

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

## SUBSCRIPTION:

1008 per half year, in advance.  
208 per month,  
68 single copy.

Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Mackerns.  
Fortín de Arco. D. Manuel Ramos.  
Villa Mercedes. D. Silvestre Torrobas.  
Lobos. Mr. Paik. O'Neill.  
Cañuelas. Mr. Griffin.  
San Antonio. D. Leopoldo Taboada.

Agencies:  
D. J. Pichete.  
Sr. L. Campero.  
Mr. George Noble.  
Once Setiembre. Mr. M. Duggan.  
Villa Lujan. Mr. Michael King.  
Capilla del Señor. Doctor Priestley.

Pilar. Sr. Bolaschini.  
Chascomus. Mr. James J. Graham.  
Pamán. Messrs. Mackern Dros.  
Montevideo. Mr. Nesbitt.  
Asuncion.

## ADVERTISEMENTS:

Received at the office up to Tuesday  
5 P.M. and inserted at moder-  
ate rates.

Published every Wednesday morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, calle Defensa No. 91, where Advertisements and Communications will be received.

September 18th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 21.



## For the URUGUAY ORIENTAL STEAMER MONTEVIDEO Captain - Lino Belbey.

This fine vessel makes a weekly trip.

LEAVING	RETURNING
Montevideo on Monday at 4 p. m.	From Salto on Fridays at 7 a. m.
Buenos Ayres Wednesday 10 a. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Higueritas " 4 p. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Frías Bajas " 9 a. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Concepcion " 6 a. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Paysandú " 8 a. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "

FARES	CABIN	DECK	FARES	CABIN	DECK
Higueritas - 6 pts.	3 pts.	Paisandú - 16	8		
Frías Bajas - 10	5	Concepcion & Salto - 20	14		
Concepcion - 14	7	Montevideo - 8	14		

Parcels for Montevideo until 2 P. M. and letters till 3 P. M. on Wednesday.  
For further particulars apply at the office  
Henry Dowse. N.º 1 calle de Cuyo.

## FOR ROSARIO Touching at San Fernando, Zárate, Berazategui, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolás.

## THE NEW STEAMER DOLORCITAS Capt. in-DAVID BRUCE.

Will leave Rosalia above mentioned ports every Tuesday at 10 O'clock a. m. and return every Saturday at the same hour.

TERMS OF PASSAGES.	CABIN	DECK	CABIN	DECK
Rosario.....	\$ 350	130	Berazategui.....	200
San Nicolás.....	250	90	Zárate.....	150
Obligado.....	250	90	San Fernando.....	30
San Pedro.....	250	90		

For further particulars apply at the office  
BROOKLYN Y CARRETERA  
Reconquista 89.

## FOR COLONIA. Twice a week.

## THE WELL KNOWN FAST SAILING AND COMMODIOUS PORT-BOAT VELOZ

Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday and Saturday at 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars apply at the White Boat and Light's office N. 39 Paso de Julio.

Kean & Reilly.

## For Colonia. THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT ESTRELLA.

Will sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at nine a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY. For further particulars apply at the White Boat Office - Paseo de Julio No. 35.

Luis Mac Lean.

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
Capital £ 1,259,760.

Fully subscribed by nearly 1000 Shareholders whose personal responsibility is unlimited.

## HEAD OFFICES London, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow.

## DEEDS

Policies are granted on every description of risk contingent upon life including insurances for the whole term of life, or for short periods and with or without participation in profits.

Annuities immediate, deferred or survivorship and endowments for children, in the participation class, the whole profits belong to the assured, and a Bonus is declared every five years, which may be either added to the Policy applied, to the gradual extinction of the premium or its equivalent value received in cash.

## DEEDS

Insurances are granted on every description of property in the United Kingdom, the colonies, and in most foreign countries at the usual rates. Forms of proposal and all other information may be had on application at any of the above offices or to any of the company's Agents at home or abroad.

Agents - at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rosario -  
Messrs Henry J. Powell & Co.

Office at Buenos Ayres, calle 25 de Mayo 50.



## MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO

### CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration calle de las  
Piedras 81, Agency calle de Rivadavia 8.

Chascomus y Doñores 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, por Kaguél,  
Santa Elena, Porfía, San Antonio, Do-  
ñados, Miraflores, Durazno, Arroyo Grande,  
Naranjos, Villarica, Loguán, Colón,  
Belén, Belén, Guadalupe, San  
Martín y Morón - Martine de Hoz, 2,  
12 y 22.

Correo del Moro, por Kaguél, Santa  
Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego,  
Loma Verde, Caracachén, Arroyo  
Grande, 23 de Mayo, Brava o Llanos,  
Blanco de la Herrera, Carrizo  
del Paulino, San Agustín, Malacard  
Florida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 16, 26.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

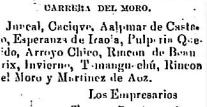
Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de G. una,  
San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cincel-  
londa, Loma N.º 1, Loma Partida,  
San José, Cármen de Languiy, Ca-  
ñales y Tandil, 1, 15.



## MENSAJERIAS ESPAÑOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration - Piedras, 86.  
Chascomus, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17,  
19, 21, 24, 27 y 30.

Doñores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19,  
21, 24, 27, 30.

TERMS OF PRICES.  
Chascomus.....\$3100  
Doñores.....150  
Frías Bajas.....20  
Money.....14 1/2

Los Empresarios  
Torres, B. g. y Ca.

## LA INVARIABLE PORTENA.

Por Cañuelas, Monte las Flores,  
Oficio Calle Rivadavia, 443 - Lea-  
ves oca on the 3rd, 12th and 22nd.  
It returns to Buenos Aires 6th 16th  
and 26th.

Conductor  
MANUEL LUCO.

## NUBVAS MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS

Por Villa de Lujan, San Antonio de  
Giles, Fortín de Arco, Salto, Hozes,  
Ternero.

Leaves on the 5th, 10th, 20th, 25th,  
and 30th of each month returning on  
the 15th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th & 30th.  
Office calle Rivadavia No. 189 and  
567, plaz. de L. rea, tienda de D. Ro-  
nel Santiago

Nuncio M. Ramirez.  
Marcos Sanguinetti.

## INICIADORES

This new and commodious line ma-  
kes three journeys weekly to Lobos,  
leaving Buenos Ayres on Tuesdays  
Thursdays and Saturdays. Agency  
581 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Ri-  
vadavia).

## MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS

Por Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San  
Antonio de Arco, and Arco.

Leaves Buenos Ayres on the 1, 11  
& 21 and returns on the 5, 15 & 25.  
Agency 189 Rivadavia or 657 Plaza  
de Lorea.

Conductor and Proprietor  
Pablo E. Diaz.

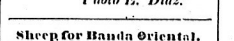
## Sheep for Banda Oriental.

An experienced  
sheep-farmer of Bu-  
nos Ayres offers to  
supply by the cut  
or otherwise to any  
persons transporting  
flocks to the neighbor-  
ing Republics. He  
will allow, if required, purchase on  
commission and ship any quantity in  
a given time.

Apply at this Office.

## AMERICAN IMPROVEMENTS

Messrs. Meeks & Kelsey have just  
received from New York a machine  
for making twelve pictures at a time.



All persons wishing visiting Cards  
will be supplied by the dozen at a  
moderate price, also photographs for  
letters, albums &c. Persons sending  
pictures by the packet are requested  
to leave their orders a few days pre-  
vious.  
Gallery 44 calle Camaral (Corner  
of Piedras).

## Wool Bags

On sale at  
Calle Defensa n. 66.

## Education ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY 321 Potasi 321

Between Buen Orden and Lima.

This school is designed to give a  
thorough and liberal education, to fur-  
nish the facilities for acquiring the  
English and French languages, and  
the best instruction in arithmetic, draw-  
ing and music, and other Accomplish-  
ments. Two English teachers reside  
in the family and also an excellent  
French teacher, who give their per-  
sonal attention to the pupils. The  
moral training and the health and  
physical development of the  
scholars are carefully attended to.

Reference: Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow;  
James Gibson; W. Tempory H.  
McKern.

William Parody.  
S. 11 Sp.

## Burgundy Wines.

J. Cotter, late of calle Maypá,  
has removed to No. 65 calle Piedras,  
where he offers for sale a rich assortment  
of wines which he receives monthly  
from Burgundy. These are of the  
purest grain, and best flavor, compris-  
ing the Costa de Yvonne, Pomard,  
Climbarrin, Metz, Beaune &c. -  
Piedras 65.

S. 11 Sp.

## Mrs. Burns

Burns leave to inform her friends  
that she is yet in the same house in  
calle Parera, No. 18. And offer ac-  
commodation as usual to all those who  
will be so kind as to visit her Board-  
ing House.

## On sale.

A sueldo of land in the department  
of Soriano, Banda Oriental, distant  
about seven leagues from Mercedes,  
with excellent pasturage and well wa-  
tered; suitable for sheep farming. En-  
quire at Hughes Brothers, calle San  
Martín No. 154.

## YOUR LIKENESS.

In photograph or ambrotype, taken  
with the most perfect fidelity by Charles  
Hovers, Studio calle San Martín  
opposite the Hotel. Prices and  
cases at cheap rates, and in every  
variety.

## MORON

Messrs. NUTTALL AND SMITH.  
Have opened an establishment of  
grocery and Arica, where persons from  
the country districts may procure stores  
at reasonable prices and find every  
accommodation when travelling.

## The Teeth.

Dr. Cornwall, American Dentist,  
Calle Rivadavia No. 375 between  
Suñer and Arica, advises his friends  
and the public that he has prepared  
radio perform all operations for relieving  
pain and other arising from decayed  
teeth and restoring to health and  
beauty these precious organs, such as  
extracting, cleaning, destroying nerve  
and filling with gold and other materials.  
Being thoroughly acquainted with all  
the improved methods of inserting  
teeth or gold plate and valentia in-  
tuber he can guarantee entire satisfac-  
tion in every case, no charge for consul-  
tation.

## Wool for sale.

The undersigned begs to inform the  
sheep breeders of the North that in

his establishment in the camp of Se-  
ñor Prieta hills, located to the North of  
the Villa Mercedes, he has on hand  
an excellent assortment of nearly 400  
rams of different breeds and prices to  
suit the wants of buyers, all having  
been selected by himself personally  
and brought up from Mr. Richard  
Newton's estancia Sanbornon.

E. William Woodgate

## Translator.

This Direct-ry of the Commercial  
Rouge can recommend a competent  
person who will engage to translate  
into Spanish any documents written in  
the English, French, Italian or Portu-  
guese languages. For further particu-  
lars apply at the Commercial Rooms,  
Calle Mayo No. 69.

A. 21-10p.

## Sheep and Rams.

The under sign has order to sell a  
large amount of sheep he can supply  
sheep-ers in almost all of the depen-  
dencies in the country, either picked  
or by the cut. A's rams of all breeds.  
He undertakes to deliver them at  
any point the purchaser may re-  
quire, for which purpose he has the  
best of men.

A's for sale, one league of excellent  
land in Banda Oriental. Apply at  
N. 45 calle de Reconquista.

Merit Parker.

## Time Table.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.

RETURNS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.

RETURNS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.

RETURNS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.

RETURNS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.

RETURNS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.

RETURNS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.

RETURNS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.

RETURNS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.

RETURNS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.

RETURNS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.

RETURNS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.

RETURNS.

## The Argentine War.

We are still in *sublimis* as to the course of operations. While the city is under arms, expecting the issue of one of the most eventful encounters that have marked the annals of South-American warfare, there is little to denote that all minds are turned to that particular. But for the call to the defenses, and an unnatural stillness in the thoroughfares at closed hours, the days wear on as usual; no one seems to anticipate a visit from the Indians or *lanza seca* and we are so accustomed to look for the army mail, that peace, when it comes, will deprive us of a pleasurable excitement, and cause a death in newspaper items.

In the absence of fighting, talking is very good to keep up the spirits; hence it is that we have so many orders of the day. In our number of the 4th, we gave Urquiza's address, which was very pretty, but probably he never wrote a line of it. Here we give Mitre's, which is evidently in the style of Belgrano's historian, and equal to his farewell address.

The Governor of the Province and Generalissimo to the soldiers under his command.

Soldiers, I salute you on this day in which B. A. vindicated her rights, and on this spot in which the most powerful army ever raised by this province, displays, the glorious banner of the "11 de Setiembre," in face of an enemy that trembles at your approach; and promises liberty to our enslaved brethren.

Soldiers of the army! I have the satisfaction of telling you that the operations of the campaign are commenced, and we march resolutely on the enemy to conquer where we meet him. The city of Buenos Aires counts upon your triumph, and even your enemies give in as vanquished at the sole glitter of your arms.

National Guards of the city and country. You are about to combat for all that is most sacred on earth, the liberty of your native land, the security of your homes, the honor of your families, the rights of your inheritance; all which were saved by the revolution of September, and only now demand a moment's courage and decision to consolidate for ever.

Soldiers of the line! You are going to fight for that city which has ever regarded you as its faithful and valiant defenders; which trusts that you will gain new laurels in this brief and memorable campaign to crown the glories of nine years' warfare, and thereby merit the girdon of gratitude which our father-land offers to her worthy sons.

Soldiers of every grade! The moment has arrived to perfect the glorious revolution of September by a splendid victory, fit emblem of Buenos Ayres, and deserving the cause of liberty she invokes for the Argentine Republic, which awaits at your hands the establishment of law and order, instead of a regime of anarchy and bloodshed.

Soldiers! Your general and comrade promises to lead you to victory, sharing the dangers of the foremost, and relying on the justice of our cause, on the immense strength of our arms, and on the patriotic enthusiasm which, I see animates your countenances. I confide in your success, and, to commemorate the glorious anniversary of September, I invite you, to armed representatives, to exclaim:

Hurra for Buenos Aires!

Hurra for the 11th September, and hurra for the Argentine Republic freed from tyrants!

Head Quarters Arroyo Medio MITRE.

The city entrenchments being now completed the embargo has been removed from materials of war. The elections resulted in the return of SS. Alsina, Muñoz, Bosch, Marmol, and Elizalde as Senators, and Castillo, Montecoea (M), Tejedor, and Castro as Deputies. It is said that a quantity of arms has been forwarded to Urquiza via Higueretas and Gualeguaychú; also that every available man has been marched from Entre-Rios. Major Paz, has tendered his resigna-

tion to Derqui of the post of aide-de-camp with which he was honored alleging his duty and resolution not to take arms against this province. Colonel Sandes, a daring cavalry officer, has lent his arm to Mitre; like Flores and many others he is an Oriental. Most of the army medical corps have volunteered their services, and their names are a guarantee that it was not for want of patients.

From Santiago we hear of a more open rebellion but imagine the *causa belli*, will be solved entirely between Mitre and Urquiza. The engagement has been already named by the "Nacional" the battle of Cabral, but we prefer baptizing the infant of Bellona after birth, unless it be a miscarriage *excuse the bull*. Print, Devil.

## Latest news from the army.

Last night at 11 P. M. the courier arrived with despatches from head-quarters, dated 16th inst. Our forces had not stirred from the borders of the Arroyo del Medio, where they were encamped by former account. In the correspondence we find "the battle must come off on the 17th; the nephew of General Flores, who is our prisoner, states that Urquiza proposes falling back on Rosario. Our vanguard is now two leagues beyond the frontier; the enemy is half-a-day's march distant, and has abandoned his position on the Orqueta to retire towards Rosario. We have had skirmishing; we are on the eve of a decisive battle. The 17th or 18th is the day of our triumph!"

## MITRE CROSSES THE FRONTIER.

Much anxiety has prevailed in town since our last impression, owing to the non-arrival of the courier from our encampment. Despatches were expected on Wednesday evening, but neither on that night nor during the following day did any arrive.

At length the telegraph wires announced yesterday that the news had come. Dates from the army are up to the 10th inst; the delay having been caused by the heavy rains which obliged the mail to make a great circuit. On that day the head-quarters of Mitre was at *Pantus de Cepeda*, and a slight attack had taken place. Major Carraballo, of the vanguard, at the head of 80 men of Garibaldi's regiment forced a passage over the Arroyo del Medio. A body of the enemy numbering some 250 men opposed the passage, but in vain, for Carraballo dispersed them with the loss of several killed and wounded.

On the 11th the whole army was to cross the frontier. We are assured that unless Urquiza run away, Mitre shall have gained a splendid victory by today, 14th. Our local press thinks defeat impossible.

Urquiza's army is encamped on Cabral's land and seems resolved to remain there expecting Mitre's attack, but their vanguard under the command of San has pushed on towards the Arroyo del Medio, so that our Mitre should have driven them back and come face to face with the redoubtable Captain General. Thus it appears the contest is immediate and perhaps already over.

As we anticipated, the anniversary of the 11th has been turned to account, for while our army invades Santa Fé on that day, our fleet likewise has passed Las Piedras and must come to a brush either with Urquiza's vessels or the Rosario batteries. Previous to the arrival of the despatches it was privately surmised either that Mitre had penetrated too far into the enemy's country to permit of his risking a courier, or that his communication with this city was cut off. To-day another mail is expected from head-quarters, bringing perhaps the news of a final engagement.

News from San Nicolas informs us that a military hospital was in course of construction, each of the families of that town having charitably volunteered to provide a bed for the wounded soldiers. Two doctors of some place had been attached to the medical staff, the sisters of charity arrived safely and busied themselves with preparations for their office. The govern-

ment has politely declined the services of Miss Mahan and Miss Zizarro who desired to become army nurses. From Martin Garcia we learn that the garrison was on the alert, and not even a whale-boat could escape their vigilance. Reports from Paraná and Rosario state that they are less confident of Urquiza's success and regard the battle as of very doubtful consequence.

## News from Europe.

The English packet is bearer of little of importance regarding the old world. The English parliament voted two millions and a half sterling for the construction of steel-plated ships of war, and enunciated the principle that France has no right to vie with Great Britain in her naval armaments. Maritime Lord Palmerston still holds the administration in which many changes have been made: Sir George Lewis is named minister of War, Sir Robert Peel, Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Cardwell, Chancellor of Lancaster. Lord John Russell took his seat in the House of Lords on July 31st: being introduced by Lord Willoughby D'eresby, Sir A. Clifford, black rod, and Sir C. Young, King at arms. The Exhibition building progressed rapidly: the "Warrior" steel-plated frigate made her trial trip at 14 knots an hour: the Queen was preparing to embark for Ireland; and the Ministry went to Greenwich for their white-bait dinner. The extraordinary affray between Major Murray and Roberts the attorney resulted in a verdict on the body of the latter, finding a justifiable homicide by the former. As is usually the case, a woman was the cause. In the charge of Baron de Villi, his son refused to accuse him of intent to murder, and the matter is *in statu quo*. The report of the Galway Committee defends the conduct of the Postmaster General, but recommends the line to the favorable consideration of Government.

The Emperor Napoleon III. is amusing himself at Vichy; he has recognised the Southern Confederacy, on hearing of the defeat of the U. States troops. The "Courrier du Dimanche" denies that France has demanded the island of Sardinia; but states that Russia and Austria have agreed not to recognise the kingdom of Italy. Signor Ricassoli intends to solicit an interview with the Emperor, the kings of Prussia and Sweden are likewise about to visit him. Miss Patterson arrived at Havre from America, but did not remain 24 hours on French soil, being embarked immediately.

In Rome, an angry dispute occurred between Monsignor Merode and General Goyon, in which, it is said, the French commander proposed to fight the Papal minister. The ex-King Francis II. remains at the Quirinal and entertains hopes of returning to Naples, in which kingdom the brigands or rebels, amounting to 40,000, have baffled all the efforts of Victor Emmanuel and his armies. The work of Italian unity is still of difficult accomplishment. Garibaldi has received, at Capraia, a magnificent sword from the citizens of Melbourne, Australia; and an invitation from the Poles, to whom he replied that his ubiquitous services were always ready in the cause of liberty. The Pope has protested against the Italian loan of 500,000,000 francs, health, though better, is far from re-established.

Austria is agitated by the intrigues of Hungary, and suffering from financial embarrassments. The German states propose to unite under Prussia, which must eliminate Austria from the Confederation. At Munich some young men were arrested on a mission to kill Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi. It is probable that Sir Ix. intends to take refuge in Bavaria, or in Austria, since the Piedmontese troops are concentrated on Terzina; and the "Opinione" quotes a letter to the Tuileries, which says, in case the French garrison be withdrawn from Rome the Papal Court will retire from that city. The German Diet has resolved on presenting his passports to the Italian minister, as is supposed, at the instigation of Austria.

In the Herzegovine the Turkish troops have again attacked by

the populace. The new Sultan is making great reforms, the most wonderful of which is abolishing the seraglio. The Dowager Sultana having sent him a present of a beautiful slave, he declined the favor, adding that one who was enough for him. He has prohibited the press from publishing telegrams. A hospital for women is in course of erection.

Spain at present somewhat disturbed: while the insurgents of Loja met their deserved penalty, we have reports of a conspiracy at Salamanca involving 9,000 persons. At Salamanca also revolutionary placards were fixed upon the walls. It is said that Marshal O'Donnell intends to recognise Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy. In Santo Domingo, the Spanish regime was established and Admiral Rubalcaba obliged the Haytian republic to pay compensation, and salute the royal standard. Morocco is in a state of ferment.

Alexander II. has met with manifestations of discontent both from his nobles and the serfs: but the revolution in Poland is still more threatening; funeral service was sung in the Cathedral for Count Czartoryski by the patriotic archbishop, whom the people dragged in triumph to his residence. An enthusiastic crowd assembled before the English embassy, crying, "Long live Queen Victoria & Palmerston." A terrible conspiracy to assassinate the Czar with all his family was discovered, and some ladies figured in the plot.

These are the only items which attract attention on the Continent; there are however some of no less interest from other parts. By latest mails from New York, we learn that President Lincoln had sustained a great defeat, losing 4,000 men with all his artillery & baggage. From China there are reports of the advance of the rebels, who, received a check, near Tien-tsin, from the English garrison.

For commercial news, see next column.

## Death of Thomas Francis Meagher.

Amongst the foremost of those who fell in the Federal ranks at Bull's run, was the above-named illustrious Irish exile, Captain of the New York Zouaves (69th). Our readers will remember that he was the head of the ill-fated revolution of 48, and a short summary of his eventful career may be interesting. He was a native of Waterford, and received his education in Clongow Wood college, on leaving which he at once threw himself into the daring project of totally separating Ireland from the sister kingdom, The Liberator, O'Connell, was then supreme in Ireland, and the extreme national party succeeded only in thwarting the policy of the great Tribune, who foresaw their ruin. Mr. Meagher had already distinguished himself by a fiery eloquence which wrapt his auditory into a wild enthusiasm. On one occasion he stood candidate for his native city, which was represented by his father, and almost triumphed in the unnatural opposition. Finally in his memorable discourse entitled "The Sword-speech," he roused some thousands of excited sufferers to take up arms, and, being defeated was condemned to death for high treason.

His sentence being commuted to banishment, he was conveyed with his fellow patriots to Australia, where he married an Irish lady, and ultimately managed to escape. In the United States he dedicated himself to the press, and edited "the Irishman" in a spirit of nervous hostility to the English rule. In the recent distraction, he espoused the Northern party of Yankee politics, and died, sword in hand, fighting for his adopted country. We may well suppose that his last words were those of the valiant General Sarafeld on the field of Lander "Alas! that it is not for my native land!" Irish opinion, in common with our own, differed from his views, but it is impossible for any Irishman not to lament his loss; and the world must admire the devotion and gifted genius of one who loved his country "not wisely, but, too well."

## Montevideo.

The extraordinary session of the Chambers closed on the 7th inst. The police authorities arrested one Abalo Garcia for the sacrilegious robbery of the Matriz. Business is at a stand-still. The government and ecclesiastical power are again at logger heads: the curate of the Matriz, Don Juan Briz, had been expelled without giving previous notice, or demanding permission from the civil functionaries. The latter therefore requested the Vicar Apostolic to restore the disgraced ecclesiastic, but no answer was given. The city is again lighted with gas, since it would appear our Oriental friends have got over the strange prejudice that it breeds epidemics. An Englishman, a washerwoman and a little girl have been drowned, the two latter by slipping into holes on the beach, the former had a wound on his head. Piracy is bruited in the Uruguay. Commissary Armbrust sends a despatch to the chief of Police in Soriano, stating that he has seized a vessel belonging to a gang of free-booters that have, for some time past, molested the navigation of that river. He promises to be on the look-out for more; but, strange to say, his vigilance suffered the pirates to escape, and he doesn't know what to do with the vessel. The "Nacional" states the *Manco* of Montevideo have raised 3000 doubloons for Urquiza, yet as this is merely a private subscription, we do not think it fit to charge the Orientals with a breach of neutrality.

## LOCAL EVENTS.

**French Consul.**—Count Alfred Brossard has received his despatches in quality of Acting consul for France, and been recognised by government.

**Paper War.**—Our Colleague the "Revista" gives us another broadside last week, charging us with strong language. Probably he refers to our rebuke to the "Tribuna," which paper in a spirit of good taste seeks not to defend his Co-laborer, tacitly admitting "the error of his ways."

**Many thanks.**—In reply to our local event, Mr. Posadas has been so gracious as to open the *Capitania* for newspapers. This is a great convenience, and an act of justice which we rightly expected from the Post-master.

**New subscribers.**—We have to congratulate the "Weekly Standard" on the considerable accession of 68 town subscribers since the enlargement of its columns. This is a telling indication of how fully our sentiments express the opinions of our foreign brethren.

**Doctors differ.**—With respect to the state of siege, the "Revista" announces amongst its efforts, that all bills for 3. 6. 9 months & so dormant, this interval not being counted. The "Nacional" denies this, and, as the matter is important, we should like to hear the law on the subject.

**Army nurses.**—The idea of Florence Nightingale is becoming fashionable in this country. Mrs. Murpura is the third volunteer in this capacity but we believe the government considers the sisters of charity as sufficient for all exigencies.

**"Commercial Times."**—Our antiquated friend calls us young and inexperienced, and bids us mind our own business rather than run a ill against every body. If it is a fault to speak out we plead guilty; but we assure our colleague that there are occasions when silence is also culpable: viz: seizing foreigners' horses. If he wink at these peccadilloes we can only say "he's not the man for Galway!"

**The word "Crooleo."**—In our last impression we used this term which we are sorry to find has been misinterpreted by some natives. In Europe it conveys no reproach but expresses a native of these countries; thus we see the Empress Josephine was a Croole. Speaking of sheep it implies Indian mixture, but this is only applicable to mutton-headed subjects.

**Morning issue.**—This paper is now published on Wednesday morning as the change is found of great con-

venience to our readers, and also to ourselves.

**Cricket club.**—The report of last game, (30th ult.) seems to hand too late for a full report. Mr. I. C. Simpson's side, 1st innings 73; 2nd 70. The latter was consequently victorious by 11 runs.

**Late arrivals.**—Señor Pintos, Brazilian consul-general, is one of the passengers of the "Mersey" from Rio. The new English Admiral commanding in these waters, is Rear Admiral Warren, whose flag-ship is the "Arden" war-steam.

**Colon Theatre.**—The Thierry Company has suspended their functions. A French troop of *buffes* (no buffers) is advertised for three performances.

**Housenaid.**—Some Irish girls are on hand at this office. Apply between the hours of 9 & 4.

**Cabildo clock.**—This public monitor will soon be on its legs. On trial, it went quite well, but a trifling piece of mechanism was required to prevent the hammer from denuding the sound of the bell when striking.

**Scotch school.**—The children of this academy were entertained, by Mr. Augustus Powell, on Monday last, at a juvenile fête in which some young ladies played pieces on the piano with great taste, especially Miss A. Soler.

## Apology.

It is with cordial satisfaction that we retract the incorrect statement in our last, regarding some Irishmen who were said to have enlisted. It is true that they were tempted at £45 a head, but it is quite false, as we now learn, that any of them accepted it. All honor to them.

## English Packet.

The "Mersey" entered this port Saturday morning, bringing the Southampton mails of August 9th.

## The civil war in America.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND.

The Confederate ship-of-war *Sinclair* ran the blockade off the port of Charleston, and escaped to sea. The privateer *Jefferson Davis* has captured five Northern vessels off Cape Hatteras, and sent them into unblockaded Southern ports. Six revenue cutters have been despatched from New York and Boston in pursuit of the seamariners.

On land the fighting has been confined to General M'ellan's division in Western Virginia, and General Lion's in Missouri. The former division attacked the entrenched camp of the Confederates, numbering 2000 men, at Rich Mountain, near Boreley. The Confederates were routed, and all their guns, camp equipage, and ransoms were captured. Sixty Confederates and twenty Unionists were killed in the encounter.

In Missouri a battle occurred at Carthage on the 5th inst. 1200 Federalists attacked 4000 State troops, and retired with a loss of eight men and forty-five wounded.

On the 12th Colonel Smith routed another body of State troops at Monroe, Missouri.

General Patterson is still at Martinsburg, where he has received large reinforcements. General Johnson, at the head of 16,000 Confederates, is stationed at Bunker's Hill, a place seven miles south of Martinsburg.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—No one is allowed to leave Richmond in any direction without a passport.

Colonel Taylor, who had been sent with despatches from Mr. Davis to Mr. Lincoln under the protection of a flag of truce, was sent back without an answer, his communication being of too frivolous a nature. It is supposed that it related to an exchange of prisoners.

Major-General McClellan has won a succession of victories over the



Confederates in Western Virginia, which enables him to report that he firmly believes Secession is killed in that section of the country. On the 14th a division of Federals, led by General Rosecrans, drove the enemy from an entrenched camp at Rich Mountain, near Beverly. On the 13th General McClellan pushed on to Beverly, and captured six brass cannons, of which one was rifled, and all the camp equipment and transportation wagons. The enemy lost in killed and wounded 160 men, and at least 100 prisoners. The Federals lost in this second engagement 11 killed and 35 wounded. On the same day General McClellan received from Colonel Paganin (not Pagan) propositions for the surrender of his whole command, numbering 600 men.

On the next day, the 14th, General Garnett and his forces were routed at Carnackford, near St. George, and his baggage and one gun taken. General Garnett was killed in the engagement. The Confederate loss was not far from 200 killed and 40 wounded. The troops engaged in these affairs were chiefly from Ohio and Indiana.

The main body of the Federal Army of the centre, numbering 55,000 men, and commanded by General McDowell, began his march towards Richmond on the 17th ult. They met with no serious resistance until they reached Dulham, a fortified position, three miles from Manassas Junction. On the 18th the advanced guard of the Federals attacked this position and was repulsed. Afterwards, however, the position was carried. At the last accounts the two armies were within a mile of each other, near Manassas Junction, and a battle seemed inevitable on the next day (Sunday) or Monday, the 22nd ult.

General Patterson, who was last heard of at Martinsburg, has been surprised by Major-General Banks. General Dix succeeds General Banks in command at Baltimore.

The Federal Government has decided that no more fugitive slaves shall be allowed in camp.

In Missouri Colonel Siegel has gained another advantage over the State troops.

The confederate privateer Sumpter, which escaped from New Orleans, made for Cuba, where she seized eight Northern vessels, six of which were run into Cienfuegos and one was burned. The Governor-General of Cuba allowed the privateer to coal and water, but retained the prizes. One of them which had been sent home under a prize crew was taken into a Northern port, the crew revolting and being unwilling to return to the Sumpter. Two of this crew were Englishmen.

Galveston, Texas, was blockaded on the 2nd ult.

The Secretary of the Treasury raised 5,000,000 dollars in Treasury notes, at par, in the new York money market in forty minutes; the energetic course of the Government in suppressing the revolution having infused new confidence into the capitalists.

The eighty-fifth anniversary of American Independence was observed with the usual éclat throughout the South.

Vice-President Stephens is delivering public harangues in the Gulf States in behalf of the produce loan of the Southern Government.

The usual mail facilities are still extended to the people of East Tennessee by the Federal Government in consideration of their loyalty.

There is much suffering among the working classes and the families of the volunteers in New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. In New York the Common Council have voted 600,000 dollars towards the relief of the needy.

The particulars of the accident which proved fatal to Mrs. Long-fellow are as follows:—She was engaged in making wax seals in the library for the amusement of her two youngest children, when her dress caught fire in a match with which she was melting the wax. She had on a light au-

mmar dress, which was all in flames in a moment. Mr. Long-fellow, who was in his study near by, ran to her assistance and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, with considerable injury to himself, but too late to save the life of his wife. She was the daughter of the Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, and leaves a family of five children—three of them daughters and two sons.

The trade returns of the port of New York show to what an extent the important trade of that port has suffered in consequence of the war. For the week ending July 13 there were imported of dry goods only 226,385 dollars, against 1,776,456 dollars for the corresponding week of last year and 2,630,216 dollars in 1859.

## Married or single.

(From the *Revista*.)

Kind readers, in spite of the hard times, the state of siege and all the objections you may offer, I am resolved to give up my condition of bachelor. I accept the marriage yoke, not for the pleasure of sending round 600 wedding-favors to Tom, Dick & Harry whom I don't know from Adam. This is an extravagant notion, easily avoided by putting an advertisement in the *Revista*, Standard &c., along with 100 placards on the city walls, telling all whom it may concern that I have got a helpmate through my 8008 including expenses of hack-coaches &c. I commit matrimony for the sake of economy, by the advice of matrons with marriageable daughters. Living as a bachelor I spend \$2050 a month; viz:

2 pair front	\$ 300
grub	5000
shoe-leather	150
subscription to all the papers of the globe	400
public amusements	200
taverns, billiards &c.	200

Tot—\$ 2050

The marriage estimate is much cheaper:

House-rent, marketing & linen 6008  
Married men don't read, so they spare 4008 subscription They don't amuse themselves, nor hire javeys; a saving of 8008.

Thus it is clear that a married man may save up a fortune in a few years, if helet his wife wear the breeches. With this flattering idea shall I hesitate to become a benedict. No! I must marry right off.

## Hang me if I marry!

Excuse me, unfair readers. After a little cogitation, I have put on my considering cap, and made up my mind never to get spliced. When I think of mother-in-law, furniture, nurse & the little innumerable which follow matrimony, I can give no real reasons for collibey.

License &c.	\$ 800
Caskets, at least five	1000
Shoes (victors), sherry, gas & servants	2000

Presents to mother-in-law—brothers-in-law sisters-in-law, since I must marry the whole family, according to custom

Rent, butcher, grocer, baker, milkman &c.	4000
Parlour fixings	20,000
Ornament lounge	2000

Cleaning Kitchen (a very pig-sty)	500
Chest of drawers wash stand, commode &c.	4000

Dinner-table, pictures, curtains, sideboard, carpets &c.	20,000
--	--------

Tot—\$ 68,800

Just fancy such a sum. For my soul, I haven't got it, and if I had I wouldn't throw it in the street, that way—Moreover, add to this the thousand trifles which my dear better-half would suggest during the honeymoon. No, Sir! I refuse point blank; and only beg you will be kind as to get me a vacancy in the Charitrous or the Great St. Bernard. Hang me if I marry.

## VARIETIES.

PRINCE ALFRED IN CANADA.—Prince Alfred was most enthusiastically received at St. John, Fredericton, and other places which he visited in his tour through New Brunswick. On the arrival of the prince, on the 29th of the month of St. John, Carleton, and Portland turned out in full force in uniform, each man with a torch; and standing shoulder to shoulder, on each side of Prince William-street, formed two brilliant lines, reaching from the place of landing to near the foot of King-street. Through these lines his royal highness passed in the carriage provided for him, in great profusion. After the carriage had passed, the men, who were accompanied by four bands, formed into square in front of the Waverley House, their torches illuminating the street and the adjacent square, and shedding a brilliancy over the whole neighbourhood. The prince, from one of the windows of the hotel, seemed to enjoy the scene.

PLOTS AGAINST LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Vague rumours have for some days been flying about that the police had discovered a new conspiracy against the French Emperor, and that persons suspected of being concerned in it had been arrested, both at Paris and Fontainebleau.

THE LATE MR. BRAIDWOOD AND HIS MIRACULOUS ESCAPE IN 1844.—

There are some facts connected with the death of the above named gentleman which will at the present time be read with more than ordinary interest, particularly when it is stated that within a very short distance from the spot where he lost his life he had a hair-breadth escape on a former occasion. In the month of August, 1844, a very large fire broke out at Topping's Wharf, Tooley-street, and although it was nothing compared to the present fire, the damage done was very serious, and the fire was not completely extinguished for nearly three weeks. This fire extended to St. Olave's Church, which was greatly injured, the splendid organ being consumed. A very remarkable circumstance took place whilst the church and organ were in flames, a marriage being solemnised in the south east corner entrance of the sacred edifice from Tooley-street. By order of Mr. Braidwood the engines ceased playing whilst the ceremony was being performed. Two gentlemen asked special permission to view the ruins of the fire from the tower of the church, which was readily granted by Mr. Braidwood, who, to use his own words, said he would take them the safest road. He accordingly passed through the porch under the belfry with the gentlemen in question and the writer—but had not done so more than a few seconds when a terrific crash was heard; it was at first thought part of the tower had given way, but it turned out that the bells had fallen on the stone pavement, breaking both bells and pavement into very small bits.

DISBURSED STATE OF RUSSIA.—The *Journal des Debats* of yesterday comments on the accounts which arrive from the interior of Russia. Little Russia, so long a disputed territory between Poland and Russia, is in an extremely disturbed condition. The inhabitants, invoking their ancient privileges of independence, demand political institutions which would guarantee the distinct provincial existence in several governments. In other parts of Russia the peasants have assembled in arms to the cries of "Liberty!" and have been dispersed only by force. The revolt in the government of Perza has been of the most serious character. Five hundred peasants were driven into a village under the head of one of their number; they defied themselves with the utmost fury against the military commandant of the province. They were not overcome without a regular battle, which lasted an entire day. It is said that the Emperor himself has been received with much jubilation by the population of St. Petersburg on his return from Moscow.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—On Saturday, the First Division of the Court of Session gave judgment in the re-

claiming notes against Lord Ardmilan's interloper in the case of *Yelverton v. Yelverton*. The Lord President said he had thought the pursuer had got the full benefit of the relaxation with respect to the admission of hearsay evidence. Indeed there were one or two of the evidences in her favor which the Lord Ordinary had erroneously admitted. The Lord Ordinary was quite right in allowing proof as to the footing on which the parties were living. The declaration of marriage was partly laid on the ground of habit and repute, and therefore evidence of the footing on which the parties were living was quite admissible. As to the competency of examining the pursuer in order to prove the loss of certain documents, his opinion was clearly against it. It was settled law that a party to a consistorial action could not be examined as a witness. In regard to the question proposed to be put by the defender, to the pursuer as to an alleged certificate of marriage shown by her to the priest, that could not be allowed. The question was plainly pointed at the certificate being a forgery, and for that no foundation had been laid by the defender. As to the documents in the possession of Mr. Parker, solicitor, in Ireland, who declined to give them up, he thought the court should oblige them to be produced, so far as concerned the objection that they had not been produced before the record was closed. In regard to the other documents the court reserved its opinion.

## European Markets.

Condensed from the correspondence of *Revista*.

### HIDES.

London. Salted hides of River Plate are not much in demand. Prices declining. New arrivals only disposed of in small lots.

Horse hides also limited; but as the stock is small prices are high.

Liverpool. Salted hides look brisk, cow and matadero hides little sought for, excepting good light novillos.

Horse hides rising, and in demand, excepting light or inferior quality. Antwerp. First class hides scarce; good prices for cow-hides. Inferior do. falling. Salted do., and horse hides at even prices.

Marseilles. This market is in a very bad condition. Speculators are afraid of a crisis, and there are no exports.

Sheepskins alone maintain a good price and are in demand.

Hare. Hides are falling without hope of recovery, very little doing. Salted hides are perhaps an exception; prices not so low. Horse hides very dull, and looking down.

MARES GREASE & TALLOW.

London. Tallow, heavy and declining in price. Mares grease, no activity, price steady; no importation. Liverpool. Tallow has come down to a fair price for purchasers, but the market is overstocked.

HORNS HONES & BONE ASH.

London. Slight demand at reduced prices.

Liverpool. Horns not sought for, and falling. Bones and bone-ash, steadily and looking up.

HORSE HAIR.

London. Nothing doing, market full, prices downwards.

Liverpool. Dull and falling decidedly.

Antwerp. In some demand, but not very active.

Marseilles. Almost nothing transacted; Cow-hair wanted.

### WOOL.

Antwerp. Good and middling quality, somewhat brisk, superior do., no demand.

Marseilles. Looking better; middling quality only a little reduced in price.

Hare. Transactions limited and prices falling.

## Rates of freight.

London Salted hides 30s per ton. Dry hides 60s, tallow 35s, per ton. Lanes, ton 40s feet 20s to 37s. The Channel Salted hides 40s Tallow 40s. Bones and bone ash 25s to 30s. Marseilles Dry hides 70frs. tallow 45frs. Lanes, 40c feet 40 frs. Hare Salted hides 25c. Dry hides 80fr. tallow 40fr. Lanes 45fr. Antwerp Do 10s do. 60s. tallow 30s do 25. United States Do 3 to 3 do 60s. Brazil. Seckel beef 3 do 3 do. All with 5 p 8 prime, except to France which is 10 p 8.

## Ships arrived in Europe.

From River Plate.

July 26 C. nuelio at Cadiz from B. A. " 31 Louisa " Texol " " " " Braemar " Belfast " Aug. 1 St Fra: pois " Marseilles " 2 Eleonor " Antwerp " 1 John & Heinrich " Gravesend " 5 Angele " 5 Reconpensa " Queenstown " July 31 Deux Ombres at Havre from Montevideo. Aug. 4 Silvia at Liverpool " " 7 Austria " " " "

## Ships arriving for River Plate.

At London: Minerva, Jacobs & Neptunes for Buenos Aires. " " Union, and Clyde, for M. " " Edward & Elms for M. and B. A. At Liverpool: John Hillmann, Borneo, for do Plata, Rosetta, " " Oby for B. A. " " Yi for Montevideo. " " Lonina Brington, Queen Bee, Santiago, Amelia and May Garland for Montevideo and Buenos Aires. " " Ocas for U. naves Aires. At Glasgow: Ella Maria, and Brothers for Buenos Aires.

## Ships sailed for the Plate.

July 15 from Algeiras, Catalana to B. A. Ag. 1 " Mars illes Sotona " " " Hamburg, Ados " 2 " Bremerhaven, Canoeid " 3 " Plozes, Sta Catarina " 5 " Dual, Alliance " " " Hamburg, Ceert Hervig " " " Pat-toss " Ag. 31 " Antwerp Van Artevelde to M. July 1st Liverpool, Ambrosino " " " Cardiff, Mary Jane " 3 " London, Helen Cooper " "

## London Prices.

(from the *Nacional*.)

Superior dry cow-hides	1 1/2 to 1 1/4
Ordinary do.	9 " 10 "
Light do.	8 " 10 "
Second class do.	7 1/2 " 9 "
Bull hide	3 " 4 "
Salted cow-hides	8 1/2 " 9 "
Light do.	6 " 6 1/2 "
Ow do.	5 1/2 " 6 "
Salted mares, each 8s.	6p. " 11s. 7p.
Dry do.	6 s " 7 "
Chinchilla skins dor 15	" 18 "
Deerskins, each	6d " 1 "
Sheepskins, good per lb	0 " 10 "
Do, mixed	" 5 " 8 "
Do ordinary	" 3 " 5 "
Do Lamba	doz. 14 " 15 "
Horse hair p lb	1 " 2 " 6 "
Do middling	" 10 " 11 "
Do short	" 8 " 9 "
Horns	25 " 30 "
Bones per ton	85 " 110 "
Bone ash	" 90 " 100 "
Tallow, pure p q.	47 6 " 48 6 "
Do saladero	" 40 6 " 47 6 "
Do mixed with m-	" " " "
grease	" 41 " 40 "
Mares grease	" 37 " 38 "

## Table of imports entered

constituted.

Week ending Sept. 1st.

Cow hides	16,416
Calfo do.	891
Horse do.	1795
Novatos do.	2143
Nutria skins	balas 984
Sheep do.	9721
Mares grease	pipas 143
Indian corn	fanegas 288
Feathers	lb. 359
Yerba	terelos 1
Charcoal	fanegas 3110

Lumber	cut loads	571
Horns		18,984
Wool	balas	68
Algarrobo	chittas	170
Oranges		40,800
Potatoes	fanegas	10
Cheese	arrobas	83
Limo		1800
Tiger skins		6
Peas		100
Pigs		12
Horse hair	arrobra	440
Pine	pietas	8880
Sea hog akira		771
Cuwa		64
Brown sticks	doz	190
Viregar	pipes	16
Honey	damej.	44

## ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

Cardiff June 23, French barque "Anna" to Boio with 324 tons coal. Glasgow, May 28th American barque "Lone Star" to Rennie Treedie with 175 tons coal, whiskey, iron &c. Cádiz July 13th Bremen barque "Corient" with 1971s. salt. Habash, Spanish polecaro "Palkoa" to Martinez with sugars & cigars.

Bayonne July 8th French barque "Etoile" to Apestugi with 127 passengers, wine &c.

Liverpool June 16th English barque "J. T." to Milligan Williamson with 700 tons coal.

Havre July 21st French frigate "Jacques Coeur" to Jourd with general cargo.

London, June 19 Dutch brig "Elizabeth Johanna" with general cargo.

Rio & Montevideo, English R. S. Packet "Mersey" with 22 passengers; Montevideo. National, brig "Cometa" to Risco with coffee, coffee &c.

New York, July 6th American ship, "Mary Goodell" to George Bell with 300 barrels rice, 250 sugar, 150 whiskey, and 200,000 feet white pine.

Uruguay, 10r. steamer "Montevideo" with 60 passengers. Higuiettes, National S. "Changador" Montevideo, American S. "Mississippi" with 84 passengers, and general cargo.

Barcelona, July 6th Spanish, brig "Procer" to Ochoa with almonds oil & wine.

Hamburg, June 20 Hamburg, barque "Alanus" to Bieber with 183 lb salt and general cargo.

## SALES AND EXPORTS.

10th.

Liverpool Eng. barque "Franklin Carwill", with 6,999 bags bone dust, 111,800 shins bones, 646 bars copper.

11th.

Genoa, Italian barque "Anna" with 6130 dry cow-hides, 11,000 horns 1300 pipes mares grease.

12th.

Brazil Porting, brig "San José," Spain, Spain, brig "Recurso 2d" with 15,400 dry cow hides, 1600 horns do, 3000 bones &c.

Montevideo, American steamer Mississippi with passengers.

13.

Havre, French frigate "Panania" with 309 bags wool, 10,831 dry cow hides, 6,992 salted do, 280 horse hides, 72 pipes oil, 17 do tallow.

14.

Antwerp, Dutch barque "M. M. "Elizabeth" with 13,677 dry cow hides, 2241 salted do, 800 horse hides, 7000 horns.

Foreign ports, Mecklenburg lugger "A. Tronckin" in ballast.

Montevideo & Rio, French packet steamer "Saintonge."

15.

Montevideo Or. S. "Montevideo" San Nicolas, Or. S. "Doloresitas."

16.

Asunciion, Paraguay steamer "Salto do Guayra."

17.

Heer in wood.

Casks, containing 13 galls.

Do. do. 55 do.

66 Cello Defensa.

