

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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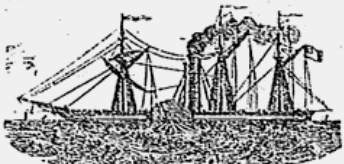
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September 11th 1861.

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Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava 6 Pama-

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de Paulino, San Agustín, Malacra 6

Florida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 16, 26,

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San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinto-

ros, Toribio, Chelofor, Canales, Vica-

choras de Cueli, Reconquista, Mi-

gones y Tandil, 3, 24.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 23, 29.

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Azul, 2,

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Magdalena, 9, 10, 20.

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22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Arceñes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28

Pergamino, y Rojas, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18

22, 26, 30.

Pilar, Capilla del Señor, 2, 4, 6, 8,

10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28,

30.

Mercedes, and Chivilcoy, 3, 5, 7, 9,

11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27,

29.

Mercedes, Bragado, Chivilcoy, 5, 9,

15, 19, 23, 27.

Navarro 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16,

18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

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24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

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Malacra y Moro, 6, 10 y 26.

Navas, Chelofor, Biscacheras y Re-

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Argentine War.

To-day is regarded by Portenians as an eventful turning-point in their local history. Nine years have elapsed, since the famous revolution of the "11 de Setiembre" drove Urquiza's power from this city, and changed the prestige of a Liberator into the odium of an oppressor. As we had not the pleasure of knowing this country in that epoch, nor once entertained the curiosity to examine the circumstances and men who figured in the political drama, it will suffice to say that the anniversary is productive of more enthusiasm in the breasts of natives than, perhaps, it merits, and certainly much more than is felt by our foreign population. Many, therefore, pretend to see the probability of an engagement on to-day,—but the recollection must have a two-fold effect; for, while Mitre will recall to his soldiers the happy omen of a successful revolt, Urquiza, with as much reason, will seek to deprive his enemies of their favorite anniversary by turning it to his own account as one of his lucky days in the calendar. Cromwell, a man of the strongest intellect, believed in the 3rd of September: on that day he was born, on that day he gained "the crowning mercy" of the victory at Worcester, and on that day he died. It is not therefore unnatural to think that this anniversary is fraught with interest, or pregnant with misfortune for either of the contending parties. The circumstance of High Mass on yesterday for the protection of Divine Providence, coupled with the latest reports of the approach of the two armies has given rise to a presentiment in town; that the question will be definitively settled to-day.

During the past week, every day was expected to bring the news of a battle, but with the exception of some guerrilla encounters and slow marches, the courier gave absolutely no food for newspapers. In the absence of information, some surmised that the war movements were kept secret, and therefore applied themselves to coin important items, which found a brief circulation. Fabius Cunctator was a very able general who obtained renown from his slow movements, but as it is not yet clear who is the Argentine Hannibal both Mitre and Urquiza seem to imitate the Roman tactician. Great anxiety and some doubt of the reality of a war have been created by these delays, which seem to have no definite limit.

Strange to say, Mitre has displayed more activity than the Captain General who has been already long enough on horse back to have reached the Andes. This is accounted for by the report that Urquiza means to collect all his available forces for the occasion, which he promises to be his last visit to Buenos Aires. Probably our forces would first cross the frontier, since Urquiza had only advanced from Salaviera to the Orqueta river, while the Portenians, striking their camp at Rojas, marched to the Arroyo Dulce and halted at Pergamin. Thus only a few leagues at present intervene between the opposite forces, and it is difficult to imagine how 40 or 50,000 men can find forage for themselves and horses in so circumscribed an area.

If it be true that Urquiza is entrenching his position on the Arroyo Pabon, it looks like a determination to await Mitre, and give him battle on aantage ground. Nevertheless the inevitable custom of skirmishing may provoke a pitched battle almost unexpectedly. Although Saa promises victory with so much confidence, Urquiza evidently considers this campaign the most serious he has yet undertaken, and wisely enough calculates the chances of a reverse. Hence it is that instead of dashing into this province, he has allowed his adversary to take the initiative, leaving himself the alternative of falling back on Rosario or trying to outflank Mitre, as circumstances may require. The proverb goes that "every cock fights best on his own dunghill," but this idea may be counteracted by the enthusiasm that the other general can-

not fail to inspire into his soldiers in the pithy harangue, "let us seek out the enemy, if they do not seek us." From past experience, we can safely conclude that the Federals rely on the impetuosity of their onset. If Mitre's troops, instead of taking panic, shew good fight one half-hour, the charm of Urquiza's tactics is evaporated, and superior discipline would seem to decide in Mitre's favor; still, the Spartan determination to leave the field with his shield or on it, which has been expressed by each of the Argentine generals will involve a prolonged combat in which chance may decide what valor has been unable to effect.

Notwithstanding the very different accounts given on both sides, it may be supposed that there is little numerical superiority and that each is equally aware of the real uncertainty of the issue. As for the hostile fleets we cannot think that their movements will materially influence the campaign. Rumor says that this squadron has gone up to attack Rosario; but even if they annihilated Urquiza's naval force, they cannot cut him off since the inner provinces are open to him in case of defeat. Again altho' Buenos Aires should lose her ships, which would seem to cut off an easy retreat, this circumstance must put their enemies in the dangerous position of fighting desperate men who had little chance of flight. The issue of a land engagement must decide the quarrel: a victory on the water is of secondary importance.

The city outworks are now formidable, and with one half of Mitre's army added to the garrison, no South American army could attempt to carry them by assault. On Monday last the town was declared in state of *asamblea*: this has the effect of closing the civil tribunals calling the natives, *en masse* to the different lines of defence, closing the shops until 9 A. M. and after 4 P. M. and is consequently something less severe than what we term *martial law*. Colonel Gelly-Obez, who is at least noted for indefatigable diligence, has been named defender of the city, with L. Colonel Gregorio Dillon and D. Juan Señorans for aides-de-camp. By same decree D. Hector Varela, editor of the "Tribuna" has been created Major, Secretary and aide-de-camp to the Minister of War. This has surprised many persons who believed him unwell, and some affect to wonder that the arch enemy of Urquiza has not taken the field with the same alacrity with which he served under Garibaldi in Naples. It must be borne in mind, that the gallant officer also wields the pen, and as the "Tribuna" has done much service in inciting the citizens to fight, his sword might be less useful than his goose-quill in support of the cause he has espoused. In combining the exercise of both, he has left no room for his partisans to complain, but we should advise him a little moderation at least as far as his pen is concerned with foreigners and their properties.

Some excitement has been caused by letters said to have been written by Urquiza and Pedernera, inciting the Cacique Callicurá to make incursions on this territory; the local press demands that the first named delinquent be put on his trial, when captured (?), but as they have already promised him a ticket to Southampton, we think it an useless formality.

News from the interior provinces is scant: we have the President's account of his honeymoon at Cordoba, addressed to the sovereign Congress and dated August 26th. The resistance of Taboada is confirmed, but our Cordoban allies seem to give little satisfaction. Notwithstanding the retirement of Derqui and his troops, Allende the intruded governor reigns undisturbed, and the city which was represented to be so hostile to Paraná looked quietly on at the deportation of their deputies as prisoners. Many of these latter have since been placed at liberty, some of them coming to this city, others proceeding to Montevideo, as if the National authorities considered their opposition harmless. Meantime it is stated in our local press that Peña ex-governor of

Córdoba reckoning on Urquiza's superiority, "has gone to his encampment to beseech his own re-installment when the Captain-General shall have triumphed." Thus of the terrible re-action in the provinces, Buenos Ayres has gained nothing more than a few volunteers from Córdoba, and the feeble co-operation of Santiago, verifying Scott's adage "who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

From Mendoza we learn that fresh shocks of earthquake had been perceptible; this may be a timely warning to the foolish inhabitants who are re-building their city on the treacherous site of their recent destruction. Tucuman has likewise suffered a repetition of the fatal prairie fires that lately burned down houses, men and cattle.

In this city, the state of siege and great uncertainty of the turn events may take, has for a time suspended commerce, and excused us from giving market returns. In dry goods, positively nothing is doing, one sole article, grey duck, for military trousers is in demand by government, who require some 20,000 yards of this fabric. The money market is of course very tight, and gold ounces at an unusual price. At the same time some foreigners feel uneasy about the chances of a siege, and two English, one Spanish and one French war-steamer have entered this port. The English Admiral is already here and the foreign ministers are expected from Paraná. Last week the government seized the horses of some English residents, but at an intimation of our Consul-General, we are happy to state, they were returned to the owners. In another column we refer to the ridiculous pretension of obliging foreigners to serve in the National Guard, and were rather surprised that our colleague "the Commercial Times" should not express his sentiments even though they be at variance with the government or party he advocates so eloquently.

It is with sincere regret we notice some of the Irishmen lately arrived have taken the bounty, and this is a sufficient proof of how ill-timed was the said expedition which was sent out here without the knowledge or advice of any well-informed countrymen in these parts.

The French packet which leaves on Saturday may be the bearer of important intelligence, for which purpose in case of hostile movements or a solution of the tedious Argentine difficulty, we will favor our readers with a special sheet by Saturday next.

Tribuna versus neutrality.

Since Cadmus first invented letters or Guttenberg printing, human reason has never received such an insult as is contained in the Colaboracion of the "Tribuna" and entitled the *foreign population*.

It was necessary for us to read the ridiculous production twice through, ere we really believed that any journalist could have the audacity to publish such a rhodomontade of hyperbolic trash. We might indeed have anticipated that in the ravings of party-strife, the neutrality of foreigners should be doubted or impugned in individual cases, but certainly none among us was prepared for the declaration that Buenos Ayres has a right to force us from our neutral ground and enlist us in the motley files of the National Guard.

Of late, insinuations have been rife in the local press that the foreign residents were partisans of Mitre; but now this has been found incorrect, and we must be forced to take part in a civil war that we view with abhorrence. If Urquiza demanded our assistance we should resolutely refuse, and, as indifferent spectators, it is impossible to see what stronger claim on us has Mitre, or how we could expect the protection of foreigners if we turn renegades and fight for a cause that has not our sympathy. It is alleged, for a simile, that we are bound to help in extinguishing a fire, or resisting the Indians: but are we justified by this argument to light the conflagration of

a civil war or cut the throats of Argentine citizens. It is true the "Tribuna" views Urquiza as worse than an Indian, but probably he returns the compliment, and for aught we know Señor Varela's scalp is quite safe, for the present.

The plain fact is, impunity has produced impudence; and, much as we admire the liberty of the press, we should earnestly wish to see some check given to a popular organ that cries down the most useful part of our society, (namely, foreign residents,) and may to-morrow demand our heads as it does to-day our arms with equal show of justice.

If the object of the "Tribuna" has been to gain the prestige of foreign favor, they have gone very badly to work, and produced a number of enemies. Many of us are inclined to believe that the lines referred to are rather the nightmare incoherencies of some juvenile poetaster than the insinuations of a party whose north-piece is Varela's press. Yet, whether we laugh in scorn at the impotent venom of the attack, or soberly demand remedy for the insult, it is clear that Buenos Ayres has neither the right to require, nor power to enforce an enrolment of foreigners. If Portenians are not content with our neutrality let them not count us for allies: we are not impressed with a confiding love for the institutions of this Republic, nor do we covet a Creole *papelita* in preference to the rights and honors of an European citizen.

Press Piracy.

We all abhor plagiarists who, like the bird in the fable, plume themselves with other people's ideas. Poor and empty-headed must be the journalist that hashes up a rechauffe of articles from other papers to enrich his own. This is justly termed press-piracy, a crime for which the offender deserves to be stuck in the pillory and tormented by printer's devils. Of late, every paper in town has suffered an imputation of privateering, as if all were equally poor and yet alike disposed to plunder their neighbors. There does not, however, seem any ground for these numerous accusations. Our colleagues forget that an Editor's coat-of-arms is the pen and scissors transverse. With the former he gives leaders, which are private property and sometimes more esteemed by himself than by the public. The scissors meantime, is his great engine in the mechanism of his columns. The chief merit of a paper is not its rhetorical diction, or learned quotations, but the varied interest of its news, with a mixture of veracity and novelty. Hence it is clear, that every fact, published in whatever form, is the common property of news-retailers; and when such items are copied verbatim, the etiquette of the press demands that the name of the paper be subjoined. There is one exception, as regards statistics; which necessarily involve fixed facts that depend on no one authority, and are as free to all as the air we breathe.

Now it has pleased the *Revista Commercial* to charge the *Weekly Standard*, with borrowing mercantile items from its columns. In the three columns of commercial information appearing in our last number, only one-sixth of that quantity was compiled from the local press. A part was the result of our personal calculations, some more was favored us by commercial houses, and lastly the *salet* was a summary of the daily reports published. It is due to our offended colleague to state that we, in common with our foreign brethren, esteem the "Revista" as the best authority on such matters, and consult its columns for such items; but, for the sake of truth, we could not affix its name to a general summary classified by us and which has not been totted up in any single number of that paper.

Again we say, figures are facts, and whether it be the census of Jamaica or market returns, their publication makes them common property, and no paper can claim their paternity, unless they be a mere invention.

We therefore plead not guilty, and if a jury of sensible editors condemn us, we are ready to swallow our pen-wiper and digest the aspersion.

SOUTH AMERICA. New Granada.

Civil war is raging on the plains around Bogota. Between June 1st and 13th three battles had taken place; the federal troops were on every occasion worsted by the rebels. The last engagement came off at noon, when the *centralists* attacked the government camp, driving out its defenders and gaining a splendid victory. The political situation may be thus defined: at Cauca the war will probably soon terminate, for Arboleda united his forces with those of Cordoba and Tarama, and marched, on June 17th, to attack the federal army under Sanchez and Perea, who occupied Juanambu in numbers three times superior to the insurgents. At Santander also several conflicts had occurred in resisting the Confederate government.

Chile.

The election of Perez would seem to augur a most auspicious future for this republic. In several departments the voting was unanimous, which indicates the complete public confidence enjoyed by the new President, whose inauguration was to take place on Sept. 9th. At Valparaiso the house of Sanchez & son has failed for 600,000 hard dollars; but it is asserted that they have given security to pay 75 p. s. in 6, 12 & 18 months.

Montevideo.

The mystery that involved the disappearance of D. Benaró Pineiro has at length been cleared up. As was supposed the unhappy victim was foully assassinated along with his housekeeper in his countryhouse outside the city. The chief of police could find no clue to the secret, in the dwelling, but suspicion aged ntally fell on a part of the garden planted with trees. Here two bodies were found and the criminals had planted shrubs on the spot to avoid detection. Unfortunately the reputed murderers escaped by the French packet, and altho' the Spanish Consul employed measures to overtake them in Spain, there is much reason to believe that the ends of justice are defeated, and that this is another of the many instances in S. America of crimes perpetrated with impunity.

The government has ordered a corps of 200 men to act as an inspection in the frontier departments of Colonia and Soriano. The house of Serna had stopped payment. It is said a strong allied naval force remains in port pending the arrangement of the English and French claims, which may cause some difficulties with the sister republic.

Paraguay.

Dates are up to 31st ult. After the reception of Do'or Lorenzo Torres as confidential agent of Buenos Agres, D. Baldomero Garcia directed a note to the Government demanding explanations concerning said interview. Lopez replied in a diplomatic communication of rather evasive terms. Monthly exports 63,640\$, imports 110,206\$.

United States.

Latest news of the war.

The American frigate "Annie Bowen", arrived at Rio Janeiro Aug. 26th, has brought dates from New York up to July 19th.

The city of Fairfax (?) had been seized by federal troops, into whose hands fell a quantity of stores, arms and baggage. Harper's Ferry was likewise garrisoned by Unionists, who thus kept up a free communication between Maryland and Virginia: in the latter state a large Federal army under General Patterson had obtained a series of advantages over the rebels who succumbed to the combined attacks of this officer and General Mac Dowall.

On the 17th the Chamber of Representatives passed the bill for a new tariff, which levies 3 per s. off coffee, and 10 per s. off tea; also 10 per s. additional on all articles taxed above 50 per s. it is supposed this will give a return of 35 millions import duties or double the present returns.

(Jornal do Comercio.)

LOCAL EVENTS.

Wonderful rescue.—Captain Zulueta of the brig "Destino" picked up, off Cape St. Mary, a boat with eleven persons, including 2 women and 2 children, who had been wrecked in the "Wm. Hlyne" from Patagonia. They had been five days in the boat, without food and almost dead from exhaustion.—They were brought safely to Rio.

Wanted.—From the politeness of Mr. Posadas, a letter-box or office for newspapers at last hour. Since he has closed the Capitanía and agencies, to periodicals, let him provide a substitute. He has forgotten the old proverb "don't throw out the dirty water, till you have the clean."

Assassination.—A youth aged 16 years was murdered, last week, in a *pulperia* on the beach. The assassin, as too often happens in this country has escaped. He is supposed to be a fellow nicknamed "Perdiz."

Bank interest.—By order, dated August 23th 61, the bank gives 10 p. s. on deposits in specie and discounts same at 12 p. s. per an.

Treasure trove.—The capricious wheel of our lottery has turned out 50,000\$ for the shopman of Don Adolfo Wilkinson. The cronista of the "Tribuna" will be jealous; so are we!

Funeral honors.—The usual church-rites were celebrated for the late Doctor Portela in St. Ignatius church the 31st ult. We understand it is the intention of the Medical Board to publish a likeness of their distinguished co-frere, as a testimony of respect towards his reputed worth.

Fire.—Last Saturday in the old custom-house, some of the tow became ignited but was speedily extinguished.

State of siege.—Our readers will find in another column that the city is declared in *asamblea*. The 11 de Setiembre is our political equinox, so we must look out for squalls.

What's up.—Some speculators, said to be foreigners, were arrested last week for giving play to their lively imagination in circulating false reports about the Argentine campaign. In slang lingo, Spaniards call these stories *bolos*, which is rendered in English rhetoric by *stunners*, *fizzers* or *uoppers*.

Sisters of charity.—These excellent ladies only mindful of the necessities of suffering humanity have volunteered five sisters of the community to attend the hospital train which was embarked yesterday for San Nicolas, under the direction of Dr. Monteleone.

Ceriolano Marquez.—The sentence of this criminal is yet undecided; one justice condemns him to death, the other to ten years penal servitude. The appeal is pending in the supreme court.

The hos ilo floats.—The "Salto de Guayna" reports the National squadron anchored under the Rosario batteries. Ours was stationed at the mouth of the Pavon. Our former admiral Don José Muratori has arrived from Entre-Rios.

Irish servants.—Any persons requiring farm-servants or household maids can apply at this office, at N. 48 calle Reconquista.

Tribunal of Commerce.—The election for the vacant dignity of consul in this corporation gave a return in favor of Don Agustin Drago.

Good omen.—We are happy to observe that a treaty of union between the republics of Chile, Peru, Ecuador has been agreed upon; and now under the deliberation of Chilean chambers.

New pavement.—The kerbstone of St. Francis over which the "Tribuna" has so often tripped, is now quite smooth for thin-skinned journalists or bare footed friars. Calle Mayo is also under improvement: but the Plaza 25 still demands reformation.

Architectural order.—The Cathedral façade will soon look very pretty. The angels have their hair nicely brushed; it is said, that the columns will not be finished by the Tuscan or Ionic orders, but by the order of the Municipality.

B. C. Provident Assn.—We are authorised to state that the shares of the association will continue to be allotted to eligible members upon payment of 12 premium until the 1st of October inclusive, after which subscribers will only be admitted upon the understanding that their deposits bear no interest until after the declaration of the first half yearly dividend.

Supplement.—If any important news arrive in town before the sailing of the "Saintonge," we will give a supplement, for the convenience of those who may send papers by the French packet.

Maritime items.—From Bahia we learn that eight shipwrecked passengers of the Portuguese brig "Paquete do Minho" from England to Buenos Ayres, reached the Island of San Jorge. The Oriental barque "Europa" from Genoa, entered Bahia terribly damaged, and was condemned. The Brazil S. was detained 12 days at Sta. Catalina by stress of weather and had her rudder broken.

Comestibles.

In comestibles there have been no sales effected of importance since our last, and importers are as loth to do business as the almaceneros, who are now unable to meet their engagements with their wanted punctuality.

Meanwhile stocks are rapidly increasing and will not be diminished until the settlement of our present political difficulties.

The official account of Stocks in the Custom House deposits on the 31st July has recently been published, we extract the following.

Bottled Beer nearly 11,000 barrels
Sugars 6,000 "
Dutch Gin 48,000 boxes

The arrivals of Coals during the week have been as follows:
Maceduff from Liverpool 344 tons to G. Bell & Co.

Adventure from Liverpool 500 tons to Gas Company.
Raymond from Dublin, 225 tons to C. J. Getting & Co.

The cargo per "Antonina" has been delivered to the Government at 19s per ton.

Cádiz salt is an article of little interest at the present moment.

During the year ending Aug. 31st the number of vessels that arrived in these rivers, with Cádiz salt was 161, conveying 428,007 fanegas or 57,068 tons.

Table of imports entered coastwise.

Week ending Sept. 1st.	
Cow hides	10723
Calf do	347
Horse do	140
Nonatos do	327
Nutria skins	184
Sheep do	2674
Lamb do	37
Maraca grease	54
Indian corn	493
Feathers	212
Yorba	738
Cherconal	423
Lumber	73
Wheat	331
Illons	3860
Wool	100
Algarrobo	113
Pork	arrobos
Salt beef	arrobos
Oranges	arrobos
Lemons	arrobos
Polatoes	arrobos
Chico	arrobos
Beans	arrobos
Peas	arrobos
Onions	arrobos
Garlic	arrobos
Peppers	arrobos
Spices	arrobos
Tea	arrobos
Coffee	arrobos
Sugar	arrobos
Alcohol	arrobos
Oil	arrobos
Resin	arrobos
Gum	arrobos
Starch	arrobos
Flour	arrobos
Wheat	arrobos
Barley	arrobos
Oats	arrobos
Rye	arrobos
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GENERAL ITEMS.

According to the *Scotsman* the office of Secretary for Ireland is likely to become vacant soon. Lord Herbert of Lee has positively resigned the War Office. His health was unequal to the wear and tear of the onerous duties of that important department. Our Edinburgh contemporary states that the present Home Secretary, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, will succeed the noble Lord as Secretary of State for War, and that Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for Ireland, will be transferred to the home department. Thus we have a probability, perhaps something more, of a vacancy occurring in our secretaryship. For that office, the same journal states there are three names put forward—The Right Hon. H. A. Herbert, of Muckross, who at one time occupied the important position; Mr. Chichester Fortescue, and Mr. Ralph Bernal Osborne.

The accounts we received from different parts of the country in reference to the prospects of the harvest are of the most encouraging character, and the anticipations of an early and abundant harvest are almost universal. In the potato crop we hear no symptom of the disease has as yet exhibited itself, and it is to be hoped that it has now finally ceased to afflict us. The crop, from present appearances, promises to be a most extensive one, and of its soundness no doubts appear to be entertained. Some apprehensions were experienced for the wheat crop during the recent heavy rains, and it was feared it would be laid when ripening had commenced. In some districts the crop appears light, but it is calculated that an average yield may be looked for; oats, it is thought, will be an improved crop, and will give a large return of straw, while the hay crop is perhaps the only one in which anything approaching a deficiency is reckoned on. The prospects of the agriculturists are, on the whole, good, and leave no ground for those crackings and prophecies of evil which are to be generally heard about this period of the year.

Almost all the French journals state that Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde are to leave about the 15th July for America. This news will give rise to many conjectures; for it was reported some time ago, and the journals recently arrived from New York contain the statement in large type that the Emperor had ordered his cousin not to go to the United States.

From Paris we are informed that Victor Emmanuel contemplates a visit shortly to Naples, where it is stated he will reside some time, his mission, no doubt, being to endeavour to restore that much distracted kingdom to tranquillity, and by dispensing royal favour to reconcile the Neapolitans to the degradation to which his will and ambitious policy has reduced them.

Accounts have been received from Tahiti to the 10th March. A post-office service had been organised in the French establishments in Oceania. The chief of the third section of the Indian services, who had been sent on a mission to Moorea, had returned. The councils of the districts, and the Indians whom he had been able to see manifested the strongest desire to have the abolition of the right of pasturage on wa-to land definitively declared by the government, as they thought it would improve the condition of the people by making them labour. In many of the districts the inhabitants have commenced forming enclosures to prevent the cattle from straying, thus following the example given by a French resident, Captain Valles, on the retired list, who had just obtained an abundant crop of good hay on a piece of ground formerly full of weeds. M. Dudon, a French surgeon, was occupied in vaccinating the children of Moorea.

The formation of a fleet of gunboats for the North Sea is at present the object of negotiations between Prussia on the one hand and Oldenburg and the town of Bremen on the other. Hanover has declined all participation in this measure, because it is proposed to place the fleet under the orders of Prussia. It is part of this plan that the expense of the fleet should be borne half by Prussia and half by the two small states

above named. There is a hitch in the negotiations arising from a demand on the part of the small states for compensation in the form of a diminution of their contingent. Now this cannot be granted except by the Diet, the well known deliberateness of whose proceedings renders any immediate execution of this plan very improbable. Great activity prevails in the manufactory of arms throughout Prussia, especially at Suhl. This is owing, in some measure, to large orders from the United States government.

LITERATURE.

"The Life, Times and Correspondence of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, by William John Fitzpatrick, J. P. (Dublin) James Duffy."

James Warren Doyle, the future Bishop of Kildare, was born in the autumn of 1788, in the town of New Ross, county of Wexford. He was a pious child, his father, who had been a respectable farmer, residing a few miles from New Ross, having died some week previously to his birth. Old James Doyle had been twice married. By his first wife he had five children, and by his second four, including the subject of this sketch. The mother of Dr. Doyle was a woman of vigorous intellect and great strength of mind, and her illustrious son inherited from her the qualities which subsequently rendered him so famous.

James received as good a preliminary education as the country could then afford, and at nineteen years of age, his vocation for the church having become decided, he entered his novitiate at the Augustinian Convent at Grantstown. In the following year, January, 1806, he made his vows as a member of the Order of St. Augustine, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Portugal, in order to prosecute his studies at the College of Coimbra, an ancient and celebrated seat of learning. His progress was exceedingly rapid, and he soon acquired those varied stores of knowledge which he afterwards used with such effect. In after life he always avowed himself favourable to continental education. In his parliamentary examinations he expressed the opinion that it was very advantageous to young ecclesiastics to travel abroad and to spend some time at universities—that it enlarged their minds and improved their feelings, and that there was no class of men who could be possibly employed at home in the Catholic church who would be so much attached to this country and its institutions as those who had lived abroad. "I myself (he said) never would have loved the British constitution so much as I do had I not been acquainted with the forms of government which prevail in the countries where I have resided. It is by comparison with other institutions that the excellence of our own is best known." Whilst Dr. Doyle was a student at Coimbra, Portugal was invaded by Napoleon, and the ecclesiastical of the university and the students were all enrolled as volunteers to resist the progress of the French. Dr. Doyle was one of those who exchanged his cap and gown for the helmet and the sword. After the defeat of the French at Vimiera he accompanied Colonel Murray with the articles of convention to Lisbon, and rendered valuable services as an interpreter, as well as by his advice, for he had great local knowledge and acquaintance with Portuguese politics. His talents and devotion to the House of Braganza were well known to the Royal Junta, and during his sojourn in Lisbon he had confidential interviews with that important body. M. Fitzpatrick states that proposals, which in any other case would have dazzled and seduced, were more than once tendered to the young and gifted student—an allusion to which will be found in the following passage from one of his famous pastorals:—

We have at an early period of our life rejected the favours of the great, and fled even from the smiles of a court, that we might, in our native land, from which we had become an exile to procure an education; labour in the most humble department of the most sacred ministry. In December, 1808, Dr. Doyle re-

turned to Ireland, and in October of the following year was ordained in Ennisceirby by Dr. Ryan the Coadjutor Bishop of Ferns. After remaining some time in Rosa amongst his relatives and friends, from whom he had been so long separated, he proceeded to Carlow College in the year 1813, with a character for learning and ability rarely attained by a man of his age, who up to that time had not taken any part in public affairs. At Carlow College he successively filled the professorships of rhetoric, classics, moral and natural philosophy, and theology and sacred Scripture.

His fame as a learned theologian, as well as his reputation for general ability, soon extended far and wide, and when the See of Kildare and Leighlin became vacant in 1819 by the death of Dr. Corcoran, the clergy of the diocese unanimously named Dr. Doyle as his successor—he being then scarcely thirty-three years of age and younger than any other member of the episcopal body in Ireland. The selection was confirmed by the Pope, and Dr. Doyle was solemnly consecrated bishop on Sunday, the 14th November, 1819, in the parish chapel of Carlow. The new bishop showed his fitness for the arduous duties imposed on him by the energy, firmness and judgment which he immediately displayed in the ecclesiastical government of his diocese. The death of such a prelate and Irishman filled the country with mourning. His noble and melancholy features are beautifully preserved in the grand work—the *chef d'œuvre* of Hogan—which is placed over his grave in the cathedral of Carlow.

11: de Setiembre Market

Dry cow hides, narrow	perado	120 to 130
Hides of all stakes	—	105 to 11
Calf skins	—	80 to 90
Hides of colts	each	29 to 30
Sheep skins unwashed	dzen	40 to 50
Do mixed	—	60 to 80
Mestiza, fine	—	80 to 130
Nutria	lb	4 to 4 1/2
Horns hair North	arob.	95 to 100
Do south	—	105 to 115
Tallow pure	—	45 to 50
Croco wool washed	—	75 to 80
Do unwashed	—	40 to 45
Do mixed	—	40 to 70
Fine mestiza wool	—	80 to 95
Lumbe do	—	49 to 60
Orich feathers loose	lb	28 to 34
Do woven	—	25 to 27
Ox horns	thousand	80 to 90
Inferior do.	—	300 to 400
Wheat superior	fanega	270 to 280
Do middling	—	260 to 270
Do inferior	—	200 to 250
Indian corn	—	125 to 130
Barley	—	75 to 85

Donbloons.

Sept. 4th	413 1/2	415 1/2	15,002
" 5th	412 1/2	413 1/2	9,252
" 6th	411 1/2	412 1/2	10,500
" 7th	411	413	13,780
" 9th	412	407 1/2	4,550
" 10th	406	406	—

Gas shares 77 1/2 p.s.
Bolsa do. 7 to 10 p.s. dees

Interest.

Market rate of interest at 3/4 to 1% per month
Bank receives m.c. at 6% per an.
" " specio at 11%
" advances m.c. at 8%
" " specio at 12%
" " " "

Money market—specie—1 1/2 to 1% per month.
Do. m.c. 1 1/2

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros \$ 200 to 220
Do matadero, picked bullocks 250 — 280
Do Cows picked — 250
Three year old innles 250 —
Asses 15 — 20
Fat skates 85 — 90
Ordinary mestiza—
Sheep 30 to 35
Fino do. 40 to 35

Exchange.

England — 63 sch.
France — 80 1/2 fra.

THE STANDARD PRINTING OFFICE

Calle Defensa No. 91

MICHAEL G. MULHALL PROPRIETOR

This establishment, the only English one in town, has a large assortment of types and ornaments of every kind. Bills, cards, circulars, manifests, receipts, placards, pamphlets and all forms of publication are executed with the greatest elegance and punctuality. Prices moderate. Documents in the English, French, Spanish and Italian languages translated, or rendered in the original idiom with due exactness.

Also daily or weekly newspapers got up in the above languages. Play-bills and funeral cards done at the shortest notice.

SHIPPING LIST.

See arrivals.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
English.							
barque	Francis Curill	258	McKevitt	June 23	Liverpool	Gas Company	Liverpool
barque	Onia	352	Natanson	July 11	Glasgow	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Belle Poules	334	B. van der	July 12	Liverpool	Nicholson Green	Liverpool
barque	S. ann	218	McCalluck	July 13	New York	Gettling	Without destination
barque	Belmont	407	Keane	July 29	Liverpool	Powells	Liverpool
barque	Itiria	310	Taralair	July 31	Liverpool	Thompson	Unloading
barque	Fl-ra	411	Savage	August 7	Cardiff	Bayl	Unloading
barque	City of Kandy	376	Ro-ley	August 14	Liverpool	Gifford	Unloading
barque	Warrior Queen	297	Warren	August 15	Liverpool	Bayl	Unloading
barque	Main	315	Willott	August 15	Liverpool	Bayl	Unloading
barque	Sea Wave	314	Marty	August 18	Liverpool	Bayl	Unloading
barque	Castro de	319	Joshua	August 18	Cardiff	Bayl	Unloading
barque	Chas	337	Lo-der	August 17	Glasgow	Harbor Barclay	Unloading
barque	Nauco-ra	159	Ferg-ithen	August 17	Cardiff	Bayl	Unloading
barque	Elvige	303	Porter	Aug. 19	Liverpool	Nicholson Green	Unloading
barque	Allen G. durer	88	Huchan	Aug. 21	Montevideo	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Isat	251	Hewson	Aug. 29	Liverpool	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Ann. Nelson	352	—	Aug. 31	Liverpool	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Adentus	329	Watts	Sept. 1	Liverpool	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Potania	333	G. wen	Sept. 1	Liverpool	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Mystery	417	Hamilton	Sept. 2	Liverpool	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Raymond	319	Re-ht rd	Sept. 1	Bahia	Unloading	Unloading
Belgian.							
brig	De Royer	251	Hjelmstrom	August 7	Antwerp	Fulberg	Antwerp
Brazilian.							
barque	Telestania	373	Faiza	June 20	Bahia	F. C. de	Bahia
barque	B cherio	290	Vera	Aug. 28	Bahia	F. C. de	Bahia
Spanish.							
barque	Recurso 2a	234	Aguinol	April 26	Barcelona	Liver. & Sons	Spain
barque	Victoria	298	Oliver	July 6	Montevideo	Zambran	Barcelona
barque	Victoria	273	Cadano	July 23	Card	Zambran	Card
barque	Men-neta	186	Millet	July 27	Montevideo	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Virgen del Carmen	183	Artan	August 5	Montevideo	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Fuente	138	Alena	August 12	Barcelona	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Hago	220	Medell	August 18	Barcelona	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Rengo	117	Celano	August 18	Rio Janeiro	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Sobrano	312	Celano	August 18	Rio Janeiro	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Miller	20	Miller	Aug. 8	Barcelona	Unloading	Unloading
barque	"L. & R"	278	Perrand	Aug. 24	Barcelona	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Don de Eero	126	Sia	Aug. 29	Arenaya	Unloading	Unloading
French.							
barque	Panama	527	Luhne	July 17	Havre	Heydecker	Havre
barque	Mano	930	Poussier	July 21	Cette	Heydecker	Cette
barque	Comandant	211	Bider	July 28	Cette	Heydecker	Cette
barque	St. Day	229	Reufel	August 5	Cette	Heydecker	Cette
barque	Manche	330	Buchin	August 7	Mauritius	Heydecker	Mauritius
barque	Nouvelle Pallas	2	Daban	August 14	Bordeaux	Heydecker	Bordeaux
barque	Cordoba	27	A. riart	August 14	Bayona	Heydecker	Bayona
barque	Guinea	419	Guinea	August 14	Havre	Heydecker	Havre
barque	Frederic Eugeni	165	Mello	August 18	Cette	Heydecker	Cette
barque	Philippe Auguste	254	Antest	Aug. 27	Cardiff	R. A. Green	Cardiff
barque	Henri et Louis	192	Cullot	Aug. 10	Cette	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Volce	379	Petit	Aug. 10	Cardiff	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Reles	207	Grumer	Aug. 31	Cette	Unloading	Unloading
Dutch.							
barque	H. M. Elizabeth	340	Bouyer	June 10	London	H. A. Green & Co.	Antwerp
barque	Elizabeth	150	Moor	July 11	Hamburg	B. Fröhner	Without destination
barque	Constantin-Jacquelin	178	B.cker	July 31	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Heide Wichter	170	Keaten	August 12	Bordeaux	Unloading	Unloading
barque	St. Day	237	Mandap	August 13	Antwerp	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Warden	150	A. Gen	August 20	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Zusow	102	Schot	August 20	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Joan	203	Klyu	August 23	Bordeaux	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Joan Jacot	202	Langrich	Aug. 31	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Jeannette Marianne	173	Van Lege	Aug. 10	Amsterdam	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Economie	209	Lecher	Aug. 17	Rotterdam	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Harling	147	Prongard	Aug. 28	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Margaretta	137	Borchard	Aug. 29	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
Hamburg.							
barque	Hermann	247	Here'mann	August 22	Hamburg	Loden	Unloading
Mecklenburg.							
barque	A. von Frenkin	307	Von Frenkin	June 21	Bordeaux	Ferber	Porto Alegre
barque	Wilhelmine	250	Kasch	August 16	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
Italian.							
barque	Maria Eugenia	323	F.odi	July 6	Genoa	Bertarelli	Genoa
barque	Victoria	212	Grasco	July 15	Genoa	Bertarelli	Without destination
barque	Principe	335	Cadecore	July 30	Cadia	Bertarelli	Unloading
barque	Numa Pompilio	385	Moico	August 2	Cadia	Bertarelli	Unloading
barque	Soprena	229	Casanova	August 1	Genoa	Bertarelli	Unloading
barque	Carla	319	Pave	August 15	Genoa	Bertarelli	Unloading
barque	Raffaella	117	Dadere	August 13	Genoa	Bertarelli	Unloading
barque	Alfieri	234	Merchero	Aug. 30	Genoa	Bertarelli	Unloading
barque	Casoria	216	Bianchi	Sept. 2	Marcello	Bertarelli	Without destination
N. American.							
barque	Mary A. Jones	225	Lyston	June 29	Porton	Edwards	Without destination
barque	Greenland	249	Menyan	August 3	New York	Edwards	Unloading
barque	T. D. Carter	413	Dann	August 6	New York	Edwards	Unloading
barque	Net Hunt	272	Johnson	August 13	Boston	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	William Hunter	298	Baker	August 13	New York	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	Anglic Avery	255	Blanchard	August 14	Boston	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	C. A. Chase	—	Milken	August 14	Cadia	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	Palladin	—	—	August 14	Baltimore	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	J. C. Nichols	333	Nichols	August 20	Boston	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	Hector	383	Wham	August 29	Liverpool	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	Sea Lark	329	Allen	Aug. 21	New York	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	Star King	428	Holten	August 18	New York	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	Benjamin Arjoeer	135	Lowe	August 18	Liverpool	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	Lucasillo	660	Hazard	Aug. 9	Hamburg	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	Frederick	449	Thompson	Aug. 25	Cardiff	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	Spectator	626	Thompson	Sept. 2	New York	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	E. D. Mead	128	Lepart	Sept. 6	New York	Zimmerman	Unloading
Austrian.							
barque	Ravensaul	210	Bon bato li	August 18	Iceland	Green	Unloading
barque	Antonia Pi	559	Petrunk	Aug. 14	Liverpool	Unloading	Unloading
Swedish.							
barque	Fride	192	Lund	August 18	Glasgow	Unloading	Unloading
Russian.							
barque	Divina	345	Ruha	Sept. 2	Bordeaux	Unloading	Unloading

FOR ANTWERP.

The fine A. I. Dutch schooner *Esmer*