

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Mails from Southampton.

The steam-packet *Aps* of the Brazilian line has brought to the European news arrived in Rio Janeiro by the *Magdalena* from Southampton, and the *Mississippi* has forwarded the same to us from Montevideo.

Latest dates are from Paris the 8th; London 9th; and Lisbon, 13th April. There is nothing of much importance. Queen Victoria after her mother's decease, shut herself up in Osborne Palace, and Parliament suspended its sittings during the Easter holidays, the ministers retiring to their several country-seats, to take a little breathing-time.

Manchester and Birmingham have been the scenes of several meetings, in which the government was severely censured for not having carried out the reform franchise. The Duke of Newcastle was appointed Governor-General of India and the naval station of Corfu was reinforced by four men of war as a check to the movement of the Ionians in favor of annexation with Greece.

The English government received the Marquis d'Azeglio in quality of Ambassador of the King of Italy; Switzerland moreover in spite of a protest of the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany recognised the new Italian monarchy and evinced symptoms of concluding amicably the Tyrolean question.

In France the government made an energetic stand against the clerical opposition, suppressing some religious communities who had interfered in political matters. By decree of March 30th, the Bishop of Policarpo pastoral was interdicted. It was currently reported that the French Cabinet had assured that on the expiration of six months the French Government would be withdrawn from Rome, but in the interim no interference in the Pope's authority should be permitted. The new fangled notion of saving the Pope's temporal power by ceding him the island of Sardinia was freshly noticed; it is supposed to be the latest "idea" of Prince Napoleon.

Prince Murat published another manifesto in vindication of an Italian Confederacy, provided the crown of Naples were placed on his head; this document with censure from the Tuilleries, as the policy therein enunciated was declared diametrically opposed to the Emperor's. We fully believe the Emperor is at ease at last.

The misunderstanding between Denmark and the Holstein duchies far from calming down, is increased. On the 8th April the opinion of the Elective Commission regarding the Danish-Holstein Budget was presented to the Chambers at Ytschoe, and is under debate. The Commission decided that they had not the right to eliminate themselves from the German federal Diet, and consequently could not entertain the question of supplies nor vote thereon. Meantime Prussia has assembled an army and only awaits the beck of the Frankfurt Diet to march her soldiers into Holstein and Lauenburg. Prussia, by thus rushing into a war whose consequences cannot be foreseen, runs a great risk, as France seems anxious to meddle in the matter. The advantages to be gained by Prussia would probably consist of the port of Kiel and the fleet it affords for creating a German fleet.

Russian Poland is still very agitated. The city of Warsaw presented a melancholy spectacle when all the inhabitants put on mourning and closed their theatres for 16 days. On the 6th of April many thousands of persons assembled on the spot where the martyrs of February fell, and intoned anthems before a statue of the Blessed

Virgin, afterwards separating with the significant password "fill our next meeting!" On the 7th, such was the crowd in front of the Governor's Palace that he called out the troops. He then harangued the populace exhorting them to retire, and when they demanded that the troops should first be withdrawn, he ordered the troops home to their barracks and the multitude dispersed. It is hoped that the Czar will grant new concessions. The decree of universal emancipation for all the serfs in Russia was received with enthusiastic demonstrations throughout the empire and without the least disorder or tumult.

Austria was expecting a ministerial crisis. On the 6th April the Austrian Diet was opened by the Governor of the Archdiocese of Austria, who in his inauguration speech demonstrated the necessity of preserving the unity of administration in the Empire. On the 8th a vote of confidence in the Emperor Francis Joseph was passed, insisting same time on the development of constitutional rights. On the 8th also were opened the Chambers of Styria, Bohemia and Hungary. Count Apponyi in the Hungarian Senate proclaimed the abdication of King Ferdinand and the accession of Francis Joseph.

In the Upper Chamber Count Lichy demanded the formation of a Hungarian Ministry in which he was supported by a majority.

Italian news are meagre. In reply to several petitions in the national parliament, Count Cavour insisted on the necessity of making Rome capital of the Kingdom. On April 3rd Garibaldi arrived at Turin where he was warmly received. He was however unable to take his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, owing to an attack of the gout. He does not in the least abate his anxiety for Italian unity, wishing at all hazard to annex Venice. He has 40 or 50 thousand disciples in the peninsula and it is said he has ordered all his officers on furlough abroad to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice. Austria appears most anxious to provoke a quarrel which already seems inevitable. Victor Emmanuel recognises the danger, and employs all his influence with Garibaldi to repress his precipitation. Meantime Italy is preparing for every emergency and at the instigation of General La Marmora an entrenched camp is being built on the Italian side of the Mincio, Rovera Brescia is to be strengthened, and the General is to have his corps d'armee increased to 60,000 men.

In Rome General Goyon has reme the forage contracts for six months, which confirms the former report that the French shall only remain for that period.

In Naples the reactionary movement gained ground and a wide-spread conspiracy is detected, of which the Duke Capuella, Bishop Frota and several priests of the capital are accused of being accomplices; 390 emblems, 600 guns, large quantities of ammunition and 43 armed men were seized.

It is asserted that General Bove was in Naples promoting these disturbances and the police as on his track. The Muratist faction also caused much uneasiness.

The Ottoman Porte has declared its State of blockade all the maritime towns of Albania and Montenegro and appointed Omar Pasha Commander in chief of the Turkish army. The Divan decided on a no circulation of paper-money, but such is its want of credit that it cannot equip the steamers for want of coal, the merchants refusing this commodity unless on payment of cash.

Spain intends to demand satisfaction for the expulsion of the minister Pacheco from Mexico and hostilities will

commence, it is said, by the blockade of Vera Cruz and San Juan de Ulloa. Miramon ex-president of Mexico is expected to arrive at Cadiz.

The Mexicans have endeavored to atone for the outrage to Spain by paying due homage to the Spanish flag and apologizing for the previous insult. The high city from Vera Cruz to the capital was impossible from bandits.

The large and important island of San Domingo or Haiti had expelled the Republican government and the late empire of San Domingo had voluntarily assumed the Spanish regime and hoisted the flag of Isabella the Catholic. Three men of war accordingly left Havana with troops and took possession of the island as a Spanish colony.

By telegraph.

Great tumults have taken place in Warsaw on April 5th, the populace was dispersed by the Russian troops and numbers of the Poles have fallen victims. Martial law was proclaimed.

The Scandinavians are preparing actively. Victor Emanuel has 322,000 men under arms. The Holy Father failed in the Sixtine Chapel on April 2nd remaining senseless some time, but without bad results. Cardinal Antonelli as reported assassinated but this is untrue. Garibaldi has received the title first citizen of Italy with an income of 26,000.

The French and English are going to make a war against Cochinchina. The famine in India was creating horrible ravages.

Latest news from the U. States.

We have dates up to March 28th. The southern states have 5,000 men at Pensacola. The expedition of Fort Sumter had not yet taken place, but President Lincoln had resolved to withdraw all Federal troops from the seceded States, which may prevent bloodshed. The Southern States have raised the duty on cotton exportations which has caused a profound sensation in England.

European Money Market.

Telegraphic returns.

Paris April 11th.

London.....	6 1/2	41	to p. 2
Paris.....	5 1/2	41	to p. 2
Vienne.....	6 1/2	41	to p. 2
Berlin.....	4 1/2	3	to p. 2
Frankfurt.....	3 1/2	21	to p. 2
Amsterdam.....	3 1/2	3	to p. 2
Turin.....	7 1/2	6	to p. 2
Brussels.....	4 1/2	4	to p. 2
Hamburg.....	2 1/2	21	to p. 2
Petersburg.....	6 1/2	21	to p. 2

Havre March 31th.

Zizides.—Ox-hides from 1 franc to 1.15 the kilogramme.

Saladero do. from 70 c. to 76 c. the kilogramme.

Matadero hides fetched rather unsatisfactory prices.

London April 6th.

Tallow.—Only 110 boxes had been sold. Pure tallow in boxes "quoted at one or two shillings the quintal below last month's prices. Good quality, in pipes, was scarce and had experienced a fall of 6 pence the quintal from last month, selling at 57 shillings.

Irishmen in Buenos Ayres.

While emigration was pouring into this port from Europe we had every assurance not merely of an increase of the foreign element, but also of the development of the natural resources of the fine country. Two difficulties have recently sprung up to check this movement. The slight disagreement with Parana, which must soon have alarmed European capitalists from investing in Argentine speculations; and the

enrolment of sons of foreigners which so much vexes Irishmen that many will prefer their poverty at home, where bachelors does not exist. We know of some who have alleged their motive of returning lately to be the law of citizenship forced upon their children. The theory of the law is certainly most to decide if it were not more politic to abandon a right, in favor of men who at the same time that they have amassed individual wealth, have undoubtedly conferred such a benefit on this country as perhaps no other class in our varied population can boast of. To them is chiefly owing the immense growth of the wool-trade that bids fair to become the staple and primary product of this province. If then these peaceful farmers be left in quiet to care their flocks, much more profit will accrue to Buenos Ayres, than can be expected from a few unskillful soldiers; and it is safer to conciliate them by a kindly boon than run the risk of losing a population whose progress, above, has ever gone hand in hand with that of their adopted home.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguay.

President Lopez has sent in his demotion of one thousand doubloons towards the relief of the survivors of Montevideo. The revenue derived from important 30 to 35 per cent has been for the month of April 45,918 silver; and the exports for same period at 5, 10, 15 and 20 per cent have produced 77738.

Argentine Republic.

From Montevideo we learn that the late terrible shock was equal in intensity to the earthquake that destroyed the ill-fated city. The survivors were so alarmed that it has been found almost impossible to induce them to enter under any roofed habitation. A letter of Don Domingo Oro quoted by the "Tribuna" calculates that 69 per cent of the population are buried alive in 6 seconds on that awful night of the 20th March. It seems then, that remain few recipients for the munificent bounty in which the Sacerdotal provinces as well as Paraguay, Chile and Montevideo have so generously rivalled each other.

In Cordoba party-spirits is high, and the press has sheltered some changes. The "Eco libre" states that the rural districts are the scene of incessant depredations. A secret session of the Legislative chambers on held, and the supposed motive was to sound the Government as to its intended attitude in the present state of events. It is said that Colonel Saa was drilling his men into military organization. The railway to Tucuman is apparently forgotten, at least we hear nothing of it, and should fancy the directors have been turned into stone.

The judicial Courts of Corrientes have accused the Governor Father Ron of violating the constitution. We do not know whether he has been caught tripping, but it strikes us that of late it has become the fashion to accuse everybody of "infringing on the law," which would go to prove that nobody obeyed them.

The Rosario papers mention an outbreak of the prisoners, which by the assistance of some neighbors was quelled. Robberies were said to be rife. The press still stood anti-Porteño sentiments. The members for Congress were dropping in daily en route for Parana.

On May 6th the Senate of Parana held its preparatory session. The day for opening Congress is not yet fixed. A conspiracy, to overthrow President Derqui was rumored to have

existence, but we are far from guaranteeing the report.

The "Progresista" of Corrientes mentions the arrest of a certain Flores, under charge of murder, as in the act of detaching a passport for Brazil, and the Comandante detained him on suspicion, until released. The Diario Oficial of Uruguay does not consider Rosas's sentence timed. *Crisol Jaldin.*

Banda Oriental.

Sunday the 12th, was held for a grand Italian demonstration in honor of Garibaldi, and as the Italian General is probably more popular in Montevideo than elsewhere (out of Italy), the Sardinian Renzi soldiers perhaps, were blushed were he to hear the praises of his enthusiastic admirers on the occasion. The Montevideo papers say the "Tribuna" accuses the Police of Buenos Ayres of having lost two watches; but as our *ciclistas* are not "fast men" we should not suspect them of taking up even *hijacking* watches, though they have an objection to galloping. It is probable, said watches had an escape mechanism.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Argentine Races.—The ancient Persians taught their children three things, two of which were to "ride well" & "pull the long bow." We are glad to see our equestrian of the practice the first, but regret the "National" should accuse our fair friends of the second, by styling them *Amigos* in the invitation to Sunday's sports.

Finance Deficit.—Our statements have made some pretty figures on this subject, but there are eighteen million of reasons for thinking the accounts all in the wrong. How sad and maly pence.

Inverse ratio.—The *Atenas* well is still a sinking concern; but the deeper it sinks, the more it rises in public estimation.

Man overboard.—The Pampero in her last trip from Parana lost a passenger who fell overboard. Every effort to recover him was vain.

May Festivals.—The holidays of the 29th are approaching, but the diversion this year will be limited.

Give to Caesar, &c.—The "Tribuna" has wounded our modest susceptibilities by declaring the "Weekly Standard" the very best foreign paper ever published in Buenos Ayres; but as we are not the representative of a clique, neither do we add to a rivalry, that, however successful our efforts, should always be ungenerous. Every foreign paper yet published here has had its own peculiar merits; ours is fair play.

I calculate.—Is the appropriate motto of the Registro Estadistico; at least it is not ought to be for the work is highly useful to all who reckon figures as facts.

Never-to-be-to-mend.—Some one has been observed attentively studying this work on the marble tablets in the Plaza Victoria. The student left his illustrations behind.

Which is the lion, which is the little dog.—It seems the architect and inspector have had a difference about which is to be the University and which the Museum. We only hope the former will not in reduce Egyptian mummies to frighten the students, nor the latter remove the professors cad cad to the region of bio-constructors.

The English Packet.—Is coming, but like the new deck not yet in berth berth.

UNITED STATES.

Killing slaves in Virginia.

The Virginia papers continue to note prices for which slaves are no longer in that State. At Warrenton, on Tuesday, the prices obtained were a slight reduction upon last year's figures, ranging from \$80 to \$100 and \$10. The Portsmouth *Times* speaking of the hiring there on Tuesday, and the limit of demand, says: "The prices are an average 5 per cent reduction of last year's rates. Able-bodied negro men ranged from \$50 to \$80, and women from \$20, \$30 and \$35. In many instances the reduction is fully one-third. In one case a female an offer of a servant on behalf of the amount of her taxes. In Lynchburg and other places in Virginia there is a like reduction.

Blind can for the slave.

The Richmond *Register* says:—In addition to the other arms purchased for the defence of the State, twenty-three rifle six-pounder guns have been purchased. The first rifle battery in this city have a rifle piece in addition to five smooth-bore guns. It has been found that the battery, when brought here from Washington, was mounted in a manner peculiarly adapted for other than shipboard and boat operations. They were sent to the Armory here, where they have been re-mounted, so that each gun can be drawn by hand or by horse. The ordnance of the battery is excellent, and does much credit to the armory in the Armory. The cartridges are pointed, and have been reloaded with black powder. The battery will be on the Citadel square on the eighth instant, and the company will give an exhibition of their drill before the members of the Legislature."

The garrisoning of Fort Washington.

The Alexandria *Gazette* of the 7th inst. says much excitement was created in that city on Saturday night from the government ordering a garrison to Fort Washington, a few miles below Alexandria, which for several years has been unoccupied.

Colonel Stuart, of the 178th regiment, immediately informed Governor Letcher that a body of federal troops had passed through the jurisdiction of Virginia for the purpose of invading.

Fort Washington is a bastioned work inaccessible to escalade in the rear, and protected from assault in front by a ditch which is commanded in all its parts by flank fires of grape and cannon. The greater part, if not all of its armament, is understood to be at the fort, and most of it is in position for ready service, and the magazine is also understood to be amply supplied with all the munitions necessary for its greatest efficiency.

Cotton of the United States.

We copy the following interesting items from the "Economist": "The growth of cotton is concentrated in nine States: Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Texas and Tennessee. Of these Louisiana ranks first in statistical magnitude, New Orleans being also the most important cotton mart of the Union. The total growth of cotton in the United States for 1860 was 4,687,770 bales, being an increase over the crop of 1859, of 824,250 bales. Of last year's crop, 2,669,432 bales have been exported to England.

Who were on board during the firing from the fort.

The particulars of the attack upon the harbor of the West have been stated

in an official manner by Captain Mcowan. A few further details in regard to the affair possess a great deal of interest. The first shot fired passed across the bow of the vessel and struck the water about a ship's length ahead. The American ensign at the foremast was then unfurled, and the vessel advanced on amid the fire of the battery, but receiving no answer, they signalled for Smaller in response to the hoisting of the American flag, and a couple of vessels coming down the harbor at the same time, apparently with a hostile intention, her head was turned for sea once more.

During all his trying time—firing the guns of the battery continually poured out their deadly missiles, the most admirable order was preserved on board. The soldiers remain calm, and no one allowed to remain on deck except the officers and crew. The captain and first officers were at the pilot house while the second mate, as already on the fore and deck, gave the relieving order to work in the event of any of his balls striking the head and preventing communication over the vessel's maneuvers. That there was great need of this precaution is shown by the close proximity of a ball that passed over the foremast. The shots fired at the vessel during the first part of the attack struck short of her, but glancing up from the water, she showed over the vessel, and were plainly visible during their flight in the second direction.

While the engagement lasted no demonstration whatever was made by the command in possession of the fort, except the firing of the guns. Such a reserve of the guns of the fort, which were mounted on the harbor, and which were, however, not exposed to fire, and no doubt experienced great relief when the vessel steaming out of the harbor.

At Castle Pinckney, under command of Colonel Pettigrew, the arbor of the men knew no bounds. The greatest eagerness was shown by all to have a shot at the stranger, in the intention of bringing out the fire of Fort Sumter. The guns of the Castle were all manned simply upon the spontaneous movement of the men themselves. Each going to his post, without command of the officer in charge. It was with the greatest difficulty that he could restrain them from firing; and it is not until a positive order to that effect is given that they held themselves aloof from the batteries. The eagerness at Fort Mifflin and Johnson was equally great, though the garrison at the former was gratified in the privilege of a number of harmless shots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The clerical war has recommenced in France. The Bishop of Poitiers, in his published pastoral, compares the Emperor Napoleon to Pontius Pilate. Ten bishops have signified their adhesion to the pamphlet of the Bishop of Orleans, which is a vigorous and racy defence of the Papal power, in reply to the recent *harangue* of Mr. de la Guéronnière. The Government, it is rumored, will employ some able pen than that of Guéronnière to answer the episcopal pamphlet.

The Archbishop of Rennes, who has just returned from Rome and received a popular ovation in his diocese, told the *croix* that the Pope still resist to the last. "The secret negotiations which are going on, and it is believed, merely participated in by the Papal Government in order to amuse the enemy."

A French bishop who has lately had an interview with the Pope gives out that his Holiness is firmly resolved not to quit Rome under any circumstances whatever, and repeats the following

on the substance of a statement made by the Pope in the course of conversation. The Pope has not the least doubt that sooner or later France will withdraw her troops, and that the Mohammedans will take possession of his small remaining territory. But this "creeping act of spoliation" will in no way change the conduct of the Holy Father, "of my people," he says, "but the paper will not perish. I may suffer martyrdom, but the day will come when my successors will enter into the full possession of their rights. Saint Peter was crucified, and yet I am here." It being remarked to the Sovereign Pontiff, that he would very soon be powerless, he replied that he was quite devoid of anxiety upon that subject, since he should die as he came of age, and that he was a day to live upon, and that was all he wanted.

Inundations in Hindoostan.

Natural calamities are falling thick and heavily upon this unhappy globe. Almost simultaneously we read of war in the United States, famine in India, Earthquake in Meudoon State in England, inundations in Syria and widespread inundations in Portugal and Holland. Though last, not least, the floods in the Low Countries have been appalling. Whole villages are swept away by the breaking down of these stupendous dykes which ignorant Dutchmen have during centuries built and fortified to protect their submerged kingdom from destruction. We have not heard of many lives were lost, but several of the pastured lands of Holland have been engulfed without hope of recovery.

The watery element has claimed its own, and the country of canals looks a prescient that her territory, which lies much to be on the level of the sea, may in spite of toil and energy, some day disappear like our own Goodwin Sands.

Whoever admires thrift and honest industry will deeply sympathize with our Dutch Brethren. There is a consoling feature in their case, that is affliction comes merely from a natural cause and is neither the result of neglect, misgovernment nor bad passions.

The Order of the Garter.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has just returned from Berlin where he was sent to bestow the order of the Garter on His Majesty the King of Prussia. Besides Frederick William IV., the other sovereigns of Europe on whom the honor of knighthood of the Garter has been bestowed are: The King of the Belgians, invested in 1815; the Duke of Brunswick, invested in 1821; the Emperor of the French, in 1855; the King of Hanover, in 1855; King of Portugal, in 1855; King of Sardinia, in 1855; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in 1811; the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, in 1831; the Sultan Abdul-Mejid of Turkey, in 1856; the King of Wurtemberg, in 1839; and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, son of the present king, and husband of our Princess Royal, invested in 1858.

The British agitation is spreading throughout the country; and it is gratifying to see how much of sober thought and sensible action characterizes its extension. There are now no wild theories indulged in, or where such exceptionally vague, the proposition is utterly out of the way of the good sense of the people. Men of London, Birmingham, Norwich, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, York, and Liverpool, have established the nuclei of Reform Associations, with which other districts are called upon to co-operate; and there is no doubt their remonstrances and petitions will very much strengthen the chances of the bill of the

Messrs. Baines and Locke King, towards which the Government, in the present condition of parties in the House, have acted in the safest manner in their power—honestly giving those members of the Independent party fair play, and voting individually, according to their own inclinations. So far as this conditional policy has yet gone, it seems to please all parties—at least it saves the Government a world of unthankful trouble.

The season of the Royal English Open, Cover-garden, closed on Saturday last—its, I am sorry to say, an exchequer by no means vented by an enterprise, both indubitably and brilliantly conducted. But with few exceptions, the last theatrical campaign, has been one of disasters, owing to inauspicious weather and bad trade. On Monday night, the supplemental season of six nights commenced with Aubert's ever-cleaving "Domino Noir." In which Miss Louise Prieie has achieved such unprecedented success, and Mendelssohn's beautiful opera of the "Son and Stranger." By the way, in both my little criticism, Henri Corbi, has a color opinion. On Tuesday next, Harrison will play "Marina" for his benefit, and on this day, week, the 23rd, the "Daughter of the Rajah" (Donizetti) and the third act of Balfe's "Blossom Girl," will be performed for the benefit of Miss Prieie—thus closing the English operatic season. On Tuesday, April 2, Mr. Gye opens the "garden" for his Italian season with "Le Prophete." He and Glover, opera of "Ruy Blas," on Victor Hugo's brilliant novel, in whose adaptation as drama Fechter has such glory at the Princess's, has been postponed to the next season of English opera, in order that all possible justice may be done to a work of such magnitude and importance.

Asley's is still closed—the veteran Batty not having succeeded in obtaining the price (£17,000) which he sought for the theatre, the rent of which is £500 per annum, a free box, and six pit admissions nightly. The offer of £15,000, which was refused, is understood to be that of Mr. E. T. Smith, who, acting for a company, already rents Her Majesty's, the Bijou, the Alhambra, the Rialto (restaurant), and various other places, not to talk of his proprietorship of the *Sunday Times*.

Mr. and Madame Bourcignault, after their Easter trip to Dublin, are again engaged for the Adelphi, where the run of the "Colleen Bawn" has been a golden egg for Webster. A new drama, the "Ostrichman," founded on American incidents, in which the circumstances of a slave-ship, taken from the life, will be depicted, is destined for the next London appearance of this eminent performer.

The dinner in commemoration of the Irish National holiday will take place here on Saturday—that of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick (the 7th anniversary of that day), presided over by the Duke of Cambridge at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street. Lincoln's Inn and an assembly of Irishmen, irrespective of religion or party, at St. James's Hall Piccadilly. A grand of honour of the London Irish, volunteers will attend at the first night, to receive his Royal Highness, but the great bulk of the corps will dine with their companions at St. James's Hall.

Telegraph correspondence.

The "Illustrated London News" pays income tax upon 12,000l. per annum. It sold at Christmas, 1859, 438,000 copies of the double number. The paper upon this also was up to 5,000l.

A very numerous and influential meeting was held on Tuesday, a Willing Rooms, for the purpose of prom-

oting a testimonial to Sir James Outram, in acknowledgment of his services in India.

Mlle. Karoly, the new tragic actress of the Odéon, is rapidly acquiring a reputation. Her performance of Agrippine in the "Fete de Néron," a favorite part of Mlle. Karoly thirty years ago, is praised by all the theatrical feuilletonists in a week. The young lady is a native of Samur, in France, as a dressmaker and her real name is Caroline Deven.

It is said that a French Government proposes to allow imports from foreign countries into a French colony in the same terms as those of France and vice versa, but as regards the protection of the colonies, foreign vessels may pay 30s. a ton from Rembour and 50s. a ton from Martinique and Guadeloupe. This alteration relaxes the protective protection also of imported French vessels in the trade to and from these colonies.

Amongst the passengers by the Canadian steamer *Amelia*, which sailed on Saturday for New York, was Dr. W. N. Russell, the well known correspondent of the *Times*.

The approaching marriage is announced of the reigning Prince of Liechtenstein with a Princess Marie of Bavaria, sister of the Empress of Austria; also that of the Count of Meran, son of the late Archduke John, with a Princess of Liechtenstein.

Deaths. In Entre Rios Mr. Robert Galbraith deeply regretted.

At the Capilla Señor Mrs. Mary Gibney alias Abadie formerly of the Cox. Westmeath Ireland, in the 30th year of her age.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS. COLON THEATRE.

- On Thursday May 16th.
1. Grand overture by the whole orchestra.
 2. The admired 3 act comedy in verse entitled:
- DE REY DE BASTOS.**
- Directed by Sor Garcia Delgado.
3. Interlude of ballet performed by Sra. Lito & Sor Carbonell.
 4. To conclude with the singing after piece of:
- LA GAZETA PERIODICA.**
- Directed by D. Enrique Berilla.
- At half past seven P. M.

VI TORIA THEATRE. Spanish Dramatic Company.

- On Thursday May 16th.
- After a pretty symphony, the laughable comedy in 3 acts of:
- A OCEY DIOS SO LE DIABLOS EL DIABLO DE LA SORRINA.**
- Directed by Sr. Rodriguez. Concluding with the admired farce

E. H.

Directed by Sor Chuello.

Curran opens at 7 1/2.

EN. H.—On May 25th will be performed the grand drama

GULLERMO TELL.

6 la Independencia de Suiza.

The Altamira Succession. A bill in the plaintiff in this case is backed up by the next heir to the Altamira title falling legitimate issue by the Hon

[illegible]

EXPIRED AT CENOA MAY 13 1817.

Interest:

Bank receives int. at 6%	per an.
" " " " " " " "	80 " "
" advances int. at 8%	" "
" " " " " " " "	100 " "

Market rate of int. rest at 3 1/2
to 1% per month

Buenos Ayres.	Messrs. Mackerns.
"	Victoria Hotel, call
	Reconquista.
Rosario.	Robert Taylor Esq.
Villa Mercedes	D. Silvestre Torrobás
Lobos	Mr. Patk. O'Neill
Cauuelas	Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio	D. Rudecindo Ybañez
Giles	D. J. Pichete.
Barracas	Mr. George Noble.
Once Setiembre	Mr. M. Duncan

The house has every convenience necessary for a family residence, it is papered throughout, has boarded floor and partitions, a corridor leading to the river. Further a pigeon house, coach house, all for and some land for growing. It will be rented for a lease of six years.

Apply calle Cangallo n. 145.

A Steam Boiler with Pipes, cocks, & safety valves and complete, for two rats. Also.
SQUAB AND TALLOW PANS from 40. to 300 G. lbs. Apply to

A French gentleman whose family resides in Burgundy, has recently received per "Akab" from Havre, a consignment of the richest wines of Burgundy, well known under the name of Costa de Oly tier, Poinard, Chamotin &c.

The above wines only require a trial to prove they are the best and purest ever introduced into South America. Prices moderate. Apply at Calle Mayor No. 27.

To be sold a league of land, (with or without the heap thereon), situated at 25 leagues from this city, Southwards. A good *Suerte* of li. if a league to Pergamino, and two leagues to the Fortin de Arco.—App y. No. 46 calls for *Responso*.

By a family in Barracks. Any person with good references may apply at this office, Defense 91.

Daniel O'Connell was the champion of a fallen race, who came to redeem, to elevate, to ennoble the country whose name is imperishably associated with his. The Irish Mirabeau, but greater than Mirabeau, yet French historians, he was in some manner the most remarkable man who ever lived, for in the mere enunciation of his eloquence he assembled more than once a million of men. Napoleon in his martial glory raised up a million of soldiers, and Mahomet by the spell of religions phrensy created a gigantic empire, but O'Connell's empire was in the minds of his countrymen, and his ambition was the liberty of his native land. And it was he who struck off the fetters of a penal code, and converted seven millions of Helots into a nation of freemen. The hero of Emancipation was not due much to the enlightened spirit of, t at English Parliament who passed the same glorious decree, that the Irish government had obstinately denied their Catholic brethren. But often the faint bark of a people's hopes was surrounded by dangers, and seemed about to be shattered to pieces; nevertheless O'Connell was the "skilful pilot" who steered her to the wished for destination. Can it be wondered that he should be idolized by Irishmen. As the Apostle of Repeal, he dedicated his life and refused exalted position, in the pursuit of this grand object, kindled the enthusiasm of patriots, silencing jealous opposition and winning for himself the guerdon of a glorious immortality. Grantan, Curran, Burke, Flood, Sheridan and Moore have given a halo round their names, and adorned their country, but it is this day that Erin crowning the venerated brow of O'Connell with a shamrock wreath points with pride to our illustrious proto-type, and recalling his deeds bids her children "go and do likewise."

Current Price of Cattle

Good to red cattle for	
saddlers	\$ 220 to 225
D. C. mtn twg, picked bul	
locks	250 —
D. C. wgs picked	220 — 250
Three year old mules	200 —
Asses	15 . 20
Fat mares	85 — 90
Common meatiza sheep	30 — 35
Fine Dons	40 — 45

May	8th	\$ 373 372½
	9th	* 370 372½
	10th	373 371½
	11th	371½ 310½
	13th	371½ 367
	14th	3 2½ 365

Day cow under, narrow	perks	140 to 142
Hair on all sides	—	132 to 136
C h skin	—	5 to 6
Hair on back	each	2 to 3

The Kangaroo and Nova Scotia have brought later American advice, which possess considerable interest. The *New York Herald* asserts that some of Mr. Lincoln's first measures, after his assumption of the Presidency, was to reinforce the garrison of Fort Sumter, and to despatch men of war to enforce the collection of the federal revenue in the Gulf ports. According to the same journal Mr. Jefferson Davis, the president of the new Southern Confederacy, is "making every preparation for a bloody contest," and "all hope of an adjustment is passed." There are rumours that Fort Sumter was to be attacked by the South Carolinians immediately after the 4th of March; but nothing shows that they are better founded than similar reports which time has previously proved to be incorrect. General T. J. Sigsbee's name has been prominently struck off the roll of the United States army, for his treacherous agreement to surrender to the state of Texas all the federal forts and stores, upon condition that the federal troops, nearly 3,000 strong, shall be permitted to march to the coast, and there embark for the north. Some of his subordinate officers have declined to obey his orders, and the commandant of Fort Brown has refused to surrender the fort to the Texan commissioners. The Texan elections show an almost unanimous

The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have purchased a fine marble bust of Tom Moore, by Christopher Moore. A delicate drawing, by Edridge—a small full length portrait of Southey, the poet—has also been added, from the collection of Grosvenor Bedford. A portrait of Horace Walpole, by an unknown artist, has also been received from the collection of Lord Mansfield.