

English Seminary,
This establishment offers every ad-
vantage to parents desirous of giving
their children a superior education. The
Rev. Mr. Nicholson, has a French
superior in the system of instruction
pursued in England and the United
States, and long assisted by ex-
perienced teachers, will give to the
care of boarders and day scholars.
No. 20 South Street.

very depressing influence on the industry of the country generally but it is satisfactory to observe that only one or two localities exhibiting anything like stagnation of business, whilst in the great districts of the north a better feeling exists. The markets of Huddersfield, Leicester, and Leeds have been inactive, but the report from Birmingham is altogether unfavorable—a serious falling off having occurred in nearly all branches of industry. From Manchester we learn that trade is languid, several mills running short time; and again the Nottingham lace trade has experienced dullness. From Sheffield and neighbourhood a depression in the staple product is announced; but there is stated to be a brisk trade doing in machine steel. The accounts from Newcastle upon Tyne are favourable, large orders arriving from Holland and Hamburg. The number of hands out of work now in Lancashire (on strike or in consequence of it) amounts to 46,000, the contributions for whose support from those who remain, would not keep them from starvation. On Sunday evening next, simultaneous throughout the land, the taking of the census will commence. The staff of enumerators amounts to nearly 82,000 men, and the enumeration papers, which have been economically issued from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, weigh over forty-five tons. A census of another description has been taken this week by a Radical Alderman of Manchester, who in speaking of the present composition of the House of Commons, says it consists of seventeen members who are Ministers and Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty, twelve vice-presidents, commissioners, under-secretaries, and the like, and five or six army and navy officers; nine militia officers (if he said forty he would be nearer the mark); forty-two yeomanry cavalry officers, and eighteen volunteer officers. Between 1849 and 1853 (during the authority of Mr. Gladstone) the increase in the wealth of the country was at the rate of 12 per cent., and the increase in the expenditure was at the rate of 83 per cent.; between 1853 and 1859, the increase in the national wealth was 104 per cent., but the increase in the national expenditure was at the rate of 58 per cent. A speaker at a Brighton Reform meeting also computed the present expenditure of the country at £10,000 per hour of existence, day and night.

The Exhibition building will cover over twenty-six acres. There will be some half million feet of flooring more in this, than in 1851. The greatest height of the proposed building will be 250 feet, and the piers will be 18,400 feet long by 200 broad, exclusive of the towers. The agricultural implements, which space is roughly calculated at 1,000 feet long by 200 broad. Messrs. Kolkman & Co. of London mentioned above, have contracted to furnish the entire for £200,000 though his final cost is estimated at £200,000. The payment of the extra £100,000 is conditional on the gross profits exceeding £200,000, for they will be £61. The building, as you are aware, has its site at Kensington; its front, as the promoters of the Home-Industries Society, which it represents, "One of the main ends of the building, on the Exhibition road, will present a lofty facade, from the centre of which will rise a superb tower, and will rise to the great height of 250 feet, with the base of the dome of no less than 160 feet in diameter. There will be four towers, each of the building, which will have the character of being the largest ever yet erected. The dome of St. Peter's is 141 feet high at the base, and St. Paul's is 130 feet. The entire design and plan proposed for the building, was the

work of Captain Fowler, R. E., and is pronounced that, for its purpose, the building will be as beautiful and appropriate a structure as has ever been planned. The guaranty fund has now reached the highest requirement of the committee; and very sanguine anticipations are indulged in of this exceeding all previous efforts in the vastness of its success. One fact officially illustrates one of the probabilities of its good fortune. In 1851 the railways to London were only equal to bringing and taking away 42,000 persons daily; now 140,000 travellers could be brought to the metropolis by rail, and the same number taken back each day. An order from the Horse Guards raising the standard in the infantry to five feet eight inches, virtually prohibits further recruiting for this arm of the service. In fact, unless our envoys and agents get us into some other war in the far East, nearly 17,000 supernumeraries from China and India will be discharged in the next few months. It is said that Mr. Russell is about to proceed to America, as "special" for the Times, to watch the progress of events in that quarter of the world. An article on the "Irish Convict System," in the Cornhill Magazine for this month, has excited very great interest, and has been written and spoken of with deserved praise. Some people here wonder how it is you contrive to do anything better in Ireland than it can be managed here; and say there is something radically wrong in the English system. There is, no doubt; but I question exceedingly if the Irish system applied here would be attended with the same results as with you. The entire scene lies in the moral of the two countries. There is a substratum of religion in the most abandoned Irish heath, which even if permitted to its fallow, is naturally sown with early memories of a better life, when in childhood religion reached the mind by their precept or example; but here, with the richest church in the world, the vast bulk of the poorer classes never come into contact with religion, and scarcely ever mention the name of one of its ministers without a curse or a sneer. But this is not the place to pursue the disquisition further.

Dublin Telegraph.

The Bishop of Orleans.

The Times Paris correspondent, speaking of the sermon preached by the Bishop of Orleans (Monsieur Dujardin), in the church of St. Roche, on Monday last, says:—"So far as I could judge, there were not less than 4,000 persons present, comprising a good proportion of British, but chiefly French, of course. The preacher is, I repeat, a tall, thin, and on all subjects, an attraction, and I will not consequently attribute this immense assemblage to specific occasion. Had the charity sermon benefited sufferers in Kamschatka the attendance upon him probably would have been less. It is difficult to give a summary of the sermon, but I may state that allusions to the Parry case, to the English government, and the Protestant church in Ireland, were studiously avoided. It was, in fact, a lecture on Ireland as a nation, being profusely overcharged with quotations illustrating its superiority in religious tenacity, in patriotism, in martial courage, in domestic life, and especially its powers of endurance in suffering, personal and political. It took two hours in delivery, and was listened to throughout with breathless attention. The preacher announced at the outset, his purpose to commit his statements at once to print, and warmly repudiated the charges made against him by anticipation. "I come not here," he said, "to add Irish tribulation to the burden of

controversy—I am here solely to advocate the cause of misfortune, not to perform the part of an accuser. This is not a political question; nor is it one of religious controversy; but it is a just and heavenly cause, conducting me to a higher region than that of human politics, where the human heart may linger to survey by turns what is pure and exalted and what it abased and trampled upon." He then proceeded, in the highest terms of French eloquence, to hold up the national points of character, introducing some telling allusions to O'Connell, McMahon, and the assimilation of the Celtic to the Gallic type of character. In this matter, he quoted a saying of Louis XIV, that "Irishmen needed no bill of naturalization in France."

The ladies who took part in the collection were the Duchesses of Hamilton, the Duchess of Fitz-James, the Duchess d'Estissac, the Marchioness de la Ferté, Madame McMahon, the Countess de La Redorte, the Princess Wittgenstein, and Mademoiselle M'Leod. The Empress is known to have sent her contribution; and some time back Madame McMahon, wife of the Marshal formerly to Ireland the sum of 1000, received for this occasion. Altogether no doubt seems entertained that a very large sum must have been collected.

Austrian Italy—War.

The Perseveranza publishes the following letter, dated from the banks of the Minio, 25th March:—

"A convoy of Croats arrived at Verona last night. It is said a promise has been made to them that they shall not be employed outside the Quadrilateral. The Austrians are taking measures which seemingly indicate an approaching war. The officers speak publicly of soon entering the Duchies and Lombardy. Besides, sisters of charity guides and field-telegraphs have also arrived. An order was sent yesterday by telegraph to all officers and workmen employed on the fortification to send home their families. Two large counting offices at Verona have been ordered to be turned into military hospitals. The new works at Peschiera are carried on with the greatest activity, the men even working on holidays."

Berne, April 1.—It is asserted here that a fresh order has been addressed by Garibaldi to his officers residing in Switzerland, requesting them to be ready to assemble at his summons within a fortnight hence.

April 2.—The Turin Military Gazette having published an article proposing to France, Italy and Austria, the partition of Switzerland, Count Cavour has officially declared to the Federal Council that this article does not represent the policy of the Italian government.

Austria.

Vienna, April 12.—The news of a laudation of Garibaldi at Spezia is a mere invention. The insurgents in the Herzegovina have been repulsed by the Turkish troops.

We observe, with very deep regret, that a general strike of the masons and bricklayers of London is imminent. Indeed, the men employed by Messrs. Kalk and Co., Messrs. Lucas, and the firm with which Sir Morton Peto is connected are already "out"—the source of strife being, it is alleged, the demand of nine hours' work per day instead of ten. Messrs. Lucas and Messrs. Kalk are the contractors for the extension building of 1862, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the strike will lead to serious inconvenience, if indeed it does not result in a delay in the opening of the exhibition. We learn from the Observer that the men who are engaged in the contract propose again

the very evil with which the contractors are threatened at the outset of their undertaking. The masons and joiners of Edinburgh have been on strike for some time in consequence of the refusal of their employers to yield to the nine hours' movement, but we learn from the Scotsman that the joiners have decided upon resuming work on the old terms.

12. de Septembre arket

32 cow hides, narrow	peach 180 to 145
Hides of all states	120 to 125
Hide skins	90 to 100
Hides of cattle	50 to 55
Sheep skins unwashed	40 to 45
Do washed	40 to 45
Woolen washed	50 to 70
Woolen	4 to 40
Mores grain North	50 to 100
Do south	105 to 110
Flour pure	40 to 45
Cheese west England	70 to 75
Do westland	40 to 45
Do mixed	50 to 65
Fine mixed wool	80 to 90
Lambs do	40 to 55
Oatmeal feathers loose	10 to 25
Do scots	20 to 25
Inferior do	10 to 30
Wheat superior	range 50 to 100
Do middling	70 to 120
Do inferior	10 to 150
Indian corn	55 to 100
Oats	65 to 100

Doublings.

May 22nd	\$ 378 3/4
23rd	374 3/4
24th	376 3/4
27th	376 3/4
28th	377 3/4

Interest.

Market rate of int. rest at 3 1/2	to 4 1/2 per month
Bank receives mps. at 6 1/2 per an	specie at 1 1/2
advances mps. at 8 1/2	specie at 1 1/2

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for	
saladeros	\$ 220 to 225
Do matadero, picked bul-	
locks	250
Do Cows, picked	230—250
Three year old mules	250
Asses	16—20
Fat asses	85—90

Exchange.

England—	65
France—	81 1/2
United States—par	
Rio Janeiro	300,000 reis.

Exports from April 26th to May 23rd.

Dry cow hides	64,302
Salted do	29,700
Dry horse hides	2,019
Salted do	14,673
Wool—bales	3,008
Do—sacks	128
Horse hair—bales	168
Do—sacks	55
Lard and tallow—pipes	1,875
Do—boxes	626
Mares grease—pipes	40
Do—boxes	293
Sheep skins—bales	578
Holles—skins	312
Jack—bales	29,342
P. virginia tobacco—bales	11

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

COLON THEATRE.

Thursday May 30th.

After a select review, will be represented the grand & new drama translated from the French of Alexander Dumas, entitled:

CATALINA HOWARD

Under the direction of Sor Torres.

To Subscribers.

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

Those kind friends then who wish us well, will please to bear this in mind, and make some allowance. "Cinco le premier pas qui compte."

Agencies.

Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Macken. Victoria. Messrs. Hume. Rosario. Robert Taylor Esq. Villahermedes. D. Silvestre Esq. Lobos. Mr. Baker O'Neill. Osmales. Mr. Griffin. San Antonio. D. Leopoldo Traveda. Qiles. D. J. Picheta. Barracas. Mr. George Noble. Once Setiembre. Mr. M. Duggan.

KNIGHT & PAROBY

SUCCESSORS TO G. T. MERRILEY

Calle Cangallo No. 80.

DEPT. OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

Winter Stock.

Macfarlanes, buckinghams, anglas, cavour, Garibaldi, and a choice assortment of all winter clothing constantly on hand. They are composed of the very best materials and latest cut. Complete sets of undershirts, linen shirts, linen frocks, do, colored shirts, linen drawers and vests, silk drawers, flannel vests, and woolen drawers and vests, silk drawers and vests, w. r. m. com. forgers, drawing gowns of all descriptions: woolen, linen and cotton socks, winter gloves, umbrellas, walking sticks, &c., &c.

The above will give an idea of the immense variety of all kind of clothing which we have on hand for gentlemen and youths necessary for the present season. Terms moderate.

Also all kind of clothing made to order.

WANTED.

An assistant cook or house boy in the Victoria Hotel, Calle Republica, esquina de Cuyo.

Country House.

To be let a beautiful country house situated on the Hacienda de los Olivos, Partido de San Martin, Province of the River Plate, for sale and for lease.

The house has every convenience necessary for a family residence; it is repaired throughout, has a beautiful garden and spacious courtyard looking to the river. Further, a pleasant house, each house, stable and sundries and furniture, will be offered for a lease of one year, commencing on 1st January.

Apply to Calle Cangallo, 148, or to the agent, Mr. J. M. Smith, at the Hotel.

To the lovers of good wine.

A French gentleman whose family resides in Burgundy, has recently received a quantity of Burgundy wine, and is offering it at the lowest prices. Burgundy wine is known under the names of Costa de Oliv, Pinot, Chateau, &c., &c., and is of a good quality.

The above wine is offered for sale to those who wish to purchase it. Price moderate. Apply to the agent, Mr. J. M. Smith, at the Hotel.

Wanted a housemaid.

By a family in Burgundy, a French woman with good references may apply at this office. Delano & Co.

Sheep and Land.

To be sold a single of land, with or without the sheep thereon, situated at 25 Jergun, from this city, to the sea, in the Province of the River Plate. Also a quantity of land, situated at 25 Jergun, from this city, to the sea, in the Province of the River Plate. Apply to the agent, Mr. J. M. Smith, at the Hotel.

