

The Standard

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KIN STANDAR

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ADVERTISEMENTS:

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

Marrian Marria October 9th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

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ESTRELLA.

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persons transporting flocks to the neighbouring Ropublic. He will also, if required, purchase on commission and ship any quantity in

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Education

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY

331 Potosí 331

Between Buen Orden and Lima.

This school is designed to give a thorough and liberal education, to fur-

Apply at this Office.

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a given time.

LA INVARIABLE PORTENA.

For Caffuelas, Monte las Flores. Office Calle Rivadavia, 443 - Leaves own on the 2nd, 12th and 22nd. Returns to Buenes Aires 6th 16th and 26th.

> Conductor MANUEL LUPO.

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For Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Siles, Fortin de Areco, Salto, Rojas,

Leaves on the 5th, 10th, 20th, 25th, ad 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 Santisgo

> Nicasio M. Ramirez. Marcos Sanguineti.

Iniciadores diligences.

This new and commodious line ma kee three journeys weekly to Loboes leaving Buenos Ayres on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.—Agency 581 Plesa Lores, (in the calle Rivadayia).

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References, Rev Mr. N. Gaodfellow; James Gibson; W. Temperly H. M'Kern. William Parody. S. 11 5p

Burgundy Wines.

J. Cottey, late of calle Maypu, has emoved to No. 68 calle Piedres, where he offers for safe, a rich assortment of wines which he receives monthly from Burgundy. These are of the purest gnpe, and best flavour, com; rising the Costa de Oivottes, Pomard, Chembertin, Mutz, Beaume &c.—Piedras 68.

S. 11 5p

On salc.

A sucrto of land in the department of Sorieno, Banda Oriental, disting about seven leagues from Mercedes, with excellent pa-turage and well wa-tered; suitable for sheep farming. En-quire at Hughes Brothers; calle Son Martin No. 154.

YOUR LIKENESS.

In photograph or ambrotype, taken with the more perfect fidelity by Charles Roever. Sindio calle San Martin opposite the Rema Hotel. Frames and cases at cheep rates, and in every

MORON

MESSRS. NUTTALL AND SMITH. Have opened an establishment of grocery and inn, where per one from the country districts mayor cure stores at reasonable prices and fall every accommod tion when travelling.

The Teeth.

Dr. Cornwall American Dentist. Calle Rivadavia No. 275 between Suipscha and Artes, adviside his friends and the public that he is prepared to perform all operations for relieving pains and other ills wrising to health and beauty these precious organs, such as extracting, cleaning, destroying hervand filing with gold and other materials.

An experienced sheep-farmer of Rections Ayres offers to sellsheep by the cut of therwise to any persons transporting Being thoroughly acquainted with all the improved methods of inserting teeth or go'd plate and vulcanised up-bber the can guarantee entire satisfacti-on in every case, no charge for consul-

rials.

Ram. for sale.

Ram. for sale.

The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the camps of Se norfries halfla league to the North of the Villa Mercedes, he has on hand an excellent assortment of nearly 400 rams of different classes and prices to suit the wants of buyers, all having been selected by himself personally and brought up from M. Richard Newtons estancia Samborombon.

E. William Woodman.

E. William Woodgate

Translator.

Mesers Meeks & Kelsey have just recoived from New York a machine for making twelve pictures at a time. All persons wishing visiting Cards will be suppied by the dezent at a moderate price, also photographs for letters, albums &c. Persons sending pictures by the Packet are requested to leave their orders a few day previous. The Director of the Commercial Rooms can recommend a competent person who will engage to translate into Spanish any documents written in the English, French, Italian or Portuguese languages. For further pationlars apply at the Commercial Rooms, Calle Mayo No. 69.

A. 21-10p. Sheep and Rams,

The under signed 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. Also rams or all classes. He undertakes to deliver them at any point the purchaser may require, for which purpose he has the the best of men.

Also for asle, and league of excellent.

the best of men.

Also for sale, one lesgue of excellent
land in Banda Orientsl. Apply at

N. 4601 le do Reconquista.

Merit Parker.

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MENSAJERIAS DEL

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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.

Lugunade los Padres, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Porfia, San Antonio Be-llido, Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Gran-de, Naranjos, Vivoratá, Laguna Col-mena, Ballenera, Golondrina, San Martin y Moro-Murtinez de Iloz, 2, 12 y 23

Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elenn, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verdo, Carralauquen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava 6 Pana-noso, Blanqueada do Herrera, Cerrito do Paulino, San Agustin, Malacare 6 Florida, Primavera y Moro. 6, 16, 26. ing House.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Mignel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Lona Partida, San José, Cármen de Languiyú, Ca-nalea y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil per Dolores, Posta de Ganna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinte-res, Toribio, Chelf-ro, Canales: Vizca-cheras de Cuell, Reconquista, Mi-guens y Tand 1, 8, 24.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 29, 29. San Vicente y Ranchor, 4, 12, 20,

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

Lubos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 18, 28. Lobos, every Tuesday Thursday, &

Magdalena, 9,19 29.

MENSAJERIAS INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Mar-tin, 81—Plaza Lerea, 26— Callo las Piedras, 84

Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, Sau Antonio de Arcov, Fortin y S. lto2, 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, 18

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

Mercedes, and Chivilcoy1, 3, 5,7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27,

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

Chascoinus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 80.

Laguna de los Padres, Bal'enera, San Martin é Moro, 2,12 y 22. Carraulanquen, 26 de Mayo, Brava, Malacara y More, 6, 16 y 26. Navas, Chalforú, Biscacheras y Re-conquista 8, 24.

Oinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Carmen de Lancueyú, 1. 15. Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24. Tandil directsmente 2 y 17. CARRERA DEL MORO.

Juncal, Cuciqve, Astronar de Casta-no, Esperanza do Vrada, Pulparia Que-vido, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Bonu drix, Invierno, Tamangua chú, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Aoz.

Los Empresarios Torres, Begeira y Ca.

MENSAJERIAS ESPANOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration-Piedras, 86, Chuscomus, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27 y 30. Dolores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 10, 21, 24, 27, 29.

TERMS OF PRICES. Torres, Oscorio y Ca.

Mrs. Burns

Begs leave to inform her friends that she is yet in the same house in calle Parque, No. 48. And offers ac-commodation as usual to all these who will he so kind as to visit her Board-ing Leave.

Grocery and General Provision Store.

78-CALLE DEFENSA-78

78—CALLE DEFENSA—78.

H M. Mess former proprietor of the alrove Establishment begs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayresthat he has disposed of the same to Mr. Richard Hastings.

The undersigned recommences business in the above Establishment with the determination to spare-neither pairs nor attention to satisfy these who may favor him with their patronage and hopes by a caroful selection of Stock and the speedy execution of orders to merit a continuance of the support which was enjoyed by his predecessor.

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

Beer in wood.

Corks Containing 18 galls.
Do. do. 55 do. 66 Calle Defensa.

FOR ANTWERP.

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

Henry J. Powell & Co. Brokers.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

The A. I. British barque Ann. Noteson, only takes part carge, has apleudid accommedation for cabin & steer, age pastengers, and will have quick despatch. For particulars &c. apply to Henry J. Powell & Co.

FOR LONDON

The first class British barque War-rier Que.n. Capitain Warren, 207 tons burth, D. will be ready to receive cargain a few days. For freight &c apply to

Henry J. Powell & Co. Ship Brokers.

FOR BOSTON DIRECT,

The new clipper brigantine Nelly
Hunt, 276 tens; this vessel made her
trip from hence to Boston in 39 days.
Has accommodation for a few cabin panseng, ra. For freight &c apply to
Mosers Zimmermann Fairs & Co., or to
Henry J. Powell &c Co.
Ship Brokers
Calle de 25 do Mayo No. 50

Historia general

INGLATERRA.

Desde les tiempos mas ronotos, has-ta nuestros dias por David Hume, Smollet, Adulphus, Aikin, &. Tradu-cide al castellatio y anotada por Eu-genio de Ochoa, Magnifica edicion en 5 grandes volúmentes, adornados cen finisimas láminas en acero represen-tando retratos, montinentos &: So-vende en 280 % callo de Reconquista núm. 4 (frente à Colon.)

On Sale

Calle Defensa No. 23. Buff Gordon's Pale Sherry in octaves.

H. M. Moso. & Co.

Wine Vantts & Coffee house.
For Sale.
One of the best known establishments, situated in the centre of the town is effored for sale. It, may be had with, or without complete stock and ferniture, including excellent wines, pickles, preserves &c. The proprietor selles the place, as he can no longer attend to the business.

Apply 77 Calle Peru.

Chambers,

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



THE WEEKLY SPANDARD.

Law of Taliation.

Since the retirement of Urquiza, we have been led to suppose that the army of the Provinces suffered a complete demoralisation, and broke up into scattered parties of freebooters. These gaucho Bedouins are represented as having abandoned warlike operations, devoting themselves to the plunder and devastation of our frontier districts. A question therefore suggests itself: how are the marauders to be treated if captured? The local press condemns them to be shot, sans 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 punishment, should now advocate a penalty, for the robbery of sheep or cattle, which they think severe for assassination. "Everything is fair in war" is an old proverb, which, though not universally true, is enough to she s that warfare tolerates many acts other wise treasonable and nefarious. Among the primary effects of such an order of things, confiscation and bonty 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 contra ry to the rights of nations. Neither does it alter the question that our enemies 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 rayages 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 assassination 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 deserters; 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 | gwam to sit on bullock-skulls, sip | merited, escape our savage gauchos to fall on Saa or Virasoro. There may be some violent partisans who will estancia, where furniture, farming imcharge 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 were written in blood; and it seem hard to shoot a man for frightening

"An eye for an eye: a tooth for tooth:" this is the taliation law, and we are retrograde enough to invoke it in the present instance. If Viraso ro 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 mean 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 the last.

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. Therefoside of the Arroyo del Medio, humanity demands that we protest against the cold-blooded execution of prisoners unless taken in the act of assa-Mitre is of our judgment, in spite of the virulence of our local press.

Fiat justitia, rang conlum.

Actual & Intended improve ments.

"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 monuments commenced, but very few finished. Finis coronat opus: there's nothing like perseverance. Talking of great improvements, without commencing them, is building castles in temporaries, must at once put down the air, rather an unprofitable occu. Buenos Aires as the centre of civilizpation: and commencing them, to leave off in the middle, is a waste of of barbarism. 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 scarcely discover a relic of the past except the wooden bridge of the calle and street-p 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 own 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 tele-

graphic despatch of his arrival. Instead of entering a gaucho wi- pe should certainly say on reading

nate, eat without plates, and sleep on his recado, he would visit an English plements, 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 view of 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 communication 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 lands that were held for centuries by protection, would drive the country the children of the soil; the poor-hourapidly a head and repel the Indian incursions. A drainage system re the sweeping condemnation of the for our streets would no longer ren-Federal Cossacks is to our idea, ra- derthemimpassible in wetweather, and ther attributable to political rancour, an Artesian spring would save us from than a love of justice; and little love drinking dubious river-water. A beas we bear towards Gauchos on either 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 hussination. We are convinced that manity at large. The cultivation of philosophers call the country happy, our islands would rid us of tigers and the plantation of weach-mounts would induce rain and dispel the terrors of a drought.

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

Civilization and barbarism.

A superficial observer, who would take for gospel the thousand and one assertions of the Tribuna & conation and Urquiza the personification

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: civilization 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 fereigners were empanelled in judgment on the verses so freely circulated, by a we have no doubt that their sentence 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 corrupt taste of some of our civilized citizens.

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 pollute our columns with any savory extracts; other sise our friends in Euro-

them, that the poet, who so prostitu- from Galway to America was, in tes rhyme, and the people, who reads with admiration such verses, are unworthy of the 19th century, and very far from what we understand by enlightenment, morality and civilization

Condition of Ireland.

To an Englishman or foreigner the present state of Ireland presents indeed a highly flattering picture. The quantity of arable land has increased S per cent, the value of property 6 per cent: flocks and herds have multiplied 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 forme ascribe this happy state of things to their wise managemen, and the latter wonder why there is so much sympathy for unfortunate Erin. But, the medal has its reverse; in Ireland, everything 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 ses are empty, because their late occupants are in the grave, or beyond the seas: agrarian outrage is unknown, because the long strife of landlord and tenant has ended in the extermination of the latter; and to sum up in one brief word, the prosperity of Ireland has banished 40 per cent of her population, and is daily sending forth thousands who cannot (poor ignorant fools) for the life of them imagine how 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 repairedto 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 fortunes 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 assembled 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 at his estancia in Santa Fo, returned well-known press, during last week, alluded to the city whose parliament once boasted such men as Grattan. would be, to burn the press at the 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 issued a proclamation to the Santasociety advocated the employment of that the experiment had resulted favorably in England.

> The Galway Line has issued now shares for £ 600,000, as the renewal 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 age was rendered evident from the number of passengers that flocked to the route. In 1858 the Indian Empire sailed from Galway with only eleven 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 SI passengers per outward trip. Cunard's S9, 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 vessel.

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 for developing is capabilities, a single vessel from Galway carried in 1859, per average outward trip, 84 passen gers in excess of the number carried collectively, by three vessels belonging to three different companies, and sailing from Liverpool.

Invasion of Santa Pé.

At length, Mitro has recommenced his onward march. The prolonged halt at San Nicolas was calculated to shake our confidence, if we did not remember that the consequences of Pavon paradoxically obliged him to fall back after the triumph. Pyrrhus after beating the Romans exclaimed another such victory, and I am undo-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 before attempting a coup de main on Rosario, or making a bold dash across the frontier.

Our General, therefore, having reassembled 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 ins a fault, but, rapidity 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 attac-

king 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 in his absence, San 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 abandoning that city, Urquiza is represented transporting his live stock to the Banda Oriental, but three is no reason to suppose that he will leave Entro Rios for a change of air. Mitre has fecines, inviting them to remain in women as mercantile clerks, stating their homes; some two of their officers have submitted to the invading arms, one of whom is Colonel Goiten. The bandit Bejar with 700 deserters (wo suppose Mitre's), took flight at the approach of a force under Col. Lawreano 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 Mer cedes, Giles, and Areco are, hower ranquil, the families that took refug in those villages having already turned home. In the Nac onal read much of the savage denizens the Guardia del Monte, whereas, reality, this partido has an unusual proportion of peaceable foreigners. Our countrymen express little sympaths for the unfortunate Vila, who resor ted to very harsh measures with the soizing all their horses: his severile towards the gauches was quite jus but, at the same time, an act of impi dence which cost him his life. L tiers from Pergamin mention a ren-contro 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 cat which they had taken. In honour the battle, our government has r 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-obewho has amply testified that activity in office compensates for any want o campaigning experience. He is man who has served his cause zeal

though not of shining talent. Ex-Governor Pena of Cordoba his sought to establish here a junta composed of himself and three or fou quondam deputies, but, after the abu so so lavishly showered on him it probable he will not accomplish his ends in this city. Our ministe Obligado is still at San Nicolas, bu nowice bent on peace- making; he 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 proclamatio of Mitre' strictly forbidding robbery

As the right of war clearly permits him to take booty, and as one of ou Spanish papers prophesied that th Santafecinos should pay dearly fo our losses'we are agreeably surprised that our general, instead of retaliating preaches Christian forgiveness. T "Tribuna" correspondent states that the Federal army has dwindled a way to some bands of vagrants headed by Laprida Chivengo &c, that within a few days Rosario, will be taken without a struggle, and that the President only thinks of defending Parana. The invading army counts 7,600 infantry, and 42 pieces of artillery, along with 4,000 cavalry not worth montioning. General Flores, leads the van, Hornos the centre, and the rear is brought up by the Commander in Chief

In this city many impartial critics believe that Mitro will traverse s portion of Santa Fé unopposed, bu that an ambuscade is prepared for him to cut him off on the enemy's group However the tide of affairs turns, seems Mitro will take the bull by th horns; and a dozen Virasoras will st supply the vacuum deral ranks by Urquiza's retirement.

LOCAL EVENTS

Rosary Sunday .- This festive the anniversary of the battle of Lo panto, was celebrated in Santo Domingo with the usual pomp, to commemorate the triumph of Christendom over the Turks. H. F. the Bishop alluded to some obscone productions in which modern Islams have lately outraged Christian morality.

Roman railways,-Our colleague (Com. Times) wants informa tion on this head. The Givita Yeochia line is some 65 miles long; the Frascati and Roman, nearly the length of our San Fernando project. The tion. The Naples junction by To prowling about Pergamin and Rojos racina, already surveyed. The tel

Cyrus Field's broken cable. Modern Roman improvements are infinite, and the Vatican mosaics of 1860 lick the Great Republic hollow. (details in

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

Teatro Colon .- The last performance comprised "Grecian, Independence" and "the dress makers" ball." 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 company 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 next.

Uruguay transit .-- The "Dolorcitas" is advertised to re-open communication with Salto and intermediate 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 mistake 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.

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 Rambouliet for the thickness of their wool and size. All my neighbours approve of the above mentioned class of rams: you may recommend them in your next

Yours a subscriber. E, W,

Europe.

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

ITALY.

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 yesterday evening in honour of the fete Tuilleries in three state carriages. Napoleon. The Italian soldiers hathat of Caselduni, in the province of on the 6th October next. Molise, from the insurgents.

The Neapolitan journal, the "Nazione" and the "Democrazia" received land, Minister for Public Worship, to by to day's mail, announce that General Cialdini has arrested several persons, among others a Frenchman; by name Thomas Dagioute.

Letters from Rome state that General Goyon has made a search at the

M. De Merode will remain in the ministry. His altercation with Gen. Goyon has not interrupted the good understanding of the Pope with France. 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

me 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, formerly 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 confliet 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 arrested.

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

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

Popular feeling at Warsaw is very much 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

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. It refutes the Imperial rescript, and declares in conclusion that further negotiations are broken off. This address was unanimously and enthusiastically 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 Empecy and suite were conveyed to the

The "Moniteur" of Tuesday publishes a circular addressed by M. Routhe bishops of France, relative to the celebration of the Emperor's fetc. M. Rouland reminds the bishops that his Majesty firmly maintains the glorious traditions of France, which opened a gospel civilization of the extremity Convent of Casamodi and at other points of the Roman frontiers. he says, "in a solemn manner, thanks our army for the support and the security which it gives him. Undoubtedly, there still remain difficulties to overcome, but their solution must be the work of a patient, loyal, and circumspect policy. This solution

Majestics, to assist them in their constant thoughts for the peace of nations and the happiness and diguity of Fran-

TURKEY.

The "Patrie" of Thursday says reports 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 ould 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 recently- dismissed members of the grand council. A forthcoming general circulation of caimes is announced.

WARIEFIES.

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-countrymau:-

"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 Zonaves-who, by the way, are nearly all our countrymen-in their deeds of daring and heroism. All concede that Meagher's unprecedented prodigies of valour 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 torse was shot clear away from under him, and still be came out unharmed: Yesterday morning I was in great tribulation and anxiety about him. I was awoke up by the news that he was killed, and after diligently running and driving for over four hours or officially received the Minister of found out, the truth-that he escaped the Kingdom of Italy. His Excellen- unscathed from the contest. The advantages in the fight were entirely on the side of the Confederates. They It is asserted that the interview bet- had 110.000 men in and around Mave taken the village of Ponte Landolfo, in the province of Saunio, and Prussia will take place at Strasbourg M. Dowell's command-on the ground poleon III. is now entertaining a selected by themselves, strong fortifications 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, under 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 flagthink of Ireland and Fontenoy,"-all the while the bullets raining around pelongs principally to Providence."

The circular concludes thus:—

"Let us loudly pray that the Divi
"Let us loudly pray that the Divi-

graph wires, of greater extent than appointed Papal nuncio at Paris. Ro- ne blessing may be continued to their and from masked batteries. When and if the King of Denmark could we'd charge to the borders of the woods not one of them was to be seenall the wnile their secreted riflemen and artillery, with every advantage of position pouring their hail over and around us. When Corcoran ordered 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 regiment would lower that flag an inch. I thank Heaven we have it safe. You Northern race, but that the fifteenth must bear in mind we had to fight fresh men on their own ground, while that famous Charles John Bernadotte, 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, that the grandson of the Swedish monot 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; iftis any consolation to her, he died a hero. -The rumors of modifications in

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 Comerce, 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 Sweden at the camp of Chalons at halfpast twelve on Saturday, he was received 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 n force and its repulse, the various episodes of which lasted until halfpast five. The King several times expresed his admiration of the appearance of the troops, and presented to the Marshal the Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of Sweden.

AN IMPERIAL ACQUAINTANCE-Whilst the Emperor was at Vichy he was taking a walk on t'e banks of the Sichon and lost his way. A labourer chancing to pass at the time, his Majesty made the necessary inquiry of him. "Second to the right and then in a remarkable degree, the truth of first to the left sire," said the man, the precept which bids us let bygo-"What! you know me?" "Yes, and have had the honour for years past." "Where?" Your Majesty of course did his uncle so much harm is a prodoes 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 gunished 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 tobacconist's shop .- Court Journal.

guest whose name and whose descent awaken some very curious historical reminiscences, and may give rise to some interesting reflections in the Emperor's own mind. The gallant, stalwart, well-bearded gentleman in the black uniform and the blue and yellow plume in his hat, who comes to France escorted by war vessels bearing old Viking names, and attended by officers of unmistakably Scandinavian lineago, 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 gaictics of Paris with those of Stockholm, and is perhaps desirous of saying a good word for himselt, and of

only get rid of his morganatic milliner, he, too, might be a welcome guest in the Freuch 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 marvels of Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool. But the stay of Charles XV. in Paris has a far more suggestive significance. It will not be forgotten that this is no ordinary monarch of a Charles is the son of Oscar, the son of 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 Napoleon; who was adopted by Sweden was elected Crown Prince, and ultimately were the crown of Gustavus Vasa. Nor will the students of history be disposed to overlook the fact narch 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 thrones established by Napoleon I.-Spain, Westphalia, Naoles, Holland-all faded into not hingness; the viceroyalty of Italy melted away from Eugene Beauharnais; the confederation of the Rhine dissolved. Even timely treachery-and rapid adherence to the Bourbons could not save the majority of Napoleon'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, and whose election to the heirdon apparent of the throne of Sweden was although sanctioped 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 o monarchs who, in solemn congress at Vienna, declared Napoleon to be at outlaw and an enemy of the humar 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 French has, in his own career, exemplified, nes be bygones; and his cordial reception of the 'sovereign whose grandsire of that he knows how to apply to others that principle of oblivion and condonation of the past which Europe has been not unwilling to apply to himself .- London Telegraph. -Madane Luther-Felix, a char-

ning French actress, is dead; aged

SMITH O'BRIEN IN FRANCE.-Mr. William Smith O'Brien has visited the Camp of Chalons since his departure from Ireland. He has been most kindly received by the illustrious Marshal M'Malion, Duke of Ma- Eloi" with 332 bales sheep-skins, 6 genta. During his stay at the camp (three days) he was received as a guest in the house of the marshal-Cork Examiner.

-The O'Conor Don, M.P. has purchased, by private contract, the estates of Mr. O'Beirne in this county and in Sligo for the sum of 24,000). This additional purchase ranks the O'Conor Don among the largest landowners in the country .- Roscommon Messenger.

In the Journal du Harre of the Ast instant, we find it stated that "during the six months of the year 1861, 6,748 emigrants left Havre for New York, New Orleans, and Buenes Ai-Russian aggression. He is sure of a res; 7,958 had left during the same

透透 ARRITALS AND IMPORTS. 表記

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

From Montevideo. Braz. war brig. 2.

San Nicolas, Oriental S." Dolorcitus"

From Montevideo, Amer. steamer 'Mississippi" with 109 passengers, and cargo.

From Ensenada, French barque Nouvelle Pallas"

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

From Porland (U. S.), July 21, Amer. barque "W. Woodside" to Hae with 311,000 ft. humber, 18,000 corral-planks, 1150 do, of 14 in., \$7,750 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 tino wine, for Llavallol.

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

From Cadis, Aug. 3 English brig Wilton Wood" to Milligan Williamson with 173 Gs. salt.

From Hamburg, July 4 Dan. brig 'Maria" to Harfonfels with hardware.

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

Oct 1.

For London, Dutch brig "Jeannette Marianue" with 661 bales tobacco, 4 do. horse hair. 27 do nutria; 903 dry oz-hides, 1779 saltell mares do., 10,-

For Montevideo, Am. S. "Missisippi" with passengers and cargo.

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

... For Foreign Ports Mecklemburg brig "Wilhelmine" in ballast. For Foreign Ports- English barquo

Mary Ann Folliot", in ballas. For Asuncion, Paraguay steamer 'Jejuy".

Liverpool, English barque "Roform" with 2,107 salted ox-hides, 933 dry do., 1799 salted mares, do., 102 pipes tallow, 30 half do., 47 pipes mares grease, 1333 bales tobacco, 33 do., horschair, 5, do. sheepskins; 17 do.-hide-cuttings, 74 do. wool, 1 do. deerskins, 12 do, nutria, 369 tons bones,

12,600 horps. For San Nicolas, Nat. 88, "Chan-

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

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

For Antwerp, Austrian barque 'Matildo" with 194 bales wool, 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 borns.

For Cadiz, Ital, barque, in ballast.

For Marsoilles, French barque "St. do. wool, 18 do horsehair, 2 do. calfskins, 6327 dry ox-hides, 548 calf do; 625 mares do; 1 chest dry goods, 1200 horns

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

For San Nicolas, Nat. war steamer 'Montevideo."

For Up the river, Nat. brig "Emina" For Batavia, Hamburg barque "A-

Change of Premises.

lardus" in ballast.

The Britis's Library will be resoposed in the new premises Calle Defensa No. 5 (third door from the Places) 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 Augiburg Gazette states that the Austrian government having resolved to withdraw the Italian troops from the garrison of Rastadt, and to replace them by Germans a detachment 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 councils and into his service General Stocco and Baron Moscari. Both of these mes were active partisans of the Calabrian tising last year, and the former landed with Garibaldi at Marea's. Both are made governors of the provincesand are to raise bands of Calabriars to put down the "brigands."

The Espero of Turin states that, in consequence of the De Merode Goyon incident, M. Cadore has received instructions of M. de Thouvenel which may be considered as direct manifestation of the imperial intentions When they have been communicated to Cardinal Antonelli they will be pablished in the Monitour. The imperial government deplores that 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 Beyrout give reason 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 cotire 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 doubled the appanege of the Queen Dowager, thus saising, the amount to 200,000 thalers.

The Courrier du Dimanche describes a quarrel which has sprung up between the Sultan and Prince Milosch, the roler 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 reliance 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 his own authority of the Mussulmer 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 aggressive character. At the same time orders have been sent into Herzegovine to carry on the hostilities with more vigour than has been hitherto shown.

The circular addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the Italian diplomatic representatives has been published. It is a lengthy document, and the pressu re on our columns today prevents us re g it. It has bee drawn up for the purpose of sustaining the confidence of Europe in the character, po sition, 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, which fow will deny has been well earned.

Letters from Touton state that 900 marines attived there on Fildsy last from the northern ports, to be embar-ked for Cochin China with the least saible delay. The staff-officety of the

steam frigates Vanban and Descartes have been likewise ordered to embark for the same service, together with a fourth lieutenant. 140 apprentice artillerymen are to be embarked for Alexandria, and are to be exchanged there for an equal number of artillerymen serving on board the Freuch 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 comprise three vice admirals, six rear admirals, fifteen captains of the first class, twenty captains of the second class, and one hundred and twenty lieutenants.

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

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

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

The Paris correspondent of the Morning 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 Down and the prayer for the Emperor chanted in their charches after the celebration of mass or 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, 133; 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 "elevator" for reconnoiting purposes. It is a telescopic tube of sheet iron. raised by a windless. It can be elevated 50 feet in four minutes, and lowered in one minute, weighs 1,700lbs., and can be drawn bylone horse easily. At 50 feet troops are seen distinctly nine miles; at 100 feet, 15 miles. They have also invented an India-rubber "yoke" for knapsacks, which dispenses with the straps and is said to relieve the burden most materially.

IRISH SALPFOR COPENHAGEN .- TWO large cargoes of the Duncruesalt reck, from the mines have recent'y been 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 .oet bre da. of dogs exhibited at the Leeds dog show were ticketed at the most fabulous prices one tady putting the price at 2,000% whilst others modestly catalogued them at 1,000%.

RELIC OF VAN TROMP .- During the removal late'y of some old batteries at the mouth of the Medway a shel' was discovered stamped "Van Tromp and bearing the date "1666." It i supposed to have been fired when the Dutch fleet, under Admiral de Ruyter, sailed up the Medway to Chatham, and burnt several vessels of war at Uphur,

A Laur CHEMIST.—At the late exa-stocktion in chemistry conducted by Processor Hoffman, in Loudon, Miss Lily Colthurst occupied the eighth place among 340 successful candidates having obtained two first-clas prize.

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 herself by gaining the high place, the prizes and the medals, is daughter of James Colthurst, Esq. - Cork Constitution.

-Bratal Flogging of a soldier!-During the last week there have been constant rumours about the city that a soldier bad been flogged to death it the barracks. We are happy, however to be able to state that the whispered fatal result had not ensued. The facts 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, tried 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 in the most piteous terms. The so were unheeded by the stern executors of the sentence, and his punishment proceeded; at the fifth stroke of the "cat," he fell as in a swoon; the medical man lifted the man's eve-lash. ordered him water, and then to proceed with the punishment. This was done, and the remainder was administered while in a state of insensibility, ceasing only at the forty ninth stroke, when the "cat broke, and the wretched sufferer was carried off to the military hospital. from which, if he emerges alive, it will be with such a mutilated frame that he may be said to be no longer a man- Andover

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 erecting a church on the apet where the attempt was made apper the life of the King, in order to com-memorate his Majesty's providential

memorate his Majesty's providential 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 paltry sum as waste paper to a marine store dealer, who is also in castedy.

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Current Price of Cattle ood horned cattle for saladeros \$ Do matadero, picked bul-250 - 280 locks Do Cows picked _ 250 250 -

- 20 Fat ixares Ordinary mestiza. Sheep 80 Fine do. 40

Swedish Tar.

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

Money

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

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

Notice!

All persons indebted for their pas-sage per the.
"William Peile" "Bulla Portena"
"Philomel." "Delhi" "Rosario"
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"The Countess of Dutham" "J. hn Robertson" "Matrona" "Gauntlet" "South E-k" "Agnes" "Rosalie" "Libra" "Ia-tria" "Anne Wilson" and The Francis Carvill'

are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, befo e the first Jany

P D Lynch 9 Calle 25 de Mayo Buenos Aires

For Sale.

In the Partido of Quilmes about Leagues from town 500 to 600 fin mertizo Sheep-Apply at Calle Cha cabuco no. 287.

On Sale

Rock Salt for Sheep A. M Moss &

Calle Defensa No. 23

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 mik cows, on shares. Apply to Mr. Southam 82 Celle del Parque, Buenos Ayres.

Hotel and Restaurant PLEEMAST.

Proprietor E. Vignolles, Chacabaco

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

sp25 3p.

Consulate of the



UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA. The Consulate of the United States of America has been removed to Callo Parque N. 2 28.

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

"ISTRIA" of 500 tons burden, Captain Thomas

This vessel has excellent accommo dations for cabin and steerage passen-gers, and presents a fine apportunity for families wishing to return to Eu-

rope.

For further particulars apply to the Captain No. 140 Calle Reconquist.

Henry A. Green & Co. Ship Brokers &c. Calle Reconquista 83.

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