

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

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205 per month.
45 single copy.

(Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Ayres.
Fortin de Arco.
Villa Mercedes.
Lobos.
Caiuella.
San Antonio.)

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San Antonio.)

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D. J. Pichetto.
Mr. George Noble.
Mr. Duggan.
Mr. Michael King.
Doctor Priestley.
Sr. Bonachina.

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P. M. and inserted at moderate rates.

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

November 6th 1881.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 28.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week
The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat
PELOZ
Leaves for the above port every Tuesday at 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars apply at the White Boat and lighter office N. 3 Paso de Julio.

George Kean

For Colonia.

THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT
ESTRELLA.

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

Luis Mac Lean.

NORTHERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital £1250,760.

Fully subscribed by nearly 1000 Shareholders who are personally responsible.

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Policies are granted on every description of risk contingent upon life including insurance for the whole term of life, or for short periods with or without participation in profits.
Acquiesces immediate, deferred or survivorship and endowments for children, in the participation class, the whole profits belong to the assured, and a Bonus is declared every five years, which may be either added to the Policy, applied to the gradual extinction of the premium or its equivalent value received in cash.

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

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Messrs HENRY J. POWELL & Co.

Office at Buenos Ayres, calle de 25 de Mayo 50

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Of best quality in barrels and half barrels and in tins of 13 pounds, & 1 & 2 cwt each.
For sale at Calle de 25 de Mayo No. 19.

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

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All persons indebted for their passage by the "William Price," "Bella Pothens," "Pillman," "Dolly," "Baron," "Hug," "W. W. Smith," "Hector," "The Constance of De Hum," "J. M. Robertson," "Matrona," "Gaucho," "South East," "Agnes," "Rosalia," "Lobos," "Hector," "Anne Wilson" and "The Francis Carvill."

are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, before the first of January.

P. D. Lynch

9 Calle 25 de Mayo Buenos Aires

Tea Wine and Spirits.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has an excellent assortment of the above articles. He can particularly recommend his table Wine both Red and White. He has likewise a general assortment of Grocery and Spirits of the very best quality and most moderate prices.

Buenos Aires 14 Oct. 1881.

Jno. Blaes.

Calle Cangallo No. 16

Viente cinco de Mayo, 60

CHAMBERS.

Two rooms nicely furnished to let No. 100 calle Mayo.

Burgundy Wines.

J. Cotter, late of Calle Mydd, has removed to N. 68 calle Piedras, where he offers for sale a rich assortment of wines which he receives monthly from Burgundy. These are of the purest grape, and best flavor, comprising the Costa de Olivettes, Pomme d'Or, Chateau, Mutz, Beaune, &c.—Piedras No. 68. \$11 5p.

Education.

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY

331 Potosi 331

Between Buenos Orden and Lima.

This school is designed to give a thorough and liberal education, to furnish the facilities for acquiring the English and French languages, and the best instruction in arithmetic, drawing and music, and there are improvements. Two English teachers reside in the family and also an excellent French teacher, who give their personal attention to the pupils. The moral training and the health and physical development of the scholars are carefully attended to.

References, Rev. Mr. N. G. de la Cruz, James G. G. W. Temperley G. and H. M. K. r. n.

s. 11 5p William Parody.

On sale.

A section of land in the department of Soriano, Banda Oriental, distant about seven leagues from Mercedes, with excellent pasturage and well watered; suitable for sheep farming. Enquire at Hughes Brothers, calle San Martin No. 154.

Historia general

de

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Desde los tiempos mas remotos, hasta nuestros dias por David Hume, Samuel Johnson, Adam Smith y Trajano a la castellana y anotada por Eugenio de O. los. Magnifica edicion en 8 grandes volúmenes, adornados con bellas ilustraciones en acero, representando monumentos, &c. Se vende en 25000000 de la Reconquista núm. 4 (frente a Colón)

On Sale.

Calle D. Juan No. 23.
D. F. Gordon's P. M. Sherry in octaves.

H. M. Moss and Co.

Ram for sale.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has for sale in his establishment in the camp of San Francisco a league to the North of the Villa a 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 the Richmond Newton's stables, Sanbornon.

E. William Woodgate.

Messrs Argentina's
For Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arco, and Arrecifes.

L. Aves Buenos Aires on the 4, 11 & 21, Agency 180 Rivadavia or 557 Plaza de Lorea

Conductor n. Proprietario

S. Pablo E. Diaz.

Grocery and General

PROVISIONS.

78—CALLE DEFENSA—78
H. M. Moss former proprietor of the above establishment begs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres that he has disposed of the same to Mr. Richard Hastings.

The undersigned recommends business in the above establishment with the determination to spare neither pains nor money to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage and hopes by a careful 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 dispatch.

MENSAJERIAS

INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Martin, 31—Plaza Lorea, 20—Calle las Piedras, 84

Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, San Antonio de Arco, Parí y Salto, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

Arrecifes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, Pergamino, y Rojas, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Pilar, Capilla del Señor 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28.

Mercedes, and Chivilcoy 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

Merceda, Bragado, Chivilcoy, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

Navarro 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

MENSAJERIAS

DEL

COMERCIO

—CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration calle de las Pías 81, Agency calle Rivadavia 84.

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Lugares de los Padres, por Kagnol, Santa Elena, Pofia San Antonio del Mirador, Durazno, Arroyo Grande, Naranjo, Vicos, Laguna Caima, Bello Horizonte, General San Martin y M. P. Mitre de 1102, 2, 12 y 22.

Carrero de 1.º por Kagnol, Santa Elena, Los Andes, Pofia de los Andes, Los Andes, Carraluen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Bravo de Pama, Banco de la Herrera, Carrero de Pofia, S.º Agustin, M. lacara 6 Florida, Primavera y Mora 6, 16, 26.

Tandil por D.ª, Posta de Gama, San Miguel, Pofia Nueva, Cinco Lunas, Nueva, Loma, Pofia, San José Carmen de Langui, Cau y y Tandil 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gama, San Miguel, Bello, Nueva, Primavera, Torino, Chivilcoy, Calles Vizecheros de Cudi, Reconquista, Miguera y Tandil, 3, 24.

Tandil por Azul, 15, 23, 29.

San Vicente y Ranchos 4, 12, 20, and 22.

Azul 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 16, 24.

Lobos, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday.

Malaga, 9, 19, 29.

La Invariable Fortuna.

For C. Nolas, Monte, las Flores.

Office calle Rivadavia, 443; leaves town on the 24, 12th and 22d.

Returns to Buenos Ayres 6th, 16th and 26th.

Conductor

Manuel Lupo.

NUEVAS

Mensajerias Argentinas

For Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, Parí, de Arco, Salto, Rojas, Pergamino.

Leaves on the 6th, 20th, 25th, and 30th, each month, returning on the 6th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, & 30th, 28th, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Bonito Santiago.

Nicolas M. Ramirez.

Marcos Saquetti

NUEVAS PENINSULARES.

General Administration, calle Potosi, No. 143.

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Lugares de los Padres, Balneario, San Martin y Mora, 2, 12 y 22.

Carraluen, 25 de Mayo, Brava, Malaga y Mora, 6, 16 y 26.

Navas, Chivilcoy, Biscocheros y Reconquista 8, 24.

Ocos, Loma, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Chivilcoy de Lanuza, 1, 15.

Tandil y Dolores 1, 3, 13, 24.

Tandil direct-m 2 y 17.

CABEREA DEL MONTE.

En el, Carrer, Alpujar de Gato, Ejercito de Israel, Pofia Querey, Arco y Chico, Reconquista, Biscocheros, Carraluen, Carraluen, Carraluen del Monte y M. rines de Hoz.

Los Emporarios

Torres, Begeria y Co.

MENSAJERIAS

E. P. Pofia y Americana

General Administration—Potosi 143.

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

Dolores, 4, 7, 9, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29.

TERMS OF PRICES.

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

Dolores, 4, 7, 9, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29.

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Los Emporarios

II. M. Moss & Co.

CALLE DEFENSA NO. 23, 25, & 27.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have opened a new Establishment. Calle Defensa No. 23, 25, and 27, where they have a large and select stock of tons, groceries, &c. at moderate prices.

Buenos Aires October 4th 1881.

II. M. Moss & Co.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a new and select stock of summer clothing, shirts, vests, pantaloons, hats, &c. to be disposed of at low prices.

II. M. Moss.

For Callao direct.

The

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Argentine question.

In our national tape-dramatic tragedy, or comedy, (whichever our readers may please consider it) the plot thickens, and the *denouement* approaches. Act II opened with a view of Rosario; now the scenes are shifted, and Act III presents us an army on march, with Cordoba in the distance. As we anticipated, Mitre will not cross the Paraná, but rather strike for the interior, where the President is endeavoring to recover from the effects of a shattered constitution, and where, we are led to believe, the people are tired of quack politicians. The army of operations under General Emilio Mitre is ready to march: we are not told its force, but it must include at least 6 or 8,000 men. The Corban prisoners form a battalion and Balgorra's escort, a regiment; probably the rest will be made up of infantry of the line and our city-guards, since we are dangerous to count much on our cavalry. In spite of the difficulties of so distant an expedition and the hostility of Derqui's stragglers, we fully believe that Cordoba will offer no more resistance than Rosario. If San Juan assembles a respectable contingent, the enemy's tactics will be, to judge about Mitre's army and cut off supplies and re-inforcements.

As some weeks must elapse before we hear of movements by land, it is said that the authorities intend to gratify the public suspense and curiosity by a naval engagement. It is, however, improbable that we shall have to report important results, for three reasons. 1st because every attempt, since the death of Admiral Brown, to get up a sea-fight has proved abortive. 2nd because the hot weather is coming in, and both parties afloat will take their *siesta* until the affair is settled on shore, 3rd because the majority of the vessels opposed is unfit to stand a broadside; and a mutual impulse of humanity prevents the common destruction.

In the absence of striking events by sea or land, our journals must fall back on city items, but here too there is a dearth; our Legislative Chambers have closed their 8th session, leaving unfinished the railway and telegraph projects. The Government, it is said, has required them to hold extraordinary sessions for the purpose of concluding such important matters, which must otherwise fall the victims of a lazy procrastination.

On the 29th ult a public funeral service was offered up, in Rosario, for the repose of the heroes who fell in Paron, and a grand review was held in the Plaza yet none of these brilliant displays has gained the favor of the Santafeños, who hold aloof in sullen determination. Mitre despatched a commission to exhumate the remains of Colonel Ortega who fell at Paron; the search will be difficult, but it is probable that they will bring back some four bones as recipients of the intended honor, and the will being as good as the deed, it matters little whether said bones were formerly Pandillero or Chupandino; Ortega is not much the loser or gainer by their identity. Col. L. Diaz has asked permission to dismiss all the estancias near the Arroyo del Medio, alleging that gaucho-brigands are numerous thereabouts: we should think this a strange method of protecting property in the vicinity. We hear that Derqui is rustling between San'a Pá and Cordoba; and that Laprida has about 800 men; in addition to these the President summoned some Indians to escort him to Cordoba. Some troops near Corti have revolted, for such is now the order of the day.

An amusing communication about the fleets has appeared in the *Tribuna*, in which a game at "hide and go-seek" is fully performed with all due solemnity and official correctness. The *Gordian knot* is evidently regarded by marine functionaries as a "trick of the loop."

Meantime it goes the rounds of local table-talk, that Urquiza has written a manifesto which virtually extinguishes the powers at Paraná. Movement

of troops in Entre-Ríos would augur that he looks out for himself, and is little concerned for anything that passes beyond his frontier. An Italian, if we believe reports, was arrested at Gualeguaychú, for having enlisted men for Buenos Ayres, and sent to Concepcion: from that place he was forwarded to San José, but as nothing was heard of him or his escort, it is supposed he was shot, although equally probable that, true to his profession, he seduced his guards, bringing them to Mitre's camp.

Some troops of the line having left this city for Rosario, it is expected that certain battalions of the National Guard will be dismissed on furlough. Major Paz, and L. Col. Sarmiento are gone on the Cordoba expedition: we wish these modern Argonauts would bring back some of the flocks which San carried away.

Our Chambers have declared the President, Vice &c., &c. effete, and so, the position of the nation, before and after, is defined, as clear as mud. A noisy tumult was raised against Mitre for imposing, at Rosario, differential duties, but (like the child in the "Tribuna" with the gold tooth) it was found no such thing existed, and this saved the trouble of an explanation. Muschenta's bonds were overhauled, and the national expenditure is found to include 23,000 silver dollars for the President's house, a useless expense, since he is latterly not much at home. It is to be feared that Brazil will dun him for cash lent, unless the Peruvian President come down with the four millions, to purchase Derqui's assistance in the conquest of Bolivia.

Gen. Gelly proves his activity by frequent trips to and from Rosario, though his enemies say this is from his taste for aquatic contracted when Captain of the Port. Riosta still carries the budget, to his own and his neighbors' satisfaction; and, on the whole, people are inclined to think "there's a good time coming, if we wait a little longer."

European News.

The French packers having lain up at Rio to get painted, the *baggage* have come in the Brazilian steamer "Diligente" which entered port on last Friday morning.

Like some of the preceding months, Sep. had passed without any remarkable change in Continental politics. In England a profound sensation was caused by the mishap to the Great Eastern which encountered a terrific gale on her outward passage, and was obliged to put back into Cork, very disabled. The Prince of Wales completed his military studies at the Curragh Camp, and was the guest of the Lord Mayor of Dublin at a magnificent ball attended by 2,500 of the nobility and gentry of that brilliant capital. In London Stock Exchange, 16 failures were reported; and two Fire Insurance companies were formed among the leading ship-owners & merchants. The *Arcturion* gun is turning out rather unfavorably. The demands for space in the Great Exhibition are coming in fast, but it is remarkable that the Irish Metropolis takes no part in the general enthusiasm. A mysterious chapter from married life has been brought to light at Rugby: Mr. Guinness Hill is accused of kidnapping his own son, by giving him to common prostitutes, that an inheritance of £14,000 a year might fall to himself in the absence of issue by his wife, who is grand-daughter of Sir F. Buxton. It seems a parallel case with that of the Baron de Vidi, for, in both cases, the ends of the inhuman parent have been defeated. Extensive gold beds have been discovered in Nova Scotia. News from Australia relates much rioting between the Chinese and Europeans. Lord Clarendon in named as English Envoy at the coronation of the King of Prussia. The harvest in Great Britain though not plentiful is fair and of good quality: in Ireland the potato blight is more general than it has ever been since 1846. The pauper statistics of the three kingdoms are very surprising, viz. England 37 per cent; Scotland 4 per cent; Ireland only 15. There is

talk of a marriage between the Prince of Wales and a Danish Princess, which, says the *Pays* must lead to a rupture with the court of Berlin. The Princess Alice is to reside in England even after her union with Prince Louis of Darnstadt.

The Emperor Napoleon is leading a retired life at Biarritz. The "Constitutionnel" denies that France will demand an inch of Italian soil. The Imperial councils promise no assistance to Poland, but advise that nation to confide in the generosity of Alexander II. French exhibitors have demanded more space at the World's Fair of 1862 than is allotted to all foreign nations together. Mr. Thouvenel has addressed a stirring note to the French Minister at Bern requiring satisfaction for the recent violation of French territory at Ville-le-Grand, to which the Council of Geneva has refused, charging France with the same against Switzerland. Marshal Mc. Mahon tried an experiment in portable telegraphs at the Chalons camp, which proved very successful: he is about to be sent on a mission into Italy, with the view of permanently securing the present Papal frontier, and putting the integrity of the Roman States beyond risk of invasion. A squadron has been despatched to Venetia Cruz another to Madagascar: in this island the death of the queen devolved the succession on her son who is a Roman Catholic and friendly to Europeans. The interview between Napoleon III and the King of Prussia was to come off at Compiegne on Oct. 2. An increase in the marine and artillery is meditated. A new Russian church was opened at Paris; and a new life-belt invented for the army which enables the troops to go through platoon exercise in the water.

Movements in Spain are ominous: Christina has arrived on a visit, as also Marshal Narvaez, and these personages are supposed to bring with them O'Donnell's downfall. Meantime the pretender Don Juan has published a manifesto, refusing the crown of Mexico, as he yet hopes to rule the Spaniards. O'Donnell has fitted out 8 war steamers carrying 5,000 men, who are ordered to land at Vera Cruz and march on the capital of Mexico. It is understood that Spain and Austria have agreed to protect the Pope, in case of a French withdrawal. The Spanish navy is progressing rapidly: it counts 99 sailing ships & 75 steamers, which, with those in construction, gives a total of 1317 guns and 20,610 horse-power.

The Italian question has retrograded; Sardinian ministers have called the Garibaldi, a factions rabble; Naples is not yet half subdued; and all the nobility of that kingdom have protested against the Piedmontese domination as a sanguinary despotism. The list of protesting emigrants includes 21 princes, 25 dukes, 24 marquises and 14 chevaliers. General Goyos has marched strong divisions out of Rome to guard the frontier: the funeral service for the heroes of Castel-Gdolfo was attended by the staffs of the French and Papal troops. On Sept 29 Lamoriciere's parole expired, and it was rumored that he would again organize an army for the Pope. Victor Emmanuel has been "starring" it in Florence; he declared (what every body knows) that Italian Unity is not yet effected. At Milan, Genoa and Naples, festivities were held on the anniversary of Garibaldi's entrance into the last-named city.

At Ragusa, in the Adriatic, a Russian fleet is expected, and as war is now raging between the Ottoman Porte and Montenegro, this looks like a hostile movement on the part of Russia. The Prince of Serbia has made common cause with the Montenegrins, and remote as these provinces, this outbreak threatens the integrity of Turkey. Moldavia and Wallachia have snubbed the new Sultan, so that some millions of Christians, nominally subject to the Divan, throw off allegiance opposing the Turkish arms with energy & success. Omer Pasha is endeavoring, first to make head against Montenegro, but these hardy

mountaineers have made some terrible reprisals on the enemy.

The queen of King Otho of Greece narrowly escaped assassination, being fired at by a young man armed with a revolver. At Corfu the Empress of Austria went on board an English man of war, and was received with great honors, the yards being manned, the double-headed eagle hoisted, and the national hymn of Austria played by the band.

The vice-roy of Egypt went to pay fealty to Abdul Aziz, and was sorely hurt at the expenses incidental to his trip to the Bosphorus, amounting to £200,000. In Syria matters were quiet.

The Grims has been visited by Alexander II., who is about to make also a tour of the Caucasus. In his quality of Greek Pope he founded a church at St. Vladimir, inspecting afterwards the garrisons of Sebastopol and Inkermann.

The coronation of King William of Prussia is to come off with great pomp. Marshal Mc. Mahon will represent France on the occasion. Complaints are rife in England of the Prince Fred. William's bad treatment towards his wife, but, nothing is said of this unofficial quarters. The present movement to form a German fleet under Prussian progress, already 40 vessels are enumerated.

Poland is a little less disturbed under the sway of General Lambert; rioting, however, continues in Warsaw, where the Germans are the principal objects of popular dislike. The Archbishop has forbidden his clergy taking part in political demonstrations.

The various nationalities of Austria are in a ferment: Hungarians, Galicians, Transylvanians and Venetians seem equally discontented, and it would be difficult for Francis Joseph, were he an angel of goodness, to satisfy the distinct, and almost jarring, claims of his constitutional subject nor *unanimous*. Francis of Naples did not lose his kingdom until he granted a constitution and it is possible that the same may foreshadow serious evils to the house of Hapsburg.

Paper warfare.

Not all the smoke and roar of a siege-artillery, nor the strife of elements, nor the mimic terrors of the stage can point the fury of an angry Editor, and the thunder involved by his goose-quill. For some time we have anticipated a storm, but the *pamphlet* this week has fairly tumbled to "knock us into immortal snatches;" and the ray current of our colleague's vituperation, which flows from him with all the volubility of "greased lightning," has carried away our best feelings, plunging us into open war.

Our terrible adversary has been riled somewhat, at Dan O'Hara's manly reply to the insults heaped on blood-red Cardinals &c. &c. Now, as the article was not ours, he is quite wrong to lay on us for a letter which he treats in one part as ours, in another as that of "a sheep in soldier's clothing" and finally as anonymous. The truth of Dan O'Hara's assertions appears from the indecent fury of our speculative colleague; if the epistle, were it by this strange-holographer, the knooks intended for O'Hara are made to fall on our pate, and we are charged with having been a teacher of languages. Yet surely there is no harm in the fact, nor is Dan O'Hara at fault here. Without descending to bawdy personalities with our opponent of Parangui Rosario and San Fernando celebrity, we may remark that our experience in journalism is probably not inferior to his, and his reproach about a cobbler's keeping to his last, would apply to himself with double force, since his *forte* is evidently not writing, whatever it may be in the railway line. Neither can we submit to dictation from the *Comm-Times* until they can show at least half the number of subscribers we possess; for, in spite of our out-and-out patriotism, everyone in town (except some *carbones*) has declared the *Tribuna* to be correct in calling the Standard "the best foreign paper ever started

in this city." We do not court flattery; neither do we stand nonsense, whether it comes from diplomatic or X. X. diplomatic subjects.

Equal liberty to all, is our motto, but this does not permit ribaldry and abuse to be showered on our ministers; and we should be very sorry to apply such epithets to the dissenting clergymen of Buenos Ayres, as our colleague hurls at the supposed priest. It is very cool to advise Dan O'Hara to "keep cool" as if he were in the habit of throwing spittoons or tumblers. The C. T. recommends us to observe the 9th commandment, which (Donay version) says "covet not thy neighbor's wife," and as we have not committed bigamy nor yet monogamy, we reject the insinuation.

In recounting the favor Irishmen have found in the U. States, we heartily thank his nation, and will well reward all kindness, but, remember also that certain fellows, aptly called "Know-nothings," tarred and feathered our priests. As to vilifying the Comm. Times we have other occupation; it is useless to throw water on a drowned rat; and much as we wish to see a host of Editorial brethren, we regret that our colleague is in a hopeless decline. Even a state physician with the golden balin of Gilead cannot prolong its expiring kick, and the year 1861, no drawing to a close will bring with it, to the eaves of oblivion, the last puff of our blustering contemporary. As the Roman gladiator who conquered in the arena, held his sword over the victim's head till the spectators turned down their thumbs, we defer crushing our colleague by a semi-weekly or daily publication, until he has put his head in the sheets, and called our devil to despatch him without pain.

Vale, vale, vale.

The recent gale.

Santa Rosa passed off so quietly this year that we had begun to congratulate ourselves on getting over the equinoctial gales; but, it seems we are doomed to suffer a perennial loss in shipping cast ashore, until we can get up a harbor or dock. In some respects this gale was singularly unfortunate, as in the stranding of the Mississippi, yet, on the whole, it was nothing, in point of damage, to the last year's, and we have reason to think no lives were lost. The chief destruction has been among small craft, as will be seen by the following catalogue of disasters.

The American barque "Carolina" ran aground opposite the Recoleta and the Hamburg brig "Henrich Arcus" opposite Belgrano; both lost their anchors.

The schooner "Rayo" and "Dolores" run aground.

The *Diana* was struck by the "Mississippi" losing her bow sprit and foremast. The schooner "Carolina" was lost completely from a similar cause and the pilot boats "Marquitas," "Dolores," "Rayo" and "Tonisito" aground on the beach.

The French barque "Etincelle" lost her anchor.

Various stories are in circulation regarding the "Mississippi." It appears, however, that she has sustained no injury, and hopes are entertained that the first high-tide will float her off. Some say it will be necessary to take out her engines, but the general opinion among professional men is, to get a canal and another plan suggests attaching a number of barrels, which would have the same effect as crinolines in saving ladies who have fallen in the water. This vessel is insured in 150,000 silver dollars, but her loss would prove at present irreparable. Crowds of persons go down, daily, to the gas-house, for the purpose of viewing more nearly her huge bulk. We understand much praise is given to the captain & crew for their conduct on the trying occasion.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

INDIAN INVASION

On yesterday arrived from the pampas M. Louis Forest a Frenchman, late secretary to Calimani, bringing

news of an invasion by the Indians in great force. The *velques* Cristo, Olivenza and Callacura have united their tribes with the Chilian savages to pour down on us in the South and West; it is said they are moved to this hostility by Urquiza or Pedernera, who promised them all lands conquered from Buenos Aires, along with the cattle thereon.

Despatches from Col. Ocampo mention some Indians seen about 20 leagues south of Azul, and Col. Diaz also sighted various groups a few leagues beyond Cruz Alta. Their fighting men are estimated in 2000, but it seems they are not all assembled, for Cristo is waiting, at Cabeza de Buco, the arrival of Olivenza, at the next full moon.

To repel the hordes of the red-men, Government *a nice* ordered the following reinforcements to our frontier: General Hornos with 50 men; Major Gacho with the 9th battalion to Azul; the rifle-company is on march to Cruz Alta; Capt. Gomez with Gen. Gelly's escort, to meet Lacasa near Guardia del Monte and march for the S. frontier.

The belief gains ground that Urquiza has thrown Derqui and his satellites overboard, having sent them word of his intentions, by Dr. Molinas, on the 29th. Arrests in Entre-Ríos are numerous: a conspiracy in Gualeguaychú was discovered on the 13th ult. One Halliburton (nothing to San Slick) was the leader, and two Sals bakers with about 20 Italians composed the heroic band whose patriotism escaped in sermons of "Death to the tyrant, hurra for freedom." The followers were to invade Entre-Ríos at Goyri on the 25th.

We hear from San Luis that Col. Lecas has invaded that province to depose San, who will probably settle accounts with the former, not to his entire satisfaction. The interior provinces are in a frightful state of Thug legislation.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Railway collision.—The new line a Centaureum has run foul of the Fan Pernalsio project. Superintendent Parnal is charged with incapacity, asserting that a pile of feathers is heavier than a pound of lead. Mr. Hopkins, on the other hand, is accused, of driving the "Times" bus across the line, with a view to upset the train.

Closed business.—The Legislative Chambers had to state that for the present they have shut up shop; but as they have on hands a large stock, they hope to dispose of some lots before next session.

Xidos, skins &c.—These articles are retained at 147 Piedad. Last week one Dan O'Hara was furnished with a Wolf's clothing, and Mr. Lamb with an ass's hide.

Our patron-saint.—St. Martin's day falls on next Monday, and is our civic holiday. Irishmen will be glad to hear, that this saint was uncle to St. Patrick, which establishes that Puddies and Potatoes are all compadres.

Statistics.—It is well to know our figures, for these are the strongest proof of a nation's progress or decadence. Don Manuel Trelos has published vol. 2. of 1859, and though we have not received a copy of a fully appreciate the valuable service of such a work.

Gold digging.—The aristocrat Col. proposes to sink 4,000 gold ounces in the shaft, hoping the shareholders, in looking for their money, may find water.

Colon & Victoria.—The play going public is divided; one half goes to Colon, not to hear, but see the great *latter* company. The others go to Victoria to hear nothing they understand (of the Buffs) and see less. Thierry and Carley are rehearsing in their way.

Voloz.—This pilotboat now makes the run to Montevideo. It is said the Espigador is destined for the same transit.

Wool prices.—The news from Europe is not so bad as many expected: prices of hides and wool are a little unstable, and have taken a favorable turn.

Correspondence.

To The Editor of the "Weekly Standard."

Dear Sir,

As the Editor ("in chief") I suppose of the "Commercial Times" has declared his intention to regard with *severe contempt*, any further criticisms upon his lucubrations, emanating either from the *Standard*, its readers or contributors, I am tempted by so much impunity to discharge my popgun even amidst the noise of the heavy Editorial artillery.

It is amusing to notice some of the characteristics of the article in question, which possesses an elegance and purity of diction, for which its Editorial columns have lately become remarkable, and which is only to be acquired, I believe, in "Model" Republics.

The charge against him, of pertinaciously insulting every Irish, or Catholic reader of his paper, is I believe, not understanding his mendacious denial,—beyond dispute, and almost every number of the Commercial Times since his accession to its management, abundantly proves. The publication of Mr. O'Hara's letter seems to have effectually secured the writer's object, that of pointing out a gross abuse, for which there was no justification, and which the peculiar circumstances noticed by him, rendered more intolerable, and to guard his countrymen against countenancing a paper which appeared to derive a marvellous pleasure from vilifying and misrepresenting what they hold most sacred—their religion and its ministers,—and the manner in which the author of these vulgar sneers now winces, is enough proof that he feels the justice of the reuke.

I have hopes, however, that what has passed will be productive of much good, and that for the remaining short period left to the "Times," its Editors—major and minor—all abstain from another insult to their neighbours, and rather study to prepare their patient to die in peace with all men.

One word, in confidence, to yourself, if it be true as some people, perhaps maliciously assert, that the Editor of the "Times," still retains the disgraceful trait of his Irish origin, and that he yields heavier capons than a goose-will to enforce his arguments, I caution you to be care, how you again provoke his *unlimited mobility* by any sharp retorts, or learned quotations liable to misconstruction, and for my own part of a fighting reer, I must pray you, to keep my card to yourself, and allow me to sign in great trepidation.

Adelgerate scion of
Lodis Durg O'Donnell.

VARIETIES.

The City of New York, on Wednesday, took on 55 cases of riles, which cost 20,000.

The advices from the United States state that all the mills are in full activity with government contracts.

Portland break-water has just been completed at a cost of upwards of 900,000.

There were twelve large fires in London on Sunday. In one case a child was killed.

The question of burning instead of burying the dead is now being discussed in Paris in a manner becoming so gray a subject.

The two Russian ships of war composing the expedition of observation on the coast of Syria have been recalled to the Baltic.

The shipments of wheat and flour to the Continent continue very large, and the Irish purchases on Monday were generally at an average of 1s. per quarter.

The death of the Earl of Portesmore places a garter, and the Lord Lieutenant of Devonshire at the disposal of the government.

The King of Prussia presented Abdul-Azis the new Sultan, with the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle.

The estate of Broomlee, Peeblesshire, has been purchased by Professor

Ferguson, of King's College, London, the eminent surgeon, for 13,000.

A photographer has purchased for 7,000, the exclusive right of photographing in the building for the International Exhibition of 1869.

The steamer Victory, belonging to the Inter-Colonial Mail Company, reported to be wrecked near Orango, was insured on a time policy at Lloyd's for 26,000.

The subscriptions collected for a German fleet in the principal towns of Prussia already amount to upwards of 15,000.

General Cialdini has been dining on board the British admiral's ship of Naples, and has given in return a grand dinner to the English officers.

An Italian royal decree declares the ports of Naples and Palermo to be warehousing ports, at which merchandise may be warehoused and imported free of charge.

British Library Soirée.

In the annals of the British public of this city, an account of last Wednesday's festivities should hold an important place. The motive for such assembly as found in the recent removal of the British Library to a more spacious tenement, and it was judged fit to enlist public protection by a formal inauguration. The site of apartments was newly furnished, and invitations were issued by the committee, to the several members and their friends, to attend a musical performance by the Glee Club.

At 7 1/2 P. M. the company began to arrive, and we were happy to perceive that the fair sex lent a charm to the proceedings, by taking so evident an interest in the meeting. Among the ladies present we noticed Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Getting, Mrs. Catts, the Misses Keane, Miss Nicholson &c. The gentlemen of the Glee Club under the able direction of Mr. Marshall opened the soirée with the pretty charade "Life's a humper," which met with well-deserved applause. Two or three bacchanalian glees were rendered with equally good effect.

After a brief interval, Mr. Barelay, hon. sec. of the British Library, addressed the assembly in these words:

"The friends and supporters of this Institute are no doubt aware that we have been lately obliged to change our premises on being ejected from the apartments formerly held by the Library. This has involved on some expense, and was at first regarded as a misfortune; yet what seemed disadvantageous has really turned out a signal benefit, in putting us in possession of the present commodious range of chambers. By paying a slight increase of rent and purchasing new furniture, we have been enabled to give the Library some *relat*, and shed additional claims for the support we solicit of the British public. I am happy to say that the outgoing committee left in our hands a round sum to the credit of the Institute, and this it was determined should, at least in part, be devoted to the acquisition of standard works. In this item, it is proper to mention that a certain gentleman has generously offered to give £10 for the old Encyclopedia Britannica, in case we would order the new edition by Black. This proposal has been accepted, and that splendid work will soon adorn these shelves. To one who rightly appreciates the value of an Institute like this, it must seem that a due attention has not heretofore been consecrated to its progress. I do not know the history of this Library, and should like to hear the remarks of those who are longer connected with it than myself; but, it is not rash to hope that it is but in its infancy and destined yet to confer important benefits on our British society. At first it was a mere collection of books, they a Reading-Room was added, and now it is gradually assuming the character of a Lyceum. Let it be our object to promote it still more by making it go ahead." Let us hope these friendly meetings will have frequent repetition, and serve to unite more and more our English-speaking community. Our funds are of course limited, the annual subscription being

only 100 s. Yet as we have at present 160 members, the Library is self-supporting and needs no extraneous assistance. It is only in the event of unusual expenses, such as our late removal and new furniture (which cost us nearly 3,400 s.) coupled with a proposed increase of useful works, that we call upon our friends to lend a small pecuniary contribution. The present occasion being proper for a *liber-accepting* we solicited the services of the Glee Club, and there gentlemen have kindly come to give an attraction to the meeting: it had been proposed to hold a *concentration*, but for this, our rooms are not wholly adapted. It will suffice to say that we wish now to give a fresh impulse to the British Library, by enlisting the support of the British residents for whose peculiar benefit it is intended. Of the gentlemen here present, there are some whose remarks would give more insight into this subject, and I therefore beg their assistance in the matter.

The Rev. Mr. Goodfellow on rising said:

"After the very lucid observations of our able secretary, we can but feel that the Institute deserves our warmest adherence, and I am sure all will agree in the tribute of thanks to the gentlemen on my left who have given us such a musical treat. Speaking of the Library, I should wish to know something of its history who was the founder, or who gathered the first few volumes that formed the nucleus of these works that now look down on us from their shelves? Books are our best companions; we cannot at all times find society to our choice, but here we can commune with the greatest spirits that have ever lived; those heroes of thought and mind who themselves read books when they lived, and found in them, solace when they died. We all know the value of readings, but we know, too, that we cannot read everything. It is, then, important that we study standard works; and I cannot too highly praise the insignificant Encyclopedia Britannica. Knowledge must not be taken in homopathic doses, for, the homopathic system with its infinitesimal *Recipes* would seem to say, the less we take the better; and so, perhaps it were better to take none. Public libraries are of great antiquity: the first was founded at Athens about 530 years before Christ, and what a stirring age was that! Cyrus was then endeavoring to form a broad-winged empire in the East; Zoroaster was teaching his philosophy in Persia; the Chinese were learning from Confucius that knowledge which they yet remember. Pythagoras was in Egypt, stealing the sciences which he was to bring back into Greece. Such was the epoch in which the king of Athens resolved to perpetuate among the Grecian youth that learning which was impaired by renowned Philosophers. And when Epictetus wrote, his celebrated work, he addressed it to those who thought." If he had said "to those who thought," they thought, but thought not! he would have been nearer the mark, but had fewer readers; and so he dedicated it "to those who thought," showing his address in his address. In the great collection of Alexandria were found 700,000 volumes, forming a monument of science such as the world has never, before or since, possessed. And when those vellum-covered manuscripts and gold-edged pages were used to warm the water of the barbarians, bathos, there was a terrible conflagration; and when that flame went out, the light of ancient knowledge in this world was extinguished.

Besides knowing the first founder of this Library, I would like to know the first books collected, and even the first work proposed; for this must give us an index of the mind of him to whom we owe this Institution: his mind must have a great influence on those who come to read the works of his selection; for there are certain intelligences which, in spite of us, mould our very ideas. This fact of the first work chosen is moreover momentous: the first book published in this country was the Catechism, and we can observe the fidelity with which the uni-

ves still cling to it; the first book in English America was a Psalm-book, proverbially dear to those stout old Puritans, in search of whom the Lord sifted out two nations to found a new colony; and here these psalms yet sang in a certain nasal twang by their descendants; the first work printed in England was on the game of chess, and much of that nearly study is perceptible in English character. Nelson was said to arrange his ships as a skilful player does his pieces, and Wellington, at Waterloo, formed his battalions in a manner that shows he understood the rules of chess—When the Spanish Armada was sweeping the seas and threatened invasion to Britain, we checkedmate the Spanish king without moving the English Queen. The first work published in Germany was the Bible, and since that day Germany has given to the world 3,500,000,000 of books.

In this Library the number of volumes is very limited, every class and department has yet to be filled up: this however can only be effected by the concurrence of all, and I feel gratified to say that, among the fair sex, this Institute has won golden opinions; a verdict, which I trust, will be confirmed by all the gentlemen present.

Mr. Krabbe, being called upon, said:

I came here, without the intention of saying anything, but I have since changed my mind. When I was leaving home Mrs. Krabbe said to me "Now I know you'll be speaking to-night," and indeed the subject of the meeting is of such interest that I cannot omit to pass some observations. This Library is very small, and I believe heretofore badly attended to; at least, I have often scolded for books and been told that such works were not in the Institute. Others too have made a similar complaint. What we require is a good collection of volumes, and a reading-room where the young men of our society may pass an agreeable evening, and derive valuable instruction. When I was in Rio Janeiro, quite a youth, we had there, I remember, a long hall, more capacious than all these premises, and furnished with double rows of books. In the centre was a reading-table, and every night some 20 or 30 young men were seen there, improving themselves by self-instruction. Of these self-taught men, some became eminent for their attainments. They may not be able to rival men of a collegiate education, but they hold respectable positions in life, and some of them are my personal friends. I do not hesitate to say that they owe their advancement to that Library, and I strongly recommend this institution to the British public of our city.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, Scotch clergyman, said:

I have but to coincide in the opinions already expressed, and join in the vote of thanks to the gentlemen of the Glee Club. At the same time I congratulate the members of the Library on the evident improvement in their premises. Everyone of us owes the Institute our strongest sympathies, and if there is any one present who is not a member, I advise him to put down his name at once. Moreover this is a prosaic age and we can do nothing without money; I feel, therefore, confident that an effort will be made to push on the useful working of the Library, by the contribution of a small sum, each giving his mite for the purpose.

Here the Glee Club gave two pretty songs, the refrain of the first, being "Now, love, to-morrow, but, kiss me to-day" and the exact chiming of the voices did equal justice to the music and words. The second "give us good wine" deserved an encore; but, being rather jolly for the occasion, Mr. Goodfellow enquired if such were the sentiments of the committee.

The gentlemen then retired to smoke or converse; and the ladies escorted by their friends, made a circuit of the Library, admiring the excellent arrangement of the books, and highly pleased with the neat *cassette* of the Reading-rooms.

All being again seated, Mr. Wells

President of the B. Clerks' Association was called for in a round of acclamation, he said: Ladies & Gentlemen. It strikes me I have nothing to say, but if you make me say something, I would congratulate the British Library for being the origin of several raffish societies that we now possess. Already we have the British Clerks; and I am happy to see many of my pupils here to-night. The Glee Club too has joined us, and may become, I trust, an off-shoot of the Library. (Cries of "question" from the Club.) There is yet another useful branch for which we have abundant materials; I mean a "debating society." Some of our young friends can form a circle to meet on stated evenings and express their sentiments, with what eloquence they may command, on divers subjects. It can be productive of no harm, and will, at least, strengthen social relations. Even around me, I see elements on which to base this idea. Let me hope that it will meet with approval. I had wished we were favored with the eloquence of Mr. Boyd, having on my own account not a word more, to observe.

Mr. Williamson, felt quite certain that a vote of thanks to the ladies should be passed, (loud applause) and Mr. Krabbe seconded the vote, which he declared unanimous. To this Mr. Nield was required to assent; but he briefly excused himself on the grounds of a headache.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Smith, on the part of self and fellows, expressed the pleasure they felt in affording entertainment to the company, and begged to assure all present that the Glee Club hoped such friendly meetings would find repetition.

Mr. Barclay then declared the soirée terminated, and the Glee Club having entoned "God save the Queen," all present stood up to sing the National Anthem.

The company separated about 10 3/4 P. M.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

October 27.

Brazil, barque "Clementina" from Bahia Sept 29 to Liverpool, with 210 pipas *caca*, 334 bbls sugar 23 pipas tobacco.

Amer. S. S. "Mississippi" from Montevideo with 160 passengers & general cargo.

Eng. war-steamer "Ardent" from Montevideo.

Hamburg, barque "Bradim" from Montevideo to order in ballast.

31.

Amer. ship "Minerva" from Boston Aug. 22, to Zimmermann, with 11 casks oysters, 10 do mustard, 50 pickles, 253,000 lb. pine & coral planks. Orient. S. S. "Doloresitas" from Rosario.

Nov. 1.

Ital. barque "Sofia" from Genoa, July 23; to Schiavino, with wine, oil and macaron.

2.

Amer. brig. "Ella Maria" from Glasgow, Aug. 12, to Getting with 145 tons coal, and dry goods.

Ital. brig. "Apollo" from Genoa Aug. 28, to Capri, with 132 passengers, 55,000 tiles, 25 cases oil.

3.

Ital. brig. "Caladami" from Marsailles Aug. 23, to Bertarelli with 87 passengers & 30,000 tiles.

4.

French war-steamer "Fulminante" from Montevideo.

Braz. brig. "Benjamin" from Brazil, to Guimaraes with 237 qq jerked beef & 25 boxes tallow.

Span. brig. "Alarcón" from Havana, to Freyer with 4,508 qq jerked beef, 193 cases tallow, 165 dry cow hides 20 horse do.

SHIPS AND EXPORTS.

October 27.

Amer. barque "Luna Star" to foreign ports, in ballast.

Ital. brig. "Lizzie Bliss" id id id.

Danish galleon "Challenger" id id id.

Dutch, brig "Hooite Wichger" to London with 3,038 dry ox hides, 1,347 salted horse do, 35 bales horsehair 33 do, nutria skins, 30 do, hide-cuttings,

36 do, sheepskins 95 do, tobacco, 15,400 horns.

30.

Eng. steam-jacket "Mersey" to Rio Janeiro.

Ital. poleare "Raffaellina" to Genoa.

Nov. 1.

Eng. war-steamer "Ardent" to Panama.

Eng. barque "Onda" to Liverpool with 70 1/2 tons bone-ast, 126 bales rags, 94 do, horsehair, 245 tobacco, 45 bags copper ore, 884 salted cow hides, 200 boxes mares grease, 59 bales sheepskins, 90,000 horns, 41,000 horns, 3,939 salted horse hides, 13 bales wool, 63 pipes tallow, 1 bale nutria.

Amer. ship "Mary Goodell" to Calao, in ballast.

2.

Paraguay, S. S. "Ypiti" to Amunio.

Amer. war-steamer "Paluski" up the river.

Patagonian, Amer. pilot-boat "G. H. Townsend."

3.

Paraguay, Braz. brig. "Agio da Prata" with 510 tons beef.

Havre, French barque "Etincelle" with 106 bales wool, 46 do, sheepskins, 16 do, horsehair, 18 bags do, 8 bales goatskins, 5, ostrich feathers 430 boxes tallow, 87 dry cow hides.

Rosario, Or. int. S. "Doloresitas"

Rosario Eng. S. "Espigador"

Marriage.

On the 23rd. inst. by the Revd. James Smith, of the Scotch Church, Captain Simon Pearson of the American frigate "Lizzie Bliss" to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. William Arthur of Buenos Ayres.

Important Notice.

Persons, of the town or country, having any business to transact either at the Government House or any other of the public offices, will find a competent agent at

Nº 40 calle San Martin.
N. 10p.

Wanted an office.

On the ground floor, and not far from the *Hidalgos* or two rooms for the first *partio* would suit. Apply at this office.

Ploughman.

A man in this capacity, possessing excellent testimonials from families in this city, whom he has served several years, in search of employment. Apply at this office.

Weddingrings &c.

George H. James, begs to inform the public that he has received a new assortment of gold and silver jewelry, Weddingrings of all sizes and superior quality on hand. All kinds of work in the precious metals made to order.—Calle Duen Orden 258—257.

Negrette Rams.

40 select Negrette Rams recently imported by the Bremen Bank "Humboldt" are for sale in the Baracoa, Calle S. M., No. 57 & 60 corner of Torres.

For further particulars apply to: Duffen & Co. Calle Moreno No. 128.

To Sheep Farmers.

Good investment for surplus wool no ey. Ground for building on in lots to suit purchasers in the immediate vicinity of the Plaza 11 September with four miles to Calle Gonzales, Olivo, & C. at 2500. Terms apply to P. D. Lynch Calle Mayo No. 3, or to Edward Seymour, Calle Lima No. 39.

English Education.

A newly set up man wants a lady, in one or two families in the city, or suburbs thereof, to teach a course of English Education, but a Certificate of English Education, and a list of descriptions of 21mer &c. course included.

References can be given to several of the high respectable families in the city. Buenos Aires 4th, Nov. 1861, or plantation No. 5 Calle 23 Mayo.

Henry D. Murphy.

Respectfully offers his services as Wool Broker, or in any other kind of produce. Those persons who will be kind enough to patronize him, may send their orders to his office, Calle Guadalupe, Plaza 11 de Septiembre, or Mr. Michael Duggan.

Notes—A further kind of business may be a child's mind will be fully attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON LITERARY Gossip.

We hear nothing more of the Yelverton affair, but in the meantime it has been put upon the stage at one of the theatres here. However, they do not do double marriages, which would scarcely be tolerated in a play in the country, and of course it ends happily because all plays do. The second volume of Mrs. Yelverton's book is published, but nobody knows who has written it.— Nobody writes their own books now-a-days. A very dear friend of mine, who has never been farther than Whit-bait Point, down the river, has actually written a "Personal Narrative of the Defence of Lucknow." Lady Bulwer Lytton claims all Sir Edward's earlier work, and this is the best, and her own, as I have told you, translates. I could fill a column with undoubted facts of this kind, but I shall reserve it for the Quarterly, or some getting somebody to write the article for it. At all events, Mrs. Yelverton's book is very well written, and, there fore the field of inquiry is limited, because we may be certain that Boswell himself has not written it. The Times has got some capital new blood in it. Everybody is talking of the animated style of their correspondent at Turin, but who he is I know not. Every line that he writes is readable. At Croc, or Warsaw, also, they have an excellent correspondent, Sutherland Edwards, who wrote that admirable "Russians at Home." He is one of those men who write about the social aspects of a place, and do not merely give the rates and translate the newspapers. We shall have a good book from him soon, no doubt. Of new books, at present I have seen few. The most remarkable is called "The Autograph" (meaning handwriting) of Milton. It contains many specimens of his writing, admirably executed to face simile, with critical dissertations, and much biographic matter. The edition of this curious and handsome volume is to be sold by auction for the benefit of the literary fund, each copy being put up at the price of three guineas. The work is a labour of love of the late Mr. Leigh Southey, the auctioneer. Literature is not almost all negative. One man (Maxwell) is now proprietor of about a dozen small cellars. His last includes Temple Bar, the St. James's Magazine, the St. James's Magazine, Robin Good-fellow, the Welcome Guest, and a host of others, price one halfpenny. The first two are conducted under respectable auspices; but the others are purely piratical.—London Correspondent of the Dumfriess Courier.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

RECENT OPERATIONS.

Two hundred and sixty-one volunteers have resigned since the defeat at Bull's Run.

Several soldiers claimed by Lord Lyons had been discharged from the army.

Not over half of the 25,000 additional volunteers called for by the recent proclamation of the Governor of New York have as yet enlisted.

The revenue to be raised in the city of New York for municipal purposes only, for the present year, is 11,800,000 dollars.

The mobbing of obnoxious peace papers continues. The office of the New York Daily News is protected by a large body of police. But the Government refuses to allow it or any other journal of similar politics to go by post, while United States' marshals seize the bundles which are sent by private express companies. Peace meetings are broken up by the Unionists; but in one instance, in Connecticut, a Unionist mob was beaten back by the partisans of peace. The peace flag is a white one, and the war journals do the movement "the showing of the white feather."

Captain T. F. Meagher has addressed a large meeting of Irishmen in New York, exhorting them to support the war and crush the rebellion, because it was favoured by the English aristocracy.

GUARDIAN OF THE WAR.

A report having got abroad in both worlds that the Italian liberator was about to take service in the Federal army, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. comments on it as follows:—

"There is no truth in the reports that Garibaldi proposes to help us out of our troubles. A gentleman here, personally acquainted with Garibaldi and his son, received a letter from the latter a few days ago, in which the man says he desired himself to come out and take part in the struggle now going on here for liberty, and that his father objected on the ground that ours was a family quarrel, and could be settled more easily without foreign interference than with it, and that it was based upon a political question in which the nations were not interested, and in the settlement of which they could not become parties. These are now the views and sentiments of Garibaldi as expressed by his son in private correspondence of very late date."

FINANCE.

The subscription for the new National Loan at the Sub-Treasury in New York amount to 1,350,000 dollars, in amounts varying from 50 dollars to 10,000 dollars each. This does not include the large negotiations that have been going on between the banks and parties in various parts of the country. The notes are not yet ready for issue. The New York Tribune is of opinion that Englishmen will not be able to resist the temptation of 7.30 per cent interest.

The naval expedition under command of Commodore Stringham and General Butler fell upon the forts which commanded Matanzas Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina. The attack commenced on the morning of the 28th ult; 330 Federals, covered by the gun-boats, were landed through a heavy surf. All the boats were hoisted on the surf, and no more men could be thrown ashore. Two frigates, the Minnesota and Walcott, commanded shooting one of the batteries. The shot from the battery fell short. In three hours the Confederates evacuated the battery, and it was occupied by the 300 United States' troops on shore. On the next day Fort Matanzas was attacked. At five minutes past eleven a.m., an 11-inch shell having pierced the bomb-proof through a ventilator and exploded inside near the magazine, the enemy gave up the fight, and raised a white flag. General Butler demanded an unconditional surrender. The Confederates were commanded by Commodore Barron, late of the United States' Navy, and more recently Assistant-Secretary of the Confederate Navy. After some demur the force, consisting of 45 officers and privates, surrendered, and he was taken to New York. Their loss was 8 killed and 35 wounded. On the Federal side nobody was hurt. In the forts were captured 25 pieces of artillery, 1000 stand of arms, a large quantity of ordnance stores, provisions, three vessels laden with cotton and tobacco, and about to run the blockade, and four stands of colours. It is observed that the articles of capitulation are signed by S. Barron, "Flag Officer Confederate States' Navy, Commanding Naval Defences, Virginia and North Carolina" and by Wm. F. Martin, "Colonel 1st Regiment Infantry, North Carolina Volunteers." The fort was occupied by Federal troops commanded by Colonel Max Weber, and General Butler forthwith returned to Washington, where he received an ovation, and made a speech to the crowd extolling the deeds of the Navy.

The Confederates have since abandoned their fortifications at Ocracoke Inlet, also on the coast of North Carolina, a little to the South of Matanzas Inlet. They carried away their guns.

Multitudes of North Carolinians were coming in to Fort Hatteras to take the oath of allegiance. Between two and three hundred had done so in a day.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 20th ult. publishes a letter from Fernandino, Florida, which states that the crew of the celebrated privateer Jeff. Davis had arrived there—the vessel having been wrecked on the bar while trying to get into St. Augustine.

St. L. News.

A QUEER POTENTATE.—We read in a Paris letter:—"His Majesty Orléans Antoine I. is in want of cash. There are very few persons, probably, who know who or where S. M. Orléans

Antoine I. is, and therefore I must premise that, not very long since, his Majesty presided as an *ex-officio* President, and is now sitting royally in Arancania, in South America. His Arancanian Majesty has just addressed a queer letter to the *Parigi* newspaper. Orléans Antoine I. talks as well as some other sovereigns, of "my dynasty," and informs the *Parigi* that "a constitutional monarchy has been established in Arancania," and that the writer has been called to the throne, "with succession in perpetuity in favour of my descendants, or of any of my family whom I may appoint." His Majesty suggests a national subscription here in order to enable him to keep his throne from collapsing, for which purpose he requires an army and navy. But Orléans Antoine I. knows his countrymen's weak point, and tries to tickle their vanity by telling them that his grand object is "to found throughout the whole of South America a French nation under my dynasty." His Majesty sets forth the immense advantages to France of Frenchifying all South America; and, above all, of the line of steamships which he is establishing between Bordeaux and Arancania, to pass by the Straits of Magellan and call at all the ports of South America. M. P. O. A. de Tonnens, or, in Arancanian phraseology, King Orléans Antoine I., thinks that the whole press of France must be unanimous in his favour."

11: do Setembro Market.

By cow hides, auction pounds 125 to 150

Hides of all states 110 to 120

Calf skins 80 to 90

Horse hides each 20 to 30

Sheepskins unwashed do. 45 to 50

Do. mixed 40 to 45

Mutton, fine lb 44 to 50

Hare hind North do. 55 to 100

Do. south do. 100 to 115

Tallow pure 40 to 42

Do. mixed 35 to 40

Do. washed 40 to 45

Do. mixed 50 to 60

Fine mutton wool 80 to 100

Lumbar do. 40 to 50

Quartz feathers loose lb 24 to 26

Do. mixed 25 to 30

Or horse thousand 70 to 80

Infantry do. 300 to 400

Wheat superior foreign 200 to 250

Do. middling 150 to 160

Do. inferior 120 to 140

Indian corn 125 to 140

Barley 80 to 100

Hill-cuttings 40 to 50

Doubles.

Oct. 2nd 404 4043 8400

" 30th 4051 4014 12323

" 31th 405 406 29055

Nov. 2th 406 410 15540

" 4th 413 412 17450

" 5th 4114 414 7,440

Gold shares 774 1/2 p 100

Bolton do. 7 to 10 p 100

Interest.

Bank receives m/c at 62 per an.

" " specie at 93 "

" advances m/c at 85 "

" " specie at 125 "

Money market—specie—12 to 12 1/2 p monthly.

Do. m/c 1 1/2

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros \$ 200 to 220

Do matador, picked bullocks 250—280

Do Cows picked 250—

Three year old mules 250—

Asses 150—200

Fat mares 85—90

Ordinary mares—

Sheep 30

Fine do. 40

FOR CORK (Ireland.)

To sail about the 10th November the fine first class clipper British Bark.

"MYSTERY."

Of 800 tons, burden, Capt. M. J. Hamilton.

This vessel being a well-known trader between Liverpool and this port offers a fine opportunity for passengers wishing to avail themselves of this destination, and has excellent accommodations for Cabin and stowage passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Captain at the Hotel d. Providence or to Henry A. Green & Co. Ship Brokers &c.—Recoquieta. 83

For Liverpool direct.

To sail on Friday 10 days the fine first class clipper British Bark.

"ISIRIA"

Of 500 tons burden, Captain Thomas Taverner.

This vessel has excellent accommodations for cabin and stowage passengers, and presents a fine opportunity for families wishing to return to Europe.

For further particulars apply to the Captain No. 140 Calle Recoquieta, or to

Henry A. Green & Co. Ship Brokers &c.

Calle Recoquieta 83.

Education.

Mr. D. F. Saravia offers his services as Teacher in English, French, German, Latin & Greek. For further particulars apply at the English Seminary Suipacha 20, or at the Anglo-French Seminary Potosi 331.

Sp.

Consulate of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Consulate of the United States of America has been removed to Calle Parque N. 28.

Sp.

John Welsh

Is requested to call, or communicate his address to, the British Consulate in this city, or any person who can give any information respecting him.

Frank Parish.

Consul.

British Consulate Buenos Aires 4 Nov. 1861.

Henry Machell.

Your father is dead, and you will hear something greatly to your advantage on my going to your brother the

Rev. R. B. Machell the Vicar of Llanrwst, Llanfyllter, or to Thomas Shepherd Esq. Brocton, York-shire England or to Zimmerman Fairs deo, Montevideo or Buenos Aires.

Aires Cricket Club.

NOTICE.

From the date hereof this Club will meet for practice on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock.

J. H. Norton.

From See.

Buenos Aires October 34, 1861.

To be sold.

At 50 per cent, the out lying subscriptions due to this paper in the current districts. The subscribers for the whole period are 86 in number, those for the 2nd quarter 30, and all are persons well off and able to pay. For details apply to the unfortunate Editor.

English Grocer Store.

50, and 61 CALLE DEFENSA, CORNER OF POTOL.

The subscriber has opened the above as a grocery store the stock includes teas, sugar, wine, spirits and other necessaries for family use in town and country, of the best quality, all purchased and selected with the greatest care.

Particular attention will be given to the cultivation of a family trade, and orders from the country carefully attended to.

Robert Urie.

Tanning Trade.

Wanted Two workmen who understand something of carrying or tanning. They will be liberally paid if they are proficient in dressing fine leather, or in any other department of the trade. Apply at Mr. Bouquet's Calle Venezuela 140.

SHIPPING LIST.

See arrivals.

ARRIVAL.

FROM.

CONSIGNEES.

DESTINATION.

English.

July 31 Liverpool

August 7 Cardiff

August 13 Glasgow

August 17 Liverpool

August 22 Liverpool

August 27 Liverpool

August 31 Liverpool

September 5 Liverpool

September 10 Liverpool

September 15 Liverpool

September 20 Liverpool

September 25 Liverpool

September 30 Liverpool

October 5 Liverpool

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April 25 Liverpool

April 30 Liverpool

May 5 Liverpool

May 10 Liverpool

May 15 Liverpool

May 20 Liverpool

May 25 Liverpool

May 30 Liverpool

Pure Negrette Rams.

On Sale at the Barraca de Meara, J. Ruiz y Harnano, calle Riva Rivin N. 876. For further particulars call at Calle Recoquieta N. 270.

English Goggles.

An English lady, for many years resident in this city, seeks pupils of tender age to whom she could impart the rudiments of an English and Spanish education. Apply 137 calle San Martin.

On Sale.

Rock Salt for Sheep A. M. Moss & Co. Calle Defenra No. 29

KNIGHT & PARODY

SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY

Calle Cangallo No. 80.

DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

Winter Stock.

Macfadden, Buckingham, reglans, carvurs, Garibaldi and a choice assortment of all winter clothing constantly on hand. They are composed of the very best materials and latest cut. Complete sets of macfaddens, linen shirts, linen fronts, do, coloured shirts, linen drawers and vests, silk drawers, flannel vests, and woolen drawers and vests, silk drawers and vests, warm comforters, dressing gowns of all descriptions, woollen, linen and cotton socks, winter gloves, umbrellas, walking sticks, &c., &c.

The above will give an idea of the numerous variety of all kinds of clothing which we have on hand for gentlemen and youths necessary for the present season. Terms moderate.

Also all kind of clothing made to order.

Translator.

English to Spanish and vice versa. D. Juan de every description, translation in these languages at moderate prices. Apply 179 calle San Martin.

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