

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMADE

PEDRO EBEBE y Ca.

En la casa habitacion del Sr. Consul de Dinamarca...

El martes 25 del corriente se han de rematar en el punto de la manana...

AUCTION SALE

EMILIO J. PEREZ.

20 Rams of the famous Lincoln Breed...

These magnificent Animals will be put up for Public Auction...

Our Shepherds and Cattle Breeders should not let this opportunity pass...

These magnificent Animals will be put up for Public Auction...

At Eleven a.m.,

THE First General Annual Meeting of Subscribers to the English Episcopal Church in this City...

At Eleven a.m.,

THE First General Annual Meeting of Subscribers to the English Episcopal Church in this City...

At Eleven a.m.,

FROM this date Mr. E. Upton retires by mutual consent...

COMMERCIAL.

THE Underigned have amalgamated their Houses of Business...

HOCQUARD y STEWARD, EUGENE COURAS and CO.

Montevideo, Jan. 1, 1870.

5,000 Dollars Reward

Will be given to whomsoever gives information that would lead to the apprehension of the villains who at 4 a.m. on Tuesday morning...

FOR MAURITIUS.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fine A Clipper Bark, JANE and DOBNEY,

350 Tons Register.

RICHARD BROWN, Commander.

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR RIO DE LA PLATA.

La Direccion ha fijado el dia Sabado 22 del corriente para entregar en su oficina...

PARA EL CARMELO VAPOR NACIONAL CARMELO.

Saldo del Tigre todos los Miércoles y Sabado con tren gratis...

A VISO.—Los vapores City de Buenos Ayres, Ariadne han concluido sus deudas...

TO RENT.

AN ESTANCIA in Entre Rios, of 2 1/2 Leagues with 10,000 Sheep and 500 Horned Cattle.

TO LET. One or Two Furnished Rooms.

PARA EL CARMELO VAPOR NACIONAL CARMELO.

WANTED, an English Teacher for the lower classes.

COCINERA. Se necesita una Calle Independencia No. 25.

PER MAIL.

W. R. Gordon, J. E. H. Huntley, C. J. Delmege, H. Flood, John Gillespie, James Machon, Thomas W. Lewis, Reeves, Edmund Dillon, H. S. Grigg.

ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$30

WEEKLY, per Month \$10

PACKET EDITION, Single Copy, 5

Do Do mailed from Office, including postage (per annum), \$2

Advertisements in DAILY, not exceeding 52 lines, three insertions, \$10

Do Do permanent at conventional rates

Do Do permanent at conventional rates

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer;

and not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1870.

Special Telegrams for "Standard."

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

(G. P. Craufurd to THE STANDARD.)

Rosario, Jan. 20, 1870, 5.40, P.M.

National Guards landed yesterday afternoon.

Marched past Sarmiento and Cabal in Plaza.

Great enthusiasm.

Ball at Penaloza.

Evening splendid.

Te Deum sung to-day.

Banquet given to President of 200 others this evening.

Ball to-morrow night.

Leave for Frayle Muerto on Saturday at 4, a.m.

Wheelwright gives breakfast at Frayle Muerto Station.

Go on to Melrose, then back Sunday afternoon.

Inhabitants of Rosario overwhelm their visitors with kind attentions.

Montevideo, Jan. 20, 1870, 6, P.M.

Paper opened at 6, and closed at 5 1/2 dis.

Exchange done for French packet Bourgeois that leaves to-morrow—on Paris, 5.45 gold.

Three thousand five hundred ar. wool mezza at reserved prices.

It is said that the prices were 2.40, 2.55, and 2 dols. 60c. mpc., with conditions.

A contract, 8,000 salted cow hides, Uruguay, 60/1rs.

Some lots of Chilean flour sold at 6 1/2 and 6 3/4 gold.

Two quintals in deposit.

Weather fine.

C. R. Horne, Montevideo,

J. P. Boyd & Co.

Memnon arrived.

In quarantine.

Departure uncertain.

Much cargo.

The European Mails.

Yesterday we received our exchanges per Copernicus to the 21st of December, and per French mail to 23rd of December, from London.

The Amazonas arrived early yesterday morning, but has to anchor very far out. The Copernicus had been detained in quarantine in Montevideo, but arrived here yesterday morning.

The following is the passenger list of the Copernicus:

Messrs Charles E. Griswold, John Davidson, sen., John Davidson, jun., John Thompson, Jas. Cuthbertson, George Cuthbertson, John Crow, Luke Crow, Simon Comacho, F. A. Pereira, George Patterson, Thomas Thompson, Patrick Hyde, John Fraser, Henry Russell, E. Westney, T. Kuntze, Robert McFarland, G. E. Buck, Servetti Vincenzo, Bridget Hyde and child, Bridget Daly, Kate Daly, Joanna Pereira and child, Miss Fozgo, Miss Fraser.

The Copernicus made a splendid run out—27 1/2 days from Liverpool, stopping 36 hours at Rio.

A Berlin telegram states that the French Government has caused a proposal for a general disarmament to be made simultaneously at St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Florence, and London. The truth of the statement remains to be attested.

For the present credence is not to be readily accorded, by reason of the number of similar statements to the same purport which have been made since the close of the German war, and especially as this very report is denied in Berlin.

M. Emile Ollivier has been at the pains to publish an emphatic denial of the reports recently published, that he has been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. The Paris correspondence is full of nothing else but these rumours about the formation of a new Ministry, and one writer ventures upon the following forecast:

"The upshot of the matter—as things now stand—will be that, after his election as a member of the house, M. de Forcade will reconstruct his Ministry, and that M. Ollivier will probably form part of it; but it will be a Forcade ministry for all that, and not an Ollivier ministry."

At yesterday's sitting of the Legislative Chamber of the Prussian Diet, the bill providing for the trial by jury of political and press offences was unanimously rejected. The bill had previously passed the Chamber of Deputies.

The Emperor of Austria, on his return from Buda, has had a long conference with Count Beust, presumably on the constitutional difficulties pointed out in his speech at the opening of the Reichsrath. The insurgents in the Cattaro districts of Dalmatia are sending in their submission to the Government.

At a recent debate in the Cortes, Señor Martos stated that he had addressed the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires in Rome with reference to the Ecumenical Council, and the despatch has since been printed. After some rather strong criticisms upon the scheme of the Council as a whole, Señor Martos signifies that the Government will in any case maintain the democratic principles of the Constitution of 1869. They have no fear of any danger to the conquests of the revolution from the decisions of the Council; but if any should arise, they are firmly resolved to maintain those conquests, and especially the principle of religious liberty against everything and everybody. In this they reckon with confidence on the support of the public and the obedience of all Spaniards and Spanish functionaries. These views the Chargé d'Affaires is instructed to represent to the Holy See.

A letter from the O'Donoghue upon English legislation for Ireland has been printed. It is intended to show his countrymen that they may have confidence in the desire and intention of the House of Commons to do substantial justice to Ireland. "It is not my intention," says the O'Donoghue, "to put implicit trust in any Minister or Cabinet. I tell the Irish people to let it be clearly understood what it is they require and that whatever measure a majority of their representatives agree to support, the House of Commons will pass, if it be inherently just, no matter how novel are its features or how violent the opposition it has to encounter."

Mr. Ryan, the Tipperary parish priest who talked about the "tumbling" of landlords during the Tipperary election, which ended in the return of O'Donovan Rossa, has been suspended by his bishop; and another priest has also been suspended for a letter addressed by him to a land agent. The Morning Post undertakes that Mr. Ryan is to be prosecuted by the Government. The Independent Orange Association of Ireland has fallen out with the Grand Orange Lodge for expelling Mr. Dalway, M.P., in respect of his share in the Antrim election; and with the Grand Master of the County Monaghan for approving the conduct of the electors of Tipperary in returning Rossa.

The Globe, in a late edition, says that the report of the loss of the Deerhound is quite untrue. She arrived in safety at Malta on the 14th instant. Sir Stafford Northcote was in Paris on Saturday, and a letter from him was received at his residence yesterday.

The Impartial of Smyrna gives an account of a frightful catastrophe. The town of Onla, in the district of Mentché, a dependency of Aidin, has disappeared—entirely swallowed up in the earth after three successive shocks of earthquake. Providence seems to have had pity on the inhabitants, as on Wednesday last, at 6 p.m., they were to some extent warned of what was about to occur by dull rumbling and alarming sounds, which were soon followed by a first shock that made them fly terrified to the neighbouring hills. With the exception of three men, whose cupidity probably detained them, all the inhabitants escaped with their lives, but it was, it is said, a pitiable sight to see men, women, and children—some on their knees, and others lying flat on the ground—contemplating the destruction of their homes, and all they possessed engulfed by the cruel earth before their eyes. Marmaritz and Moulia, in the same district, have also suffered severely. The Governor ad interim has, however, sent provisions, tents, and money to these unfortunate people, who are thus left without a roof or even the common necessities of life.

The continuous rains which have fallen in these districts for the last ten days have produced floods unprecedented during the present century. In Shrewsbury, where the streams of the Severn and Virnole, the Tamcott and Rea, all unite, the river rose to an alarming extent on Saturday, increasing more and more until Sunday evening, causing the greatest consternation to parties residing on the banks, and to those whose name is legion in the low-lying districts of the suburbs. By Sunday afternoon hundreds of houses were submerged up to their second floor windows; the congregation assembled in the Abbey Church, a considerable distance from the river, narrowly escaped, having to pass through an unexpected stream on their retirement from evening service; and yesterday the whole area of the edifice was covered with water to the depth

of from six to ten inches. At the entrance to the town, boats, cabs, and carts found busy employment in conveying parties from the country and outskirts to the middle of the town; many parties were removed from their dwellings by means of ladders, and food was conveyed to others from boats through the windows. The damage and destruction to property have been very considerable, but as far as we know at present no loss of life has occurred. The traffic on the Shrewsbury and Potteries Junction Railway has been entirely interrupted. The waters yesterday evening were very slowly subsiding.

We have undoubted authority for stating that the paragraph in a musical contemporary about the suicide of Signor Mario is devoid of foundation. Signor Mario is in St. Petersburg, fulfilling his engagement at the Italian Opera there. We may add that his impending "destitution" rests on no better foundation than the report of his having poisoned himself. The many admirers of the accomplished tenor need be under no apprehension on that head.—Fall Mall Gazette.

An American paper says, there is not a word of truth in the story of the intended marriage of Mrs. Lincoln with a German baron. She is living in retirement at Frankfurt.

It is officially announced by the Magnetic Telegraph Company, that the transfer of the company's undertaking to the Postmaster-General will take place on the 29th of January.

Vice-Chancellor James has granted an order for the winding-up of the Kent Mutual Assurance Society, which was one of the many companies that had amalgamated with the Albert.

Her Majesty's ship Monarch, with Mr. Peabody's remains on board, has not yet left Spithead. There is still a heavy sea running in the channel, and a strong gale was prevailing at Portsmouth on Monday morning from the southward and westward.

Madame Sass, who has been singing with great 'celat' at Pergola, has received from the King of Italy a superb diamond bracelet, valued at 7,000*l.*, and in one of the bouquets sent her was a fine medallion inlaid with rubies and diamonds.—Musical Standard.

There is a wonderful account in all the French papers of an astounding baby just dead, at the age of ten months, at St. Urban, near Lyons. The strongest medical evidence is said to be given that the child was so highly endowed with electricity that all the persons in the same room with him received constant electric shocks.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The special correspondent of the Times, writing from Rome on the 14th instant, says:—"The truth about the first meeting with closed doors—that is, on the 10th—is coming out. It was a scene of the greatest confusion. I am told that the minority was 130. It was the Archbishop of Temesvar, in Croatia, it is now said, who was making a Latin speech, protesting against the forms and arrangements as interfering with the independence of the bishops, when the bell rang, and he was called to order. Thereupon, it is added, the Primate of Hungary came to his rescue, and in his turn was called to order in like manner. Upon this Dupanloup made a strong observation in French, and left the hall, with the Archbishop of Paris and a hundred others; in fact, breaking up the meeting. All the bishops complain that they are powerless; that they have had no time to know what they are wanted to do; that they have only been allowed eight days to make one another's acquaintance; finally, that the hall is intolerable. They are dying of cold, and they cannot bear one another. They say the present accommodation is utterly inadequate; that they require many more rooms, and those larger than what have been improvised in and about St. Peter's. I hear that some of them say the Council ought to have been held at the Lateran or the Quirinal, where they might have had a whole palace for the work, and rooms for conversation and other business. They are now obliged to find opportunities for mutual information and conference where they can, and cardinals, and others who happen to have palaces at their command, are holding nightly large reunions. Very late one too, I suspect, for the streets are getting noisy at midnight, more so than when I came. Thus the first meeting on the 10th ended with an abrupt adjournment; and I cannot doubt that of to-day has done so also. This is not very promising for the proposed object of the Council, which was every day recedes further into the limbo of vain aspirations. If the dogma of infallibility is adopted, it is now said positively, that the French Concordat will be once withdrawn and that Pius IX will find that with a new position new relations also will have to be arranged. So strongly is this intention announced that the Pope's friends accuse France of dictating, and Frenchmen do not deny the imputation. The situation is described on both sides as 'gravissima,' and nobody sees the way out of it, except by continual adjournments, till time itself may bring some sort of escape. But as for any conclusions being come to and proclaimed by January 6, that is pronounced impossible.

Another correspondent writes:—"It is the intention of the Opposition to question the binding force of the Pope's injunctions in his privately distributed, but not formally issued bull, in support of this move a mem-

orial to the Pope has been set on foot, which has been signed by a certain number of bishops. Such a proceeding is a considerable act of courage. I do not like to trust my information to the extent of giving you the number of signatures I have heard mentioned; but I am in condition to affirm the existence of the document, and its having been repeatedly signed. In addition, a very important matter comes before the Council in the election of 24 members for the congregation that is to consider questions of faith. By the regulation there are to be four congregations, of Faith, Discipline, Oriental Ritual, and Regulars. Each is to consist of 24 bishops to be elected by the whole assembly, each tongue being proportionately represented. The different groups have been holding private meetings to decide on their representatives. At first it was the intention that all four congregations should be elected to-day, but the Opposition has obtained that the elections should at this sitting be confined to the congregation of Faith, which is the decisive one: The struggle between the parties will be very severe, and I do not like to repeat all I have heard about the machinations afoot to secure a preponderating number of Infallibilists. Among the French I am told that the Bishop of Grenoble, a man of learning and of moderate views, is likely to be named, but it is feared that the Bishop of Orleans will not be on the list. Of the Germans the Archbishop of Munich is believed to have a good chance. He is little more than a nonentity, very timid and very easily ruled by the first man who speaks to him sharply. As for England all the bishops are singularly wanting in independence, so that Archbishop Manning's influence will be paramount, but the Irish bishops are divided between Cardinal Cullen and Archbishop M'Hale, who is strong against the dogma. On the whole, I am afraid the cast of this important congregation will hardly be satisfactory, but still the fact of the declared opposition, together with the remonstrance to the Pope against the tenor of his bull, will make this a noteworthy sitting."

THE WOOL MARKETS.

These are the places in which to observe and to note. What do they show us? They show us that all our wool, with but small exception, is most inferior in quality, that is in texture, in character, in strength, in length of staple, and in size of fleece; that it is deficient in felting quality; that it is badly grown and in dirty condition. There is much of what is denominated fine wool, but as a rule this fine wool is, in the most marked degree, deficient in the most essential requisites of fine wool, viz., sharp serrations and firm elasticity.

It has doubtless been observed by estancieros, wool-buyers, sorter's, &c., that much of our wool is weak in the curl and presents a cottony appearance. This is an evidence of its being badly grown and of defective felting properties. Cloth that is woven out of this sort of wool has little strength or resistance, it does not wear well, it splits, bursts, or tears with slight force applied: hence it is said that River Plate wools stand so low in comparison with merino wools grown in other countries. Has it never occurred to those who are interested in wool growing to sift the cause of this? Prominent among these causes is bad breeding, bad treatment, and the scab; by state of the flocks, and these have been set forth clearly in our columns, and affect all wool in an extreme degree. There are other influences, however, which are special in their effects on the character of wool, viz., climate, soil, and the herbage of the natural pastures.

From a comparative examination of wool grown on various classes of soil, off sheep fed on various classes of herbage, and in a great variety of climate, it results that fine, and especially very fine felting wool, is grown best on the short crisp herbage of hill, or hill and dale pastures, on soils which contain more or less stoney fragments of gravel.

The Spanish transhumant merinos, which are maintained on natural pastures, preserve their high felting properties by reason of their being grazed on the cool mountain slopes in the summer, and in the winter being driven down to the warm dry plains of Andalusia, New Castile, &c., where the nature of the pasture or plain and hill at these respective seasons is favorable to the retention of this character of wool.

The Cheviot Hills, the Downs, Rylands, the fens of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Romney Marsh, &c., have given rise to classes of wool which correspond to the nature of the soil and herbage of these districts respectively. The hill ranges and slopes of the United States produce better felting quality of merino than the low lands. The rich alluvial plains of Buenos Ayres, clothed with a soft succulent herbage during eight or nine months of the year, are unfavorable to very fine wools retaining high felting properties, a few localities excepted or under quite exceptional conditions and treatment of the sheep.

The Australian wools are chiefly remarkable for pliability and combing quality. The finest short wools of that colony do not equal in their felt-

ing properties those of the German and sundry other European sheep artificially-fed, yet the Australian camps are very much better adapted to produce this property than the camps of the River Plate. Those of Buenos Ayres, from the nature of the soil and herbage, especially favour the production of a soft, pliable and tough combing merino, which would take very high rank in the markets of Europe; and would also possess fair to good felting properties on the moderately fine qualities of merino classification, if produced under a system which afforded fair treatment of the sheep. Moderately fine quality is that which has the strength sufficient to carry the length which will fit it for combing: This is the more desirable and convenient to us, inasmuch as a good yield of fat is essential to profitable sheepfarming—our pasture is very fattening, and fat making is compatible with and even favourable to the production of combing merino wool, but not so to very fine felting quality.

The cultivated European races of merino possess in the highest degree felting quality, but all these are more or less fed and housed sheep—fed on a great variety of food suited to each period of the year with a view to this special property. A soft succulent pasture feeding softens the serrations of wool, whereas it is on the sharpness and tenacity of these and the firmness of the curl that felting property chiefly if not wholly depends. Hence our proposition that pasture and soil determine the character of the wool profitable to grow.

These are ascertained facts that any intelligent farmer can himself verify. We ask therefore why estancieros do not take these facts into account and work to an end which they can achieve to perfection instead of to one in which comparative failure is inherent, owing to the physical conditions of the country? They can grow the best of combing merino wool under a fair system of breeding and outdoor treatment of their flocks—they cannot get high felting qualities without a large infusion of artificial feeding, and at best, sheep of extremely fine wool are notoriously unprofitable farmer's stock; delicate and unproductive.

The crossing of varieties of sheep have been thoroughly ventilated, and it is an ascertained and admitted fact, that the merino cannot be crossed on with any variety whatever with anything but detriment. Coarse woolled, semi-indigenous sheep can be and are crossed with infinite advantage—also these semi-indigenous races can advantageously receive a cross of some of the British breeds (instance the Cheviot or Down sheep on the Oreole of this country, or the Lincoln or Leicester on the Pampa) preparatory to refining with the merino—but once having a strong strain of merino grafted on any stock, it is acknowledged a bad and destructive practice to cross on it with the coarse woolled British breeds. Estancieros in this country should therefore be on their guard, and not commit this error, which is proved one of the greatest that a sheepbreeder could commit.

Merino sheep can be found sufficiently weighty and square in carcass with wool sufficiently long, strong, and decided in character to stamp combing quality on our flocks in the course of two or three generations, as also to give good carcass form and value. To this end well bred sires must be used. Half bred sires will make little impression; therefore those who are obliged to use them from inability to get better, must be prepared for results commensurate with the small and insufficient means they employ, until such time as they can procure sufficiently well bred sires, with wool of well marked combing character and length of staple to make their mark. Meanwhile, in deference to common humanity and their own interest, let estancieros rescue their sheep from the incessant suffering from scab, and so dispose their stock to their camps that the poor creatures may have always enough to eat. The wanton cruelty that is perpetrated on the defenceless creatures through not attending to these matters is most disgraceful.

THE MEAT QUESTION.

It will no doubt, amuse our readers, to read the following from an Australian paper; our friends in Australia have stolen a march upon the River Plate. It is the same old story of course, we are left behind again. If the Government really intends to do anything in the Meat question, then it should despatch a proper party at once to Australia to study the system there, and put a stop to the quackery going on here.—

Meat Preserving.—The squatters of this and the neighbouring colonies are just now busily occupied about this subject. We have any quantity of meat, but no months to eat it, and have any quantity of mouths, with but little meat to put into them. How to bring our meat to your mouths, that's the question we want answered? 'Ay, and an important question it is to us all, particularly to our sheep-farmers, who, from the low prices wool has realised the past two years, have suffered considerably in pocket, and see nothing but ruin staring them in the face unless they hit upon some plan for getting rid of surplus stock more economical than the present one of boiling down the sheep for the sake of the tallow. Several patents have recently been taken out, but seem to require further improvements before coming into use, by which it is proposed to send carcasses of sheep and

cattle to England and elsewhere frozen. This is to be done by passing the air through ammonia and keeping the temperature at the required level. Meantime, a large Melbourne company has adopted a process which has proved a very great success. Six pound lines, containing fresh meat, very slightly boiled and hermetically sealed, have been disposed of in London and the manufacturing districts in considerable numbers. The Lords of the Admiralty have decided, at the strong representation of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who used the meat on board the Galatea and proved its excellence, to supply the navy with Australian preserved meat for the future; the French Admiralty is adopting the same course, and the last two home mails bring the gratifying intelligence that "all the Australian meat in London and afloat has been sold. Orders have been booked for 213,000 six pound tins, at 5 1/2d. per lb. For the past fortnight the agents have been refusing to book orders. Consumption immense, and spreading to the agricultural and mineral districts." When the merit of this meat becomes fully known by the middle and lower classes, when agents for its sale are established at home and abroad, the sale must become immense. But we are able to produce any quantity, having something like forty millions of sheep in the Australasian group, out of which we may yearly dispose of some five million, and I think South America and the Cape, having an equal number of stock, can be relied upon to supply five million more. Ten millions of sheep are thus annually ready for you. For my own part I have not the slightest hesitation in affirming it as my firm belief that Australian and New Zealand points of mutton will yet be served on your home tables fresh and sweet, and at a price which will bring it within the reach of all classes, certainly not exceeding 3 1/2d. per lb.—Cork Advertiser.

OUR STREETS AND ROADS.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 19, 1870.

Although it seems almost a waste of time to call the attention of our municipal authorities to making any improvements in or out of this city, yet the state of the road from here to Belgrano is so disgraceful that an apology on my part is not needed, when I ask you to leave no stone unturned to get it altered. In no other country supplanting civilization would it be permitted, for bad roads are always put into a proper state of repair immediately, as, without it, all business would be suspended. The amount of destruction to property and personal apparel that such a road causes is incalculable, and that every traveller is to be always enveloped in a dense cloud of blinding dust in the summer or covered with mud in the winter; in the momentary expectation of having his or her neck broken, from the holes and ruts, invisible both to the human and equine eye, is rather more than satisfactory or even bearable to the dullest nerve. The time was (in the days of terror) that the road from Buenos Ayres to Belgrano was always kept in a beautiful condition and well watered, rendering it a most delightful promenade, both for equestrians and pedestrians; but when the day of superior wisdom and civilization dawned upon us, the orange trees were uprooted, the fences destroyed, and the roads left to be kept by nature in her most primitive style, and, therefore, now, after the lapse of many years, destruction and wreck meet the eye on all sides, and why? asks every passer-by. Because, responds the public, the authorities are too callous to improve it any more than they will learn not to squander the municipal funds in patching up the would-be paved streets of the city, making bad worse, and upon which there is annually spent sufficient money to thoroughly macadamize them all, and the repairs of which for five years would not amount to the sum now expended every six months; but then it suits our civic authorities to employ those known to be utterly incompetent for the work. Would it not be well for the rate-payers to sit in judgment every six months upon the retiring aldermen and pronounce them by the value of their past deeds eligible or not for their continued confidence? Here is the Corporation crying out for more funds and seeking powers to levy new taxes in a city already more heavily taxed than any other; the sanction for the necessity of more money is all very well, but how do they dispose of that for which the rate-payers are annually bled? If vehicles can be taxed, why not tax that pest of the city dogs? For a road tax I would suggest the same here as has been proposed in England for other purposes, but to be exclusively devoted here for the repairs and maintenance of the streets and roads, viz., the charge of half a dollar upon every railway passenger travelling to and from the city. It can be easily collected from the railway companies, and I think no one will object to pay the extra copers, insignificant in themselves, if the public can be assured that the funds arising therefrom shall be used only for the purpose for which they are collected. There will then be no excuse whatever for the streets and roads here not being equal to the best that can be found in Europe. Trusting you will do your utmost to obtain the required satisfaction. I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,

A VICINIZED RATE-PAYER.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Amazonas, French mail steamer, and the Copernicus, of Messrs. Lamport & Holt's line, both arrived in port yesterday morning. The French steamer brings some important intelligence. At the meeting of the Ecumenical Council held on the 14th ult the apprehended opposition took a most decided and unexpected shape. Monsieur Dupanloup, Archbishop of

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LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,
AND
RIVER PLATE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
[LIMITED.]
NAMES OF STEAMERS:—
CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO,
CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH HER MAJESTY'S POST-MASTER-GENERAL AND THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The CITY OF BUENOS AYRES will sail on Monday, the 17th.
The MEDWAY is the next steamer expected.
This Company will dispatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.
From London, 28th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.
From Buenos Ayres, 17th; Montevideo, 20th; Rio Janeiro, 27th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.
Passengers, Parcels, Specie and Mail for England, will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.
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RAILWAY
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