HE WEEKLY STANDARD

SUBSCRIPTION:

100\$ per half year, in advance. 20\$ per month, 5\$ single copy.

Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Mackerns.
Fortin de Areco. D. Manuel Ramos.
Villa Mercedes D. Silvestre Turonel Barracas Mr. George Noble.
Dabus Mr. Zakk. O'Nelli Ganuelas Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio D. Leopoido Tabaoda

Chascomus Paraná Montevideo Asuncion

Sr. Bollaschini. Mr. James J. Graham Mr. Myers. Messrs. Mackern Bros Mr. Nesbett.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

October

No 24

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week
The well known fast sailing and commodions Pilot-Boat

VELOZ

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

For particulars apply at the Whale boat and Lighter office N. 39 Pasco do Julio.

For Colonia. THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT

ESTRELLA.

Will sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at Dino a m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY—For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office. — Pases de Julio No. 35.

NORTHERN assurance company

ESTABLISHED

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT

Capital £ 1:259,760.

Fully subscribed by nearly 1000 Sharcholders whose personal esponsibility is unlimited.

HEAD OFFICES

London, Edimburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow. PEPE

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

riods and with or without participation in profits.

Anionities 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 premiun orits equivalent value received in cash.

PERE

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 of abroad—

Agents-at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rosorio-Messrs Henry J. Powell & Co. Office at Buenos Ayres, calle 25 de Mayo 50.

LA INVARIABLE PORTENA.

For Cannelas, Monte las Flores Office Calle Rivadavia, 443 -Lea-ves own on the 2nd, 12th and 22nd, Returns to Buenos Aires 6th 16th and 26th.

MANUEL LUPO.

MENSAJERIÁS ARJENTINAS For Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Giles, Fortin de Areco, Salto, Rojas,

Leaves on the 5th, 10th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each month; returning on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th & 30th, Office calle Rivadavia No. 189 and 587, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Benoti Santiago

Nicasio M. Ramirez. Marcos Sanguineti.

Iniciadores diligences.

This new and commodious line makes three journeys weekly to Lobost leaving Buones Ayres on Tuesdays. Thursdays and Saturdays.—Agency 581 Pizza Lores, (in the calle Rivadesia).

MENSAGERIAS ARGENTINAS

For Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Areco, and Arecifes. Loaves Buenos Ayrea on the 1, 11 & 21 and retures on the 5, 15 & 25. Agency 189 Rivadia or 687 Plaza * Lores.

Conductor and & Proprietor Pablo E. Diaz.

Sheep for Banda Oriental.



Apply at this Office.

AMERICAN IMPROVEMENTS!



Mears Mecke & Kelsey have just received from New York a machine for making factors at a factor and the product of the control of the control

Wool Bags On sale at

Calle Defensa n. 66.

Education ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY 331 Potosi 331 Between Ruen Orden and Lima This school is designed to give a corough and liberal education, to fur-

nish the facilities for acquiring the English and French lauguages, and the best instruction in arithmetic, drawing and music, and other accomplishments. Two English teachers reside in the family and also an excellent French teacher, who give their presonal attention to the popils. The morel training and the learth and and physical development of the substars are carefully streaded to. References, Rev Mr. N. Gondfellow; James Gibson; W. Temperly II. M'Kern.

Willium Paradly.

William Parady. S. 11 5p

Burgundy Wines.

Hurgundy Wines.
J. Cottey, late of celle Maynd, has
removed to No. 68 calle Picdres, where he offers for salea, rich assortment
of wines which he receives monthly
from Burgundy. These are of the
purest grape, and best favour, com; rising the Coats do O livitets, Pomard,
Ch-mbertin, Mutz, Beaume &c.— Picdras 68.

A sucrto of laud in the department of Sorisuo, Banda Oriental, distint about seen leagues from Merceles, with excellent parturage and well wa-tered; suitable for sheep farming. En-quire at Hughes Brothers; calle Sin Martin No. 154.

VOUR LIKENESS.

In photograph or ambrotype, taken with the most perfect fidelity by Charles Rover, Studio calle San Martin opposite the Roma Hott. Frames and cases at chesp rates, and in every

MESSRS. NETTALL AND SMITH. Have opened an establishment of grocery and inn, where per-one from the country districts may preure sto-res at reasonable prices and find every accommodition when travelling.

The Teeth.

Dr. Cornwall American Dentist. Dr. Cornwall American Dentiat. Calle Rivadvia No. 275 between Suipesha and Artes, advivide his friends and the judic lital. The prepared to perform all operations for relieving pause and other its strings from denayed teeth and restoring to health and beauty these processors growing and a second to the processors of the processors of

rais.

Being thoroughly acquainted with all
the improved methods of inserting
teeth or go'd plate and vu'canised rubber he can guarantee entire satisfactou in every case, no charge for consultation.

Ram. for sale.

Raim. försate.
The undersigned bega to inform the cheep breeders of the North that in his set-bilisment in the camps of Se nor Fries halfa leegte to the North of the Villa Mercedes, he has on hand an excellent assortment of nearly 400 memory of the contrast of different clusters and prices to the contrast of different clusters and having been released by the contrast of the contr

E. William Woodgate

Translator.

The Director of the Commercial Rooms can recommend a computent person who will engage to translate into Spanish any documents written in the English, French, Italian or Portaguese languages. For further particular apply at the Commercial Rooms, Calle Mayo No. 69. A. 21-10p.

Sheep and Rams,

Sheep and Rams.

The under sign-d has order to sell a large amount of sheep: he can supply purchasers in almost all of the departments in the country, either picked or by the cut. Abo rams or all chasses. He undertukes to deliver them at any point the purchaser may require, for which purpose he has the the best of men.

Also for sale, one losgue of excellent land in Banda Oriental. Apply at N. 460; he do Reconquists.

Merit Parker.

2525252 34. 10-20 10-20 11-10-30 11-40 11-40 11-50 11-50 11-50 8-30 8-30 8-50 9-50 9-50 Moreno Morlio Morlio Moron Moron Moron Moron Moren Fiverson Fiverson Chaptillo Moreno Moreno Moreno Moreno Parque.

THE 2.1. 11-10 11-15 11-25 11-25 11-25 11-80 11-50

DEPA Parque...
11 Sept...
Almagre.
Cabalito.
Flores...
Floreta.
S. Martin,
M. ron ...
Merlo.... 30 35 35 50 250 30 30 30 45 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5th. 444444666 4th.

FLAT 8296555 eth 6 5th THE 33055 3 6102228 84 5101028 84 510100001119

DRPARTURE 666666666 4% 8888888 64 lst. Almagro Caballito Flores.... Floresta... S.Martin Moron Morelo....



MENSAJERIAS DEL

Comproid ********

CORREOS DEL ESTADO

General Administration calle de las Piedras 81, Agency calle de Rivada-

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

Lagunade los Padres, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Porfin, San Autonio Bu-llido, Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Gran-de, Naranjos, Vivoratá, Laguna Col-mena, Ballenera, Golomórina, San Martin y Moro-Martinez de Iloz, 2, 12 y 23

Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Jasa Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Lona Verdo, Carrialanquen, Arroyo Grande, 23 de Mayo, Brava-é Pana-roso, Blanqueda de Herera, Criba de Paulino, San Agostin, Maleurro é Milles os kind as tovisit her Beard-forda, Primavera y Moro. 6, 16, 26,

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguol, Pueblo Nuevo, Oinco-Lounas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, San José, Cármen de Languiyú, Ca-nales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinto-res, Toribio, Chelf-ró, Cannles: Vizca-cheras de Cueli, Reconquista, Mi-guene y Tand I, 8, 24.

Tandil por el Azal, 15, 29, 29, San Vicente y Ranchos, 4, 12, 20, and 27.

Azul, 2, Canuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 4, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24, 28. Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 18, 28.

Lohos, every Tuesday Thursday, & aturday.

Magdalena, 9,19 29.

MENSAJERIAS INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Mar-tin, 81—Plaza Lurea, 26— Calle las Piedras, 84

Villa de Lujan, San Andrea de Gi-les, San Antonio de Arcen, Fortin y S. Ito2, 4, 6, 8 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Arrecifes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 Pergamino, y Rojas: 2, 6, 10, 14, 16

Pilar, Capilla del Señor 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Mercedes, and Chivileny1, 3, 5,7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29. Mercedes, Bragado, Chivilcoy, 5, 9 15, 19, 25, 29.

Navarro 2' 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

NURVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, calle Potosi,

No. 146.

CORREOS DEL ESTADO Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6,

, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 4, 25, 26, 28, 30. Laguna de los Padres, Bal'enera, San Martin ó Moro, 2,12 y 22.

Carraulanqueu, 26 de Mayo, Brava, Malacara y More, 6, 16 y 26. Navaz, Chalforú, Biscacheras y Re-conquista 8, 24.

Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen do Lancueyú, 1, 15.

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

Juncal, Cucique, Astemar de Casta-no, Esperanza do Vraola, Vulpatia Que-vido, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Beau drix, Invierno, Tomanguechú, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Aoz.

Los Empresarios Torres, Begeira y Ca.

MENSAJERIAS ESPANOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration-Piedras, 86. Chiscomus, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27 y 30.
Dulores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 20.

TERMS OF PRICES.

Torres, Ostorio y Ca.

Grocery and General Provision Store. 78—CALLE DEFENSA—78

78—CALLE DEPENSA—78

H M. Muss former proprietor of the allove Establishment begs to inform, the Tublic of Buenes Ayreathet ha has disposed of the same to Mr. Richard Hastings.

The undersjand recommences business in the above Establishment with the determination to spare-incither pairs nor attention to state the spare of the speedy exceedion of orders to merit a continuance -chief support which was enjoyed by his predicessor.

Richard Hastings.

Richard Hastings. Orders from the Country executed with precision and despatch.

Beer in wood.

Oneks Containing 18 galls.

Do. do. 55 do. 66 Calle Defensa.

FOR ANTWERP.

The fine A I. Dutchs chooner Economic, has all her dead weight ongaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c. apply to her consignees, Messra, Algeth Ferber & Co. or to.

Henry J. Powell & Co. Brokers.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

The A. I. British barque Ann. Not. son, only takes part cargo, has splendld secommedation for cabin & steer, ago passengers, and will have quick despatch. For particulars &c. apply to Henry J. Powell & Co.

FOR LONDON

The first class British barque War-rior Quan, Captain Warren, 297 tons burthen, will be ready to receive cargain a few days. For freight &c

Henry J. Powell & Co. Ship Brokers

FOR BOSTON DIRECT.

FOR BOSTON DIKEOU,
The new ellipper brigantine Nelly
Iluni, 276 cm; this vessel made her
trip from hence to Boston in 39 days.
Het a economistion for a few cabin pagseng ra. F.r freight &c apply to
Henry J. Powell & Co,
Ship Brokers
Calle de 25 de Mayo No, 50

Historia general

INGLATERRA. INGILATERIKA.

Desde los tiempos mas remotos, instanuestros dias por David Hume, smollet, Adulpina, Alkin, a. Treducid: ait castellato y anotada por Eagonio de Obica. Magnifica cidion en 6 grandes volúmente, adornados con linitianas liminas en acero representando retratos, unonúmentos &: 80, voude en 298 98 cuila do Heconquista núm. 4 (frente à Colon.)

295 50.

825 5p.

On Sale

Calle Defensa No. 23. Duff Gordon's Pale Sherry in

H. M. Moso. & Co.

Wine Vantes & Coffee house. For Safe.
One of the best known establichments, situated in the centre of the town is offered for sale. It, may be had with, or willout complete stock and farniture, including accellent wines, picklespreserves &c. The proprietur selles the place, as he can no longer attend to the business.

Apole 77 Calla Pari.

Apply 77 Calle Peru.

Chambers,

Two rooms nicely furnished to let, No. 137 calle San Martin. One is suitable for an office.

THE WEEKLY SPANDARD

Law of Taliation.

Since the retirement of Urquiza. have been led to suppose that the army of the Provinces suffered a complete demoralisation, and broke up into scattered parties of freebooters. Bedouins are represen These gaucho ted as having abandoned warlike operations, devoting themselves to plunder and devastation of our fron-tier districts. A question therefore suggests itself: how are the marauders to be treated if captured? The local press condemns them to be shot, suns ceremonie; resting such sentence on the precedent of Lynch-law.

Far be it from us to become the apologist of social or political crime; but it uppears strange that our humane colleagues who have labored (so unworthily) to abolish capital punish-ment, should now advocate a penalty, for the robbery of sheep or cattle, which they think severe for assassina-tion. "Everything is fair in war" is an old proverb, which, though not universally true, is enough to she that warfare tolerates many acts other wise treasonable and nefarious. Among the primary effects of such an order of things, confiscation and booty are signally remarkable. Sacking captured cities is, by modern civilization partly exploded; yet we read of the English and French troops plundering the Imperial Palace at Pekin, in this year of grace 1861. And in the wars of Napoleon, that enlightened warrior and legislator, himself carried off the most precious works of art, and even sacred vessels which were of infinitely more value than a flock of sheep or cows. Yet no sage journalist presumed to hang him for a malelactor; nay, even when fallen from his high estate, he gained numberless sympathies, and his imprisonment at St. Helena has been condemned as harsh, excessive and unjust. Plundering in time of war is therefore, not deserving of capital punishment, and may be exercised by Mitre's army in way of retalia-

The Lynch-law has been cited as applicable in this case, but, with all respect for our colleagues' understandings, we are at a loss to discover a single analogous point. Admitting fully the justice and even social benefit of the summary jurisdiction of the Committee of Public Safety, their power must be considered exceptional and only to be tolerated in extreme cases of a like nature. The San Francisco council condemned malefactors of their own city, but never judged a foreign enemy who had declared war to their state. If a band of robbers organized themselves in B. Ayres to sack and murder in open day, we should say by all means "Lynch them!" but, for Urquiza or Mitre to condemn his prisoners to be shot, for eating or stealing their neighbor's cattle, it is unwarrantable and contrary to the rights of nations. Neither does it alter the question that our chemies carried off the property of neutral parties, since such foreigners look for protection to their own go vernments and in no case can demand compensation for Urqui-a's ravages from the authorities of this state.

We have considered the subject of cattle-stealing, since it is on this head, that the enemy is accused and condemned to death. If we suppose the case of murder, we are almost ready to sanction the sentence of Lynching. But, unhappily, in two instances such ssination has been the act of Mitre's deserters, and it is manifestly unjust to throw the odium of this barbarity on the enemy. We read in the "Commercial Times" (journal friendly to government) that Mr. Doyle and his peon were foully butchered without any provocation by our de-serters; and private letters inform us that the enemy carried away 5,000 sheep and 100 rams. We have it also on good authority that another Irishman of San Antonio was lanced by Mitre's fugitives

For such enormities, heaven and society alike demand retaliation, and

justice is outraged if the penalty, so nerited, escape our savage gauchos to fall on Saa or Virasoro. There may be some violent partisans who will charge us with sympathy for barbarian hordes; or perhaps some of our own contrymen who deem us too lenient towards an enemy that robs their substance and alarms their very lives. [To one and the other we reply, that death for robbery is a sentence only worthy of Draco, whose laws written in blood; and it seems hard to shoot a man for frightening you.

"An eye for an eye: a tooth for a tooth:" this is the taliation law, and we are retrograde enough to invoke it in the present instance. If Virasoro steal cattle. let M tre do the same the charge of bad example will fall on the former, and the latter can safely maintain that he has no other means for compensation. If the provincial gauchos murder unarmed men, tie them up to the next tree (shooting is too good for them.) If our deserters pillage or murder condemn them (for desertion) to be shot in the first instance, hanged drawn and quartered in

But, let not the dictum of our colleagues become law, for the war would be extermination, and the unfortunate captives, become a bloody holocaust. We are not so inconsistent as to abolish the penalty of death for murder, and put the same sentence in force for robbery. Therefore the sweeping condemnation of the Federal Cossacks is to our idea, rather attributable to political rancour than a love of justice; and little love drinking dubious river-water. A beas we bear towards Gauchos on either side of the Arroyo del Medio, humanity demands that we protest against the cold-blooded execution of prisoners unless taken in the act of assassination. We are convinced that Mitre is of our judgment, in spite of the virulence of our local press.

Fiat justitia, zant coclum.

Actual & Intended improvements.

"Hell is paved with good intentions" says the Spanish proverb; and we are told that the Portuguese are so fond of fine projects, that in Lisbon, there is a great number of public monu ments commenced, but very few finis hed. Finis coronat opus: there's no-thing like perseverance, Talking of great improvements, without commencing them, is building castles in the air, rather an unprofitable occupation: and commencing them, to leave off in the middle, is a waste of energy, time, money and genius, on-ly productive of disappointment. It has been the fortune of this coun-

try to propose very many useful innovations, and to carry some of them into effect with the most signal success. Captain Head who visited these shores some 40 years ago would be indeed surprised to find the numberless changes that have since taken place, for the better. The "Teatro Colon" would salute him as a new acquaintance, and he would look, in vain, for bulldek-carts in the Plaza Victoria. The naming, numbering and paving of the streets would appear startling reformations, and he should discover a relic of the past scarcely except the wooden bridge of the calle Defensa and street-posts few and far between. Taking an evening stroll the gas-lamps would remind him of Europe, unless he rambled into the oil district, where the lighter is often like the foolish virgins, without his lamp kindled. In fine the new edifices and plazas, without, would make it difficult for him to recognise old localities; and, in-doors, he would derive satisfaction from perceiving the improved taste of the inhabitants so many of whom could shew off in his foreign tongue a good education. Not only should he see potatoes and butter, unknown in his time, but he would receive invitations to teaparties as if he were in old Atoion. Instead of riding over the quagmires of the Flores road, he would take a first class ticket by train, and send a telegraphic despatch of his arrival.

gwam to sit on bullock-skulls, sip nate, eat without plates, and sleep on his recado, he would visit an English estancia, where furniture, farming implements, wines, books, servants and bull-dogs, all freshly imported, would make him feel quite at home; and he would rashly dream that nothing more was wanted for the prosperity and advancement of the country. He had seen the actual, but not yet studied the proposed improvements. He had justly estimated the progress already made, but not taken a the immense strides that might yet be effected in the onward path. The intended docks, so badly wan-

ted for the safety and increase of our commerce, would seem more vitally important than even gas or telegraph. What is Liverpool, without her docks; these have made her the first port in Europe, and the same would make this city the emporium of South America. Then we should not fear Sta. Rosa, nor land passengers in drays. Again, the railways to Chascomus and Mercedes, by opening up communica-tion with the markets of the South and West, would be the arteries of trade, giving new life to our productive pampas. Adieu to lumbering waggons, lazy diligences and savage inus. Immigration with its stalwart arms and spirit of industry flows in a limited current, but with the impulse of protection, would drive the country rapidly a head and repel the Indian incursions. A drainage system for our streets would no longer render them impassible in wet weather, and an Artesian spring would save us from tter arrangement of justice and police in the rural districts would make life and property a little more secure, bring a few assassins to the gallows (banquillo) and confer a favor on humanity at large. The cultivation of our islands would rid us of tigers and the plantation of peach-mounts would induce rain and dispel the terrors of a

All these are improvements heretofore mooted, and time will see them in happy reality, but if we can leasten the adoption of any such measures, our pen has not been an idle effusion. nor me cly a passing service.

Civilization and barbarism.

A superficial observer, who would take for gospel the thousand and one assertions of the Tribuna & contemporaries, must at once put down Buenos Aires as the centre of civilization and Urquiza the personification of barbarism.

Look, they say, at our troops so nicely clad, while the provincial hordes are in a savage state of nudity Alas' !this is the great secret: civil ization in Buenos Aires consists in fine clothes, no matter who pays the tailor. We seem to forget that Napoleon's army at Marengo had neither shoes nor trousers, yet they were gallant soldiers. Even Willam Tell never wore epaulets, though he was the hero of his country.

But, forsooth, civilization is incompatible with a chiripa, and the Bank is our great defence from the inroads of barbarism.

If a jury of twelve decent foreigners were empanelled in judgment on the verses so freely circulated, by a well-known press, during last week, we have no doubt that their sentence would be, to burn the press at the hangman's hands, stick the author in the pillory, brand his admirers as infamous and degraded, and censure the police for a want of vigilance in not seizing incontinently so base, immoral and filthy an evidence of the corrunt taste of some of our civilized civi-

It may be said that the difference of language precludes our right of censorship, and that we perform an ungrateful office in criticising public morals. But, the outrage of all decency, compared with the professions of high civilization, makes us enter a protest, already endorsed by every foreigner in the city. We would not polluce our columns with any savory extracts: other sise our friends in Euro Instead of entering a gaucho wi- pe should certainly say on reading

them, that the poet, who so prositu- from Galway to America was, in tes rhyme, and the people, who reads reality, one of the great execute of the with admiration such erses, are un worthy of the 19th century, and very far from what we understand by en lightenment, morality and cirilization

Condition of Ireland.

To an Englishman or foreigner the resent state of Ireland presents indeed a highly flattering picture. The quantity of arable land has increased S per cent, the value of property 6 tiplied amazingly, the poor-houses now contain but one-fifth the number of paupers in 1851, and crime has almost disappeared from the country the whole calendar of Ireland being much less than that of half an English county (Sth. Lancashire)

English legislators rub their hands Frenchmen stare in astonishment at these remarkable returns: the former ascribe this happy state of things to their wise managemen, and the latter wonder why there is so much sympa-thy for unfortunate Erin. But, the medal has its reverse; in Ireland, eve rything thrives but man; the squalid cabins of former years have gone, and with them is departed the bone and sinew of a hardy, active race. Sheep and cows roam undisturbed over the lands that were held for centuries by the children of the soil; the poor-houses are empty, because their late occupants are in the grave, or beyond the seas: agrarian outrage is unknown, because the long strife of landlore and tenant has ended in the extermination of the latter; and to sum up in one brief word, the prosperity of Ire-land has banished 40 per cent of her population, and is daily sending forth housands who cannot (poor ignorant fools) for the life of them imagine how philosophers call the country happy, and talk of a magnificent policy that must end in-

Yet looking fairly at the subject it cannot be denied, that those who remain at home have less misery to relieve, and more riches to share, while the stalwart sons of toil that have repaired to foreign climes have amassed wealth for themselves and for the country of their adoption. Thus the terrific ordeal through which they have passed, while ruining Ireland has yet benefited Irishmen. If English economy could now devise some method of stopping the flux of emigration, and inviting back, by kind measures, those exiles with their fortune to the Old Country, nothing more is wanting to make Ireland the rival of England in prosperity, and constitute both Kindoms in heart and will a happy United Empire.

Social science 5th Session.

The Social Science Congress was opened by Lord Brougham in the mansion-house Dublin on August 14th. Several distinguished English, French, Russian, German and Belgian philosophers and men of science asembled on the occasion, making this session one of the most successful yet held. More than 1,600 of the elite of the capital were present including ecclesiastics of the Catholic. Protestant and Presbyterian religions, lawyers, physicians, peers, gentry and traders. The President gracefully alluded to the city whose parliament once boasted such men as Grattan. Plunkett &c: he dwelt on the superior working of the Irish convictsystem, and passed in review the oppressed European nationalities and the abolition of the slave-trade. A grave discussion arose touching Irish education, in which, the Catholic and Presbyterian bodies, of accord denounced the present mixed system which was defended by the Protestants. The society advocated the employment of women 'as mercantile clerks, stating that the experiment had resulted favorably in England.

The Galway Line has issued no shares for £ 600,000, as the renewa of the grant is confidently expected. We extract the following from Mr. Lever's Letter to Sir R. Peel.

That the ocean line of steamships

reality, one of the great events of the was rendered evident from the number of passengers that flocked to the route. In 1858 the Indian Empire sailed from Galway with only cloren passengers, yet, the returns of the transatlantic passenger traffic prepared by the Emigration Commissioners, and published by order of the House of Commons, give the following results for the year 1859.

Average for the year 1859. From Liverpool. Allen's 81 pas sengers per outward trip. Cunard's 59, Inman's 116: 286 total in three vessels. Average for the year 1859. From Galway Line 373 passengers per outward trip. 373 total in one

Thus in the infancy of the line, when its existence was not geneally known, and neither time nor opportunity had been afforded for getting it into proper working order, or fo developing is capabilities, a single vessel from Galway carried in 1859, per average outward trip, 84 passengers in excess of the number carried collectively, by three vessels belonging to three different companies, and sailing from Liverpool.

Invasion of Santa Fé.

At length, Mitre has recommenced his onward march. The prolonged halt et San Nicolas was calculated to shake our confidence, if we did not emember that the consequences of Payon paradoxically obliged him to fall back after the triumph. Pyrrhus after beating the Romans exclaimed another such victory, and I am undone." Mitre gained the battle of the 17th. but, needed a fortnight to take breath. The dispersion of his cavalry, who abandoned the infantry in an open enemy's coun'ry, exposed him to great risk; the wants of his sick and wounded, imperatively required winter-quarters; the large number of prisoners embarrassed field operations and, it was deemed absolutely indispensable, to collect re-inforcements be fore attempting a coup de main on Ro sario, or making a bold dash across the frontier.

Our General, therefore, having ressembled more than half of the cavalry fugicives, forwarded his prisoners to this city, and drafted about one-third into his own regiments, attended to the necessities of his sick-list, and received several fresh battallions that had been guarding our trenches, has again passed the Rubicon, and on Sunday 5 inst was encamped on the battle field of Payon. Slowness to resolve is by no me ms a fault, but, ra pidity in action is a high military virtue. If Mitre march at once on Rosario, as we expect, we shall hear of its capture next week. Hannibal lost Rome by resting in Campania; the allies botched Sebastopol by not attacking it after the Alma.

Leaving future events to their own development, there are many passing events recorded in the daily prints, of importance. If we believe reports, the wandering troops of Federals have begun to return home; San after carrying off large flocks of cattle, is at full gallop for San Luis. It is said that one Colonel Lopez, having pillaged some B. A. an herds and left them at his estancia in Santa Fo, returned to this province for more booty, and in his absence, Saa took away not only the plundered animals, but also Lopez, own flocks. We are also told that Derqui is shipping the defences of Rosario, with the intention of aban doning that city, Urquiza is represented transporting his live stock Banda Oriental, but three is no reason to suppose that he will leave Entre Rios for a change of air. Mitre has issued a proclamation to the Santafecinos, inviting them to remain in their homes: some two of their officers have submitted to the invading arms whom is Colonel Goitea. The bandit Bejar with 700 deserters (we suppose Mitre's), took flight at the approach of a force under Col. Lawcano Diaz, some of them going in the direction of Melincue. It seems there is yet a number of desparadoes

who have escaped Hornes, vigila pursuit. The districts of Villa Meredes, Giles, and Areco are, howe ranquil, the families that took re in those villages having already turned home. In the Nac onal read nuch of the savage denizers the Guardia del Moute, whereas, in reality, this partido has an unusual proportion of peaceable foreigners. Our ountrymen express little sympath for the unfortunate Vila, wh ted to very harsh measures with the seizing all their horses; his reverit towards the gauches was quite jus but, at the same time, an act of impudence which cost him his life. Le tlers from Pergamin mention a ren-contre with 800 Federals, who left three dead in their retreat. Col. San-des was wounded, Heavy rains had fallen near the Arroyo del Medio, and swelled that river so much, that the marauders wers forced to swim across abandoning 20,000 head of cats which they had taken. In honour the battle, our government has med the "Montevideo." recently arme for war, "the Pavon" Col. Muratur halted at Martin Garcia, as the French engine-drivers, shipped instead of the English, were unable to manage the vessel, and had to be replaced by of hers. The Senate is about to confe the grade of General, on Gelly-obes who has amply testified that activity in office compensates for any want campaigning experience. He is man who has served his cause ously and acquired public esteem

though not of shining talent. Ex-Governor Peña of Cordoba ha sought to establish here a junta com posed of himself and three or four quondam deputies, but, after the abuquondam deputies, out, accomplish his probable he will not accomplish his city. Our minister ends in this city. Our minister Obligado is still at San Nicolas, but nowise bent on peace- making; he i drafting the prisoners into our fleet. drafting the prisoners into our fleet. Several stories v ere rife of a naval engagement, but they want confirma-

By late t despatches from head quarters, dated Oct. 5th we are happy to read a magnanimous proclamation

to read a magnanimous proclamation of Mitre' strictly forbidding robbery.

As the right of war clearly permits him to take booty, and as one of our spanish papers prophesied that the Santafaccinos should, pay dearly for our losses'wa are agreeably surprised that our general, instead of retilating, preaches Christian forgiveness. The Marchaum? corresponding takes that 'Tribuna" correspondent states that the Federal army has dwindled away to some bands of vagrants headed by Laprida Chivengo &c, that within a few days Rosario, will be ta-ken without a struggle, and that the President only thinks of defending Parana. The invading army counts 7,000 infantry, and 42 ploces of arti-llery, along with 4,000 cavalry not worth montioning. General Flores leads the van, Hornos the centre, and the rear is brought up by the Com-mander in Chief

In this city many impartial critics believe that Mitro will traverse a portion of Sauta F6, unopposed, but that an ambuscade is prepared for his to cut him off on the enemy's ground However the tide of affairs turns, it seems Mitro will take the bull by the not supply the vacuum left in the Federal ranks by Urquiza's retirement,

LOCAL EVENTS

Rosary Sunday.—This festival panto, was celebrated in Santo Domingo with the usual pomp, to com-memorate the triumph of Chris'en-dom over the Turks. H. E. the Bishop alluded to some obscene productions in which modern Islams have lately outraged Christian morality.

Roman railways.—Our collea-gue (Com. Times) wants informa-tion on this head. The Givita Yecchia line is some 65 miles long; the Frascatj and Roman, nearly the length of our San Fernando project. The Aucona and Viterbo is in construc-Ancona and Viterno is in the tion. The Naples junction by To prowling about Pergamin and Rojos racina, already surveyed. The

graph wires, of greater extent than Cyrus Field's broken cable. Modern Roman improvements are infinite, and the Vatican mosaics of 1860 lick the Great Republic hollow. (details in our next.)

Fire bell.-On Sunday night a general alarm was given, but the con-flagration was only that of a small pile of charcoal in calle Belgrano which was naturally extinguished by wing cold water on it.

Teatro Colon.—The last performance comprised "Grecian Independence" and "the dress makers" Miss Thierry was the "star" of the evening, making some astounding fligh s in space. The pieces being pantomimic afford a rare treat to our un-Castilian friends, who should not miss the amusement.

French "buffos."-This com pany has arrived, and intends to perform in the Victoria theatre. Their own previous reputation and the charm of novelty will, we augur, draw them crowded houses

European Mail.—The "Saintonge" in her last trip was minus several English papers. She goes out, with mails for Europe, on Monday

Uruguay transit .- The "Do is advertised to re-open communication with Salto and inter mediate ports on Sunday, 13th.

Mr. John Doyle .- From a neighbor of the unlucky deceased, we learn that his assassins were of our fugitives: The "Com. Times" is therefore apparently incorrect in rectifying its first statement; though the mis is natural, as so many ruffians of both parties were prowling about, that it is difficult to decide from which government we must demand redress.

Correspondence.

Partido de Matanza, Oct 1st 1861.

To the Editor of the Weekly Standard. Sir

In your last you wished to know which was the most profitable sort of rains for sheep in this country. I have enquired of Mr. Ham, and he recommends the mestizo Rambouillet. Mr. Ham is one of our most experienced sheep-farmers and breeds a large quantity of rams for sale. Another experienced sheep-farmer Mr. Bolesty approves of the mestizo Ramboullet for the thickness of their wool and size. All my neighbours approve of the above mentioned class rams: you may recommend them in your next

Yours a subscriber.

Europe.

The "Monitor" also publishes a numerous list of appointments to the Legion of Honour, and announces the arrival and warm reception of the Em peror at Chalons.

TTALV

A religious ceremony took place to day in the church of the Lazzarists in honour of the fete Napoleon, and was attended by many French and Italians.

A magnificent and spontaneous

illumination took place at Naples yes terday evening in honour of the fete Napoleon. The Italian soldiers ha ve taken the village of Ponte Landolfo, in the province of Saunio, and that of Caselduni, in the province of Molise. from the insurgents.

The Neapolitan journal, the "Nazio "and the "Democrazia" received by to day's mail, announce that Gene ral Cisldini has arrested several persons, among others a Frenchman; by e Thomas Dàgioute.

Letters from Rome state that Ge neral Goyon has made a search at the Convent of Casamodi and at other points of the Roman frontiers.

M. De Merode will remain in the ministry. His altercation with Gen. Goyon has not interrupted the good understanding of the Pope with Fran-ce. The Archbishop of Chainbery, the Papal nuncio at Paris, two Spanish prelates, and Mgrs. Quaglia and Bedini, will be made Cardinals in the Consistory to be held on the 16th September. Prince Chigi has been

appointed Papal nuncio at Paris. Rome is tranquil and the Napolitan re-action is diminishing.

The Italian government has informed the Federal Council that the decision in reference to the expulsion from Naples of the Swiss soldiers, for merly belonging to the Swissregiments in the service of Francis II, has been cancelled- The note of the Italian government regrets, however, that the Saiss government had caused the publication of the despatches of M. Tourte, Swiss Minister at Turin, on this subject.

POLAND.

On Thursday evening last a con flict took place at Warsaw between the people and military, in consequence of the latter having interfered to prevent an illumination of the city. One person was killed and several ar rested.

On Friday Warsaw continued in a ery disturbed state, a great concourse of people assembled in the Methstrathe, notwithstanding the request ma-de to them to disperse. The military marched on, but were afterwards withdrawn. Great agitation prevails.

Since yesterday troops and artille ry have been placed in all the public gardens and squares of Warsaw. It is said that the Emperor's acceptance of M. Willoposki's resignation arrived at Warsaw last night.

Popular feeling at Warsaw is very excited. The people hope that a national Polish Government will soon be established. A newspaper under the title of he "Phare" has for some time past been secretly circulating in Warsaw. A circular has been secretly distributed, warning the judges, not to yield to the influence of the government in trying the persons arrested during the late disturbances at Itodlin.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

An ordinance from the Minister of Finance orders that at present, and during the harvest time, those Hungarian taxpayers who are really indigent are to be treated with indulgence, but that the most energetic measures of severity are to be employed against the solvent persons who refuse to pay the taxes.

In to-days's sitting of the Lower House the draft of an address from the Diet to the Emperor was proposed by M. Deak. The demands made in this address do not differ from those contained in the first address. futes the Imperial rescript, and declares in conclusion that further negotiations are broken off. This address was unanimously and enthu-siastically adopted, and it was resolved to send it to the Upper House.

The draft address, as proposed by M. Deak, also mentions the rights of the Bohemian and Galician crowns but decidedly declines that deputies from the Hungarian Diet should be sent to the Council of the Empire, and declares that the Hungarian Diet must cease transacting any parliamentary business.

To day at 11. 39 A. m., the Empe officially received the Minister the Kingdom of Italy. His Excellensuite were conveyed to the Tuilleries in three state | carriages.

It is asserted that the interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will take place at Strasb on the 6th October next.

The "Moniteur" of Tuesday publishes a circular addressed by M. Rou-land, Minister for Public Worship, to the bishops of France, relative to the celebration of the Emperor's fete. M. Rouland reminds the bishops that his Majesty firmly maintains the glorious traditions of France, which opened a gospel civilization of the extremity of the East, and efficaciously protect the Christians in Syria he says, "in a solemn manner, thanks our army for the support and the security which it gives him. Undoub-tedly, there still remain difficulties to overcome, but their solution must be the work of a patient, loyal, and This circumspect polic pelongs principally to Providence."

The circular concludes thus:—

"Let us loudly pray that the Divi-

ne blessing may be continued to their Majestics, to assist them in their cons tant thoughts for the peace of nations, and the happiness and diguity of Fran

TURKEY.

The "Patrie" of Thursday says re-ports are current that the Prince of Montenegro had demanded that the Porte should recognise his independence, and the right to inheritance in his family. He also demanded the concession of a port on the Adriatic Sea, and a fresh settlement of the frontiers.

According to the same paper the Porte had refused to accede to these demands, and had declared that he would recommence hostilities.

Sir Henry Bulwer had an audience of the Sultan to-day. His reception was most warm. In replying to the congratulations of Sir H. Bulwer, the Sultan expressed his deep sense of the friendship of England, and his determination to effect large reforms- Pensions have been granted to the recen tly- dismissed members of the grand council. A forthcoming general circulation of caimes is announced.

VARIETIES.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER ON THE FI-ELD .- Through the kindness of Mr. Lalor, editor of the Irish News, we (Irish American) are permitted to make the annexed extracts from a letter received from a warm personal friend of T. F. Meagher, conveying the gratifying intelligence of the hero c conduct and safe return of our distinguished fellow-countryman:

"Washington, July 23, 1861. Our countrymen of the 69th, and particularly our dear friend Meagher, acted bravely and courageously, and, from all I can learn, were only equalled by the New-York Zouaves-who, by the way, are nearly all our countrymen-in their deeds of daring and heroism. All concede that Meagher's unprecedented prodigies of and true courage have never been surpassed, if equalled, on the best and most well-contested battle fields of Europe. He was always in front, urging and encouraging his men up to the very muzzles of the enemy's guns in their masked batteries; and in one instance he singly and alone mounted the enemy's entrenchments, waving the green old flag of our fatthers; but all to no purpose. What a noble subject for the inspiration of another Angelo to bequeath to the safe keeping of our race—the noble, chivalrous son of our country, on the ramparts of the enemy, waving the proud old flag, urging on his men to death or victory. How he escaped through this truly fiery ordeal unscathed and unharmed, is miraculous. The hind part of Meagher's horse was shot clear away from under him, and still be came out unharmed Yesterday morning I was in great tribulation and anxiety about him. was awoke up by the news that he was killed, and after diligently running and driving for over four hours, found out, the truth-that he escaped unscathed from the contest. The advantages in the fight were entirely on the side of the Confederates. They had 110.000 men in and around Ma nassas—just double the number of M. Dowell's command-on the ground selected by themselves, strong fortifi-cations behind their intrenchments and embankments, and all their po-sitions well laid, it is said, 1,200

men were killed on this side."

Mr. Crosbie, of the E. company 69th, writing to the same paper, un der date Fort Corcoran, the 25th July, says:-"There is not on this continent a braver man than Thomas Francis Meagher. When his horse was actually torn from under him by a rifled cannon ball, he sprang on one of their outside parapets, and, waving his sword above his head, pointed to the green flag, following, shouting "Boys! look at that flagthe while the bullets raining around It was nothing but rally charge and repulse. We could see no enemy; they fought from the woods

and from masked batteries. we'd charge to the borders of the wo ods not one of them was to be seenall the waile their secreted riflemen and artillery, with every advantage of position pouring their hail over and around us. When Corcoran o dered the flag to be lowered, as it made too prominent a mark, the man that bore it said, "No, colonel, I'll never lower it;" and was almost instantly killed; another sprang to it, and met the same fate. One thing was evident, not a man in the regi ment would lower that flag an inch. I thank Heaven we have it safe. You must bear in mind we had to fight fresh men on their own ground, while we were after a weary march of fully 30 miles on a cracker per day, with horrible ditch water for subsistence, lying in the wet grass whenever halted; still the boys went to their work like bricks. Corcoran made a regular target of himself; I have not secom him since; I understand he's wounded; he's a brave officer; but Meagher is the adoration of the regiment. I hunted every where and made all the inquiries possible to find where Haggerty's body lay, but could, not find it; his wife, I know, will be in a dreadful state; I did intend to write to her, but am not at present fit; if'tis any consolution to her, he died a hero.

-The rumors of modifications the French ministry which have been mentioned gain credit. It is said that, in addition to the appointmenof M. Fould to the Ministry of Finance, in the room of M. Forcade de la Roquette, who is to resign, M. Rouher is to give up the Ministry of Commerce, and to become minister without portfolio; Count Chasseloup-Laubat, who is now Minister of Marine, succeeding him; Rear-Admiral Someiere le Noury taking the Marine Department.

On the arrival of the King of Swe den at the camp of Chalons at halfpast twelve on Saturday, he was re-ceived by Marshal M' Mahon. After partaking of a breakfast prepared at the imperial quarters, the royal party proceeded to the ground near the camp to witness a series of grand military manœuvres, imitating an attack in force and its repulse, the various episodes of which lasted until halfpast five. The King several times expressed his admiration of the appearance of the troops, and presented to the Marshal the Grand Cordon of the Ro-

yal Order of Sweden. AN IMPERIAL ACQUAINTANCE-Whilst the Emperor was at Vichy he was taking a walk on the banks of the Sichon and lost his way. A labourer him. "Second to the right and then first to the left sire," said the man. "What! you know me?" "Yes, and have had the honour for years past." "Where?" Your Majesty of course does not remember me but you were once the cause of my passing two days in the Black-hole: for when you were at Ham I was a soldier there, and was punished for pa sing you in a pound of tobacco." "Well," said the Emperor, it shall be my turn now," and in a few days after cards, the man was installed in a well stocked tobacco-

nist's shop.—Court Journal. THE VISITER ATTHE TUILERIES poleon III. is now entertaining a guest whose name and whose des cent awaken some very curious historical reminiscences, and may give ris to some juteresting reflections in the Emperor's own mind. The gallant, stalwart, well-bearded gentleman in the black uniform and the blue and vellow plume in his hat, who comes to France escorted by war vessels bearing old Viking names, and attended by officers of unmistakably Scandinavian lineage, is Charles XV; King of Sweden and Norway. Well, there may be nothing so extraordinary in the visit of a secondary Northern potentate who wishes to contrast the gaicties of Paris with those of Stockholm, and is perhaps desirous of sacourteons reception at the Tuileries; peri-od of 1860."

When and if the King of Denmark could only get rid of his morganatic milliner, he, too, might be a welcome guest in the French capital. The King of Sweden, we believe, contemplates a visit to England, and will be, as usual, feted and lionised, and taken over the Bank and Barclay and Perkins's brewery, and shown all the manufacturing and mercantile mar of Manchester, Birnaingham, and Liverpool. But the stay of Charles XV. in Paris has a far more suggestive sig-nificance. It will not be forgotten that this is no ordinary monarch of a Northern race, but that the fifteenth Charles is the son of Oscar, the son of that famous Charles John Bernadotte. who was once a private soldier in the French army, whose father was but an obscure advocate in a French Provincial town, but who rose to be Marshal of France, Prince of Ponte Corvo, and one of the ablest and most trusted lieutenants of the Great Napo leon; who was adopted by Sweden was elected Crown Prince, and ultimately wore the crown of Gustavus Vasa. Nor will the students of history be disposed to overlook the fact that the grandson of the Swedish monarch now in Paris only owed his kingdom to his falling away from and waging war against the master who had been the founder of his fortune.

The phantom thropes established by

Napoleon I.—Spain, Westphalia, Na-ples, Holland—all faded into not-

hingness; the viceroyalty of Italy

melted away from Eugene Beau-

harnais; the confederation of the

Rhine dissolved. Even timely tre-

schery-and rapid adherence to the

Bourbons could not save the majority

of Napoleou's marshals from falling

into obscurity or worse. Ney and

Murat were executed; Marmont died

a self-banished exile; Davoust, Savary,

Macdonald, were forgotten years be fore their death; but Bernadette, the only marshal who had not been afraid of Napoleon I; who had protested against his ambition, who had crossed his path and invited him to rivalry whose election to the heirdon apparent of the throne of Sweden-was although sanctioned by his imperial master, thought to be anything but palatable to him, survived the great shock of the disruption of the First Empire-made common cause with the allies, and was at once admitted into the bosom of that family of monarchs who, in soleinn congress at Vienna, declared Napoleon to outlaw and an enemy of the human race. And now the grandson of this successful time-server sits by the nephew of Napoleon in opera-boxes and carriages, at banquets and at reviews. The Emperor of the Frenclausing to passat the time, his Majes-ty made the necessary inquiry of ch has, in his own career, exemplified, in a remarkable degree, the truth of the precept which bids us let bygones be bygones; and his cordial reception of the sovereign whose grandsire did his uncle so much harm is a proof that he knows how to apply to others that principle of oblivion and condonation of the past which Euro-pe has been not unwilling to apply to

himself.—London Telegraph.
—Madame Luther-Felix, a ch ming French actress, is dead; aged thirty.

SMITH O'BRIEN IN FRANCE. William Smith O'Brien has visited the Camp of Chalons since his de-parture from Ireland. He has been most kindly received by the illustri ous Marshal M'Malion, Duke of Magenta. During his stay at the camp (three days) he was received as guest in the house of the marshal-Cork Examiner.

-The O'Conor Don, M.P. ha purchased, by private contract, the y and in Sligo for the sum of 21,000, This additional purchase ranks O'Conor Don among the largest land owners in the country .- Roscommo. Messenger.

In the Journal du Harre of the instant, we find it stated that "during the six months of the year 1861, ying a good word for himselt, and of good word for himselt, and of good word for himselt, and of york, Now Orleans, and Buenos Ai-Russian aggression. He is sure of a res; 7,958 had left during the same

表表 ARRITALS AND IMPORTS. 本記

From Rio Janeiro French mail camer "Saintonge" with S6 passen-

From Montevideo. Braz, war brig.

San Nicolas, Oriental S." Dolorcitus'

From Montevideo, Amer. steamer Mississippi" with 109 passengers, Mississippi" and cargo.
From Ensenada, French harque

Norvelle Pallas"

From Hayana, Span. polacre, "Modesta" in quarantine with sugar for

From Porland (U. S.), July 21, Amer. barque "W. Woodside" to Hale with 311,000 ft. lumber, 18,000 corral-planks, 1150 do. of 14 in., 87,750 rafters, 50 brls aguardiente

From Rio Janeyro, Sept. 14 Span, brig, "Pedro Antonio" with 500 brls and 360 sacks flour, 100 boxes starch

From Tarragona, July 24, Span. barque "Gesoria" with 500 pipes tinto wine, for Llavallel.

From Barcelona, Aug. 3, Span barque "Villa de Tossa" with 350 bstinto wine, 20 brls, sherry, 200 hampers wine, 400 sacks rice, 100 bales paper, 50 brls olives, 10 bales corks. 6

From Cadiz, Aug. 3 English brig "Wilton Wood" to Milligan Williamson with 173 Gs. salt. From Hamburg, July 4 Dan. brig

Maria" to Hartenfels with hardware

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

For London, Dutch brig "Jeannette Marianne" with 651 bales tobacco, 4 do, horse bair, 27 do nutria: 903 dry oz-hides, 1779 saltell mares do., 10,-357 horns.

For Montevideo, Am. S. "Mississippi" with passengers and cargo. 2

For New York, Amer. barque "Star King" in ballast. . For Foreign Ports Mecklemburg

brig "Wilhelmine" in ballast. For Foreign Ports-English barque "Mary Aun Folliot", in ballas'. For Asuncion, Paraguay steamer

'Jejuy".

Liverpool, English barque "Reform" with 2,107 salted ox-hides, 933 dry do., 1799 salted mares, do., 102 pipes tallow, 30 half do., 47 pipes mares greaso, 1333 bales, tobacco, 33 do., horschair, 5,do. sheepskins; 17 do.-bide-cuttings, 74 do. wool, 1 do. deers kins, 12 do, nutrio, 363 tons bones, 12,600 hores

For San Nicolas, Nat. SS. "Chan-

For San Nicolas Or. S. "Dolorcitas" For San Nicolas Eng. S. "Espiga-" with 1235 brls flour.

For Foreign ports, Eng. goletta Allen Gardiner" in ballast.

For Antwerp, Austrian barque "Matilde" with 194 bales wood, 18 do. horselmir, 25 do. hido-cuttings, 33 do. sheepskins, 6117 dry ox-hides, 1898 salted do; 204 pipes tallow, 41 l'alf do; 130 casks do; 70 pipes mares grease, 20,980 horns.

For Cadiz, Ital, barque, "Sorpresa" in ballast.

For Marseilles, French barque "St. Eloi" with 332 bales sheep-skins, 6 do. wool, 18 do horsehair, 2 do. calf-skins, 6327 dry ox-hides, 548 calf do; 625 mares do; 1 chest dry goods, 1200

For Montevideo, Am. S, "Mississippi" with passengers. d.

For San Nicolas, Nat. war steamer Montevideo."

For Up the river, Nat. brig "Emma" with coal.

For Batavia, Hamburg barque "Alardus" in ballast.

Change of Premises.

The Britist Library will be responded in the new premises Calle Defensa No. 5 (third door from the Plata) on Friday next 11th Iust.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Different statements have been made respecting the recognition of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy by the government of Holland; but a telegrap-hic despatch from the Hagne now announces [that [the recognition is a fait accompli,

The Augsburg Gazette states that the Austrian government having refrom the garrison of Rastadt, and to replace them by Germans a detach-ment of Austrian infantr, has just passed through Munich on their way from Innspruck to Rastadt

Cialdini is carrying out his idea of

employing the Garibaldini; besides a number of subaltern officers, he has called into his conneils and into his service General Stocco and Baron Moscari. Both of these mea were active partisans of the Calabrian tis ing last year, and the former landed with Garibaldi at Marca'a. Both are made governors of the provinces and are to raise bands of Calabrians to put down the "brigands."

The Espero of Turin states that, in

consequence of the De Merode Govon incident, M. Cadore has received instructions of M. de Thouvenel which may be considered as direct manifestation of the imperial intentions When they have b to Cardinal Antonelli they will be published in the Monitour. The imperial government deplores thet the good intentions of the Holy Father are frustrated and paralysed by a party which is hostile to France, and of which the Minister of War is the leader.

Accounts from Beyroutteive ressor to belive that the French and English fleets will pass the winter on the coast of Syria, owing to the nomination of Daoud Effendi not having been received with entire satisfaction either by the Druses or the Maronites, and to the populations of the Lebanon having manifested on this subject dissatisfaction of a nature to lead to the belief that the presence of the two fleets will be necessary to prevent the return of events similar to those of

August, 1860. It is said that the King of Prussia, out of his private resources, has dou-bled the appanege of the Queen Dowager, thus raising the amount to 200,000 thalers.

The Courrier du Dimanche describes a quarrel which has sprung up between the Sultan and Prince Milosch, the ruler of Servis, which discloses p. etensions on the part of the latter denoting an extraordinary amount of confidence in the warlike qualities of his states, or an unwise degree of re-liance in the weakness of his suzerain. Instead of sending, an envoy to Constantinople to congratulate Abdul Aziz on his accession, he forwarded a most insolent note, claiming the transfer to It is a telescopic tube of sheet iron. his own authority of the Mussulman quarter of the town of Belgrade, which is held by Turkish forces. The Porto has despatched a circular to the great powers, enclosing the Servian note and pointing out its aggres-sive character. At the same time orders have been sent into Herzegovine to carry on the hostilities with rigour than has been hitherto shown. The circular addressed by Baron

Ricasoli to the Italian diplor presentatives has been published. It is a lengthy document, and the pressure on our columns today prevents us re producing it. It has bee drawn up for the purpose of sustaining the con-fidence of Europe in the character, position, and stability of the new kingdom of Italy. It surveys the events which have taken place since the Italian revolution, and points to the spirit prevailing in the Parliament upon the question of Italian unity, the absence of any class of the politicians representing legitimacy, and the success of the national loan, as indications of the position in domestic and foreign opinion which the new kingdom has attained. The circular contains a grateful allusion to the services rendered to Italy by the Emperor of the French, fow will deny has been well

Letters from Touton state that 900 marines arrived there on Fildsy last from the northern ports, to be embarked for Cochin China with the least po-saible delay. The staff-officets of the

steam frigates Vanban and Descar es have been likewise ordered to embark for the same service, together with a fourth lieutenant. 140 appren-tice artillerymen are to be embarked for Alexandria, and are to be exchanged there for an equal number of artillerymen serving on board the French feet on the coast of Syria, who are to brought from Beyrout. The artillery men will then proceed to Cochin China. It is officially known at Toulon that the promotion in the navy on the occasion of the Emperor's fete will occasion comprise three vice admirals, six rear admirals, fifteen captains of the first class, twenty captains of the second lieutenants.

-Bank Bobbery of 16,000l in Pru sis-A reward of 5,000 dollars has been offered for the apprehension of John William Rishnow, the messenger, who absconded with 16,000l. from the Dusseldorf Branch of the Bank of Prussia.

-An official notice in the Postti dning announces that, as the Russian government is not inclined to support the English project of a submarine to legraphic line in the Baltic, and over Gothland to Libau, the Swedish goverument has declared that it renofaces the project.

Certain Paris journals express their strong belief that very important e-vents are on the eve of transpiring in the "Eternal City." The grounds of their faith they do not condescend to explain, but perhaps the brief, vague assurance of its existence is merely a

The Paris correspondent of the Mor ning Chronicle says, that the Cardinal Archbishop addressed a circular to his clergy, directing them, in acceptance with the request of the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship to have the To Doum and the prayer for the Emperor chanted in their charches after the celebration of mass on

his Majesty's fete day.

The Paris correspondent of the Nord says that the coast defences of France are to be actively prosecuted this year and that 20,000,000fr, which remained over from the previous year, are to be devoted to this object. The construction of a coast line of railways is also spoken of which would naturally commence with the Channel coast.

RECORD OF WRECKS.-We the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, publish to day our usual monthly record of wrecks. from which it appears that the number of wrecks during the month of July was 61; in January the number was 202, in February, 285; in March, 183; in April 149; in May, 142; and June, 115—making a total during the pre ent year of 1,117.

The Americans have invented an raised by a windlass. It can be elevated 50 feet in four minutes, and lowered in one minute, weighs 1,700lbs. and can be drawn by one horse easily. At 50 feet troops are seen disjunctly nine miles; at 100 feet, 15 miles. They have also invented an India-rub-ber "yoke" for knapsacks, which dispenses with the straps and is said to relieve the burden most materially.

Inter Salt for Corennagen.—Two

of the Duncruesalt reck, large cargoes of the Duncruesalt reck, from the mines have recent'y been from the shipped hence for Copenhagen; and this is regarded as the opening of a trade with that port in this article,-Northern Whig.

HIGH PRICED DOGS .-- Some of the

pet bre da of dogs exhibited at the Leeds dog show were ticketed at the most fabulous prices one tady putting the price at 2,000l whilst others mo-

destly catalogued them at 1,000l.
Reino or Van Tromp.—During the removal late'y of some old batteries at the mouth of the Medway a shell was discovered stamped "Yan Tremp" and bearing the date "1666." It is supposed to have been fired when the Dutch fleet, under Admiral de Ruyter, sailed up the Medway to Cha ham, and burnt several vessels of war at Uphur,

A.L. DY CHEMIST.—At the late exa-struction in chemistry conducted by Professor Hoffman, in London, Miss Lily Colthurst occupied the eighth place among 340 successful candidates having obtained two first-clas prizes

and a bronzo medal. There are only six medals for the United Kingdom and these three, in addition to fifteen prizes, were won by Cork. The young lady who thus distinguished hersel by gaining the high place, the prizes and the medals, is daughter of James

Colthurst, Esq.—Cork Constitution.
—Brutal Flogging of a soldier!—
During the last week there have been it rumours about the city that a soldier bad been flogged to death in the barracks. We are happy, however to be able to state that the whispered fatal result had not ensued. The facta of the case, it appears, were, that pri vate Morer, of the 3d battalion Rifle Brigade, had been guilty of desection three times; the last time he had been "absent" for two years, and was in a good situation in London, and had been, as it were given up by the mili tary authorities as not to be discove red, when a sister-in-law betrayed his secret, and he was again taken, tries by court-martial, and sentenced to receive fifty lashes. The sentence was ordered to be carried out last Monday morning, and fearfully it was so The man, on being tied up, implored mercy is the most piteous terms. The se were unheeded by the stern executors of the sentence, and his punish-ment proceeded; at the fifth stroke of CLASS the "cat," he fell as in a swoon; the medical man lifted the man's eye-lash, ordered him water, and then to prodone, and the remainder was adminis-

emerges alive, it will be with such a mutilated frame that he may be said to be no longer a man- Andover barque

Times.

—James Holdforth, Esq., of Burley
Hall, Leeds, who recently died, at the
advanced age of eighty three, was the
first English Catholic Mayor elected in
England since the reformation.

Some of the German papers speak of
a project for creeting a church on the
apot where the attempt was mada apon
the life of the King, in order to commemorato his Majesty's providential
cesape.

tered while in a state of insensibility.

ceasing only at the forty ninth stroke, when the "cat broke, and the wret-

ched sufferer was carried off to the

military hospital. from which, if he

escape.

A youth employed by a lawyer is under remand, in London, charged with having stolen about 500 deeds, which he had sold fir a pality sum as waste paper to a marine store dealer, who is also in castedy.

11: de Setiembre Market Dry cow hides, ner Hides of all stakes

e Market
penda 125 to 180
— 105 to 120
— 80 to 90
each 28 to 39
dezea 45 to 50
70 to 90
100 to 155
1b 4 to 44
errob. 95 to 100
100 to 1100
100 to 1100 Call abia lides of calts Sheep skins unv Do mixed Mestiza, fine Nutris Horse hairNorth 40 to 45
75 to 80
40 to 45
50 to 70
80 to 100
40 to 60
22 to 24
25 to 26 Tallow pure Cicole wool washed Do. unwashed Do. mixed Fine mestiza wool Ostrich feathers lo Do. woven
Ox horns
Inferior do.
Wheat superior
Do. middling
Do inferior 260 to 276 fanega 220 to 23 150 to 18

Doubloons. Oct. 2th 409 411 18.090 11,865 4th 413 413 18,275 7th 414 413 8.920 406 Gas shares Bolsa do. 771 p.S 7 to 10 pS dee

Interest. Bank receives mic. at 68 " specie at 108 " advances mic. at 88 " specie at 128

Money market—specie—1½ to 1½ por monthly, mį c. 1 Current Price of Cattle

| Column | C Asses
Fat ikares
Ordinary mestiza. Sheep 80 Fine do.

Swedish Tar.

Of Best quality in Barrels and half Barrels and in Tins of 12 pounds, & 1 & 2 arrobss each For sale at Calle 25 do Mayo No.

Money

Advanced on mortgage of Rea property situated in this City or in the Province.

Apply to P. D. Lynca. Calle 25 Mayo No:9-Buenos Aires

Notice!

All persons indebted for their pas-iage per the.
"William Peile" 'Bolla Portenie"
'High' "W. strwitch" 'Holly wood'
'The Gontess of Du ham' 'J. In Rob-erteon 'Matrona" 'Gauutlet' 'South "Matrona" "Ga ertson" "Matrona" "Gauntier Esk" "Agnes" "Rosalie" "Libra" "Is-tria" "Anne Wilson" and The Francis

are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, before the first Jany P D Lynch

9 Calle 25 de Mayo Buenos Aires,

NAME.

Onda Spartan Istria Flora City of Kundy Warrior Queen

Warior Qui Maia
Sea Wave
Canitorides
Chase
Nunderpa
Liriope
Isabel
An. Nelson
Adventure
Portefin
Mystery
Raymond
J & T.
Meliora

De Ruyter

Hugo Rengo Soberan

Nuevo N Palkon Procer Sorpresa Barcelo Pedro An Villa de Monarca

Joan Jean Laco

Margarett

Greenland
T. D. Carr
Nel Hunt
Helron
Star King
Beojamiu A
Mes-enger
Sportsman
Lone Star
Lime Blus
Carolina
Siduey Price
Ada
Mary Goodel
John C. Brun
George Fürri
Henriquetto
Durlington
W. Woodside

Ravoslarui Antonie Pi

Pride Siden

agges

polacio barque barque

uanito L. & E." -vo Márti

TONS. CAPTA

329 330 427 849 Watte G wan Hamilto Rochfer

270 Cooper

250 Hjelm.

Granaes Caldero Morico Prove Dodoro Marches Bianchi Quessi Aveguo

5-49 413 272 383 428 185 460 626 875 396 200 278 717 338 518 437 458 Menyms
Damon
Johmssn
Wiham
Holden
Lowjer
Hoopor
Thomps
Dizer
Pierson
Grindle
Godfrey
Ohabon
M. Gilg
Gayle
Lo-ley
Brews
Sanyer
Yenner

270 530

299

For Sale.

In the Partido of Quilmes about Leagues from town 500 to 600 finmertizo Sheep-Apply at Calle Chacabuco no. 287.

On Sale

Rock Salt for Sheep A. M Moss &

Calle Defensa No. 28

To Estancieros

An Englishman who has just arrived with his family, and who understands the making of Butter, wishes the care of a herd of misk cows, on shures.

Apply to Mr. Southam 82 Calle del Parque, Buenos Ayres.

Hotel and Restaurant PLANELLA.

Proprietor E. Vignolles, Chacabuco

Proprietor c. v. 1900les, Unacohuco 105.

This house offers every convenience for persons coming from the country, to remain some days in town. It students, fronting the old market is very central. Every attention is paid to the gueste, and the charges are in decate.

1925 2p.

Consulate of the



UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA.

The Consultate of the United States of America has been removed to Calle Parque N. 2 23. o9. 8p.

For Liverpool direct. To sail in about 10 days the fine first Class clipper British Barque

of 500 tons burden, Captain Thomas

This vessel has excellent accommo-dations for cabin and steerage passen-gers, and presents a fire opportunity for families wishing to return to En-

rope.
For further particulars apply to the Captain No. 140 Calle Reconquists or to

CONSIGNEES.

Darbyshire Green Bemberg Darbyshire Green Barbour Harolay Boje Nicholson Green Lumb H#Powelt Cas Cv. Darbishire Green to order

to oider Mil ig a & Co. Rennis Tuesdis

Ferberg

F. Citile

Ochoa Liavallo O'Shee Ochoa Ochoa Riestra

Laplan ar Sailano Llavaltol

M. A. Green

Audin Bole Herand

Aprateguy Jourde

Arnlog y Hutz

Thom Boyd Giffon

Gifford Daguid Derbys

Henry A. Green & Co. Ship Brokers &c. Calle Reconquista 88.

DESTINATION.

Antewer

Beble

SE T.

			ivals.
CAPTAIN.	ARRIVA	LL.	FROM
	En	glis	h. 7
Narison	July	11	Glasgow
M. Cullock	July	13	New York
Tavelnier	July	31	Liverpool
Savage	August	7	Cardiff
Bre-ley	August	14	Liverpool
Warren	August	15	Glas.ow '
Wilson	August	15	Hall
Murty	August	18	Liverpool -
Jeuhins	August	18 -	Cardiff
Loader	August	17	Glasgow
I'r g rthen	August	17 -	-Cardiff
Potter	Auzt	10	Liverpool
Heweon	Augt	29	Liverpool
Watte	Sept	1	Liverpool
G wan	Sect	- î	L verpool
Hamilton	Sept	2	L'verpoot
Rochford	Sept	1	Dablin
	Sept.	10	Liverpool
Cooper	Sept	17.	Liverpoot
	Sep	22	Fruy Bentos
	B	elgin	11
Hjelm-trom	August	1	Antwarp
	Br	azili	an,
Puiza	June	30	Bahia
	S	pani	sh.
Cadar-o	July	23	Cadiz

August	1	Antwarp
Bra	ziliz	nn.
June	30	Bahia
Si	ani	sh.
July	23	Cadiz
Joly	27	Montevideo
August	5	Barcelona
August	13	Barcelona

S	pan	isl	l.	
ly	23		Cadiz	
V.	27		Montevideo	
gust	5		Barcelona	
gust	12		Barcelona	
gust	18		Barcelona	
gust	18		Rio Janeiro	
gust	18		Rio ZJaneiro	
gt	8		Barcelona	
gt	29		Barcelona	
y	7		Malaga	
it.	11		Hayanna	
t	15		Barcelona	
pt ·	18		Barcelo a	
	27.		Montevid o	
	5		Rio Janeiro	
t	5		B ree ona	
pt	30		Rio Janviro	
Fr	enc	h.		
y	23		Cetto	
ly	28		Marieilles	

	23	Cetto
,	28	Marieil
ust	14	Bayone
teu	14	Havre
ust	18	Octio.
t	27	Cardiff

Aguust	1 22	Hamburg
Sept.	- 11	Cadiz
Sept	17	Valparaiso
Sept	15	Hamburg .
Sept	20	Pernambuco
Sept	20	Bremen

Bordean Italian 15 Genoa

July 15	Genoa
July 80	Genoa
July 30	Cadis
August 2	Cadiz
August 15	Genoa -
August 13	Genoa
Augt 30	Genoa
Sept 2	Marseilles
Sept 18	Genoa
Sept 15	Cadiz
N. Ameri	can.
August 3	New York
August 6	New York
August 13	Bostou
August 29	Liverpool
August 18	Now Xork
August 18	Liverpool
Augt 25	Cardiff
Sept 2	New York
Sept 11	Glasgow
Sept 20	Gargiow
Sept '20	Glargow
Sept 20	New York
Sept 15	Cadiz
Sept 15	New York.
Sep 22	Baltimore
Sep 25	Boston
Sep 25	Baltimere .
Sep 27	Cardiff
Qct 4	Portland
Austri	m.

Liverpeol

. 91	Acaisi	A COLUMN TO
August Sep	No.	Chagen.
	refam.	THE HARM
dopt		Bertenut.
Orl	ental.	-115736 7
Bept	28	Monterideo
Nat	ional.	
Bept	30	Cardiff .