

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

European News.

The "Saintonge," French packet, arrived on Sunday morning and brings information up to the end of last month. The Emperor Napoleon is at Vichy whither he has retired to repair his health: although the official journals persist in stating that he is quite well, there is good reason to believe that his constitution has suffered from the various *coups d'état* incidental to his political career. Some modifications have been made in the tariff regarding foreign sugar, Swedish iron, coffee and soap. The Toulon squadron has been ordered to Cherbourg. M. St. Georges inspector of the Imperial printing office, who did such service in circulating the Napoleon manifestos in '49, has been disgraced. Mirés, the bankrupt banker has been sentenced to three years imprisonment and fine. Prince Czartoryski, the distinguished Polish patriot and bosom friend of the Czar Alexander I. died at Paris in his 92d year. He had fought in the national ranks, and been elected President at War, &c., during the brief independence of 1830. Prince Napoleon arrived at Lisbon. Mr. Patterson Bonaparte is about to marry the daughter of his cousin Prince Lucien Murat.

The Pope's health is said to be improving, but the united weight of years and affliction tells sadly on him: he often falls into a sleep-like trance, and the conclave has already fixed on certain Italian Cardinal of Austrian tendencies, as his successor. Disturbances are frequent at Rome. Count San Martino has resigned the dignity of Vice-roy of Naples, and General Cialdini has been appointed in his stead. The work of pacification goes on slowly, as we read of daily encounters between the Sardinian troops and Neapolitan brigands for such is the polite term applied to all non-believers in Italian unity. The national parliament has voted several new railways, and a naval arsenal at Spezzia; besides the great loan.

In Germany public attention has been distracted by the attempt to kill King William of Prussia, who was shot in the neck, at Baden-baden by a student named Becker. The assassin is a native of Russia, aged 21, and thought to be insane.

Austria seems to apprehend revolutionary movements in Croatia; 30,000 camp-bedsteads are ordered for that province: the Croats have resolved to separate from Hungary, in which latter country discontent still prevails.

The Empress of Austria is at Corfu, living very quietly and much given to boating excursions.

Abdul Aziz is devoting his care to the construction of an Ottoman fleet, and has sent two superior officers to study the latest improvements in English and French ship-building. The seraglio has been converted into a rifle cannon factory. Contrary to the anticipations of his Mussulman prejudice, he has named two Christians to posts of importance. The ceremony of installation took place at the Mosque of Eyoud with all the brilliant parade so characteristic of oriental royalty.

In England the volunteer movement and Blondin's rope-feats divide the general interest. Lord John Russell has been raised to the house of Peers and several changes have taken place in the Cabinet; but, Lord Palmerston still holds the reins of power, in spite of the vigorous opposition of the Irish members, so justly vexed about the Galway question.

Advises from Australia speak of new gold-fields, and the fears of a general insurrection in New Zealand. Prince Alfred is in Canada where the reinforcement of British troops caused some anxiety to the Yankees. Reports of gold discoveries were rife at Halifax. The comet now visible in England has been supposed to be that of 1811.

but Mr. Hind, the emigrant, contradicts this belief, if to be a new comet, it has christened it St. George's because it was first seen on the 23d of April.

Our greatest enemy.

It is a serious mistake for Porteños to imagine, that Urquiza is the greatest enemy to the advancement and felicity of this province, or that no ultimate benefit can be reaped until the *caudillos* are exterminated. Any man of moderate perception must discover the social bane to be a spirit of laziness that is unfortunately associated with the name of Creole. Much good example has been given on the part of foreign residents to inculcate and foster a love of enterprising industry. The horn of plenty has shed such golden gifts on thousands of our European settlers, that it should seem strange the rising generation does not emulate our activity to merit the favor of Dame Fortune. Yet, there is a radical evil in the training of the youth of this city, that leaves little room to hope for amendment.

A passion for gaming is too evident in the hundreds of billiard-tables, crowded with untiring players, who waste their cash, and still more, their lifetime in this unprofitable and inglorious occupation. If one-half the perseverance and skill manifested in this game of marbles were devoted to deep study or commercial pursuits, how immensely would Buenos Ayres gain by the reform!

An extravagant taste for dress and fashion may not at first sight seem so objectionable, but it is no less an item in the catalogue of local vices. We all know that the riches of the natives are fast diminishing, in proportion as their property changes hands in town and country: nevertheless their style of living is growing every day more expensive; and, so far from imitating the Spartan simplicity of republicans, it assumes the *haut ton* of European aristocrats. It may easily be imagined that a young exquisite who spends hours at his toilet, and interposes a host of perfumes "betwixt the wind and his nobility" is of more profit to his barber than to society, and a better judge of kid gloves or Parisian boots, than in the matter of salted hides or refined tallow.

No doubt, much of this varlike enthusiasm, so prejudicial to all infant states, is traceable to the love of display which finds vent in a smart *kepi*, gold lace and brass buttons; and if we strip these youthful peacocks of their gay plumage we shall find the military fervor quickly to evaporate. Not that national spirit is unknown here, or a manly ardor reprehensible, but we fancy the strongest incitement to civil broils lies in the triple cause: idleness, love of show, and misdirected ambition.

Another vital cancer in our moral constitution is the character of works imported into this country under the head; "light literature." Youth is the age for reading, but assuredly it would be desirable that our future statesmen dedicated more attention to historical research, political economy or the study of philosophy than to the ephemeral, though brilliant, productions of Dumas & Co.

Procrastination, through last not least, has been aptly termed the millstone that weighs down the necks of Porteños. "Mañana" is a word that we could wish to see blotted from the vocabulary. There is a golden axiom: "defer not till to-morrow what may be done to-day" but we fear a century must elapse ere it shall be understood in this country.

To reform these abuses, to eradicate these defects should be the care and mission of our local press. Unhappily our Spanish colleagues are wanting in the courage or will to attack these beloved vices. Let the government prescribe this remedy: Instead of fettering trade with a 2 1/2 export duty, levy a tax off billiard-tables and players. Instead of supplying uniforms at public expense, cut down the taste for dress by making tailors' bills uncollectable; and then, cash payments may teach economy. Instead of maintaining a number of public clerks, increase the work, abolish *mate-sipping*, and keep the Post-office, and such like institutions, open to a later hour. In fine, make diligence and punctuality an essential ingredient in the educa-

tion, of our youth, and impress them with the belief that labor is more honorable than fashion. Leave politics to those who live by it: let every citizen be convinced that his country demands something more from him than to shoulder a musket in her name, and that the arts of peace are the surest highway to national greatness.

Urquiza's address.

(From the *Revista Comercial*)

In saluting you, loyal soldiers of the Republic! assembled in this numerous army, by order of the Federal Government, to repress a daring rebellion: and in placing myself at your head, I rely upon the certain glory that your tried valor assures our native country.

Physical force is arrayed on behalf of the great cause which we are now summoned to vindicate: but, neither my own heart nor yours could exult if we were not also able to proclaim that we have on our side "God and our right". It is for this that you have tranquilly awaited the issue of those efforts for peace that our government and I myself have made to the best of our ability: it is for this that you have received with loyal enthusiasm and patriotic courage the tidings that our foe urged by the instincts of anarchy, is deaf to all advice of prudence and love of country.

The rulers of Buenos Ayres have not hesitated to sacrifice that rich capital for an unprincipled cause, and unprofitable interest. They tried to stir up the spirit of discord in our provinces ere they had, been quite re-established under the beneficial rule of our laws and at the cost of such immense sacrifices. The contempt for our loyal provinces blinds our enemies, and mistaking our dislike to civil war for a sign of weakness, they audaciously defy the whole nation, hoping to plunge it again in the whirlpool of passion from which Caceres extricated it: they wish to dominate in those provinces just recovering from the barbarism incidental to an insane civil war whose bare recollection suffices yet to draw tears from the eyes of its innocent victims.

And these are the same whom we conquered in Cepeda!

And these are the same whom we magnanimously embraced after we had conquered them, and gave the seat of honor due to conquerors! I remind you of all this without a feeling of repentance although our only return has been treason and ingratitude.

These acts, which redound to our honor, coupled with our late efforts, augur for us a new triumph, and are worthy of the glory of our fatherland, the majesty of our cause.

Mankind applauds us, and is interested in our victory which will secure a reign of peace for the empire of right and liberty. These new efforts, have wrought a change in our national character which a gloomy past had served to obscure. The foreign settler confides in our future as a civilized people, even when a treacherous faction madly rushes into the fight and haughtily refuses to bow down beneath the principles whose watchword at Caseros was: fraternity and fusion, peace and order!

Soldiers of the Constitution! A benighted faction, whose rule in the sister province is incompatible with the peace of the Republic, tells us that a victory is yet wanting to perpetuate our tranquillity. Welcome then be it! Let us offer it to our beloved country with the firmness that might, right and valor inspire.

Fellow-countrymen! I owe you the sacrifice of my life: in the hour of danger you shall see me face it with pleasure, doing battle in your foremost ranks. You are here assembled by the law and your own courage; those against whom you are going to fight are, for the most part, torn from their homes by a power that sacrifices the people's interest to their passions. Count upon many of their troops, for the moment you tread that province you shall know that this is a rebellion which abuses its own blood and riches: these elements in a short time must be converted from their ruin to

form part of the national greatness. Soldiers of Cordova and San Luis! The nation is justly proud of the eagerness wherewith you have passed from a great distance, over every obstacle, to obey her voice.

Soldiers of Entre Rios, Santa Fé and Corrientes! Your loyalty is an eternal honor to the Argentine hero.

Veterans of the law! Glory can never abandon your tried military virtues. Companions-in-arms! Forget not that the "Constitution" is our motto: make it triumph in the sister-state to which we must bring it, sword in hand. The enemy is on our frontier, I am happy that the task we have to execute will be brief. With the glory of conquest and the satisfaction that you have done your duty and secured with the national dignity, a great, glorious and happy country for yourselves and your children, you will soon return to your quiet firesides. Your discipline and valor are my guarantee.

The wreaths of Caceres and Cepeda are twined upon your brows: to arms, then, ye Argentine warriors! The law has made you brandish those weapons, God blesses them; glory accompanies, victory awaits you.

Your friend and chief
JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA.

Head-quarters on march, Costa Pabon, August 28, 1861.

The Argentine War.

At this moment active hostilities have commenced, and are perhaps already terminated by a decisive battle, for, by latest accounts an engagement was daily expected. Much anxiety naturally prevails in this state of uncertainty; the river communication with our enemies has been stopped, and such an immense land journey intervenes between this city, and headquarters that we shall probably hear of a battle and victory without anticipation. Rockets and music if Mitre gain, or some run-a-way horsemen if defeated, will be, no doubt, the first official announcement. It is amusing to read the confident promises of victory held out in all the government prints, when the issue is really doubtful. Great reliance is placed on our cavalry who ran away at Cepeda as if these men had changed their skin.

We repeat that the National Guards and foreign mercenaries compose the strength of Mitre's army and will possibly sustain the whole brunt of Urquiza's legions, even single-handed. The result will verify this assertion. A slight skirmish took place on Tuesday between 300 of the Argentine vanguard and 50 of ours, without result. General Hornos had not yet arrived owing to his want of horses but, on Saturday he must have reached Rojas. Colonel Paunero lost his way for some days, but afterwards came up, with the artillery. Mitre has instituted strict discipline, shooting 2 deserters and a spy, and exercising the troops in frequent manoeuvres, and target-firing at sun-rise as well as in the afternoon. Pickets were thrown out to guard against a surprise, and Flores made a reconnaissance with the cavalry. A correspondent from the camp gives 21,000 men as the sum of the army, with 35 pieces of cannon. It was expected they should march to meet Urquiza at the Arroyo Pabon 18 leagues off. The latter is represented to be very badly supplied with horses, mounting his artillery with donkeys. This looks incredible, yet it is certain Derqui's army had to cross some 10 or 15 leagues of very desert campaña, and thus it may be true. The port of Rosario has been closed and the "Doloritas" steamer detained, with the object, as they say here, of concealing the oncoming distress, but more probably to prevent our knowing his intended movements. Meantime the titular governor of Santiago has returned to Cordoba, fearing an unkind reception from Taboada. No less than 17 of the Cordoban deputies were shipped from that city for Paraná, to serve in the line, against their Porteno allies. Don Marcos Paz has been set at liberty, probably on parole. The Congress has passed a guarantee of 7 p^s on 7 millions hard dols. for the Cordo-

ba railway; and one of 9 p^s on 1,200,000 dollars for the navigation of the Salado under Mr. Rams. They have also passed a foreign loan of six millions dollars at 6 p^s and 1 p^s annual amortization. These projects are very considerable, and it is difficult to guess where so much money can be raised. Dr. Pujol of Corrientes is dead (and according to the C. Times, *drowned*): he was by many reputed a man of ability and a friend of education. Dr. Zuviria has also died at Paraná. The President's expenses, in his trip to Cordoba (says the Nacional), amount to 400 thousand dollars.

It is said that Urquiza has not yet armed the Cordoban contingent; and that Dn. Pedro A. Zavalia a merchant of Salta supplies the cost of his army with 13,000 dollars monthly, at high interest. Moreover the English and French ministers are expected to leave for Buenos Ayres, with the view of looking after foreign property in this city.

Our chambers have voted 50 millions for the purpose of carrying on the war. The amortization is depending on an additional 2 1/2 p^s duty on imports. Several horses have been seized in the city for army purposes, and the watermen have suffered most by this levy. Some artillery is being mounted on our outworks, and a new battalion of 600 men (*Cazadores*) formed, besides the force of *Cascalleros* numbering 600. A state of *asamblea* is expected to be shortly declared. Things look badly, but the end of the month may bring an improvement or, at least, some elucidation.

LOCAL EVENTS.

False report.—We have great pleasure in contradicting the report that the houses of Lafone and Quevedo in Montevideo had suspended payments.

B. Clerks' Association.—Already 300 shares have been issued. This augurs certain success to the movement. We are informed that shares will be issued until Oct. 1st inclusive, after which no allotment will be made until the expiration of six months from the establishment of the Association; i. e. March 1st 62.

Lamentable suicide.—One of our most influential merchants, Don Mariano Fraguero jun. committed suicide on Sunday evening last. It is supposed that financial difficulties may have prompted the insane act.

Good milho failth.—The brig "Rainmond" from Dublin has conveyed 155 Irishmen to this country. This large importation comes very opportunely, as shearing will demand additional hands. Our camp friends had better secure their services at once.

Commercial Times. We refer our readers to an interesting article of our colleague who ridicules the idea of being sold to government for 300 copies. We have before heard that this an exaggeration. The Editor of that paper boldly declares that the Bank of England is too poor to purchase him.

Lectures.—The Rev Mr. Goodfellow continues his astronomical course in the American church on Tuesday evening at 7 1/2 P. M.

Colon Theatre.—The Thierry ballet company continues to draw crowded houses. The performance of M. Bernadelli on the violin is highly creditable.

Correspondence.

Pilar—Aug. 18th 1861.

To the Editor of the *Weekly Standard*.

Dear Sir,

I must beg a small space in your columns for a question of importance to many sheepfarmers, and at the same time humbly request an opinion, advice or solution to it from your experienced readers on the subject—namely—

"What class of rams are most profitable to the general sheep-breeder." Many of us have not the means of practically investigating the subject: as such, the opinion of those who have already experimented would be

thankfully received by their brethren-in-arms.

Rambouillet & their crosses are very much in fashion but many are of opinion that they are more fashionable than profitable, they are generally delicate & the ewes very scanty in milk. Consequently they do not produce the average increase—their crosses even far removed are largo boned, consequently bad fattening sheep on our scanty herbage & when not fat, unable to resist the extremes of cold & wet—as such on the whole, rambouillet are not supposed the most profitable. The profit gained in the extra weight of the fleece is more than doubly lost in the increase—such is the opinion of some few who have tried them but would be glad to be convinced by more experienced breeders to the contrary. The sheep breeders interest in this country lies as much in the wool as in the increase he cannot sacrifice the one to gain in the other, consequently the ram that he requires is that which will produce him most increase and at they same time be most likely to give him the weightiest fleece on that increase.

Such is the question that I have begged a space in your columns for & hope the appeal to those better versed in the matter, will not be made in vain—of course we will expect the answers through your columns, if you can afford space for them you would oblige by signifying as much when you insert this.

Yours &c.
Dick.

{ San Antonio de Arce,
Aug. 18, 1861

To the Editor of the *Weekly Standard*.

Dear Sir,

Please say if Mojones with horses heads planted on the bounds of the Estancia I live on, is a proper way for a man to mark out his camps. I am so situated, and wish that all my fellow countrymen be acquainted with this novel way of bounding one's camp.

I have rented a piece of camp of a native and the mojones he has put, are horses heads which he can move about at his pleasure; please say if the Choc-taws mark out their camp in this manner.

Yours, &c.

Eduard Dillon.

The Justices of the Peace in the camp.

Small indeed would be the benefit which an independent paper could confer on its readers and the local society at large were its columns narrowed up merely to passing news which in a few days ceases to command interest. It cannot be denied that one of the primary objects of a news paper is to disseminate important and interesting news. But this is by no means the extent or limit of its usefulness, far higher and nobler is the sphere of an editor who feels an implied duty in publishing and extolling virtuous actions as well as in crying down prejudiced notions and one-sided justice.

It is not to be supposed for one moment that a newspaper is to be occupied continually with frivolous plaints or even personal grievances but with no other feelings save those of pride and joy can we regard our paper when we reflect that by it we possess the power of holding up to scorn the overbearing impudence, and injustice which it too often falls to the lot of our fellow countrymen to receive from some of our pigmy judges, or judicial pulperos.

We confess to a limited experience but with very few exceptions we assert that the most of these petty judges, are men better qualified to sell cana and yorba than deal with the imperishable rights of a resident in a free republic.

Were the independent native gentlemen of this country the justices of the peace we would not for an instant complain because they, possessing a liberal fortune, have had the advantages of education and good breeding indispensable to any judge. It appears these gentlemen are chosen by lot, hence it is that the

The farming community are completely at the mercy of individuals who possess as much property as they do educational or legal qualifications—men whose minds are imbued with deep prejudice, and whose first question when a case comes before them is whether the plaintiff is a píndillero or a chupandino or a gringo.

An interesting instance of this occurred some little time since, not 40 leagues from the cabildo, in one of our small country towns; the subject in dispute was the amount of damage an unfortunate Irishman should pay for riding on an ageno horse it is altogether unnecessary for our purpose to go into minute particulars, the Irishman brought a native gentleman to speak for him, in vain he asked his worship for a little consideration, in vain he pleaded the poverty of his Hibernian friend, we are not certain but that we heard our friend cry, out in the words of the immortal Shakespeare.

The quality of mercy is not strained. It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven.

Upon the place beneath: it is twice blessed. It blesseth him that gives, and him

that takes. 'Tis mightiest in the might; it becomes The throned monarch better than his crown.

His sceptre shows the force of temporal power. The attribute to awe, and majesty. Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings.

But mercy is above his sceptred sway. It is enthroned in the hearts of kings. It is an attribute to God himself—

But we may add, "not to a Juez de Paz;" suffice it to say that the Irishman was mulcted in one thousand paper dollars and as if this did not seem sufficient, the illustrious judge adding insult to injustice exclaimed, when the case was over, that he hated all gringos.

Since Shakspeare was a gringo it is to be supposed his worship turned a deaf ear to his immortal attribute to mercy, for Shylock could not have proved more obdurate.

These facts bearing as they do the stamp of authenticity command the attention of every thinking man in this country.

The office of justice of the peace is one which enjoys such absolute and Eastern despotic authority here in the camp, it ought at least to be conferred on men who if not exactly lawyers should at least be persons who would feel the value of the trust which the country reposes in them, and the tremendous responsibility which any illegal or improper conduct on their part must inevitably entail.

Arbitrary to the last degree is the power of a justice of the peace in the camp and completely and diametrically opposed to the true spirit of republicanism, no doubt there are many excuses to be offered for clothing the judge with such great powers, such as the facility for crime, and escape, and the noxiousness of the country we live in, but there can be no excuse for putting power into the hands of men who have but one notion; whose property the right owners are keeping them out of; and whose education is at zero.

Influenced by the purest and best motives of Christian charity we have refrained from giving the names of any of the parties in question save our old friend, from Avon, but it is by no means beyond our power, and any repetition of such conduct will demand the strictest scrutiny, the question will then arise how high and mighty is the judge in a free republic whose conduct is above impeachment.

In the time of Rosas these judges could do just as they best pleased, but we apprehend their hour is fast approaching, they will not require their spectacles to read the hand writing on the wall: this country is rapidly going ahead, and in a few years we hope to see, either qualified lawyers or not, at least some of the independent gentlemen of the country in the room of some of these pig-

The civil war in America

There have been no movements of any importance since our last. Mr. Lincoln and General Scott seem to be waiting for the sanction of Congress, which was to assemble on the 4th inst., before ordering any further advance into Virginia. The report of the cutting to pieces of the Home Guard at Piedmont, and the surrounding of an Indiana regiment at Cumberland, Maryland, by Confederates under the command of General Johnston, was entirely without foundation. The Governor of Missouri, when last heard of, was marching southward, with a view of securing the lead mines in the south-west corner of the State. It was reported that Arkansas troops were on their way to aid the State Government of Missouri against the Federal Government. The blockading fleet have captured the British ship *Amelia*, bound to Charleston, and laden with stores said to be contraband of war—which were iron crates, camp-ovens, equipage, and machinery. She has been taken to New York. Another British ship, the *Forfarshire*, has been captured in the Gulf of Mexico—reason not stated.

Professor Lowe has been taking observations of the Confederate positions near Washington in his balloon, and communicating the results by means of an electric-telegraph apparatus which he takes up with him, the wire of which connects with friends below.

Connection between seceded States and the civilised world continues to be maintained by the telegraph and railway lines which run through Kentucky, and by private letter-delivery companies, which have their headquarters in Louisville, the chief city of this neutral State.

The Southerners, in addition to their other wants, stand in need of lucifer-matches and quinine. In many places they are obliged to have recourse to the old-fashioned tinder-box. The demand for quinine suggests the idea of fever and ague, so endemic in the Southern and Western States. A Philadelphia house refused lately to supply even a Kentucky purchaser with this valuable drug.

Thirty-four companies had volunteered their services to the Federal Government from Kentucky. The election returns from this State indicate that nearly all the Union candidates for Congress have been elected.

According to a statement furnished by the Secretary of War to President Lincoln for the message to Congress, about 225,000 volunteers are now mustered in the United States' service.

General Dembinski, the celebrated Pole, has offered his services to the Federal Government.

A mob has attacked the banks in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The military were ordered out, and arrested thirty of the rioters. A strict guard is kept over the gaol to prevent a rescue. The reason for the attack was the throwing out of the notes of several of the State banks.

The French declaration of neutrality has been well received by the New York press. They profess to be able to see an important difference between it and that of Great Britain.

The New York Times of the 23rd ult. directs public attention to the approaching International Exhibition of 1862. It says in reference to the speedy appointment of a commission, "We know that a large number of our best mechanics are anxious to exhibit, and we would inquire, on their behalf, if our Government has taken any steps in the matter. One day's time, expended by the proper bureau, could well be spared from war matters, and would be ample to settle this whole business. We earnestly recommend this extremely important subject to the attention of the Government: It is a subject not of temporary, but of permanent, importance to the people."

Northern public opinion is impatient of the Fabian tactics of General Scott, denounces the Kentucky concordat, and suspects treachery in the non-recall of Mr. Harvery, the new-

ly-appointed Minister to Portugal, and the ex-correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury*.

The New York police have seized at a merchant's office a petition, with numerous signatures, praying the Federal Administration to suspend hostilities.

A movement is on foot in the southern portion of California to join the Confederate States.

President Lincoln having, in his Message to Congress called for 400,000 men to enable him to restore the seceded States to the Union, Mr. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio the Secretary of the Treasury, (an official whose functions correspond with those of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer), presented to Congress on the 5th inst. an interesting written report, or budget, the substance of which we proceed to give. We premise that the fiscal year of the United States commences on July 1 of each year. The total estimates for the current fiscal year (July 1, 1861, to June 30 1862) are 318,519,582 dols. or about £ 65,000,000. To meet this expenditure Mr. Chase thinks it advisable to raise 320,000,000 dols.

Having canvassed the different ways and means of raising 320,000,000 dols. the Secretary concludes by referring to the difficulty of collecting the revenue in the ports of the so called Confederate States, and to the impediments to commerce raised by the Confederate tariff. He recommends that Congress pass a law for closing the said ports or providing for such collection on ship-board. Legislation is also required to enable the President to lay an inland embargo on goods going to the insurgent districts, and to remit the same at pleasure. For the furtherance of all these mixed financial and political purposes he respectfully submits a series of draught bills to the consideration of Congress. The energies of a great people will, as he firmly believes, surmount all the troubles and calamities of the present time, and, under the good hand of the God of our fathers, out of these very troubles and difficulties, build a future which shall surpass the whole glorious past in the richness of its blessings and benefits.

III. London News.

THE IRISH CENSUS FOR 1861.—An abstract of the Irish Census for 1861 is published. The total population enumerated on the 8th of April, 1861, as obtained from the enumerators' abstracts, amounts to 5,751,543—being 2,804,961 males and 2,950,582 females, or 787,842 less than that returned for the 31st March, 1851—being a decrease of 12.02 per cent during the last ten years. The present decrease is most apparent in the city of Kilkenny, and town of Galway, and the counties of Tipperary, Clare, Meath, Kilkenny, King's, Wexford, Waterford, and Cork. The only localities in which an increase has taken place are Dublin county and the towns of Carrickfergus and Belfast, in which latter locality it amounts to 18,941, or 18.58 per cent on the returns of 1851. The Commissioners attribute the decrease chiefly to emigration and the effects of the famine which extended over the first years of the decade included in the present census. The Irish Census differing in this respect from the English, included an inquiry into the "religious profession" of the population; and on this point the report states that, "in only fifteen instances have complaints or objections to the enumerators' returns been made to the Commissioners." The following is a summary of this portion of the report:—On the night of the 7th of April, 1861, those of the Roman Catholic Church amounted to 4,490,583; those of the Established Church to 678,661; and Protestant Dissenters to 586,563—amongst whom those of the Presbyterian Church numbered 528,992. The number of inhabited houses is 993,233, and the decrease since 1861 is 52,990, or 5.08 per cent. The number of uninhabited houses in 1861 was 65,263, while in 1861 the same item shows but 39,972. In 1841 there were 3318 houses in process of building, in 1861 only 1868, and in 1861, 3047. The Co-

mmissioners report also that there were 250,000 paupers in the Irish workhouses, in 1851, while there were but 50,570 persons in the Irish workhouses the day before the recent Census was taken.

Arrivals in Europe from River Plate.
FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Falmouth, July 27, *Brauer*; Antwerp, July 18, *Gezien*; Falmouth, July 20, *Herman Albert*; do. July 14, *Johanna*, captain Julius; Liverpool, July 16, *Johanna*; Plymouth, July 14, *Johanna*, captain Presch; Leith, July 17, *Mineio*; do. *do. Palestro*; Antwerp, July 17, *Sagitta*; Belfast, July 21, *San Giovanni*; Queenstown, July 17, *San Juan Bautista*; Gravesend, July 19, *Walborg*; Antwerp, July 12, *Commandeur*; do. *do. Juliana*.

Loading for River Plate.

IN LONDON.—*Jacoba*, *Patriotess* & *Minerva*, for Buenos Ayres; *Union* & *Clyde*, for Montevideo; *Edvard* and *Elise*, for Montevideo and B. Ayres.
IN LIVERPOOL.—*Borneo*, *La Florida*, *Plata*, *Rosetta* & *Obey Sangeen*, for Buenos Ayres. *Louisa Braginton* & *Ambrósio*, for Montevideo & B. Ayres.
IN GLASGOW.—*Elba Maria*, for B. Ayres, & *Brothers*, for id. and Montevideo.
IN HAMBURG.—*Helen* & *Renata*, for Buenos Ayres. *Maria*, *Christian*, & *Louise Frederike*, for Montevideo & Buenos Ayres.

IN ANTWERP.—*Adèle*, for Buenos Ayres; and *Van Arctelley* for do. and Montevideo.

IN GENOA.—*Destino*, *Adelaide*, & *Apoll*, for Montevideo and B. Ayres.
IN BURDEAUX.—*Utile* & *St. Germaine*, for Buenos Ayres. *Leclitham*, *Mondelli* & *Massa Pachá*, for Montevideo.

Sailed for River Plate.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.—Cuxhaven, July 13, *Altona*; Hamburg, July 19, *Asia*; Cadiz, July 12, *Clorinda*; Cuxhaven, July 12, *Maria*; Glasgow, July 20, *Matanzas*; Burdeaux, July 16, *S. T. Baker*; Hamburg, July 8, (via Dartmouth), *Concordia* do. (via Deal), *Johannes*; do. July 7, *Canot*; Genoa, July 12, *Virginia*.

Imports of Coal

FOR MONTH ENDING 30th AUG.

By Philippe Auguste, from Cardiff 350 tons at 105F.
By Angelita, Cardiff via Rio Janeiro, 300 tons at 19 5F.
By Greenland, from Cardiff, 400 tons at 158, 453 at 125F.
By Flora, from do., 650 tons landed by Importer.
By Lancashire, from Hamburg, 540 tons retailing 93 to 105F.
By Veloce, from Cardiff, 451 tons at 125F.
By Antonio Pi, from Liverpool, 545 tons for Gas Co.
By Main, from Hull 160 tons at 105F.
By Nundeepe, from Cardiff, 177 tons at 205F.
By Provostlauni from Sunderland, 400 tons, retailing 10 to 115F.
By Cassiterides, from Cardiff 540 tons, landed by Importer.
By Helbron, from Liverpool, 560 tons, sold to arrive, at 1035F.
By Messenger from Cardiff, 776 tons at 115F.
And about 400 tons in small lots sold at prices varying from 93 to 113F.
Market overstocked and prices unenumerative.

Table of imports entered coastwise.

Week ending Sept. 1st.	
Cow-hides	8039
Calf do	157
Horse do	1301
Nonatos do	2128
Nutria skins	83
Sheep do	906
Lambs do	54
Mares & castr	238
Indian corn	1983
Feathers	58
Yerba	49
Charcoal	3035
Lumber	1037
Wheat	49
Horns	3600
Wool	170
Tallow	233

Algarrobo	cinzas	321
Pork	arroz	183
Salt beef	barrels	9
Oranges		220,000
Lemons		7,000
Potatoes	fanegas	50
Cheese	arrobes	20
Lime	fanegas	650
Raisins	boxes	70
Tiger skins		1
Hens		40
Pigs		60
Horse hair	arrobes	580

Sales of imports

Week ending Sept 2nd
SUGAR. By *Palladin*, Baltimore. 100 bbls refined 104 rls. in deposit.
INDIAN RICE 200 sacks a 218 per arroba, despatched.
FLOUR. By *Lillie*, Boston, 560 bbls price reserved. By *Palladin*, Baltimore 1430 bbls a 104. By *Nellie Hunt* Boston 234 bbls a 11 1/2.
TEACAO. By *Des Hermanos*, Paraguay, 27 bales a 27 rls & 4 do a 21.
AGUARDIENTE. By *Zoculato*, Hamburg, 16 pipes of 31 degrees a 958 per 128 gals in deposit. *Wilhelmine* 33 half pipes & 10, aastas a 988 do do.
YERBA MATE. Paraguay 100 bultos a 558: 400 tercios, by auction, Paraguay a 608 do do attached.
PARAGUAY 50 do a 528.
WINE [SECO] a small lot a 828 in deposit, with discount. 60 bords, a 7108 despatched.

Fruits of the country.

Sold in same period.
COW HIDES. 100 narrow for Spain a 46 1/2 rls: Guayaquil do 2,000 a 46: Entrance rios do, 350 a 48: Concordia matedero, 160 a 40 r: Paraguay hides, 1,000 a 47: 1,800 wide for Spain a 48 1/2: 400 of 22 lbs. a 47: 800 narrow for Germany a 47: 300 narrow for Germany a 50: 2,000 narrow for Germany a 49: Cordoba, 1,500 a 44: Corrientes, 750 a 47, narrow do 876 a 42: Paraguay 500 a 53—total 13,038 hides.

MIXED HIDES. 200 a 1158 mje-60 a 1058: 500 a 122—total 720
HORSE HIDES. 430 salted Entrance rians (on board) a 14 rls: 150 a 298 mje: 30 a 308 400 a 348 total 1060 hides.
HORSE HAIR *South* 40 arrobas a 1008 San Juan do 28, a 23 rls: mixed do 9, a 26 rls: Corrientes do 30, a 30 1/2 rls: South 80 ar, a 100: do do: 50 a 110: North do 150, a 93: do 50, a 908 mje: 160 a 988—total 597 arrobas.

MARKS GREASE 43 pipes a 338 per ar
FEATHERS. 350 lb. a 2:8
TALLOW 40 pipes a 18 1/2 rls per ar.
SHEEPskins 95 doz. fine a 125: 40 do good a 110: 68 do middling a 1008: 63 do a 98: 200 doz. a 19 rls lb: 400 a 17: 100 doz lambskins a 208—total 967 doz.
WOOL 800 arrobes, good mixed, a 758.
DEERSKINS. 300 doz a 258
NUTRIA: 26,000 lb. 4 1/2 Eniro Rian, a 58 per lb.
BONES bone ash &: a 108 per Eng. ton.

Rates of freight.

London Salto. 1-hides 30s. per ton. Dry hides 50s. tallow 35s. per ton. Bales, ton 40c. feet, 20s to 27s.
The Channel Salted-hides 40s. Bales & bone ash 25s to 30s.
Marseilles Dry-hides 70 fis. tallow 45 fis: bales, 40c. feet, 43 fis.
Havre Salted-hides 25s: Dry hides 30f. tallow 40f. bales 43f.
Antwerp Do 10s do 60s. tallow 30s do 25s.
United State Do. 2 to 3 do 30 do 58.

Brazil Jerked beef 3 3 1/2
All with 5 p 3 primos except to France which is 10 p 2.

ARRIVALS.

August 27th:
Montevideo, 26th inst., Oriental steamer "Montevideo" with 66 passengers.
Rotterdam, June 8th and Montevideo 23d inst., Dutch schooner "Economic" to Aligelt & Ferber, with 900 barrels sugar, 2,499 cases gin, 275 bags rice.
28th.
Montevideo, 27th inst., American steamer "Mississippi" to Bernal and Carroga with 67 passengers.

Montevideo, Brazilian brig "Berberibo" in ballast.
Asuncion, Paraguay steamer "Jeju" Hamburg 7th April, and Montevideo 27th inst., Dutch brig "Haring" to Arning and Hutz, with 36 cases furniture, 250 casks and 720 boxes sugar.
Barcelona 29th April, Cadiz 4th June and Montevideo 27th inst., Spanish brig "L. y E." to Riestra, with general cargo of oil, red wine and olives.

29th.
Liverpool, 29th June English barque "Isabel" to Lamb with mixed cargo of coal, dry goods and hardware.

30th.
Genoa, 18th June, Italian brig "Alfieri" to Bertanelli, with 35 passengers, 95,000 baldosas, macaroni, wine and oil.

Cette 16th June, French brig "Be-lus" with 275,000 kilos. salt.

31st.
Uruguay Oriental steamer "Montevideo" with 70 passengers.

Hamburg 26th May, Dutch brig "Jean Jacob" to Hartenfels, with mixed cargo.

Rosario, American warsteamer "Pulaski."

Liverpool, English brig "Macdaff" September 1st.

Montevideo, Amer. steamer "Mississippi", with 103 passengers.

Montevideo and Rio, French steam mail packet "Saintonge", with 75 passengers.

Liverpool, English barque "Porten" to Darbyshire Green.

New York, American frigate "Spartan", to Hilo.

Liverpool, English barque "Adventure"

Bonleaux, Russian bark "Dwina," Dublin, June 27th, Irish brig "Raimond," with 152 passengers, to order.

2d.
Liverpool, July 1th, English bark "Mystery."

SAILINGS.

August 27th
Uruguay, Oriental steamer, Montevideo.

Rosario, Or. steamer, Doloroitos. Montevideo, Or. barque, Angellita.

28th.
Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, English Mail Packet, Mersey.

Up the River, French war steamer Fulminante.

29th.
Spain, Spanish barque, Castilla.

Barcelona, Spanish polacre, Leonor. Antwerp, Dutch goletta, Willem Eduard.

Pacific coast, English barque, John Arthur.

Antilles, English barque, Avery. Montevideo, American steamer, Mississippi.

Liverpool, English barque John Bunyan.

30th.
Foreign ports, American barque Lillie.

31st.
Mauritius, French barque, Montequier.

English ports, Dutch barque, Constant Maria.

Montevideo, Cr. steamer, Montevideo.

Exports week ending Sept. 2.

August 27th.

For London, English barque, John Bunyan, by J. P. Boyd, with 147 bales wool, 91 do. grease, 57 pipes tallow, 4,999 salted cow hides, 37,000 horns, 1 barrel salt tongues, 15 tons cow hoofs, 2850 salted horse hides, 352 cases tobacco, 95 salted ass hides.

For the Mauritius, French barque, Montequier, by Arning and Hutz, with 100 live mules.

28th.
For England, Dutch barque, Constant Maria, by H. Powell, with 141 tons bone ash, 1304 tons bones.

For Brazil, Brazilian brig, Dous Amigos, by R. O'Shea, with 3,160 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry cow hides.

29th.
For Genoa, Italian barque, Asuncion, by Sagory with 177 bales bone ash, 44 do. wool, 6491 dry cow hides, 130 horse do., 430 pipes tallow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE KING LOUIS PHILIPPE OF FRANCE.—In the sitting of the French Senate, on the 9th, a petition was read from a private individual, praying that the mortal remains of King Louis Philippe might be removed to France. Count de Beaumont, the reporter, observed that the committee was decidedly of opinion that a mere stranger was not entitled to petition for such an object, and that a member of the Orleans family could alone make the request. Were such an application sent in, there was nothing to lead to the belief that it would not be accorded. When the late King died, the Emperor had declared—as was confirmed by a letter from the Minister of State, which the reporter had in his possession—that he should not oppose the translation of the body of Louis Philippe to Dreux. That decision was made known to the Orleans Princes, who did not consider it advisable to profit by the authorization. In consequence, the committee proposed to the Senate to pass to the order of the day. That course was agreed to.

—A Dublin paper states that the appeal in the Yelverton case, which was to have been tried at Dublin during the present term, has by consent been postponed until next term, which commences in October, before which probably the decision of the Scotch courts will have been given.

—It is understood that, in addition to the Irish estate bequeathed by the Earl of Lifford to the Duke of Bedford, Lord John Russell takes, under the will of his brother, the late Duke, the Irish property, purchased by John, Duke of Bedford. With regard to the personality, there are various stories as to the amount left to Lord John. There seems to be no doubt that, in addition to the Irish property, there is a very handsome sum in ready money, £80,000 has been named—but on no very positive authority.

TRADE WITH AMERICA.—The trade of this country with the United States during the first quarter of the present year is stated to have consisted of imports of American produce to the estimated value of £14,046,548 and of exports of British manufactures of the declared value of £4,147,019, showing a balance of £10,899,529 payable to that country. As the figures of the same period of last year consisted of imports £11,877,720 and exports £5,886,357, the balance payable to America on that occasion was £5,991,363. Notwithstanding, therefore, the enormous quantities of wheat and flour we have now taken, the increase this year in the balance to be paid was not more than £5,098,166.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.—A French letter says:—"I hear that a main reason why the Diet yielded the point about the style of the Address is, that all the European Ambassadors recommended the Emperor of Austria not to receive it so long as it left in doubt the legitimacy of his title as King of Hungary. Lord Bloomfield took the lead in this demonstration, and is reported to have said that if the Emperor by the reception of the proposed Address admitted himself to be not lawfully King of Hungary, his diplomatic position would be very awkward, and Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel might in given circumstances make use of the admission against him."

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IN MOSCOW.—The following account of the Emperor of Russia's reception at Moscow appears in Bullier's Lithographic Sheets:—"Letters received from persons well informed announced that when the Emperor Alexander entered the theatre at Moscow all the company quitted it, as if they obeyed a preconcerted signal. It is added that the Emperor's aides-de-camp were insulted by the crowd. But what is still more serious, the insurrection among the peasants is extending every day, and is assuming alarming proportions. Hitherto the troops have acted without hesitation against the insurgents, but fears as to their fidelity are now beginning to be entertained."

GENERAL BOSCO ADAM.—The Neapolitan General Bosco is said to have arrived in Paris to challenge Count de Montebello to fight a duel. The cause of

quarrel is contained in the book written by the count on the siege of Messina.

GEORGES SAND.—Madame Duderant (Georges Sand) has written a letter to a friend, declaring that there is no truth in the rumour that she had received a present of 20,000*fr.* from the Emperor Napoleon. She says: "It is very true that gracious offers have been made me, but I did not believe myself at liberty to accept them, having neither desire nor need of any recompense or any distinction from any Government whatever."

ODDS AND ENDS.

ESQUIRES.—In Jamaica, any one who wears a black hat is an "Esquire." Negro servants pay no attention to the ringing of a bell. They consider such a summons a species of insult to their respectability and sense of equality as members of the human family. Nor will they often answer if called simply by the Christian name. They generally require the prefix of Mr., Mrs., or Miss. "Heigh dem call me like dem no cri; me no go-me no dag."

—"Native and to the Manner Born."—In the House of Commons last week Mr. Blake said:—"If the noble lord (Palmerston) was not born in Ireland, he was born out of his native land."

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.—In a notice of Mr. German Reed's humorous singing in a contemporary last week, "Hamburg recitals" was substituted for "Hunting recitals."

INSCRIPTION ON AN AMERICAN TOMBSTONE.—"Sacred to the remains of Jonathan Tompkins, a pious Christian and an affectionate husband. His disconsolate widow continues to carry on the trips and trotter business at the same place as before her bereavement."

BONE OF CONTENTION.—The other evening, as a worthy divine and a broad-thinking doctor were discussing about the *Essays and Reviews*, some doubts were raised whether Eve was formed from a "bone" when a poetical lady remarked:—"Well, if Eve were so formed, it must have been from the *Bone of Contention*!"

YOUTH AND CRABBED AGE.—A census-taker in one of the districts in New York State has discovered a beautiful girl of fifteen with a husband one hundred and seven years of age.

NEVER SAY DIE.—No young man really believes he shall ever die. There is a feeling of eternity in youth which makes us amends for everything. Death, old age, and words without a meaning—a dream, a fiction. To be young is to be only less than one of the immortals.

CONCEIT.—People seek for what they call wit on all subjects and in all places, not considering that nature loves truth so well that it hardly ever admits of flourishing. Conceit is to nature what paint is to beauty; it is not only needless, but it impairs what it would improve.

WOULD AND SHALL.—There are a good many people in the world who spend half their time in thinking what they *would* do if they were rich, and the other half in conjecturing what they *shall* do as they are not.

PRUDENT RESERVE.—A young lady should often maintain a prudent reserve and silence in the presence of her lover; he will be certain to fancy her a great deal wiser than she can show herself by her talk.

AFFLICTION DIGESTED.—Before an affliction is digested consolation ever comes too soon; there is but one mark between these two, as fine almost as a hair, for a comforter to take him at.

HUMAN NATURE.—There exists in human nature a disposition to murmur at the disappointments and calamities incident to it, rather than to acknowledge with gratitude the blessings by which they are more than counterbalanced.

CRUSHING THE FLOWERS.—How many a man, by throwing himself to the ground in despair, crushes and destroys for ever a thousand flowers of hope that were ready to spring up and gladden his pathway.

THE AUTUMN OF LIFE.—The cheeks of a lady in the autumn of life and the leaves of the trees in the autumn of the year often grow red and red, but nature is not always in both cases the artist.

TOO NO-ING BY HALF.—A young gentleman of our acquaintance says he thinks that young ladies who refuse

good offers of marriage are too No-ing by half.

AWFUL CHARGES.—In an advertisement by the E. C. railroad company of some unrecalled-for goods, the letter "i" had dropped from the word law, and it read, People to whom these packages are directed, are requested to come forward and pay the awful charges on the same."

A DEFINITION.—"Now, papa, what is humberg?" "It is," replied papa, when ma pretends to be so very fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirts."

LITERATURE [FROM THE ATHENAEUM].—"A Letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, upon the Question of the proper Treatment of Cases of Polygamy, as found already existing in converts from Heathenism." From the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, D. D., Bishop of Natal (Pictorialburg, Davis.)

That a Bishop of the English Church can, under any circumstances, tolerate polygamy will appear to many persons rather startling. But the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of Natal, not only tolerates polygamy, under certain circumstances, but defends it on the ground of religion and humanity.

A well-known story represents the circumstances with which Dr. Colenso has to deal. An African chief is converted by missionary zeal to Christianity. But there is a difficulty. The polytheist has two wives. The Christian teacher tells him he must put one of them away, for the new law does not permit a man to have more than one wife. The chief is sorely perplexed. It is no easy thing to disturb domestic institutions, and the poor convert goes away to his home rather dark in the countenance. But a light fell suddenly upon him; and when next he met the missionary his eyes were wild with joy. "Me very good Christian now," he shouted; "me only one wife."—Ah, very well, says the missionary, and what have you done with the other?—"Other," says the gleeful savage, "me ate her up—nice!"

11 de Setiembre Market.

Dry cow hides, narrow	heads 120 to 130
Hides of all sizes	— 105 to 115
Calf skins	— 80 to 90
Hides of colts	each 25 to 30
Sheepskins unwashed	dozen 40 to 50
Do washed	dozen 40 to 50
Mottos, fine	80 to 100
Neties	lb 4 to 4 1/2
Horse hair North	arrobs 95 to 100
Do. south	105 to 115
Tallow pure	45 to 50
Cheese wool washed	75 to 80
Do. unwashed	40 to 45
Do. mixed	30 to 70
Fine mottos wool	60 to 95
Lambs do.	40 to 60
Oatstraw feathers loose	lb 28 to 34
Do. woven	26 to 27
Or horse	thousand 800 to 900
Interior do.	300 to 400
Wheat superior	farage 270 to 280
Do. middling	260 to 270
Do. inferior	200 to 250
Indian corn	125 to 130
Barley	75 to 85

Doubleloons.

Wednesday Aug. 23th	\$407 1/2
Thursday " 30th	407 1/2
Saturday " 31th	410 1/2
Monday Sept. 2nd	411 1/2
Tuesday " 3rd	410 1/2

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

Interest.

Market rate of int. root at 3/4 to 1 p. s. per month
Bank receives m/c. at 0 p. s. per an.
" " specie at 11 p. s. "
" " advances m/c. at 8 p. s. "
" " specie at 12 p. s. "

Money market—specie—1 1/2 to 1 3/4 p. s. monthly.

Do. m/c. 1 1/2

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros \$ 200 to 220
Do matadero, picked bullocks 250 —
Do Cows picked 250 — 250
Three year old milch 250 —
Asses 15 — 20
Fat oxen 85 — 90
Ordinary mestiza. —
Sheep 30 to 35
Fino do. 40 to 45

THE STANDARD

PRINTING OFFICE

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MICHAEL G. MULHALL, PROPIETOR

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

SHIPPING LIST.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
English.							
barque	Francis Corvill	338	McKositt	June 23	Liverpool	Gas Company	Liverpool
barque	Onia	332	Narvon	July 11	Glasgow	H. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Laucahite Witch	263	Halliday	July 18	Liverpool	James	Without destination
barque	Bella Poulos	334	B. Iwanick	July 18	Liverpool	Nicholson Green	Liverpool
brig	Spain 1	218	McCalluck	July 12	New York	Gettling	Without destination
barque	Belton	407	Rees	July 29	Liverpool	Thompson	Unloading
barque	India	310	Tavelier	July 31	Liverpool	Good	Unloading
frigate	Flza	440	Savage	August 7	Liverpool	Griffith	Unloading
barque	City of Kandy	376	B. ley	August 14	Liverpool	Dagild	Unloading
barque	Warrior Queen	297	Watson	August 15	Liverpool	Darbyshire Green	Unloading
barque	Mala	315	Wilson	August 15	Liverpool	Hughes	Unloading
barque	Corruption	294	Gordon	August 15	Hal	Darbyshire Green	Unloading
barque	Sea Wave	314	Murty	August 18	Liverpool	Harbour Dorey	Unloading
barque	Canterbury	318	Jenkin	August 18	Cadiff	Bois	Unloading
barque	Chas	337	Lo der	August 17	Glasgow	Nicholson Green	Unloading
barque	Thompson	159	Fraser then	August 17	Cadiff	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Litrop	303	Foster	Augt 10	Liverpool	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Allen Gardner	84	Buchan	Augt 21	Swatow-dee	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Isabel	351	Hewson	Augt 22	Liverpool	Unloading	Unloading
Belgian.							
brig	Antwerp	223	Banning	July 5	Antwerp	F. L.	Antwerp
brig	De Ruyter	200	Hjelmström	Augst 7	Antwerp	Unloading	Unloading
Brazilian.							
barque	Teleonisa	313	Fairs	June 30	Bahia	F. C. de	Without destination
brig	Deus Amicus	156	Noze	July 30	Panama	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Maria Rosa	128	Arango	August 6	Panama	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Bahenbo	—	—	Augt 28	Unloading	Unloading	Unloading
Danish.							
brig	Assel	284	Boasie	June 19	London	O'Donnell & Co.	Antwerp
Spanish.							
barque	Recurso 2o	254	Aguiar	April 26	Barcelona	Lav. R. & Sons	Spain
polacre	Derotes	218	Over	July 6	Montevideo	Zamora	Unloading
barque	Victoria	213	Cadiz	July 23	Cadiz	Unloading	Unloading
polacre	Menajera	136	Millet	July 27	Montevideo	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Virgen del Carmen	163	Arnan	August 5	Barcelona	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Fomento	138	Alena	August 12	Barcelona	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Hugo	250	Modolel	August 18	Barcelona	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Rougo	117	Coloma	August 18	Rio Janeiro	O'Shea	Unloading
brig	Sobrano	212	Coloma	August 18	Rio Janeiro	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Joanito	201	Millet	Augt 8	Barcelona	Unloading	Unloading
brig	"L. & R."	273	Fernandez	Augt 23	Barcelona	Unloading	Unloading
French.							
ship	Pomard	527	Lohme	July 17	Havre	Heydecker	Havre
barque	Huaga	212	Huaga	July 23	Cette	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Comandant	211	Huier	July 23	Marcellles	Unloading	Unloading
barque	St. Eloy	229	Jenfol	August 5	Cette	Vigal	Unloading
barque	Manche	300	Bochin	August 7	Maestras	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Neuville Pallas	25	Daban	August 14	Bordeaux	Unloading	Unloading
barque	La Roca	410	G. Williams	August 14	Bayona	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Frederick Eugenia	166	Melle	August 16	Cette	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Philippe Auguste	255	Ambert	Augt 27	Cadiff	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Henri et Louise	192	Collet	Augt 10	Cette	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Concho	212	Huaga	Augt 10	Cadiff	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Deus	297	Gronnet	Augt 30	Cette	Unloading	Unloading
Dutch.							
barque	D. T. Viner	305	Vander Linden	June 21	Rotterdam	D. T. Viner & Co.	Antwerp
barque	H. M. Elzabach	249	Bouyer	June 10	London	H. A. tiern & Co.	Antwerp
brig	Anne Catharina	133	Janse	July 6	Amsterdam	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Margaretha	171	Jonge	July 6	Amsterdam	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Elisabeth	130	Mool	July 11	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Christian Jaquelin	176	Baker	July 31	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Holte Wiegler	170	Kearen	August 15	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Diana	267	Meadarp	August 15	Adrtwip	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Warden	150	Aclien	August 20	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Sebat	102	Sebat	August 20	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Joan	208	Klyn	August 23	Rotterdam	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Jean Lacot	202	Langbech	Augt 31	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Jeanette Marlene	112	Van Ingen	Augt 10	Amsterdam	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Concho	207	Huaga	Augt 27	Amsterdam	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Harling	147	Huaga	Augt 28	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Margaretha	137	Berthare	Augt 29	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
Hamburg.							
brig	Eibe	118	Getch	May 6	Altona	J. Rich & Co.	Foreign Ports
barque	Hennsaul	247	Hennsaul	Augst 22	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
Mecklenburg.							
tugger	A. von Frontkin	207	Yon Franckin	June 24	Bo dena	Frerke	Porto Alegre
brig	Wilhelmine	250	Knoch	August 16	Hamburg	Unloading	Unloading
Italian.							
barque	Arucione	254	Guastalino	June 12	Mareilles	P. Nougier	Mareilles
barque	Maria Eulenia	223	Parodi	July 6	Genoa	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Martina	342	Felacio	July 15	Genoa	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Enrico	228	Frailaga	July 23	Genoa	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Victoria	218	Grancia	July 30	Genoa	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Principio	335	Caldorova	July 30	Cadiz	Unloading	Unloading
frigate	Numa Pompilio	385	Morice	August 2	Cadiz	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Sarpea	229	Cassanova	August 10	Genoa	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Carle	312	Pere	August 13	Genoa	Unloading	Unloading
polacre	Raffaella	117	Dadze	August 13	Genoa	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Alfieri	224	Murchea	Augt 30	Genoa	Unloading	Unloading
N. American.							
bank	Mary A. Jones	225	Lavender	June 29	Boston	Edwards	Without destination
barque	Greenland	549	Manymau	August 3	New York	Aring y Hutz	Unloading
barque	Ed. C. Carter	403	Hansen	August 6	New York	Unloading	Unloading
schooner	Nel Hunt	273	Johnson	August 13	Boston	Zimmerman	Unloading
schooner	William Hunter	258	Baker	August 13	New York	Darbyshire	Unloading
schooner	Angelle Avery	232	Blanchard	August 14	Boston	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	O. A. Chase	—	Milken	August 14	Cadiz	Unloading	Unloading
barque	J. O. Nichols	323	Nichols	August 14	Baltimore	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	Helron	383	Wham	August 29	Liverpool	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Sea Hawk	353	Allen	August 22	New York	Zimmerman	Unloading
barque	River King	423	Holden	August 18	New York	Arning Hutz	Unloading
frigate	Becanias Arjcar	125	Lewler	August 18	Liverpool	Miligan Williamson	Unloading
frigate	Luteshille	660	Harsad	Augt 9	Hamburg	Martins	Unloading
barque	Messenger	460	Hoopor	Augt 23	Cadiff	Bois	Unloading
Austrian.							
brig	Reverend	270	Bombardell	August 18	Ireland	Green	Unloading
barque	Antonie Pl	230	Petransk	Augt 14	Liverpool	Unloading	Unloading
Swedish.							
brig	Frída	193	Lval	Augt 18	Glasgow	Unloading	Unloading