a very rising can lessen her magnanimous vir ne. man, and present Attorey General. The officer was he Hon. Cap ain Yelver on who has since ob ained such Wational Petition for Repeal. unenviable no orie y. A. the opening

24000 Irishmen in Liverpool. 2000 in Wigan 8000 in Leeds and 3000 in Durgarvan have signed the National Petition. This proves at least that Repeal was not a chimera gol up by O'Connell & to vanish at his decease. It is the honest wish of every Irishman and like Emancipation must be granted sooner or later. Mas vale tarde que wunca.

St Patrick's Brigade.

Major O'Reilly is at present busy distributing the Popés medals, that have been sent him by His Holiness for the Irish Brigade. A. meeting at Westuninster has resolved to present to General Lamoriciére and Major O' Reilly each a splendidly embossed Album containing the names of their admirere, and bearing the Papal Arms on one cover and he escutcheons of these gallant soldiers on the o her-

The Derrymacash murder.

The orangemen found guil y of ourage on this occasion escaped with noninal pumshmen, being each fined £1 and condemned to a mon hs imprisonmen.

The Crops.

Accounts of the crops are very discouraging, and much dis ress is an ici-Already crowds of miserable people thronged the ci y of Limerick and he Mayor went to confer with his Excellency Lord Carlisle on he bes manner of finding employment for the

Sir Leopold Mc. Clin ock, the Are.ic hero, has been presen ed wih a masive service of pla e by his Protes an tand Ca holic friends.

M. O'Hagan is mon isned as he probable member for Cork city.

Baron Deasy of the Exchequer Cour is abous o marry Monica younges daugh er of he la e Hugh O'Connor Esq of sackville s . Dublin.

The great marriage case.

Thel wall versus Yelcerton

Never since the days of O'Conneil's trial have the Dublin Four Courts been witness of such exci eme_t as in his extraordinary suit; and if we weigh i s history and circumstances we canno be surprised that it has produced broughou Ireland a perfec furor. The real plain iff is a young beautiful and ac-complished lady, whose life is a romance, and whose wrongs have won her universal sympa hy. Longworth was he daugh er of an English silk merchan, and, having lost in early life a mo her's care, was sen ye a child to an Ursuline convent in France to receive her education. It would seem she had few domes ic ties, and her father having lef her #200 a year she contracted a love of ravelling. and adven ure Qui à royage royagera say the French. Cer ain i is that returning from a visit o her sis er (who is married o a high functionary of the Empire), she first met her evil genius on board the Boulogne packe, and a passing civili y in roduced him o her no ice, Chance would so have it tha af erwards in Naples she was obliged o send her cousin then Consul at Belgrade a le er via Mal a under cover o an English officer; and here commences a correspondence ha subsequen ly

No doub: her convent training had charm for her and in the habit of a Soeur de Chari é she was minis ering in he hospi al of Gala a, when her fu ure husband again nie her and was cap iva ed so far as o propose marriage As she had not aken vosw she consented, but when he men ioned, that, by reason of his i le to he peerage the ceremony should be performed by a Greek pries for grea er secrecy, she unswervingly insisted to be married in her own Church. The scene changes and hey mee again in Sco land, where in the house of one her friends, he reads he marriage service wi h her and by Sco ch lau hey are man and wife as he declared. Bu s ill she does no consen to acknoledge hwim as husband un il they con ract ma rimony before a Roman Ca holic priest. Accordingly she fixes a his request, as her le ers shew, the inem and place, and on the fes ival of the Assumption, after Mass they are priva ely married by the Rev. Bernard Mooney at Ros revor with consent of he Bishop. Then hey pass he honey moon ravelling and when his leave of absence expres, Cap ain Yelver on leaves his wife wi h her sis er he French Coun ess at Bordeaux. Up o his moment he swears he had no no jon of deser ing her, bu a little later in Edin burgh he is emp ed by the repor of a large for une to a enp marriage with he wide s of Professor Forbes.

of the Crimean War a band of Christian

heroines left France o care he wound-

ed soldiers, and of these holy maidens

was Miss Longwor h.

Meantime Mrs. Yelverton feels symptoms of materni y and a he same insan receives her marriage certificate and the news of her husband's perfidy. Her own sense of honor now absolves her promise of secrecy and, by the medium of her excellen friend Mr. Thelwall, she promo:es an ac ion laying he venue in Dublin. All the chivalric enthusiasm of Jaishmen is aroused to avenge an injured woman, and from the commencemen her vic ory is cer ain; her very adversarys counsel admi s is is a despera e case, and af er a lenghened ordeal in which Major Yelveron sa cars that from the hour in which he sawher in the nuns habit, he resol-

wed o make her his mis ress, and went hro he church ceremony as a mockery; from the hour in which she en ered he i ness box, ill he Jurymen unanimously declared her his wife, she was he object of a general ova ion, and fif y housand gallan ci izens carried her home in Timph, and raised a subscripion o defray any fu-ure expenses which migh be requisi e .o defend an English ladys honor from he hear less ruffianism of an Irish peer. All praise o have won heir spurs and when knigh s are van ing o defend he fair, he Hon Mr. & Mrs. Yelver on can direct the injured woman o in rus her cause o Trishmeu.

"And bles for ever be she who relied On Erin's honor and Erin's pride.

The Papal question.

Difference between the Emperor and Prince Mapaleon.

Paris, Feb. 25. I was known for some weeks pas

that Prince Napoleon in ended o pay a visit o I aly a he end of his or he beginning of nex mou h; bu, though his Imperial Highness is sill desirous of carrying ou his in en ion, he journey will no ake place. The Prince is no his own mas er, and he regulation of his movemen s depends upon ano her. The Emperor has forbidden his cousin o cross he moun ains, and, though he ques ion of he emporal sovereign y of he Pope is pre: y well resolved so far as his Majes y is concerned vet, as his policy—s ill hesi a ing and embarrassed-might experience a rude impulsion from he undisguised and free spiri of he Prince, who during his I alian our would mos likely give heary expression o his anti-clerical opinions, as he has already done in he commi ee rooms of he Sena e, the cautious Emperor thinks i more pruden no o expose him o a emp a ion in o which he would mos assuredly fallperhaps he prohibition would no be so positive but for he success which he Prince's an i-clorical ora ory me with in he Sena e he o her day. Be his as i may, immedia ely af er the discussion in the committee room, where he Prince spoke so carnes ly, and ye as I am assured, in sui able terms, agains the temporal pover of he Pope, he Emperor and his cousin had ar

anima ed conversa ion on he subject. His Majes y sems o have reproached he Prince with con ravening his policy ac ing inoppor unely, and expressing opinions which are no hose of his Gover men . The Prince replied with a cer ain degree of warm h. He observe o his Majes y that he di no preend o speak in homame of he French Government; he spoke simply in his own name, as a member of the Sena e and, as a ci'izen; and he moreover a sured his Majes y that he by no means cove ed he honour of advoca ing a poli ical sys em he :endenies and consequences of which he was far from approving.

The Emperor rejoined has when a person had he honour o be a French Prince hé had no longer he righ o deach himself from he policy of he head of he Sae; ha he public never regarded or unders ood he fine dis incions be ween he dynas ic Prince and he sena or or he ci izen; and finally, and in order hat he should no. have too frequent oppor unities of putting for h his personal opinions in so positive a manner on he impor an subject of he emporal sovereign y of he Pope, he prohibi ed him fron carrying ou , a this momen as leas his projec of visi ing I alv.

Of course, here was no hing o be said, and no hing to be done bu submi . The Prince has submi ed o his Imperial cousin's wishes, for wishes under such circums ances are equivalent o Giles

commands; bu he has submi ed wi h modera ion, and hose who know his frank chara er nd his habi of speaking wi hou disguise will aprecia e his

France and the Worth Ameri-· can Confederation.

Colonel Falkner, the American Minis er a Paris; has been officially assured by M. Thouvenel ha no delega e fron So h Carolina, or from any o her secessionis s a e, has ever been recei ed ei her by the Emperor or by himself.

The British Wavy, Steam and sailing ships.

A PARLIAMENTARY re um has jus: been issued, showing the number of her Majes y's s eam and sailing ships afloa:, building, and conver ing, on the 1s of he presen mon h. Of s eam ships afloat there are 392

screw, and 113 paddle, making he o al of 505, and 57 are building or convering. Te effective sailing s ips atios are 129, making the o al of s:cam and sailing ships affoar are 129 making he o al of s cam and sailing ships, 655. Of he s eam-ships affoa-53 are ships of he fine, screw; 31 are friga es, screw, and 9 paddle; 9 block ships, serew; 1 iron-cased ship, serew; 19 corve es, screw; 58 sloops, screw, and 35 paddle; 3 small vessels, screw, and 21 paddle; 198 gun vessels and gunboas, screw; 8 floa ing baneries, 17 ranspor s, roop ships, enders, yach s, &c., screw, and 48 paddle; and 4 mor ar ships, screw. The s cam-ships building or conver -

ing are 14 ships of he line, 12 friga es, 6 iron cased ships,4 corve es, 14 sloops, I gun vessels and gunboa s-all the foregoing are screw-vessels; 2 dispa ch vessels (paddle); 1 ranspor. The effee ive sailing ships afloa are devided in o 10 ships of the line-(8 of hese and 2 from he non-effec ive lis are fit o be convered in o block ships); 17 friga es (4 of these are fl obe conver ed), 18 sloops and 1 small vessel, and 83 mor ar vessels-floa s.

The reform in the passport sys em con inues o make progress. In Prussia he Camber of Depu ies has had a proposi ion brough before i', to have the posi ion of fereigners in the country regula cd by law, with a complete suppression of passpor s.

To Subscribers.

The present form of the Weekly Standard is only a emporary arrangemen; as i is fel o be co small. The Edi or herefore con empla es enlarging i by one-half more: bu owing o :he expenses of a new under aking, it is necessary o wai for an increased number of subscribers, ere we can afford to give i is full dimensions.

Those kinds friends hen who wish us well, will please o bear his in mind, and make some allo ance. "C'es le premier pas qui cou e."

We have no year received our en ire s ad of European papers; when we have, we shall be enabled of give our readers ranslations from he leading French and I-alian journals. Nei her have we es ablished agencies in all he Vale. camp towns.

Agencies.

Bucnos Ayres. Messrs. Mackerns. Vie oria 'Ho el, calle Reconquis a. Rostio. Rober Taylor Esq. D. Silves re Torrobas Villa Mercedes Mr. Pa k. Kelly. Lobes Cannelas Mr. Griffin. San An onio D. Rudecindo Ybace D. J. Piche e.

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cuttle for auluderna 8 220 to 225 Do muta lero, piched bullocks 950 Do C. wa picked 220 - 250 Three year old mules 15 - 90 ASSES. Fat marcs Common mestiza 30 - 35 40 - 45 Fine Do

Doubloons.

111 251	D III	506 \$
261	1 1	366
27tl		368
281		371
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		H THE STATE OF
1.30-1.30	10, 10, 11, 17, 17	Harrist W. C.

Exchange

		459
London	→ 63 4	shillings.
Paris :	- 80	
Spain .	4 5	jer cent
Montevide	s) at par	& 1 per cent.
		AND DESCRIPTION

Exports from March 26th to

April 25 th.	
D y cow bides	75,114
S hed Do.	82,080
Dry horse hides	9.505
S lted Do.	6,258
Wool-bales	7,086
Do.—sacks	154
Horse hair-bales	243
Do. sacks	132
Lard and tallow-pipes	2,557
Do. boxes	287
Colts oil-pipes	63
Dis boxes	145
Shoep skins - bales	351
Bones-tons	113
I rk beef-cwt,	26 535
P. r. gnay tobacco-bales	773

11: de Setiembre Market		
y cow hides, parrow	perada 130 to 149	
cs of all stakes	135 to 138	
If skins	90 to 10.	
ars of olts	each 27 to 29	
epskins onwashed	d ren 35 to 40	
a mix d	45 to 60	
ertiza washed	60 to 110	
tria	Ib 4 to 44	
see greate North	arrob. 95 to 98	
. routh	100 to 105	
law pure	45 to 48	
cole weel washed	65 to 75	
o. unwashed	40 to 45 T	
m x-d	50 to 6.)	
ne mes ita wool	\$n to 95	
mbs do-	4 to 60	
ich feathers loose	1b. 29 to 3n	
L Woven	31 to 22	
t bores Last	thousand 8 0 to 9to	
ferior des	300 to 400	
heat superior	fanega 210 to 220	
o middeg	180 to 190	
uf-ror	15° to 170	
diau cora	70 to 90	
CONTRACTOR AND	23.14. 1913. 1944. 1998.	

PUBLIC ANUSEMENTS.

COLON THEATRE.

GRAND PERFORMANCE On Thursday May 2nd 1861.

For the benefit of the Director Don I. G. DELGADO.

A select symphony. The much admired Drama in 4 ac s. of he dis inguished poet D. Eulogio F. Saur, en i led:

9.

D. FRANCISCO DE OUEVEDO.

3. The -ac comedy LOS DOS AMIGOS Y EL DOTE.

Manager Sr. Delgado. The Performances commence at 71 P. M.

Sheep and Land.

To be sold a league of land, (with or without the heep thereon), situated at 25 leagu s from this city Southwar is. A son Suerte of half a league t Perganino, on t two longues at the Fortin do Ar con-Apply No. 46 calle Ree panietas

Wanted a housemaid.

By a f mily lo B reaces. Any pe son with good ref rences may pplythis office, Defensa 91.