EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 137 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

 ${\color{red} {\rm SUBSCRIPTION} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 40\$ \text{ per quarter,} \\ 15\$ \text{ per month,} \\ 4\$ \text{ single copy.} \end{array} \right.}$

ADVERTISEMENTS Received at the office up to Tuesday evening 5, P. M. and inserted at moderatet rates

Published every Wednesday evening at P. Gautier's Printing Office, calle Defensa No. 91, where Advertise ments and Communications will be received.

THE THE PARTY OF T May 8th 1361.

BUENOS AYRES.

140. 2



SHEEP FOR THE BANDA ORIENTAL

ter otramen asuncion.

Is ready to transport sheep to any part of the Randa Oriental [except Colonia] from the Puerto del Tigre.

Ror further particulars apply at the office. N. 2 1 Calle de Cuyo-

COMPANY

STEAM-BOATS

This line of Steamera, having been lately organised so as to make six-trips monthly from Montevideo to Salto and Parano, cading at all intermediate parts, leaves as follows:

ports, leaves as follows:
From Montevideo on the 5 th, 10 th, 15 th, 20 th, 25 th, & 30 th of each month,
at 5 clock P. M.

Rt o clock P. M. From Buenos Ayres on the 6 th, 11 th, 16 th, 21 ts, 26 th, & 1 st of each mouth at 10 o clock A. M.

at 10 yelok. A. M.

The Steamer Panuero for Parané, on the 6 th, 16 th & 26 th: to meet the Baenos Aires? at Parané, which vessel proceeds to Cory entes. The Panuero Delwins meets the "Montecides" on th: 16 th and the "Satte" on the 16 th & 16 ar Higneritas to transport passangers & correspondence for Satte & intermediate.

The Steamer "Montevideo" going direct to Salto & intermediate ports leave The Seamer "Montevideo" going direct to Salto & intermediate porta leaves. Beneo Agras on the 1st, and transfers pressure for Parasis, at Higgeritzs. The "Montevideo" also leaves for Parasis on the 11 th, transferring passenger for Sato & interm diste ports at 1th grains on bord the "Sato".

The Steamer "Sato" leaves Biennes Agras, for Sato & intermediate jorts, and the 21 st; transferring passengers for Parasis at Higgeritas on board the Montevitieo".

Montevitieo".

ailing. Karpasenger is admitted on board wit hout the ticket and any violation of rule shall mour a penalty of 20 per cent over and above the ordinary possa-

26				CABIN			DECK
P.	Higueritas	_		6 pts.		_	- 3 pts.
	San Pedo .	_		12	0.5	-	4
	Obligado	_		12			4
	San Nicolas			12			4
	Rosario .			16		-	8.
	La Paz, Esquina a	Bella	Vista	32		_	16
	Goya	-		40	is a	_	20
	Corrientes	_		50			25
	Fray Bentos	-		10			5
3	Concepcion			14		_	7
4	Pausandú	_		16		-	8
ŀ	Concordin & Salto	_		20		_	10
2	For further parties	lars a	pply at	the offic	e		
			Henr	y Dowse.	N. 0	1 calle de	Cuyo.

ROS AULLEOUA Y

Taking passengers, cargo &c , the Steamer

RIO BERNEJO

Captain—ADOLFO THOUVENIN
Will leave thir port on the 1 st. 8 th, 16
M. returning on the 4sh, 12 th, 20 & 28 th.
FARES. 16 th& 24 th of each mouth at 10

EAREA.

Cabin—16 patacons. Deck—8. Cargo per ton—6. Correspondence received at the effice -up to 8 A. M. on the day of sailing. ets, up to 5 P. M. of the day teles.—Fo further particulars apply to Xicolas Found & Co. No. 5 cath & Riversavin.

TRACED SREEKSOCA

For Montevideo, taking only passengers. The National Steamer

No 79 c

"COMPOR"

Captain-BARTO O BOSSI.

Will leave on Thursday 9th of May t 10 o the 9 h for ich sand part m. on the 8th; correspondence until a a 18 · H. lats apply at the office (O to 4

FOR LIVERPOOL

The fast sailing barque "BELISAMA" 372 tore,
Will leave Buenos Ayres in a few days and offers a very commodious passage to persons returning to England.
The commodification Johnson, has much experience on this cosst, and will make himself attentive to either cabin or therage passengers. For further particulars apply to

J. P Boyd & Co. Calle S n Martin

MONTEVIDEO FOR

T. king cargo and vassengers. The new, handsom and fast sailing North-American Steamer

MISSISSIPPI

C-ptain-G. HARRISON
Will leave this port every Wednesday & Saturdey al 5. P. M. returning
every Thesday and Folday moraling—
FARSA.
Cabin—8 pateons. Deck—4. Crgo per ton—3.
The sup-nor confatts of this spanious and elegant vested are worthy of remaining the same parasinger shall have a separate state room and the measurement of the conference of the co

dance. There are moveover spartments for warried couples and families.

The test and further particulars may be had at the effice M. 6 are Bernal' y
Garry f. N. Speciale of Recomputate, Correspondence in ocived up to 4.P. M.
Possengers not on board at the appointed hour to set the rick to

POR MONTEVEDED

Taking cargo & passengers the National Steam Packet CONSTITUCION

Captain—JOSE M. MANZANO
Will leave this port every Thursday al 4 P. M.
Fares.

Cabin—8 patacons. Dack—4 Cargo per ton—3.
For tick is and particulars apply at the office N. 89 ca'le Reconquista. No compliant will be attended to a for 24 hours from the landing of goods at the custom Hous. The cugo at each port will be decharged on the company, singletes, but at the express and risk of the shippers.

FOR ROSARIO

Touching at San Fernando, Zá-rate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obli-gado & san Nicolas. THE NEW STEAMER

Dolorgitas

Captain-DAVID BRUCE. Will leave for the above mentied ports every tues lay at 10 O'clock u, m, and returns every saturday on at the sume hour.

I ERMS OF PASS	JAGES.
· Cabin	Deck.
Al Restrio 8 350	\$ 120
San Nicolas 250	90
Obligado 250	90
San Fedro 250	90
Baradero 200	90
Zárate 150	80
San Fernando, 30	100

For further particulars apply at the office: BEUNAL T CARREGA

Reconquista 89.



MENSAJERIAS DEL

Meacie

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Alministration estle de las dr. 81, Ag ney calle de Rivadavia, Piedras. 84

Chang on v Dolores 1 2 4 5, 6, 8, 6, 1, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20 21cm, 24, 25 28, 80.

Laguna de los Padres, por K quel, Satta Elenz, Porfia, San Astonio Belli-do, Miran a, Durazno, Arroyo Grande, Nanarjos, Viveratá. Lugunz Colmena, Batlenera, Golondrina, San Martin y Moro-Martiniz de Hoz. 2, 12 y 22

Moro-Martin z de Hoz. 2, 12 y 22 Cerr: ro del Moro, per Ksigai, Kanta E-ena, Las Armas, Pozo del Paego, Loma Vyrde, Carrabaquen, Arroy. Granle, 25 de Mayo, Brava 6 Pania-nose, Blauque da de Herrera, Cerito de Paulino, Sun Agustin, Malacar 6 Floride, Primavera y Moro, 6, 16, 26,

Floride, Primavray Moro, 6, 16, 26, Carrera del Moro, por Posta de Gauna, San Migust, Batulla, Navas Quinteres, Zunca, Cacique, Expornazi, Arroyo Caico, Rincon de Reaudris, In vierro, Minor, Moro, 10, 20, 30 Tamili por Dolores, Posta da Guurai San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco Lounas, L. ma N. gra, Loma Partida, San Josa, Carmen de Languiyi, Caua-les y Tandii, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Pasta de Gauna San Miguel, Bata L. Navas, Quinteres, Toribio, Chefforó, Canales: Vizcache-ras do Cueli, Reconquista, Miguens y Tandil, 8, 14. Tandil por el Azul, 15, 22, 99.

San Vicente y Ranchos, 4. 12. 20.

Azul, 2, 6, 15, 18, 22, 29, Caffuelas, Monte y lis Flores, 2, 4, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24, 28. Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 18, 28, Lobos, Tu. sdays, Thursdays & Sato

days Magdaleno, 9, 19, 29.

MENSAJERIAS

Central Administration—San Mar-

les, every day.

Sin Antonio de Areet, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 15, 21, 23, 25, 37, 26

Arreifes, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 10, 25 Baracero, 3, 11, 19 27 Fortic v S dto 2, 4, 0, 8, 10, 12, 14 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 25, 30,

Pergamino, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 25

Rojes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28

Pilar, Capilla del Sefier, y Zarato 2 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 25, 27, 35

Mercedes, every day Para Navarra, 5, 15, 25, 30 Para el Bragado, Chivilcov y Navy to, los 6, 16, 26 por el comino de Porto, Litardo, Amespil, Moras, Escobar y

Navarro, Chivilcoy y Bragado les \$, 12 y 22 por el camino de Ettado, Lo-ez' Sauze, Dozo, Villavino, Cateuro, Escobas y Palantelen.

Mercedes, Chivileoy y, Bragado, por la de Gorostiaga, Grego, Galan, Salva-tierra, Aguero y Cramuel, los 9, 19-2

Mercedes y Chivilcoy los 5, 15 y 25 por o de Gorostiaga.

NUEVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, cai'e Potosi No. 146.

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30

Laguna de los Padres, Ballenera, San Martin u Moro, 2, 12 y 22.

Carraulanquen, 26 de Mayo, Brava; Malacara y More, 6, 16 y 26. Navas, Che forú, Biscacheras y R.

onquista 5, 22. Cinco Lomas, L mn Negra, Lom 'artida, Carmen de Leneurya, 1. 15.

Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24, Tandil directs mente 2 y 17. CARRERA DEL MORO.

Juncal, Caciqve, Aalpmar de Casta-ne, Esperanza de Iraoia, Pulpiria Que-vido Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Boata-dix, Invierny, T. ma gu-clú, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Aoz.

Los Empresarios Torres, B geira y Ca

MENSAJERIA 3

ESPANOLA Y ASERICAYA General Administration-Piedias, 80. Obsecomus, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27 y 30.

Dolores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29.

TERMS OF PRICES.

Chascomus......\$ 100 Los Empresarios

Torres, Ossorio y Ca.

EDUCATION, (

Mr M. G. Mulhall, bete Professor of Languages in the Royal Co lege of Cor-low, Ireland, gives lessons in E.g ish, Italian, Spainish, Latin, Greek, Lucie um Met physics at private residurees, or in his chambers, No. 137 c.t.a San-Martin.

English Seminary.

Th's establishment offers every adrantage to parents destrone of giving their children a super or education. The Rector, Mr. / Nicholsen, Las and much iciras, 84.

Villa de Lujan y San Andrea da Gi
p, every day.

San Andrea da Gi
p tent a st as the himself in Ving 1

THE WREKLY STANDARD.

The French Packet.

By the mails from Bordeaux we have not received much striking intelligence, as the wars which seem inevitable both in Europe and the United States have not yet burst forth. Still a terrible thunder-cloud overhangs the political horizon and impends a universal chaos that no human power can arrest. Let us not be judged a terrorist for speaking plain though lamentable facts: If the reader accompany us in a birds flight over the continental realms, we will briefly indicate the state of Europe.

Commencing with the North we see the little kingdom of Denmark making ready for action, levying troops and fltting up a fleet. Already the arsenals are busy and the sons of Rollo of the black raven, recal the memories of the hardy "Northmen" that conquered mediæval Europe. The Holstein disputemust be settled by the sword unless France and England push still further the interference lately intimated. Perhaps the most important news is

the outbreak in Poland, where a mournful procession of 100,000 persons attends the obsequies of 53 citizens of Warsaw, who fell, in the late emeute by the lances of the Cossacks. The banks of the Vistula will soon be witness of as terrible a combat as that of 1830, and Alexander II will require another Suwarrow to hew down 50,000 Polish patriots, if some change be not made in the actual regime. They have implored the protection of Napoleon, carrying their slaughtered brothers to the French Consulate, and desperation will drive them to face even overpowering odds.

Coming Southwards we find no more peaceful symptoms, Hungary stands in defying attitude and Kossuth foretells the dismemberment of Austria. On the Turkish frontier blood is already flowing. At Jenibazar the Turkish yoke has been thrown off, and the Sultan's troops have retired from before the insurgents who are aided by the warlike Montenegrins. But as we cross the Adriatic the tempest thickens. Venice and Verona bristle with cannon, the popular phrenzy is at at its height civil war yet rages in Naples, and while we observe events, the blaze extends from the Appenines to the Alps. Neither is France uninfected, for the mar tial tramp, and the din of arms rings loud throughout the Empire. Day and night, as before the Italian campaign, artisans are busy at making arms. camp furniture and rations, and it requires but little foresight, to fancy Napoleon and his veteran Marshals putting themselves at the head of a million of bayonets to fight and conquer "where glory leads" until ambition finds satiety. Syria is inquièt, Spain enterprising, Belgium alarmed and Ireland discontented. Where this chapter shall end, time must tell, but we are certainly on the eve of great changes, and the next mail may give us some elucidation.

Turin, Thursday Evening, March 14. The citadel of Messina was compelled to surrender unconditionally, owing to the terrible fire of the Sardinian besie-

King Victor Emmanuel has resolved that the same conditions shall be granted to the garrison which had been agreed upon with Francis II. in the event of the place surrendering immediately.

In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies respecting the title of "Kingdom of Italy," Signor Brofferio censured the ministers far having deprived the representatives of the people of the initiarive in this matter.

Count Cavour said that the govern ment took the initiative because it had taken the iniciative in the redemption of Italy—a fact now being accomplished. He also said it will be a great boldness on the part of Italy to adhere unanimously to the proposition of the government, as, we may depend, it will meet with opposition abroad. He quoted as proof certain parliamentary disedssions now taking place in a foreign country. Count Cavour also announced that the government would shortly submit to the Chambers a project of law relative to the future headings of public acts when published.

The Chamber agreed to the title "Kingdom of Italy."

The "Official Gazette" of Turin pulalishes a despatch from General Cialdidi, dated Messina, March 13th. despatch announces that the citadel surrendered at discretion, after four days firing, during which the Sardinian artillerymen caused a great fire in the citadel. A capitulation was refused. 5 generals, 150 officers, and 5,000 men vere taken prisoners, 300 cannon also fell into the hands of the Sardinian.

Rome, Sunday, March 10. The Duke de Gramont has been charged to announce to the Pope that the Emperor has disavowed the speech of Prince Napoleon in the Senate.

Several other persons have been eviled

The Frenchmen who had come to take service in the Papal army have formed a club, and are about to establish a newspaper.

Rome, via Marselles, Saturday, March 9. A demonstration of an extraordinary character, which may possibly lead to an early solution of the crisis now pending, is said to be near at hand.

Alletz, a Swiss, has been appointed commander of the Zouaves instead of Reideliur.

(Naples. Saturday, March 9 (via Marseilles).

The sick and wounded brought from Gaeta have communicated typhus fever among the hospitals, and in the city itself. Troops have been sent to Lecce.

Prince Carignan has given orders that the Neapolitan officers who are staying in the Roman states shall be allowed to return to Naples. The Italian army is to be divided into six corps d'armee. The 4th corps, under command of General Cialdini, will proceed to Bologna.

Fribourg, Monday, March 11.

The Sardinian government has sent a protest to the Federal Council against the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Fribourg, which contained a violent at ack against Victor Emmanuel. To this protest the Federal Council replied that it was not concerned in the affair, and referred the Sardinian government to the government of Fribourg; the latter stated that the French bishops had promulgated more violent attacks upon Victor Emmanuel than had their bishop against which the Sardinian government had not ptotested.

Posen, Sunday, March 10. .Funeral ceremonies took place in all the churches of Warsaw yesterday. The exchange was closed. The town militia, composed of citizens, to the numbers of 440 men, maintained public order without the assistance of the police. Tranquillity has been nowhere disturbed. The Emperor's reply to the address is awaited with great auxiety.

Posen, Thursday, March 14. Tranquillity prevails everywhere. Militia guards composed of citizens have been formed in the provinces. If the Emperor's reply had been unfavourable, all the Polish officers would have tendered their resignations en masse.

The concessions granted by the Emperor of Russia to the Poles are under the consideration of the Council of State. Complete reform in the system of public instruction. The municipalities

to be elected by the citizens.
Prince Gortschakoff will convoke the principal Polish notabilities in order that every necessary reform in all branches of the public administration may be proposed, examined, and ratified.

Warsaw, Friday, March 15.

The deputation of eitizens of War saw, to which Prince Gortschakoffcominunicated the rescript of the Emperor, was astounded. At the top of the document Prince Gortschakoff privately stated that an Imperial manifesto may be shortly expected, granting reform. M. Zamovski, president of the deputation, said we accept, but we are far from being satisfied. The Imperial rescript 'as not caused any abatement. of prevailing excitement. Eleven political prisoners have ben set at liberty-

Berne, Wednesday, March 13. The Sardinian government has lodged a complaint vi h the Federal Council against Bishop Morelly on account of the pastoral letter issued by him during Lent having contained some remarks disrespectful of King Victor Emmanuel. The government of the Canton of Fribourg, before whom this complaint has been presented, is the only competent tribunal which has rejected it.

Berout, via Paris Monday, March 11-The paris papers publish telegrams dated Beyrout, 28th February, asserting that the Mussulmen had redoubled their insults and provocations against the Christians of Danmeus, The Mussulmen a cre said to have thrown do an the crosses and trampled them under their feet as they did before the late massacres. The Paris papers add, it is asserted, that consular reports confirm that the Christians are in danger. The emigration is said to have com-

Can on, Friday, 1st Februay Lord Elgin less less for Manilla. The English Admiral and Sir Hope Grant have arrived out. The American slop Hesperus has been destroyed by fire. Trade is depressed.

Shanghai, 24% January. Pekin is quie'. The troops at Tientsin re healt y. The treaty is working satisfactorily, and the rebels have been defeated by the Imperialists at Elisien, and Sangolitsin has been defeated at Shautang. In Japan affairs are peace-

New Zealand, 24th January, The war continues. Several Palis have been taken by General Prath, and the advantages that have been usken have been actively followed up. The Boanerges has arrived with troops

Death of the Duchess of Ment.

London, Saturday. The Duchess of Kent died this mor ning at Frogmore at half-past nine o'clock.

Wr. Gladstone.

The Times says it is understood that the joint deputations from Liverpool and Manchester, who waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchanger to solicit him to stand for South Lancashire, have received a favourable reply from the hon.

China .- The late Captain Brabazon.

A correspondent of the Daily New states that our government, struck by some inconsistencies in the dates and circumstances put forward by the Chiness authorities, have offered the Chi- ted Caristop er Flood Mulhall. Esq sus Diligence is like a Chancery and

nese government an 2001. for the production of Captain Brabazon alive.

The Syrian massacres.

On this subject the Central Relief Committee of London (inaugurated by Christians of all denominations to as sist our suffering brethren) has published the following details:

"The Turks and Druses in the Holy Land have sacked and burnt 150 towns and villages with their several churches, patriarchates, monasteries, schools &c: besides destroying all the Christian dwellings, including the European consulates; and wounded the Dutch and American Consuls.

"They have butchered 16,000 men, omen and children mutilating their corpses and throwing them into wells, "They have sold 3,000 Christian wives and maidens, for slaves in the Turkish scraglios, at a few shillings a

"They have cast forth 70,000 or 80, 000 persons, comprising at least 20,000 widov s, to die of want and exposure.

"They have committed murders, tortures, plunder, rape, arson and mutilations without number.

"They have forced many Christians to abjute Christ and embrace Mahometanism; with other unspeakable barba-

Our readers will bear in mind all this has been done by the nation that England and France lost so much blood and treasure to maintain intact. The French occupation is prolonged till June 5th (i. e. indefinitely.)

The second Great Exhibition.

We are very glad to perceive t at e idea of inaugurating t e Worlds Fair for a second time in the great metropolis, has already taken such a tangible form. Extensive works are being carried on, and the new building will he much larger than the crystal palace of 1851. The dome will be of a diameter for surpassing t at of St. Pauls and even wider than the "wondrous dome" of St. Peters in Rome. Next year t ere fore London will be again the centre of attraction and admiring foreigners of every clime s all bring back to their several countries a magnificent idea of English enterprise, t at may we hope infect to auttermost limits of our globe

Bombay, February 12. The famine in the north west provinces is assuming a more serious character. The failure of the spring crops appears to be certain. T. e in abitants of Cute and Francford are starving. It is feared toat t e famine will exceed anyt ing of the kind within memory.

The military resources of the geveral States.

Was ington, February 4. It appears from t e returns received at t e War Department, t/ at the militia

force of Sout Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Fiorida, Mississippi and Louisian, combined, is 341,000. These returns were severally made from the years 1858 to 1869. The returns for 1860, were

Massacuse-ts	101,200
Connecticut	51,576
Minnesota	24,480
R ode Island	18,541
Virginia	143,155
New York	419,690
New York The aggregate of the who	le country
from these imperfect returns,	is 3,186,-
600, of which about two at	id a talf
millions are infantry; 20,000	artillery
cavalry; 43,000 ar illery, and	l between

May Attornova

19,000 and 20,000 riflemen.

The conorable Bene ers ave admit-

practising attorney and solicitor. Hole oldest son of the late Thomas Mulhall Attorney. Step! en's Green, Dublin, so-well known during the O'Connell stee.

AMERICAN NEWS! Mexico

From Mexico we learn that after the expulsion by Suarez of the Pope's nuncio and Spanish Ambassador, h confiscation of Church property en-General Bishop Miramo president was in Cuba. The Spailish invasion is not expected.

Chile.

The election of Senators and Deputies passed off quietly. Varas has retired from the contest, and D. José J. Perez a politician of the present dominant class is likely to be chosen President. A decree has been published in amnesty of the Chilian emigrants residing in the Argentine Republic, many of whom have suffered in the late earthquake of Mendoza.

Peru & Ecuador.

A definite arrangement has been concluded between these two Republies, as appears by a circular note from their respective governments to diplomatic agents.

Bolivia.

In spite of the several candidates for the Presidential Chair, it is plain that the real joust will be between Acha the partisan of the army, and Morales who rests his claim on public popularity.
Linares has promoted a charge against his late ministers.

Argentine Pepublic.

A letter from the head of the Medi-cal commission despatched by Bucho Ayres to Mendoza, gives an account of another earthquak on April 25th which severed enormous masses of rocks in the Cordillera, and lasted 20 seconds Mr. Bravards geological papers will be saved, and it is proposed to bring the body of this distinguished savans to Buenos Ayres for transmission France.

We read in "the Progreso" that Gen Urquiza has sent a present of a costly pair of pistols to Colonel Juan Saa-The legislature of Entre Rios was close by the Governor on the 4th; and discovery has been made of a coining establishment of ounces and condors wherein two individuals have been de tected.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Press courtesy. Our brether of the pen have been pleased to salu "the Weekly Standard" in gracious terms. We beg to assure the "Na cional" and "Tribuna" of our respect for the patriot press of our adopted country. We also greet our English colleague with the motto of our part wish to each and all our friends the same success we aspire to.

Provincial Senate. The opening of the Legislative Chambers took place with the acoustomed formalities on May 1st. The Message of Govern ment cher shes the idea of extendir the frontier line, and making publi lands a more marketable commodit by strengthening the military corde on the side of the Pampas.

Mo plus ultra. This admiredistich is applicable to our Railwaystem. When shall we licer of the ne lines "going shead". Steam ve

o latter is still "in motion." nch ado about nothing. of the quidnunes of Montevideo Inted, it seems, a report that the sh Mail Steamer usually left to ublished the commanders contraon. By comparing the passenger of French versus English our readcan judge. so for further particulars

Somer, has entered an appearance,

quite within. Escapement of Gas. There been some "letting off steam' as been some vietting on second ptino with the Mersey. The alleged e is that one of the vessels was rong headed."

Trial trip. On last Wednesday "Weekly Standard" made her first p; but though some thought the nd she did not suite the public always o P f. Nevertheless the novelty of her onstruction, and the cheap rates she adopted will it is trusted command enage. She has been compared to Magazine (perhaps from the solidity of ier materials,) but she contains no inammable articles and is warranted not blow up.

Cabildo clock. The tower of our Town-hall is undergoing repairs prepadory for the new clock, which is to ee ways at once, without squint-A conductor has been placed over for protection, that it may keep a arick look-out after the column of May, hey dont know what's o'clock.

J. M. Rosas. This modern Neto han been lately condemned by the judicial authorities to be executed as an in at Palermo, the scene of his saturnalia (when they catch him.)

Recoba Vieja. This old bon of contention is still in the way, but the proprietor is endeavoring to put the best face on it.

Tay column. The goddess of but her last whitewashing being Lectual. it is hoped she may again eive "the benefit of the Act."

Plaza Monserrat. The inhabints of this romantic locality can now ke a moonlight ramble in their champs elysees." They can also pect."busses" at hand.

Excitement in the United States.

ALLEGED PLOT TO AS ASSINATE MR ENCOLN. PRESIDENT-ELECT.

The New York papers just to hand ontain references to an illegal plot to President of the United States. while on his way to Washington, It ppeared that Mr. Lincoln intended to ass through Baltimore, and that the slavery party in that city had entered to a conspiracy with the object we we mentioned. Intelligence of the lot was, however, conveyed to Mr. Lincoln while at Harrisburg, and, acting under the advice of his friends, he k measures to avoid his enemies. the Harrisburg correspondent of the ew-York Times gives the following scount of the affair :- On Thursday right, after he had retired, Mr. Lincoln aroused and informed that a stranar desired to see him on a matter of ife or death. He declined to admit him anless he gave his name, which he at nce did, and such prestige did the name arry that while Mr. Lincoln was yet lisrobed, he granted an interview to he caller. A prolonged conversation ligited the fact that an organized body finen had determined that Mr. Linh should not be inaugurated, and at he should never leave the city of Baltimore slive, if indeed, he ever en-

constitutors presented a most astonishing array of persons high in southern confidence, and some whose fame is not confined to this country alone. Statesmen laid the plan, bankers endorzed it, and adventurers vere to carry it into effect. As they understood, Mr. Liucoln was to leave Harrisburg at nine o'clock this morning by special train, and the idea was, if possible, to throw the cars from the road at some point where they would rush down a steep embankment, and destroy at a moment the lives of all on board. In case of the failure of this project, their plan was to surround the carriage on the way from depot to depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot. So authentic was the source from which the information was obtain ned, that Mr. Lincoln, after counselling with his friends, was compelled to make arrangements which would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies. Mr. Lincoln did not want to yield, and Colonel Sumner actually cried with indignation; but Mrs. Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original informant, insisted upon it, and at nine o'clock Mr. Lin. coln left on a special train. He wore a Scotch plaid cap and a very long military cloak, so that he was entirely unrecognisable.-Accompanied by Superintendent Lewis and one friend, he started, while all the town, with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, Colonel Sumner, Mr. Judd, and two reporters, who were seorn to secrecy, supposed him to be asleep. The telegraph wires were put beyond reach of any one who might desire to use them.

The New York Evening Post says :-We learn to-day from a gentleman who accompanied Mr. Lincoln and his party during the greater part of the journey from Springfield to this city, that great precautions were taken at the various points on the route to guard against any injury to the person of the President from the malicious designs of his enemies. Before entering the cars the conductors of the line were accustomed to thoroughly examine the seats and the cushions to see that there was no dangerous machine or person secreted in the carriage. This precaution shows that not only was there danger, but that that danger was at least partially known to Mr. Lincolu and his friends. It is well understood that General Scott advised Mr. Lincole before leaving home, to have his fumily at all times around him on his journey to the federal capital.

SCENE AT BAUTIMER 3.

The Baltimore Republican gives the following account of the reception which was prepared for the new President, had he fallen into the hands of the slavery party in that city :--An immonse crowd of people, not willing to give nity, suspecting a trick. up the hope of seeing Old Abe, commenced about noon to flock towards Bolton depot and Calvert Station, where the extra train was expected to arrive about one o'cleck. The police, under Maishal Kane, took the position assigned to them, and the vast crowds extending from the station along Calvert-street as far as the Battle, Monnment, and all the way along North and Franklin-streets, impatiently awaited the coming. Numbers also besieged the Eutaw House, and peered anxiously into the faces of the occupants of all carriages that approached. About the hour of one o'clock, a loud shout was heard at the northern end of the depot, announcing that the train was in sight, when the entire mass of people to the number of about 6,000 or 8,000. who were stationed about the entrance, rushed in a body into the building, with cries of "Here he his." Here's Old Abe. Look after him," &c. The train it appears had been partially tried it. The list of the names of the stopped at the intersection of Charles-

and it appeared in sight as above stated, being followed by hundreds of the Charles-street cro d, who were running rapidly in the rere of the train. As the train approached the depot, another, and, if anything, a more desperate rush was made, the crowd again pressing into he depot. The entire platform in the centre of the building was instautly packed with the crowd when a train of cars came rapidly into the depot. It was heralded by loud shouts and groans by the crowd, who soon besieged the platform, crying, "Where is he?" "Here, here," "here he comes," "here he is," &c., &c. So dense was the mass that the passengers (this being the regular accomm odation train were unable for some time to Let out upon the platform. It soon became evident, ho ever, to those assembled that Mr. Liucoln was not upon the train, and another rush was made for the street at the end of the depot, carrying everything before them "pell mell." The excitement here partially subsided when another yell was heard from the crowd outside-another train having appeared in sight upon the top of the hill on North-street. This proved to be the special train, containing Mrs. Lincoln and ther three sons and the suite of the President. The platforms were again besieged, and in an instant as it were, the platforms of the cars were filled with an excited mass. The most terrific shouts and yells were sent up, exceeding anything in the way of excitement we have ever witnessed. This continued for several minutes, when several gentlemen of Mr. Lincoln's suite stepped upon the platform, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln. One of these gentlemen was taken for the President, and a rush being made the entire party were soon in a "jam;" and so victent as the pressure from all sides that many were pushed headlong from the blatform, which is about three feet high. The excitement was momentarily growing more intense, and the yells were again repeated, when the gentleman taken for Mr. Lincoln managed to escape by rushing quickly through the freight department of the depot and taking a carriage. Mrs. Lincoln and family were then escorted to carriages, which were waiting, and moved off. The people were now completely non-plussed, being unable to judge as to whether the President was in the train or not, and for perhaps half an hour the dense mass swayed to and fro, uttering every imaginable description of noise. Several squabbles ensued, but up to the hour of our going to press no accident had occurred, although a croad of several thousands still surrounded the depot and its vici-

owing to the immense crowd assembled

at that point the train again moved on,

The Galway line.

Irishmen and Americans will be equally happy to observe the great development of the Irish Trans-Atlantic Steam Company. Not only Connaught but all Ireland is materially benefited by direct communication with the New World, and the ancient and historic city of the tribes now sees her splendid bay gradually and steadily becoming the emporium of Western commerce. In the good old times, 'tis true, the merchantmen of Spain brought thither the fruits and wines of Andalusia, and many an honest burgher of the Claddagh has sighed for departed greatness But to-day far better than Spanish Galleons are the giant steamers that plough the Atlantic bearing to our classic port the en and merchandise of America. Seven days is the averof America. age passage from Gal ay to St. John's and brother Jonathan who defines life "a fixed time to make money" natu-

street to fllow them to dismount, but rally prefers the shortest road. Hence it is our Transatlantic company is "going aheal," and the subsidy granted by England, and the promise of Freuch patronage have given a new impetus to the enterprise. The "Adriatie" formerly belonging to the Collins Line has been pure ased for £87,000 one third of her original cost; and the "Hibernia" and "Columbia" are two magnificent vessels newly built on the Tyne for this company. The Hibernia ams 15 knots an hour. The "Prince Albert" it will be remembered made the shortest trip ever accomplished between the New and Old Worlds, thus securing to Galway the fame and omen of prosperity we so heartily wish

Miscellaneous.

men is about to be made in the strength of the British army. The Artillery and Engineers are somewhat increased, as are also the auxiliary departments of the army, such as the Army Hospital Corps, Commissariat Staff Corps, &c.

Major O'Leary, late of the 55th regiment, who was a native of Nenagh, died on the 5th instant, at Cheltenham, in his 70th year. This gallant officer saw much service in his day. He took part in 1811, '12 and' 13, in the Peninsula, including the ciege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, siege of Burges, and retreat from thence. Served in the Nepaul war, and was very severely wounded in taking the heights of Harriapore, 1st March, 1816. Served in he Mahratta war in 1817 and 18, and also in China, at Amoy, Chusan, and Chinhae, including the repulse of the night attack, and was brigade mayor to Colonel P. Cragie at these places and afterwards brigade major to the Chu: in field force from its formation in November, 1842, under the command of Sir James Schoedde until the return of the 55th to England in 1844 He has received the silver war medal with two clasps for Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca, the medal for services in India, and also the one for China

Limerick Reporter.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY .- A return is published to-day, showing the present strength of the British army at home and abroad. The number of effectives (not including officers) on the British establishment at home, on the 1st day of February, 1861, was \$2,410; the number in the colonies, 54,907: the total consequently being, 137,317. The number of effectives (not including officers) on the Indian establishment, in India, at the same date was 67,909; in depots at home, 13,429; the total of the Indian establishment thus being 81,338. The number of embodied militia on the Ist day of February, 1861, was 5,068.

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH IRISH DISTRESS.

We publish the following letter-It is hardly necessary to say the writer is one of the celebrated brothers d'Abbadie, the distinguished Abyssinian scholars and travellers.

M. Antoine d'Abbadie will be remembered by many of our readers as having actively assisted in several of the sections of the British Association at its meeting in this city in 1857 :-"Paris, Rue de Bac 104, 1861, Fcb. 16.

"My DEAR SIR .-- I post with this letter a copy of my 'Hermas, which may, I hope, find rest in a quiet nook of the Maynooth Library, as an offering to her native country. One half of this sum is for the poor cottagers of Partry,

erection of a Cat olic church, orchanel, in Clare Island, near Westports naught. My mother, who souds these 5!,, saw the two claims for help in an Irish journal, and gave me the above directions from memory. I rely on your kindness to see the money properly directed; and I would claun, or a least ask, forgiveness for troubling you so far if in the whole world of Europe I had ever found a priest who refused to help me in the distribution of alms; but you will go for one-lialf in God's eyes for helping us, and the non people will thank you much better than your ever sincerely grateful

"ANTOINE D'ABBADIE. "The Rev. Cr. C. W. Russell, Prin pal of the Ecclesiastical College,

Maynooth." MAYOR YELVERTON.—The Kinross - A reduction of upwards of 15,000 | shire Fishing Club have resolved to

expel this celebrated individual from its membership, in order to mark their sense of the deep moral turpitude he has displayed during the recent trial in Dublin.

PRESENTATION TO THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON.—On Mondays the Messis Appleyard, hosiers, Sackville-street, waited on the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, at the Gresham Hotel, and presented her with six pairs of exquisitely wrought Balbriggan stockings in an elegant fancy box. The ludy accepted the gift, and expressed her gratitude to the Messrs. Appleyard in suitable terms.

THE DIVORCE COURT.-T ere liave been 250 causes set down for hearing in this court, and up to the present time seventy have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 180 untried. The court has been sitting about three months, and, taking the average of cases to be adjudicated upon at twenty-five per month, deducting Easter and the long vacation, it would bring the last cause on probably about March, 1862. Then sir C. Cresswell will finy another monster arrear of more than 200 new causes staring him in the face.

Guizot and O'Connell .- In the course of his reply to the address of the Abbe Lacordaire at the French Academy, M. Guizot, referred to the funeral oration pronounced by the Abbe over many eminent men, and, among others, over the late Daniel O'Connell. In alluding to the latter, M. Guizot said-Twenty years ago, I had the honour to represent in London France and her King. I had never seen O'Connell. I was offered an opportunity of meeting him. We dined together with some members of parlirment and of the English Cabinet. He came to me and said-This, Sir, is a singular meeting, and one which does honour to our age. You, a Protestant ambassador of the King of France; I, a Catholic member of the English House of Commons."

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen Our telegraphic intelligence states that a letter has been received in London from Reme, announcing that his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen is to be elevated to the position of Cardinal. We are not informed of the source from which this information is derived; but should it prove correct, it will give the sincerest satisfaction to the Catholics of this country, by whom the Archbishop is held in the highest and most affectionute esteem.

The Representation of Cork Citys understand that efforts are making to induce John Peter Hardy, Esq., to contest the city, in case of a vacancy, en Conservative principles. It is stafrom its Dublin-born author. I do not ted promises of considerable support know to whom else I may apply to for have been made to Mr. Hardy by some ward an alms which my mother sends influential parties, heretofore unconnected with him by political ties, on condition of his adopting the programme whom Lord Plunket turned out in the put forward by Mr. Leader in his recent snow; the other 21. 10s. are for the ontest for the county representation.

The Princess Clothilde, having been born in March, 1843, has just completed her 18th year.

The Queen of Spain now rarely appears in public, and the change in her appearance indicates that she is on the eve of her confinement.

-At Parma, a new opera, Shakspeare, the work of ayoung composer, Tommaso Benvenuti, has [been produced with signal success.

Irish Marriage Law-Public Meeting, -Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in Donegal-square, Wesleyan Church, Belfast, for the purpose of taking steps to press on the government the necessity which exists for an improvement in the marriage law relating to Ireland.

-The Lord Chancellor has conferred the commission of the peace for the county Galway on Charles Denis O'Rorke. Esq. of Moylough House.

-Our distinguished countryman, Captain Sir L. M'Clintock, has sailed from Southampton in the Indian packet Cevlon.

Rome, Sunday, March 3. Popular political manifestations are continually taking place. Twenty students have been expelled from the University. Francis II. has dismissed his suite, composed of 100 persons, and also Prince Bisignano, his Grand Chamberlain. -General Cialdini has declined the

proffered title of Duke of Gaeta.

—In a small village in Illinois may he seen taking his morning walk, a jolly old Frenchman, who prides himself upon having built the first house npon the spot where Chicago now stands. with her 111,000 inhabitants.

The pilgrimage Sto Jerusalem has already many adherents, and, in spite of the disturbed state of the country through which it must pass, promises to be numerously attended. The Pere Laviguerie is at the head of the pilgrimage of this year, and already advertises that the conventional number of his pilgrims is now complete.

Emigrants.-The number of emigrants to America in 1860 was 103,000 in round numbers, of whom 47,000 were from Ireland, and 37,000 from . Germany. The Irish emigration now exceeds the German. The emigrants brought with them to America nearly eight millions of dollars.

Letter of the Rev. Daniel W. Cahill, D. D.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND. Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

Fellow Countrymen-The Secession panic still continues. The " New York Herald" of last Saturday, presents, in one short paragraph, not less than Sixty Commercial failures within one week!!

BUSINESS FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1861.-The Boston "Commercial Bulletin" publishes, weekly, a list of the changes in busi-For the week just passed it gives the failures as follows:-In New York, 19; in Boston, 8; in Philadelphia, 3; in Baltimore, 3; in Cincinnati, 3; in Detroit, 3; and in other places, 21-making a total of 60 for the week.

Mechanical trade is partially suspended in several large cities, in the South, as well as in the North; and an amount of private domestic distress is everywhere felt with a crushing intensity. Whole Establishments are closed: Servants are dismissed: the tools of the tradesmen are in the Pawn-office: labourers are literally starving: needle work of all kinds, has no Southern market: and has a very limited demand in the North: and a disastrous ket for labour and for other employ decrease or a total inactivity has almost rained for the present, the entire me- vices. I arrived in this city of Phila-

can still see sunny waters, a bread surface, an unrufiled level: but by examining the surrounding back, the precipitous margin, the palpaber lepth to which the waters have fallen, becomes visible, proving to painful demonstration, tha a further decrease will soon reveal the unproductive, barren, dried up bottom. This present condition of things is only endured, by the hope that the immediate future will develop a new order of affairs which will res tore the States to their former commercial prosperity. A new Southern Republic has been

inaugurated; a President and Vice Pre-

sident have been elected; a Command-

er-in-Chief of the Southern forces has been appointed; and the Southern armies are in progress of military organization. Up to this time, since the 5th of last November (when Mr. Lincoln was made President) there has been no blood spilled; it is all, essays, speeches, newspaper articles, placards, dinner table polylogues, and voluminous talk. This is most fortunate; and if the mutual passions can be thus made to escape, and the angry fervor of both parties abated, they may stop short of the extreme goal of final separation. Like a steam-engine with a weak fire, and with cooling, this terrible go-ahead secession, will, please God, soon begin to move more and more slowly, till it will ul imately stop of itself. A nniversal convention of the whole Union, represented by deputies, is likely to be summoned by the unanimous concurrence of Congress: and if powers plenipotentiary be constitutionally conceded to this assembly, there seems to be no doubt, that the disunion may be at once settled and the old status quo restored. And when this happy consummation will have been accomplished, never was there talk, in the whole world, like the multitudinous, tempestuous talk which will accompany, and succeed this American re-

union. You know that in your British Houses of Commons and Lords, only about ten distinguished men, speak in each house. The great guns alone are discharged in your Parliament; and no doubt, these make a tremendous report, shaking the Earth from the German Ocean to the Atlantic; and from the Orkneys, to a point in the British Channel within civil distance of Cherbourg. But in this country, every one talks every where; from the cigar-manufacturer, up to the President. The abstract right which you have to speak in public, you can never turn into an accomplished fact, without the leave of the Town Mayor or the Country Sheriff. But here there is no abstraction at all: it is all palpable facts; all practice. The abstract right to smoke here, means actual, practical smoking: the abstract right to wear a long beard and moustaches means black brown and red hair, a foot long, if you please, all over the human face. In a word right here means the logical fact of the thing; and hence all the talk that you ever heard in Ireland, even in the palmiest days of the immortal O'Connell, was a mere bedroom whisper compared with the talk of this hemisphere: a storm in a teapot when contrasted with the hurricane of words expressed by the free millions of Americans on their laws, on their institutions, and on their official elected servants. The middle or the end of March is the time when prudent men think the quarrel may be settled; and commerce and labour perfectly adjusted and active. On this subject I never omit warning you not to emigrate to this place till the marment has a fair demand for your ser-

of the North.

chanteal and commercial opulence of delphia on last Saturday, on a short the country. Like a sinking take, one visit of one week; and I this that the constail see summy valets, a bread surgification an unruffled level: but by examining the surrounding back, the pre-The present condition of things is

the more unfortunate as the Irish vants, or as they call them here, "the Irish helps," were beginning to be more happy than in former times. Oh this agreeable point I have taken pains to ascertain the amount of money remitte? to Ireland during the year 1860. by the Irish children to their parents. These remittances noted by me have been sent only from New York, Brook lyn, Newark, New Jersey, and some few of the immediate neighbouring towns. There are six principal houses in New York appointed for money orders to Ireland; and again, one associated company, which remits about as much money as the other six taken in the aggregate. I have procured lin dates and items of one of these bodies Hence, by multiplying the amount by six, and again doubling this sum, we shall have the aggregate sent to Ireland from these seven offices: Taking the six offices as remitting, each, the same amount, the cal-

culation will give £299,903 8 6 And then if we double this sum for the remittance of the association, the total will be 599,416 17 (Hence we have considerably more than

half a million pounds sterling remitted in one year from three or four cities. The remittances from Boston and Philadelphia have a proportional ratio to the statements here set down; and go to prove the position which I have ever maintained since I came to this country, namely, "that the single and so ber emigrant, whose occupation is labour," can never fail to support himself respectably, and to accumulate an abundance of money.

Of course, matters are now changed during this terrific crisis of secession but this quarrel is an accident (and I hone transitory) and cannot invalidate the calculations and statements which I have made, as taken from the current healthy trade and commerce of the Republic. It is worthy of remark, and of all praise too, to say to you, that in every ten persons who remit cash to Ireland, there are eight eight, and only two men! These Irish girls save up their little hard earnings for their poor mothers, or to bring out to this commonwealth their tender younger sisters, always proving the filial devotion of these faithful children: evincing their love of their Irish kindred: and edifying the Church of which they are cherished members by their pure, spotless reputation, and their practical Catholicity. Besides these remittances-they aid in building the churches, the schools, the hospitals; and whenever the altars of the Blessed Virgin are to be ornamented, these children of St. Bridget demand, as a right, that they shall have the privilege and honour of providing the sacred drapery.

Your own petty divisions have made ou weak and slavish. But if you knew your power, when judiciously concentrated; if you knew what millions of carnest confederated men could execute; if you kne what foreign friends could do for you, with prudent management, you could very soon, by your constitutional legal conduct at home. bring about a happy change in your government and administration, of which you cannot now form any just judgment.

Your attached fello buntryman, D. W. CAHILL.

The Pillar Towers of Ireland.

The pillar towers of Ireland how wondrously they stand By the Lakes and rushing rivers, through the Valleys of our land, In mystic file, through the blie, they lift their heads sublime. These gray old pillar templet—these conquerors of time;

Beside these grey old pillars, kow perishing and weak, The Roman arch of triumph, said the temple of the Grack, And the Gold domes of Syzantium, and the pointed Golline spires, All are gone, one by one, but the temples of our sires!

The column, with its capital, is level with the dust, And the proud Halls of the mighty—and the calm home For the proudest works of man, as certainly a but slower, Pass like the grass at the sharp acythe of the mower!

But the grass grows again when in majesty and mirth.
On the wings of the spring comesthe Goldess of the Earth;
But for man in this world no springtide or returns.
To the labour of his hands are the sakes of his urns! favorites hath time—The Pyramids of Nile

Two revortes path time—the Fysionas of Albe-And the old mystic temples of our jown dear Isle; As the breeze o'er the seas, where the baleyon has its nest, Thus time o'er Egypts' tombs and the temples of the west. The names of their founders have vanished in their gloom,

The names of their rounders have vanished in their goom Like the dry branch in the fire or the body in the tomb; But to-day, in the ray, their shadows still they cast— These temples of forgotten gods these roicts of the past! Around Hoose sult have wondered the Britain and the Danc— The captives of Armories the swaling of Spain— Phenician and Milesian, and the plunder of Soroman peers— And the swordsmen of brave Brian, and the chiefs of later years!

How many different rites have these groy old temples known?
To the mind what dreams are written in these chronicles of stone;
What teror and whyg error, what gleams of love and truth,
Have flashed from these walls since the word, was in its youth?

Here blazed the sacred fire, and, when the sun was gone, As a star from afar to the traveller it shone; And the warm blood of the victum have these grey old temples drunk, And the death song of the Druid and the main of the monk,

And the death song of the Brund and the mann of the monk.

Here was placed the holy chalice that held the sacred wine.
And the Gold cross from the altar, and the relies from the abrae,
And the gold cross from the altar, and the relies from the abrae,
And the cross gold the sacred from the sacred state that the control and the cross of the Pondiff and the systematic of the Pondiff and the systematic of the priest.

Where blazed the sacred from rung out the vesper bell—
Where the fugitive found sholter, became the hermits cells.
And the principle of the pondies that good.

The the cross o'er the most of the pointed summissigned.

There may it stand for ever, while this symbol doth impart To the mind one glorious vision, or one proud throb to the hea While the breas needeth rest may those grey old temples last, Bright prophets of the future as preachers of the past. ANON.

> May 1st

200

Gas shares ..

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS. VI. TORIA THEATRE,

Spanish Dramatic Company.

On Thursday May 9th. BY PARTICULAREDES he performence will commence with

the popular 3 act drama entitled :

EL CORONEL Y EL TAMBOR. Directed by Sor. Vilardeb6.-Drum

mer-Sra. Carbajo. To conclude with the pretly after piece :

LAVENTA DEL ÉVERTO Curtain rises at 71 P. M.

On sanday next will be the Drama of EL PAYASO.

To Subscribers.

The present form of he Weekly Standard is only a temporary arrangement, as it is felt to be too small. The Editor therefore con emplates enlarging i by one-half more: but owing to the expenses of a new under aking, it is necessary to wait for an increased number of subscribers, ere we can afford to give it its full dimensions.

Those kinds friends hen who wish us well, will please to bear this in mind, and make some allowance. "C'est le premier pas qui cou e."

Agencies.

Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Mackerns. Victoria Hotel, calle Reconquista. Robert Taylor Esq. Rosario. D. Silvestre Torrobas Villa Mercedes Lobos Mr. Patk. O'Neill

Capnelas

Giles

Barraces

San Antonio

Mr. Griffin. D. Rudecindo Yba D. J. Pichete. Mr. George Noble. 3rd 6th 7th

Exchange. - 63 } s. to 64 - 82 fis. to 83 Un ted Stales-par to 93

Interest.

Donbloons,

\$ 5731 87

Bink receives injo, at 69 jer an.

" nd aners mic. at 82 epecie at 102 Market rate of int rost at 314 %

to 13 per mo Boles sharp 7 to 10 8 de

To the lovers of good wine A French guntleman whose family

resides in Bargundy, has recently ceived per "Akab" from Havre. consignment of the richest wines Burgundy, well known under the name of Costa de Olwattes, Poinard, Chami ertin &c. The above wines only require a tri

to prove they are the best and pures ever introduced into South America.

Prices moderate. Apply at calle May pá No. 27.

Sheep and Land,

To a sold a legge of land, (will or without the tropy to receive the sold of t Apply No. 46. calle Reconquisty.

Wanted a housemald.

. By a f mily in Barracas. Any percon with good references may apply at the office, Defense 91.