

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Weekly Standard
Número de Edición:	19
Fecha de Publicación:	1861-09-04
Lengua:	Inglés
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MUELLER 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION: 505 per quarter, in advance. 208 per month, 65 single copy.

Ajencias: Buenos Ayres, Messrs. Mackerns, Fortin de Arceco, D. Manuel Ramos, Villa Mercedes, D. Silvestre Torrobas, Lobos, Mr. Pat. O'Neill, Canelas, Mr. Griffin, San Antonio, D. Leopoldo Tabada.

Giles Ranchos, Barracas, Once Beldembro, Villa Lujan, Capilla del Señor, Doctor Priestley.

Pilar Chascomus, Paraná, Montevideo, Asuncion.

Sr. Hollaschini, Mr. James J. Graham, Mr. Myers, Messrs. Mackern Dros, Mr. Nesbitt.

ADVERTISEMENTS: Received at the office up to Tuesday 6 P.M. and inserted at moderate rates.

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

September 4 1861.

BUENOS AIRES.

No. 10.



For the URUGUAY ORIENTAL STEAMER MONTEVIDEO Captain - Lino Beibey.

Table with columns for LEAVING and RETURNING, listing departure and arrival times for various destinations like Montevideo, Higueyitas, Fray Bentos, Concepcion, and Paysandú.

FARES

Table showing fares for different cabins (Cabin, Deck) and destinations (Rosario, Colonias, Paysandú).

FOR ROSARIO Tanching at San Fernando, Zárate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolás. THE NEW STEAMER DOLORETCITAS Captain-DAVID BRUCE.

Will leave for the above mentioned ports every Tuesday at 10 O'clock a. m. and return every Saturday at the same hour.

TERMS OF PASSEGES.

Table with columns for Cabin and Deck, listing fares for Rosario, San Nicolás, Obligado, and San Pedro.

FOR COLONIA. Twice a week. The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot Boat "PILLOZ".

Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday and Saturday at 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars apply at the Whale boat and Lighter office N. 39 Pasco de Julio. Kenn & Reilly.

FOR COLONIA. 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 Whale Boat Office. - Pasco de Julio No. 35. LUIS MAC LEAN.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT Capital £1:259,760. Fully subscribed by nearly 1000 Shareholders whose personal responsibility is unlimited.

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London, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow.

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AGENTS

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MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration calle de las Piedras 31, Agency calle de Rivadavia 8.

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

Lagunado los Padres, por Kaguél, Santa Elena, Forlas, San Antonio Belid, Granada, Durazno, Airayó, Citruo de, Narajón, Vivotará, Leguía Colmena, Ballenera, Gunderina, San Martín y Moro—Martín de Hoz, 2, 12 y 23.

Correos del Moro, por Kaguél, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pazo del Furgio, Loma Verde, Carralaguán, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava o Pananuso, Blanquedo de Herrera, Cerrito do Paulino, San Agustín, Malacate de Florida, Primavera y Moro, 5, 16, 26.

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Tandií por Dolores, Posta de Guana, San Miguel, Batallá, Navas, Quinteros, Toribio, Chiffló, Cauales, Vicecheros de Cué, Reconquista, Migona y Tandil, 8, 21.

Tandií por Azul, 15, 23, 29. San Vicente y Ralchoer, 4, 12, 20, and 27.

Azul 2, Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 4, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24, 28. Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 5, 18, 23.

Lobos, every Tuesday Thu day, & Saturday. Magalán, 9, 19, 29.

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

Mercedes, and Chilivoy: 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

Mercedes, Bragado, Chilivoy, 5, 9, 15, 19, 25, 29.

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NUOVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, calle Potosí, No. 146.

CORREOS DEL ESTADO

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Carralaguán, 25 de Mayo, Brava, Malacera y Moro, 6, 10 y 26.

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Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen de Languiyú, 1, 16, Tandil, Dolores, 3, 15, 21.

CAHNERA DEL MORO. Jucaí, Oncoyá, Aalborg de Castañ, Esperanza de lazoa, Pulpis Queydo, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Beaudix, Invierno, T-manguelá, Rincon del Moro y Martínez de Aoz.

Los Empresarios Torres, Beigra y Ca.

MENSAJERIAS ESPANOLA Y AMERICANA General Administration—Piedras, 86. Chascomus, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27 y 30. Dolores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 30.

TERMS OF PRICES. Chascomus \$100 Dolores 150 Freight-Argentinus 20 Money 1 1/2 % Los Empresarios Torres, Osorio y Ca.

LA INVARIABLE PORTENA. For Cañuelas, Monte las Flores, Office Calle Rivadavia, 448—Leaves own on the 2nd, 12th and 22nd. Returns to Buenos Aires 6th 16th and 26th. Conductor MANUEL LUPO.

NUOVAS MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS. Fr Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Giles, Fortin de Arce, Salto, Rojas, Pergamino.

Leaves on the 5th, 10th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each month; returning on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th & 30th. Office calle Rivadavia No. 189 and 587, plaza de Lores, tienda de D. Bonoi Santiago.

Nicasio M. Ramirez. Marcos Sanguinetti.

Iniciadores diligencias. This new and commodious line makes three journeys weekly to Lobos leaving Buenos Ayres on Tuesdays Thunders and Saturdays.—Agency 581 Plaza Lores, (in the calle Rivadavia).

Sheep for Banda Oriental. An experienced sheep-farmer of Buenos Ayres offers to selleship by the cut or otherwise to any persons transporting flocks to the neighbouring Republic. He will also, if required, purchase on commission and ship any quantity in a given time. Apply at this Office.



AMERICAN IMPROVEMENTS. Messrs Meeks & Kelsey have just received from New York a machine for making tinted pictures at a time. All persons wishing visiting Cards will be supplied by the dozen at a moderate price, also photographs for letters, albums &c. Persons sending pictures by the packet are requested to leave their orders a few day previous. Gallery 44 calle Emeral la Corset de Piedad.



GENUINE SILVER. Mr. George J. J. 233 Calle Real, Ofice para señalar los días que he ha en todo el mundo.

and brought up from M. Richard Newton's estate in Sambrambon. B. William Woodgate

NOTICE. The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm of T. B. Coffin & Son for the purpose of continuing the business heretofore conducted under the individual name of T. B. Coffin. Buenos Ayres July 1 1861. J. C. COFFIN. — T. B. COFFIN.

KNIGHT & PARODY SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY Calle Cayallo No. 80. DEPOT OF READY MADE CLOTHING. Winter Stock.

Macfarlane, buckinghams, ragnans casvor, Garibaldi and a choice assortment of all winter clothing constantly on hand. They are composed of the very best materials and latest cut.—Completo suits of Mackintoshes, linen shirts, linen fronts do, colored shirts, linen drawers and vests, silk drawers and vests, woolen drawers and vests, warm comforters, dressing gowns of all descriptions; woolsen, linen and cotton sock, winter gloves, umbrellas, walking sticks, &c., &c.

The above will give an idea of the immense variety of all kind 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.

Mrs. Burns. Bogs leave to inform her friends that she is yet in the same house in Calle Puerto, No. 48. And offers accommodation as usual to all those who will so kind as to visit her Boarding House.

On sale. A sorker 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 Martín No. 154.

YOUR LIKENESS. In photograph amblytype, taken with the most perfect fidelity by Charles Roover, Studio calle San Martín opposite the Roma Hotel. Frames and cases at cheap rates, and in every variety.

MORON. MESSRS. NUTTALL and SMITH. Have opened an establishment of grocery and inn, where persons from the country districts may procure stores at reasonable prices and find every accommodation when travelling.

The Teeth. Dr. Cornwall American Dentist. Calle Rivadavia No. 275 between Suipacha and Artes, advises his friends and the public that he is prepared to perform all operation for a living pains and other ills arising from decayed teeth and restoring to health and beauty these precious organs, such as extracting, cleaning, destroying nerve and filling with gold and other materials.

Being thoroughly acquainted with all the latest and most improved methods of inserting teeth or gold plate and vulcanized rubber he can guarantee a superior and in every case, no charge for consultation.

Rums for sale. The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the campo de Sañcristina he has a large stock of the best of different breeds of rams and ewes of all sizes and colors.

Translator. The Director of the Commercial Rooms can recommend a competent person who will engage to translate into Spanish any documents written in the English, French, Italian or Portuguese languages. For further particulars apply at the Commercial Rooms, Calle Mayo No. 69. A. 91—10p.

Seepl and Rams. The under signed has order to sale a large amount of sheep; he can apply to persons who will engage to translate into Spanish any documents written in the English, French, Italian or Portuguese languages. For further particulars apply at the Commercial Rooms, Calle Mayo No. 69. A. 91—10p.

Merit Parker. For sale at No. 140 calle Venecia 6 ewes and 5 rams of the purest Negro breed. Sheep-farms are invited to inspect these animals. Pakcik Bucky.

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Table with columns for Departures of the Thames and Returns, listing ship names and dates.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

European News.

The "Santonge," French packet, arrived on Sunday morning and brings information up to the end of last month. The Emperor Napoleon is at Vichy whether 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'etat 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, saw, 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 pained 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-bedecked 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 rifled 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-facts 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.

Advices 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 eminent astronomer, contradicts this belief: if to be a new comet, it is the first one which has been discovered in this country because it was first seen

Our greatest enemy.

It is a serious mistake for Porteno 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 civil wars are exterminated. Any man of moderate perception must discover the social lane 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 haughtiness 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 hoots, than in the matter of salted hides or refined tallos.

No doubt, much of this vapid enthusiasm, so prejudicial to all infant states, is traceable to the love of display which finds vent in a smart top, 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 incentive to civil broils lies in the triple cascade of laziness, love of show, and mis-directed 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 million that weighs down the necks of Portenos. "Mayama" 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 preferring trade with a 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 unenforceable; and then, cash payments may teach economy. Instead of maintaining a number of public clerks, increase the work, abolish make-shipping, 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 these 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 commence 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 rebound 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 malignly 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 role 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 treat 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
JESU 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, 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 80 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 Panero 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 sunrise as well as in the after noon. 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 16 leagues of very desert campana, and thus it may be true. The port of Rosario has been closed and the "Dolorcitas" steamer detained, with the object, as they say here, of concealing the enemy's distress, but more probably to prevent our knowing his intended movements. Mention the titular governor of Santingo 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 Pabon has been set at liberty, probably on parole. The Congress has passed a guarantee of 7 p^s on 7 millions hard dots, for the Cordo-

ba railway; and one of 9 p^s on 1,500,000 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, *damned*); 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 Cordova (says the Nacional), amount to 400 thousand dollars.

It is said that Urquiza has not yet armed the Corloban contingent; and that Dr. 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 battalion of 600 men (*Cazadores*) formed, besides the force of Cascales numbering 600. A state of *asamblea* is expected to be shortly declared. This looks 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 millo faiths.—The brig "Rainmond" from Dublin has brought 155 Irishmen to this country. This large importation comes very opportunely, as shipping 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.—T. o Rev Mr. Goodfellow continues his astronomical course in the American church on Tuesday evening at 7 1/2 P. M.

Colon Theatre.—The Therry ballet company continues to draw crowded houses. The performance of M. Bernardelli 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 large framed, consequently had 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 supported 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 the 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 unavailing 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 Arco,
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 camp. 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 mojonos he has put, are horses heads which he can move about at his pleasure; please say if the Chibchaws mark out their camp in this manner.

Yours, &c.
Edward 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 extending virtuous actions as well as in exposing 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 friendship 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 puppets.

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 coña 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 would not for an instant complain because they, possessing a liberal fortune, have had the advantage of education and good habits indispensable to any judge. It appears these gentlemen are each worthy, 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 pandillero or a chaparrino or a gringo.

An interesting instance of this occurred some little time since, not 40 leagues from the cabildo, in one of our all 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 state the 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 Iberian friend, we are not certain but that we and our friendly or 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—
It mightiest in the might; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown—
His sceptre shows the force of temperance
Wherein the tribute awe, and majesty
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings—
But mercy is above his scepter'd 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 Shakespeare 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 obtuse.

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 no-crime of the country we mean, but there can be no excuse for putting power into the hands of men who have but one notion; who 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 Aron, but it is by no means beyond our power, and any rejection 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 Ross these judges could do just the 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 at least some of the intelligent and able 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 of pieces of the Home Guard at Pickout, 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 British ship *Amelia*, bound for Charleston, and laden with stores said to be contraband of war—which were iron cases, camp-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 Loze 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 civilized 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 South 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 striated guard is kept over the goal 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 mechanicians are anxious to exhibit, and we would inquire, on their behalf, if our Government has taken any steps in the matter. One day's notice 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. Harevery; the newly-

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, 1851, to June 30, 1852) are \$315,519,582.00, or about \$65,000,000. To meet this expenditure Mr. Chase thinks it advisable to raise \$20,000,000.00.

Having canvassed the different ways and means of raising \$20,000,000.00, 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.

Imports of Coal

FOR MONTH ENDING 30th AUGR.

By Philippe Auguste, from Cardiff 350 tons at 165P.

By Angelita, Cardiff via Rio Janeiro, 300 tons at 19 5P.

By Greenland, from Cardiff, 400 tons at 165, 453 at 125P.

By Flora, from do., 650 tons loaded by Importer.

By Lancashire, from Hamburg, 510 tons retailing 91 to 105P.

By Veloce, from Cardiff, 481 tons at 135P.

By Antonio P., from Liverpool, 515 tons for Gas Co.

By Main, from Hull 160 tons at 105P

By Nundeeps, from Cardiff, 177 tons at 205P.

By Provostant from Sunderland, 400tons, retailing 10 to 115P.

By Cassiterides, from Cardiff 510 tons, loaded by Importer.

By Helbron, from Liverpool, 550 tons, sold to arrive, at 105P.

By Messenger from Cardiff, 775 tons at 115P.

All about 400 tons in small lots sold at prices varying from 94 to 111P

Market overstocked and prices unenumerated.

Table of imports entered coastwise.

Week ending Sept. 1st.

Cow-hides	6039
Calf do	157
Horse do	1301
Nonas do	2129
Nutra skins	baiká 83
Sheep do	dozen 0064
Lamb do	" 54
Mares g case	arrobea 235
Indian corn	fanegas 1988
Feathers	lb. 35
Yerba	tercelos 49
Charcoal	fanegas 3335
Lumber	cart loads 1037
Wheat	fanegas 40
Horns	3660
Wool	arrobea 174
Tallow	barrels 233

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Tallow	barrels 233

ARRIVALS.

August 27th.

Montevideo, 26th inst., Oriental steamer "Montevideo" with 65 passengers.

Rotterdam, June 5th and Montevideo 23d inst., Dutch schooner "Economie" to Aligalt & Forber, with 900 barrels sugar, 2,499 cases gin, 376 bags rice.

29th.

Montevideo, 27th inst., American steamer "Mississippi" to Bernal & Carraga with 57 passengers.

Agrirobos	cenus	321
Po.	arques	183
Salt-beef	barrels	2
Oranges		230,000
Lemons		7,000
Potatoes	fanegas	50
Cheese	arrobea	20
Limo	fanegas	650
Raisins	Loxos	70
Eggs		40
Hens		60
Pigs		60
Horse hair.	arrobea	580

Sales of imports

Week ending Sept 2nd

SUGAR. By Palladin, Baltimore, 100 bils refined 194 rls. in deposit.

INDIAN RICE 200 sacks a 21P per arrobo, despatched.

FLOUR. By Lillis, Boston, 600 bils price reserved. By Palladin, Baltimore 1430 bils a 14. By Nellie Hunt Boston 234 bils a 11 1/2.

TARCOO. By Dos Hermanos, Paraguay, 27 bales a 27 rls & 4 do a 21.

AGUARDENTE. By Zwilaw, Hamburg, 16 pipes of 34 degrees a 95P per 123 glos in deposit. Wilhelmno 33 half pipes & 10, scatas a 98P do do.

YERBA MATE. Paraguay 100 bultos a 55P: 400 tercios, by auction, Paraguay a 60P do do attached.

Parangana 50 do a 58P.

WINE [saco] a small lot a 82P in deposit, with discount. 60 bards, a 710P despatched.

Fruits of the country.

Sold in same period.

Cow milk. 100 narrow for Spain a 46 3/4 rls: Guateguay do 2,000 a 46: Entre rios do, 360 a 48: Concordia madero, 160 a 40 r: Paraguay madero, 400 a 47: 1,830 wide for Spain a 48 3/4: 400 of 23 lbs. a 47: 800 narrow for Germany a 47: 800 narrow for Germany a 50: 2,050 narrow for Germany a 40: Curd-ban, 1,500 a 44: Corrientes, 750 a 47, narrow do 876 a 42: Paraguay 500 a 53—total 13,936 hiles.

MIXED HIDES. 200 a 115P mje-60 a 105P: 500 a 123—total 720

HORSE HIDES. 430 salted Entre rios [on board] a 14 rls 150 a 20P inst: 30 a 30P 400 a 31P total 1060 hiles.

HORN HAIR SOUTH 40 arroba: a 100P San Juan do 28, a 23 P: mixed do: a 26 rls Corrientes do 30, a 30P rls: South 80 st, a 100: do do: 50 a 110: North do 150, a 93: do 50, a 98P mje: 100 a 98P—total 507 arroba.

MARKS GREENS 43 pipes a 28P per ar.

FEATHERS. 350 lb. a 2P.

TALLOW 40 pipes a 18 3/4 rls per ar.

SHEEPskins 95 doz. fino a 125: 40 do good a 110: 68 do middling a 100P: 63 do a 98: 200 doz. a 19 rls 1/2: 400 a 17: 100 doz lambskins a 30P—total 967 doz.

Wool 500 arroba, good mixed, a 75P.

DEERSKINS. 300 doz a 25P

NUTRIA: 26,010 lb. 4P Entre Rian, a 5P per lb.

BONES bone ash do: a 10P per Eng. ton.

Rates of freight.

London Sailed-hides 30s. per ton.

Dry hides 50s. tallow 35s. per 200 lbs, ton 40c. feet, 20s to 27c.

The Channel Sailed-hides 4s 6d bones & bone ash 2s to 30s.

Marselles Dry-hides 70 rls. tallow 45 rls: bone, 40c feet, 33 fr.

Havre Sailed-hides 25P Dry hides 80P: tallow 40P. bales 45P.

Antwerp Do 1's do 60s. tallow 30s do 25s.

United State D. 2 to 1 do 3 do 5P

Brazil Jerked b. of 3 3 1/2

All with 5 p 2 printing except to France which is 10 p 2.

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29th.

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Montevideo, Brazilian brig "Berbering" in ballast.

Anacion, Paraguay steamer "Lejuy" Hamburg 7th. April, and Montevideo 27th inst., Dutch brig "Haring" to Aring and Hutz, with 30 cases furniture, 250 sacks and 750 boxes sugar. Barcelona 29th April, Cadix 4th June and Montevideo 27th inst., Spanish brig "L. y E." to Rierra, with general cargo of oil, red wine and olives.

29th.

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

30th.

Genoa, 18th June, Italian brig "Atier" to Bertanelli, with 35 passengers, 35,000 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 30th May, Dutch brig "Jean Jacob" to Hartenfels, with mixed cargo.

Rosario, American warsteamer "Pulaski."

Liverpool, English brig "Macfad" September 1st.

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

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

Liverpool, English barque "Fortuna" to Darbyshire Green.

New York, American frigate "Sportman," to Hale.

Liverpool, English barque "Adventure"

Bonduca, Russian bark "Dwina,"

Dublin, June 27th, Irish brig "Raimond," with 162 passengers, to order.

Liverpool, July 1st, English barq "Mystery."

SAILINGS.

August 27th.

Uruguay, Oriental steamer, Montevideo.

Rosario, Or. steamer, Doloreitas.

Montevideo, Or. barque, Angelita: 29th.

Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, English Mail Packet, Mercury: 29th.

Up the River, French war steamer Fulminator:

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, Or. steamer, Montevideo.

Exports wook ending Sept. 1.

August 27th.

For London, English barque, John Bunyan, by J. P. Boyd, with 147 hales wool, 91 do, grease, 67 pipes tallow, 4,999 salted cow hides, 37,000 cow, 1 barrel salt tongues, 15 tons cow hoofs, 2650 salted horse hides, 352 cases tobacco, 95 salted horse hides.

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

29th.

For England, Dutch barque, Constant Maria, by H. Powell, with 111 cows bone ash, 1361 tons bones.

For Brazil, Brazilian brig, Dona Amigosa, by R. O'Shea, with 3160 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry cow hides.

30th.

For Genoa, Italian barque, Aquilon, by Sagry with 177 hales lambskins, 44 do wool, 6191 dry cases, 180 hales 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.

QUESTIONS.—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."

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THE STANDARD PRINTING OFFICE

This establishment, the only English one in town, has a large assortment of types and ornaments of every kind, Bills, cards, circulars, manifests, receipts, placards, pamphlets and all forms of publication are executed with the greatest elegance and punctuality.

FOR ANTWERP.—The fine A. L. Dutch chopper, 'The A. L. Dutch chopper,' has all her dead weight engaged, and will have immediate departure.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.—The A. L. British barque 'Ann Yarn,' only takes part cargo, but is ready to accommodate for cabin & other passengers.

FOR LONDON.—The first class British barque 'The Prior Queen,' Captain Warren, has tons of butter, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

FOR BOSTON DIRECT.—The new clipper brigantine 'The Zant,' 275 tons; this vessel made her trip from hence to Boston in 39 days.

SHIPPING LIST.

Table with columns: CLASS, NAIR, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, FROM, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Includes sub-sections for English, Belgian, Brazilian, Danish, Spanish, French, Dutch, Hamburg, Mecklenburg, Italian, N. American, and Swedish.

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 Linnell 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.

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.

21. do Setembro Market.—Dry cow hides, narrow pounds 120 to 130; all of all sizes 105 to 115; Calf skins 80 to 90; Hides of colts each 25 to 30.

NEVER SAY DIE.—No young man really believes he shall ever die. There is a feeling of eternity in youth which makes us careless for everything.

CONCERN.—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.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.—A Peth 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."

WORLD 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.

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

ATTENTION DISTRACTED.—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 aim 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.

CAUSING 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 redder, but nature is not always in both cases the artist.

TOO NO TO 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.

DEFINITION.—"Now, papa, what is 'håmburg'?" "It is," replied papa, when his pretence to be so very fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirts.

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 (Pretoria, Transvaal, Devis.).

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