

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 137 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

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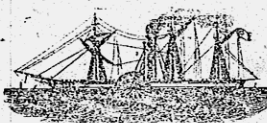
ADVERTISEMENTS { Received at the office up to Tuesday
evening 5 P. M. and inserted at
moderate rates

Published every Wednesday evening at P. Gautier's Printing Office, calle Defensa No. 91, where Advertisements and Communications will be received.

May 8th 1861.

BUENOS AIRES.

No. 2



SHEEP FOR THE BANDA ORIENTAL
THE STEAMER ASURCIÓN.
Is ready to transport sheep to any part of the Banda Oriental [except Colonia] from the Puerto del Tigre.
For further particulars apply at the office.
N.º 1 Calle de Cuyo.

SALTO COMPANY

OF

RIVER STEAM-BOATS

This line of Steamers, having been lately organized so as to make six trips monthly from Montevideo to Salto and Paraná, calling at all intermediate ports, leaves as follows:
From Montevideo on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, & 30th of each month, at 5 o'clock P. M.
From Buenos Ayres on the 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th, & 1st of each month at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Steamer Pampero for Paraná, on the 6th, 16th & 26th to meet the "Buenos Aires" at Paraná, which vessel proceeds to Corrientes. The Pampero likewise visits the "Montevideo" on the 16th and the "Salto" on the 6th & 16th at Higuera to transport passengers & correspondence for Salto & intermediate ports.
The Steamer "Montevideo" going direct to Salto & intermediate ports leaves Buenos Ayres on the 1st, and transfers passengers for Paraná, at Higuera. The "Montevideo" also leaves for Paraná on the 11th, transferring passengers for Salto & intermediate ports at Higuera on board the "Salto".
The Steamer "Salto" leaves Buenos Ayres, for Salto & intermediate ports, on the 21st, transferring passengers for Paraná at Higuera on board the "Montevideo".
Notes—Parcels are received at the office up to 5 1/2 P. M. on the day previous to sailing.
No passenger is admitted on board without the ticket and any violation of this rule shall incur a penalty of 20 per cent over and above the ordinary passage money.

	FARES CABIN	DECK
	9 pts.	5 pts.
Higuera	—	—
San Pedro	12	4
Obligado	12	4
San Nicolas	12	4
Rosario	16	8
La Paz, Esquina & Bella Vista	32	16
Goya	40	20
Corrientes	50	25
Frays Baudos	10	5
Concepcion	14	7
Pasandubé	16	8
Concordia & Salto	20	10

For further particulars apply at the office Henry Dowse. N.º 1 calle de Cuyo.

FOR QUALQUAY

Taking passengers, cargo &c. the Steamer

RI.º BERMEJO

Captain—ADOLFO THOUVENIN
Will leave this port on the 1st, 8th, 16th & 24th of each month at 10 A. M. returning on the 4th, 12th, 20th & 28th.
FARES.
Cabin—16 patacons. Deck—8. Cargo per ton—6.
Correspondence received at the office up to 8 A. M. on the day of sailing. Parcels up to 5 P. M. of the day before. For further particulars apply to Nicolas Ponsa & Co. No. 5 calle de Rivadavia.

ARGENTINE COMPANY

For Montevideo, taking only passengers. The National Steamer

"CONDOR"

Captain—BARTO. G. BERNAL
Will leave on Thursday 9th of May at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 8th; correspondence received at the office up to 5 P. M. on the day before. For further particulars apply at the office.
No. 7 e. Calle de Cuyo.

FOR LIVERPOOL

The fast sailing barque "RELISAMA" 373 tons.
Will leave Buenos Ayres in a few days and offers a very commodious passage to persons returning to England.
The commander, Captain Johnson, has much experience on this coast, and will make himself attentive to either cabin or st. cargo passengers. For further particulars apply to

J. P. Boyd & Co.
Calle San Martin.

FOR MONTEVIDEO

Taking cargo and passengers.
The new, handsome and fast sailing North-American Steamer

MISSISSIPPI

Captain—G. HARRISON
Will leave this port every Wednesday & Saturday at 5 P. M. returning every Tuesday and Friday morning.

FARES.

Cabin—8 patacons. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—3.
The superior comforts of this spacious and elegant vessel are worthy of remark: each passenger shall have a separate state room and the necessary attendants. There are moreover apartments for married couples and families.
Tickets and further particulars may be had at the office of Messrs Bernal & Carré, N.º 89 calle de Reconquista. Correspondence received up to 4 P. M. Passengers not on board at the appointed hour lose their tickets.

FOR MONTEVIDEO

Taking cargo & passengers the National Steam Packet

CONSTITUCION

Captain—JOSE M. MANZANO
Will leave this port every Thursday at 4 P. M.

FARES.

Cabin—8 patacons. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—3.
For tickets and particulars apply at the office N.º 89 calle Reconquista. No complaint will be attended to after 24 hours from the landing of goods at the customs. The cargo at each port will be discharged on the company's lights, but at the expense and risk of the shippers.

FOR ROSARIO

Touching at San Fernando, Zárate, Rosario, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolas.

THE NEW STEAMER

DOLORCITAS

Captain—DAVID BRUCE.

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

TERMS OF PASSAGES.

	CABIN	DECK.
Al Rosario	\$250	\$120.
San Nicolas	250	90
Obligado	250	90
San Pedro	250	90
Baradero	200	90
Zárate	150	80
San Fernando	90	

For further particulars apply at the office: BERNAL & CARREGA Reconquista 89.



MENSAJERIAS

DEL

COMERCIO

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration calle de las Piedras 81, Ag. y calle de Rivadavia.

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

Laguna de los Padres, por Kquel, Santa Elena, Posita, San Antonio Bellido, Miran, Darzo, Arroyo Grande, Nauyas, Vercotá, Laguna Tolmen, Battenera, Golondrina, San Martin y Moro—Martín de Hoz. 2, 12 y 22.

Carrera del Moro, por Kquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verde, Carralanguen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava ó Pananoso, Blanquilda de Herrera, Cerito de Paulino, San Agustín, Malasar ó Florido, Primavera y Moro. 6, 16, 26.

Carrera del Moro, por Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Battalla, Navas Quinteros, Juncal, Cacique, Esperanza, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Baudris, Invierno, Muñor, Moro, 10, 20, 30
Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, San José, Cármen de Languiyó, Causales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Pasta de Gauna, San Miguel, Battalla, Navas Quinteros, Taribio, Ch. Heró, Canales, Vicechores do Cañal, Reconquista, Miguens y Tandil, 8, 14.
Tandil por el Azul, 15, 22, 29, 27.
San Vicente y Rancho, 4, 12, 20, 27.

Azul, 2, 6, 15, 18, 22, 29, Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 4, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24, 28.
Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 18, 23.
Lobos, Tu. sds. y, Thursdays & Saturdays
Magdalena, 9, 19, 29.

MENSAJERIAS

INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Martín, 81—Pista Loren, 26—Calle las Piedras, 84.

Villa de Luján y San Andrés de Giles, every day.
San Antonio de Areco, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 30.

Apuriles, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 30.
Barrero, 3, 11, 19, 27.
Furtín y Salto 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.
Pergamino, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.
Rijes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28.
Pilar, Capilla del Señor y Zárate, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 25, 27, 30.
Mercedes, every day.
Para Navarra, 5, 15, 25, 30.

Para el Bragado, Chivilcoy y Navarro, los 6, 16, 26 por el camino de P. de Litorde, Amespil, Meras, Escobar y P. de Navarra, Chivilcoy y Bragado los 5, 13 y 22 por el camino de Litorde, Lopez Sauze, Dozo, Villavino, Cutera, Escobas y Palantelen.

Mercedes, Chivilcoy y Bragado, por la de Gorostiaga, Grago, Galin, Saivatierra, Agüero y Cramuel los 9, 19 y 29.
Mercedes y Chivilcoy los 5, 15 y 25, por o de Gorostiaga.

NUEVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, calle Potosí, No. 146.

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

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

Laguna de los Padres, Battenera, San Martín y Moro, 2, 12 y 22.
Carralanguen, 26 de Mayo, Brava, Malacara y Moro, 6, 16 y 26.
Navas, Cheforú, Bisacheras y Reconquista 8, 24.

Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen de Languiyó, 1, 15.

Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24, Tandil directamente 2 y 17.

CARRERA DEL MORO.

Juncal, Cacique, Alhama de Castañedo, Esperanza de Iraola, Pulpiná, Quevedo Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Baudris, Invierno, T. m. guachú, Rincon del Moro y Martínez de Az. Los Embarcaderos Torres, B. goya y Ca.

MENSAJERIA

ESPAÑOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration—Piedras, 80.

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, 29.

TERMS OF PRICES.

Chascomus	\$100
Dolores	160
Freight arrears	20
Money	14 1/2

Los Embarcaderos Torres, Osorio y Ca.

EDUCATION.

Mr. M. G. Mulhall, late Professor of Languages in the Royal College of Carlow, Ireland, gives lessons in English, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Logic and Metaphysics at private residences, or in his chambers, No. 127 calle San Martín.

English Seminary.

This establishment offers every advantage to parents desirous of giving their children a super or classical education. The Rector, Mr. Nicholson, has had much experience in the system of instruction pursued in England and the British Isles, and being assisted by a number of highly qualified teachers.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The French Packet.

By the mails from Bordeaux we have not received much striking intelligence, as the wars which seem inevitable both in Europe and the United States have not yet burst forth. Still a terrible thunder-cloud overhangs the political horizon and impends a universal chaos that no human power can arrest. Let us not be judged a terrorist for speaking plain though lamentable facts. If the reader accompany us in a birds flight over the continental realm, we will briefly indicate the state of Europe.

Commencing with the North we see the little kingdom of Denmark making ready for action, levying troops and fitting up a fleet. Already the arsenals are busy and the sons of Rollo of the black raven, recall the memories of the hardy "Northmen" that conquered medieval Europe. The Holstein distemper must be settled by the sword unless France and England push still further the interference lately intimated.

Perhaps the most important news is the outbreak in Poland, where a mournful procession of 100,000 persons attend the obsequies of 53 citizens of Warsaw, who fell, in the late *concrete* by the lances of the Cossacks. The banks of the Vistula will soon be witness of as terrible a combat as that of 1830, and Alexander II will require another Saurwarrow to hew down 50,000 Polish patriots, if some change be not made in the actual regime. They have implored the protection of Napoleon, carrying their slaughtered brothers to the French Consulate, and desperation will drive them to face even overpowering odds.

Coming Southwards we find no more peaceful symptoms, Hungary stands in defying attitude and Kossuth foretells the dismemberment of Austria. On the Turkish frontier blood is already flowing. At Jenibazar the Turkish yoke has been thrown off, and the Sultan's troops have retired from before the warlike Montenegrins. But as we cross the Adriatic the tempest thickens. Venice and Verona bristle with cannon, the popular phrenzy is at its height, civil war yet rages in Naples, and while we observe events, the blaze extends from the Apennines to the Alps. Neither is France uninfected, for the martial tramp, and the din of arms rings loud throughout the Empire. Day and night, as before the Italian campaign, artisans are busy at making arms, camp furniture and rations, and it requires but little foresight, to fancy Napoleon and his veteran Marshals putting themselves at the head of a million bayonets to fight and conquer "where glory leads" until ambition finds satiety. Syria is inquiet, Spain enterprising, Belgium alarmed and Ireland discontented. Where this chapter shall end, time must tell, but we are certainly on the eve of great changes, and the next mail may give us some elucidation.

Turin, Thursday Evening, March 14.
The citadel of Messina was compelled to surrender unconditionally, owing to the terrible fire of the Sardinian besiegers.

King Victor Emmanuel has resolved that the same conditions shall be granted to the garrison which had been agreed upon with Francis II. in the event of the place surrendering immediately.

In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies respecting the title of "Kingdom of Italy," Signor Brofferio censured the ministers for having deprived the representatives of the people of the initiative in this matter.

Count Cavour said that the government took the initiative because it had taken the initiative in the redemption of Italy—a fact now being accomplished. He also said it will be a great boldness on the part of Italy to adhere unanimously to the proposition of the government, as, we may depend, it will meet with opposition abroad. He quoted as proof certain parliamentary discussions now taking place in a foreign country. Count Cavour also announced that the government would shortly submit to the Chambers a project of law relative to the future headings of public acts when published.

The Chamber agreed to the title of "Kingdom of Italy."

The "Official Gazette" of Turin publishes a despatch from General Cialdini, dated Messina, March 13th. His despatch announces that the citadel surrendered at discretion, after four days firing, during which the Sardinian artillerymen caused a great fire in the citadel. A capitulation was refused. 5 generals, 150 officers, and 5,000 men were taken prisoners, 300 cannon also fell into the hands of the Sardinians.

Rome, Sunday, March 10.

The Duke de Gramont has been charged to announce to the Pope that the Emperor has disapproved the speech of Prince Napoleon in the Senate.

Several other persons have been exiled.

The Frenchmen who had come to take service in the Papal army have formed a club, and are about to establish a newspaper.

Rome, via Marselles, Saturday, March 9.
A demonstration of an extraordinary character, which may possibly lead to an early solution of the crisis now pending, is said to be near at hand.

Allez, a Swiss, has been appointed commander of the Zouaves instead of Beideliur.

Naples, Saturday, March 9 (via Marselles).

The sick and wounded brought from Gaeta have communicated typhus fever among the hospitals, and in the city itself. Troops have been sent to Lecce.

Prince Carignan has given orders that the Neapolitan officers who are staying in the Roman states shall be allowed to return to Naples. The Italian army is to be divided into six corps d'armee. The 4th corps, under command of General Cialdini, will proceed to Bologna.

Fribourg, Monday, March 11.

The Sardinian government has sent a protest to the Federal Council against the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Fribourg, which contained a violent attack against Victor Emmanuel. To this protest the Federal Council replied that it was not concerned in the affair, and referred the Sardinian government to the government of Fribourg; the latter stated that the French bishops had promulgated more violent attacks upon Victor Emmanuel than had their bishop against which the Sardinian government had not protested.

Posen, Sunday, March 10.

Funeral ceremonies took place in all the churches of Warsaw yesterday. The exchange was closed. The town militia, composed of citizens, to the numbers of 440 men, maintained public order without the assistance of the police. Tranquillity has been nowhere disturbed. The Emperor's reply to the address is awaited with great anxiety.

Posen, Thursday, March 14.

Tranquillity prevails everywhere. Militia guards composed of citizens have been formed in the provinces. If the Emperor's reply had been unfavourable, all the Polish officers would have tendered their resignations en masse.

The concessions granted by the Emperor to the Poles are under the consideration of the Council of State. Complete reform in the system of public instruction. The municipalities to be elected by the citizens.

Prince Gortschakoff will convoke the principal Polish nobilities in order that every necessary reform in all branches of the public administration may be proposed, examined, and ratified.

Warsaw, Friday, March 15.

The deputation of citizens of Warsaw, to which Prince Gortschakoff communicated the rescript of the Emperor, was astounded. At the top of the document Prince Gortschakoff privately stated that an Imperial manifesto may be shortly expected, granting reform. M. Zamoycki, president of the deputation, said we accept, but we are far from being satisfied. The Imperial rescript as not caused any abatement of prevailing excitement. Eleven political prisoners have been set at liberty.

Berne, Wednesday, March 13.

The Sardinian government has lodged a complaint with the Federal Council against Bishop Morely on account of the pastoral letter issued by him during Lent having contained some remarks disrespectful of King Victor Emmanuel. The government of the Canton of Fribourg, before whom this complaint has been presented, is the only competent tribunal which has rejected it.

Berout, via Paris Monday, March 11.

The Paris papers publish telegrams dated Beyrout, 25th February, asserting that the Mussulmen had doubled their insults and provocations against the Christians at Damascus. The Mussulmen were said to have thrown down the crosses and trampled them under their feet as they did before the late massacres. The Paris papers add, it is asserted, that consular reports confirm that the Christians are in danger. The emigration is said to have commenced.

Canton, Friday, 1st February.

Lord Elgin has left for Manila. The English Admiral and Sir Hope Grant have arrived out. The American ship Hesperus has been destroyed by fire. Trade is depressed.

Shanghai, 24th January.

Pekin is quiet. The troops at Tientsin to retreat. The treaty is working satisfactorily, and the rebels have been defeated by the Imperialists at Eichen and Sangolisa has been defeated at Shantung. In Japan affairs are peaceful.

New Zealand, 24th January.

The war continues. Several Pahs have been taken by General Prich, and the advantages that have been taken have been actively followed up. The Boanerges has arrived with troops.

Death of the Duchess of Kent.

London, Saturday.

The Duchess of Kent died this morning at Frogmore at half-past nine o'clock.

Mr. Gladstone.

The Times says it is understood that the joint deputations from Liverpool and Manchester, who waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to solicit him to stand for South Lancashire, have received a favourable reply from the hon. gentleman.

China—The late Captain Brazazon.

A correspondent of the Daily News states that our government, struck by some inconsistencies in the dates and circumstances put forward by the Chinese authorities, have offered the Chi-

nese government \$10,000 for the production of Captain Brazazon alive.

The Syrian massacres.

On this subject the Central Relief Committee of London (inaugurated by Christians of all denominations to assist our suffering brethren) has published the following details:

"The Turks and Druses in the Holy Land have sacked and burnt 150 towns and villages with their several churches, patriarchates, monasteries, schools &c; besides destroying all the Christian dwellings, including the European consulates; and wounded the Dutch and American Consuls.

"They have butchered 16,000 men, women and children mutilating their corpses and throwing them into wells.

"They have sold 3,000 Christian wives and maidens, for slaves in the Turkish seraglias, at a few shillings a head.

"They have cast forth 70,000 or 80,000 persons, comprising at least 20,000 widows, to die of want and exposure.

"They have committed murders, tortures, plunder, rape, arson and mutilations without number.

"They have forced many Christians to abjure Christ and embrace Mahometanism; with other unspeakable barbarities."

Our readers will bear in mind all this has been done by the nation that England and France lost so much blood and treasure to maintain intact. The French occupation is prolonged till June 5th (i.e. indefinitely.)

The second Great Exhibition.

We are very glad to perceive that the idea of inaugurating the World's Fair for a second time in the great metropolis, has already taken such a tangible form. Extensive works are being carried on, and the new building will be much larger than the crystal palace of 1851. The dome will be of a diameter for surpassing that of St. Paul's and even wider than the "wondrous dome" of St. Peters in Rome. Next year there fore London will be again the centre of attraction and admiring foreigners of every clime will bring back to their several countries a magnificent idea of English enterprise, that may we hope infect the uttermost limits of our globe.

Bombay, February 12.

The famine in the north west provinces is assuming a more serious character. The failure of the spring crops appears to be certain. The inhabitants of Cate and Francford are starving. It is feared that the famine will exceed anything of the kind with a memory.

The military resources of the several States.

Washington, February 4.

It appears from the returns received at the War Department, that the militia force of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, combined, is 241,000. These returns were severally made from the years 1868 to 1869. The returns for 1869, were only—

Massachusetts	161,280
Connecticut	61,676
Minnesota	24,450
Rhode Island	18,541
Virginia	143,155
New York	419,690

The aggregate of the whole country from these imperfect returns, is 3,186,000, of which about two and a half millions are infantry; 20,000 artillery cavalry; 43,000 artillery, and between 19,000 and 20,000 riflemen.

New Attorneys.

The honorable Benchers have admitted Christopher Flood Mulhull. Esq.

practising attorney and solicitor. He is the oldest son of the late Thomas Mulhull, Attorney, Stephen's Green, Dublin, as well known during the O'Connell elections.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Mexico.

From Mexico we learn that after the expulsion by Suarez of the Pope's nuncio and Spanish Ambassador, a confiscation of Church property ensued. General Bishop Miramon ex-president was in Cuba. The Spanish invasion is not expected.

Chilo.

The election of Senators and Deputies passed off quietly. Yana has retired from the contest, and D. José J. Perez a politician of the present dominant class is likely to be chosen President. A decree has been published in amnesty of the Chilean emigrants residing in the Argentine Republic, many of whom have suffered in the late earthquake of Mendoza.

Peru & Ecuador.

A definite arrangement has been concluded between these two Republics, as appears by a circular note from their respective governments to diplomatic agents.

Bolivia.

In spite of the several candidates for the Presidential Chair, it is plain that the real contest will be between Acha the partisan of the army, and Morales who rests his claim on public popularity. Linares has promoted a charge against his late ministers.

Argentine Republic.

A letter from the head of the Medical Commission despatched by Buenos Ayres to Mendoza, gives an account of another earthquake on April 25th which severed enormous masses of rocks in the Cordillera, and lasted 20 seconds. Mr. Bravard's geological papers will be saved, and it is proposed to bring the body of this distinguished savant to Buenos Ayres for transmission to France.

We read in "the Progress" that General Urquiza has sent a present of a costly pair of pistols to Colonel Juan Saenz. The legislature of Entre Rios was closed by the Governor on the 4th; and a discovery has been made of a coining establishment of ounces and condors, wherein two individuals have been detected.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Press courtesy. Our brethren of the pen have been pleased to salute "the Weekly Standard" in gracious terms. We beg to assure the "National" and "Tribuna" of our respect for the patriot press of our adopted country. We also greet our English colleague with the motto of our party "there's room enough for all," and wish to each and all our friends the same success we aspire to.

Provincial Senate. The opening of the Legislative Chambers took place with the accustomed formalities on May 1st. The Message of Government cherishes the idea of extending the frontier line, and making public lands a more marketable commodity by strengthening the military cordons on the side of the Pampas.

Ne plus ultra. This admiral's distich is applicable to our Railway system. When shall we hear of these lines "going ahead." Steam vs. Diligence is like a Chancery suit.

...er, has entered an appearance, a latter is still "in motu."

Nothing about nothing.—of the quidnuncs of Montevideo it seems, a report that the Mall Steamer usually left to (late, in ballast; and the Tribune published the commanders' contram. By comparing the passenger of French versus English our readers judge, so for further particulars give within.

Escapement of Gas. There has been some "letting off steam" the collision of the Primer Argenino with the Mersey. The alleged is that one of the vessels was wrong headed.

Trial trip. On last Wednesday "Weekly Standard" made her first but though some thought the thing admirable, it was plain in the end she did not suite the public always to. Nevertheless the novelty of her construction, and the cheap rates she has adopted will it is trusted command patronage. She has been compared to a magazine (perhaps from the solidity of her materials), but she contains no inimitable articles and is warranted not to blow up.

Capildo clock. The tower of the town-hall is undergoing repairs preparatory for the new clock, which is to be put three ways at once, without equivoque. A conductor has been placed over for protection, that it may keep a sharp look-out after the column of May, and strike the ears of the public, when they don't know what's o'clock.

J. M. Rosas. This modern Nero has been lately condemned by the judicial authorities to be executed as an assassin at Palermo, the scene of his fatal malice (when they catch him).

Recoba Vieja. This old bone of contention is still in the way, but the proprietor is endeavoring to put the best face on it.

Lay column. The goddess of matrimony has undergone many liquidations, but her last whitewashing being actual, it is hoped she may again give "the benefit of the Act."

Plaza Moserrat. The inhabitants of this romantic locality can now see a "moonlight" ramble in their "shamps elyses." They can also spect "busses" at hand.

Excitement in the United States.

ALLEGED PLOT TO ASSASSINATE MR LINCOLN, PRESIDENT-ELECT.

The New York papers just to hand contain references to an illegal plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln, the newly-elected President of the United States, while on his way to Washington. It appeared that Mr. Lincoln intended to pass through Baltimore, and that the slavery party in that city had entered into a conspiracy with the object we mentioned. Intelligence of the plot was, however, conveyed to Mr. Lincoln while at Harrisburg, and, acting under the advice of his friends, he took measures to avoid his enemies. The Harrisburg correspondent of the New-York Times gives the following account of the affair:—On Thursday night, after he had retired, Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life or death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did, and such prestige did the name carry that while Mr. Lincoln was yet tarboled, he granted an interview to the caller. A prolonged conversation disclosed the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Mr. Lincoln should not be inaugurated, and it behooved never leave the city of Baltimore alive, if indeed, he ever entered it. The list of the names of the

conspirators presented a most astonishing array of persons high in southern confidence, and some whose fame is not confined to this country alone. Statesmen laid the plan, bankers endorsed it, and adventurers were to carry it into effect. As they understood, Mr. Lincoln was to leave Harrisburg at nine o'clock this morning by special train, and the idea was, if possible, to throw the cars from the road at some point where they would rush down a steep embankment, and destroy at a moment the lives of all on board. In case of the failure of this project, their plan was to surround the carriage on the way from depot to depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot. So authentic was the source from which the information was obtained, that Mr. Lincoln, after counselling with his friends, was compelled to make arrangements which would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies. Mr. Lincoln did not want to yield, and Colonel Sumner actually cried with indignation; but Mrs. Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original informant, insisted upon it, and at nine o'clock Mr. Lincoln left on a special train. He wore a Scotch plaid cap and a very long military cloak, so that he was entirely unrecognisable. Accompanied by Superintendent Lewis and one friend, he started, while all the town, with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, Colonel Sumner, Mr. Judd, and two reporters, who were sworn to secrecy, supposed him to be asleep. The telegraph wires were put beyond reach of any one who might desire to use them.

The New York Evening Post says:—We learn to-day from a gentleman who accompanied Mr. Lincoln and his party during the greater part of the journey from Springfield to this city, that great precautions were taken at the various points on the route to guard against any injury to the person of the President from the malicious designs of his enemies. Before entering the cars the conductors of the line were accustomed to thoroughly examine the seats and the cushions to see that there was no dangerous machine or person secreted in the carriage. This precaution shows that not only was there danger, but that that danger was at least partially known to Mr. Lincoln and his friends. It is well understood that General Scott advised Mr. Lincoln, before leaving home, to have his family at all times around him on his journey to the federal capital.

SCENE AT BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Republican gives the following account of the reception which was prepared for the new President, had he fallen into the hands of the slavery party in that city:—An immense crowd of people, not willing to give up the hope of seeing Old Abe, commenced about noon to flock towards Bolton depot and Calvert Station, where the extra train was expected to arrive about one o'clock. The police, under Marshal Kane, took the position assigned to them, and the vast crowds extending from the station along Calvert-street as far as the Battle Monument, and all the way along North and Franklin-streets, impatiently awaited the coming. Numbers also besieged the Eutaw House, and peered anxiously into the faces of the occupants of all carriages that approached. About the hour of one o'clock, a loud shout was heard at the northern end of the depot, announcing that the train was in sight, when the entire mass of people to the number of about 6,000 or 8,000, who were stationed about the entrance, rushed in a body into the building, with cries of "Here he is," "Here's Old Abe. Look after him," &c. The train it appears had been partially stopped at the intersection of Charles-

street to allow them to dismount, but owing to the immense crowd assembled at that point the train again moved on, and it appeared in sight as above stated, being followed by hundreds of the Charles-street crowd, who were running rapidly in the rear of the train. As the train approached the depot, another rush was made, the crowd again pressing into the depot. The entire platform in the centre of the building was instantly packed with the crowd when a train of cars came rapidly into the depot. It was heralded by loud shouts and groans by the crowd, who soon besieged the platform, crying, "Where is he?" "Here, here," "here he comes," "here he is," &c., &c. So dense was the mass that the passengers (this being the regular accommodation train) were unable for some time to get out upon the platform. It soon became evident, however, to those assembled that Mr. Lincoln was not upon the train, and another rush was made for the street at the end of the depot, carrying everything before them "pell mell." The excitement here partially subsided when another yell was heard from the crowd outside—another train having appeared in sight upon the top of the hill on North-street. This proved to be the special train, containing Mrs. Lincoln and her three sons and the suite of the President. The platforms were again besieged, and in an instant as it were, the platforms of the cars were filled with an excited mass. The most terrific shouts and yells were sent up, exceeding anything in the way of excitement we have ever witnessed. This continued for several minutes, when several gentlemen of Mr. Lincoln's suite stepped upon the platform, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln. One of these gentlemen was taken for the President, and a rush being made the entire party were soon in a "jam," and so violent as the pressure from all sides that many were pushed headlong from the platform, which is about three feet high. The excitement was momentarily growing more intense, and the yells were again repeated, when the gentleman taken for Mr. Lincoln managed to escape by rushing quickly through the freight department of the depot and taking a carriage. Mrs. Lincoln and family were then escorted to carriages, which were waiting, and moved off. The people were now completely non-plussed, being unable to judge as to whether the President was in the train or not, and for perhaps half an hour the dense mass swayed to and fro, uttering every imaginable description of noise. Several squabbles ensued, but up to the hour of our going to press no accident had occurred, although a crowd of several thousands still surrounded the depot and its vicinity, suspecting a trick.

The Galway line.

Irishmen and Americans will be equally happy to observe the great development of the Irish Trans-Atlantic Steam Company. Not only Connaught but all Ireland is materially benefited by direct communication with the New World, and the ancient and historic city of the tribes now sees her splendid bay gradually and steadily becoming the emporium of Western commerce. In the good old times, 'tis true, the merchantmen of Spain brought thither the fruits and wines of Andalusia, and many an honest burgher of the Claddagh has sighed for departed greatness. But to-day far better than Spanish Galleons are the giant steamers that gradually the Atlantic bearing to our classic port the men and merchandise of America. Seven days is the average passage from Galway to St. John's and brother Jonathan who defines life "a fixed time to make money" naturally prefers the shortest road. Hence it is our Transatlantic company is "going ahead," and the subsidy granted by England, and the promise of French patronage have given a new impetus to the enterprise. The "Adriatic" formerly belonging to the Collins Line has been pure used for £87,000 one third of her original cost; and the "Hibernia" and "Columbia" are two magnificent vessels newly built on the Tyne for this company. The Hibernia steams 15 knots an hour. The "Prince Albert" it will be remembered made the shortest trip ever accomplished between the New and Old Worlds, thus securing to Galway the fame and onen of prosperity we so heartily wish her.

Miscellaneous.

—A reduction of upwards of 15,000 men is about to be made in the strength of the British army. The Artillery and Engineers are somewhat increased, as are also the auxiliary departments of the army, such as the Army Hospital Corps, Commissariat Staff Corps, &c.

Major O'Leary, late of the 56th regiment, who was a native of Nenagh, died on the 5th instant, at Cheltenham, in his 70th year. This gallant officer saw much service in his day. He took part in 1811, '12 and '13, in the Peninsula, including the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, siege of Burgos, and retreat from thence. Served in the Nepal war, and was very severely wounded in taking the heights of Harriapore, 1st March, 1816. Served in the Mahatta war in 1817 and '18, and also in China, at Amoy, Chusan, and Chinhae, including the repulse of the Indian attack, and was brigade major to Colonel P. Craigie at these places and afterwards brigade major to the 4th in field force from its formation in November, 1842, under the command of Sir James Schmedde until the return of the 55th to England in 1844. He has received the silver war medal with two clasps for Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca, the medal for services in India, and also the one for China.

Limerick Reporter.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.—A return is published to-day, showing the present strength of the British army at home and abroad. The number of effectives (not including officers) on the British establishment at home, on the 1st day of February, 1861, was 82,410; the number in the colonies, 54,907; the total consequently being, 137,317. The number of effectives (not including officers) on the Indian establishment, in India, at the same date was 67,909; in depots at home, 13,429; the total of the Indian establishment thus being 81,338. The number of embodied militia on the 1st day of February, 1861, was 5,065.

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH IRISH DISTRESS.

We publish the following letter. It is hardly necessary to say the writer is one of the celebrated brothers d'Abbadie, the distinguished Abyssinian scholars and travellers.

M. Antoine d'Abbadie will be remembered by many of our readers as having actively assisted in several of the sections of the British Association at its meeting in this city in 1857:—

"Paris, Rue de Bac 104, 1861, Feb. 16.

"MY DEAR SIR.—I post with this letter a copy of my 'Hermas,' which may, I hope, find rest in a quiet nook of the Maynooth Library, as an offering from its Dublin-born author. I do not know to whom else I may apply to forward an alms which my mother sends to her native country. One half of this sum is for the poor cottagers of Partry, whom Lord Plunket turned out in the snow; the other 2l. 10s. are for the

erection of a Catholic church, or chapel in Clare Island, near Westport, Connaught. My mother, who sends these 5l., saw the two claims for help in an Irish journal, and gave me the above directions from memory. I rely on your kindness to see the money properly directed; and I would claim, at a least ask, forgiveness for troubling you so far if in the whole world of Europe I had ever found a priest who refused to help me in the distribution of alms; but you will go for one-half in God's eyes for helping us, and the poor people will thank you much better than your ever sincerely grateful

"ANTOINE D'ABBADIE.

"The Rev. Cr. C. W. Russell, Principal of the Ecclesiastical College, Maynooth."

MARSH YELVERTON.—The Kinross-shire Fishing Club have resolved to expel this celebrated individual from its membership, in order to mark their sense of the deep moral turpitude he has displayed during the recent trial in Dublin.

PRESENTATION TO THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON.—On Mondays the Messrs. Appleyard, hosiers, Sackville-street, waited on the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, at the Gresham Hotel, and presented her with six pairs of exquisitely wrought Balbriggan stockings in an elegant fancy box. The lady accepted the gift, and expressed her gratitude to the Messrs. Appleyard in suitable terms.

THE DIVORCE COURT.—There have been 250 causes set down for hearing in this court, and up to the present time seventy have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 180 undried. The court has been sitting about three months, and, taking the average of cases to be adjudicated upon at twenty-five per month, deducting Easter and the long vacation, it would bring the last cause on probably about March, 1862. Then sir C. Crosswell will find another monster arrears of more than 200 new causes staring him in the face.

Guizot and O'Connell.—In the course of his reply to the address of the Abbe Lacordaire at the French Academy, M. Guizot, referred to the funeral oration pronounced by the Abbe over many eminent men, and, among others, over the late Daniel O'Connell. In alluding to the latter, M. Guizot said:—"Twenty years ago, I had the honour to represent in London France and her King. I had never seen O'Connell. I was offered an opportunity of meeting him. We dined together with some members of parliament and of the English Cabinet. He came to me, and said:—"This, Sir, is a singular meeting, and one which does honour to our age. You, a Protestant ambassador of the King of France; I, a Catholic member of the English House of Commons."

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen.—Our telegraphic intelligence states that a letter has been received in London from Rome, announcing that his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen is to be elevated to the position of Cardinal. We are not informed of the source from which this information is derived; but should it prove correct, it will give the sincerest satisfaction to the Catholics of this country, by whom the Archbishop is held in the highest and most affectionate esteem.

The Representation of Cork City.—We understand that efforts are making to induce John Peter Hardy, Esq., to contest the city, in case of a vacancy, on Conservative principles. It is stated promises of considerable support have been made to Mr. Hardy by some influential parties, heretofore unconnected with him by political ties, on condition of his adopting the programme put forward by Mr. Leader in his recent contest for the county representation.

The Princess Clothilde, having been born in March, 1819, has just completed her 15th year.

The Queen of Spain now rarely appears in public, and the change in her appearance indicates that she is on the eve of her confinement.

At Parma, a new opera, *Shakspeare*, the work of a young composer, Tommaso Bonvanti, has been produced with signal success.

Irish Marriage Law—Public Meeting.—Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in Donegal-square, Wesleyan Church, Belfast, for the purpose of taking steps to press on the government the necessity which exists for an improvement in the marriage law relating to Ireland.

The Lord Chancellor has conferred the commission of the peace for the county of Galway on Charles Denis O'Rourke, Esq. of Moylagh House.

Our distinguished countryman, Captain Sir L. M'Clintock, has sailed from Southampton in the Indian packet *Ceylon*.

Rome, Sunday, March 3. Popular political manifestations are continually taking place. Twenty students have been expelled from the University. Francis II. has dismissed his suite, composed of 100 persons, and also Prince Bisignano, his Grand Chamberlain.

General Cialdini has declined the proffered title of Duke of Gaeta.

In a small village in Illinois may be seen taking his morning walk, a jolly old Frenchman, who prides himself upon having built the first house upon the spot where Chicago now stands, with her 111,000 inhabitants.

The pilgrimage to Jerusalem has already many adherents, and, in spite of the disturbed state of the country through which it must pass, promises to be numerously attended. The Pere Lavignerie is at the head of the pilgrimage of this year, and already advertises that the conventional number of his pilgrims is now complete.

Emigrants.—The number of emigrants to America in 1860 was 103,000 in round numbers, of whom 47,000 were from Ireland, and 37,000 from Germany. The Irish emigration now exceeds the German. The emigrants brought with them to America nearly eight millions of dollars.

Letter of the Rev. Daniel W. Cahill, D. D.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND. Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

Fellow Countrymen—The Secession panic still continues. The "New York Herald" of last Saturday, presents, in one short paragraph, not less than Sixty Commercial failures within one week!

BUSINESS FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1861.—The Boston "Commercial Bulletin" publishes, weekly, a list of the changes in business. For the week just passed it gives the failures as follows:—In New York, 19; in Boston, 8; in Philadelphia, 3; in Baltimore, 3; in Cincinnati, 3; in Detroit, 3; and in other places, 21—making a total of 60 for the week.

Mechanical trade is partially suspended in several large cities, in the South, as well as in the North; and an amount of private domestic distress is everywhere felt with a crushing intensity. Whole Establishments are closed: Servants are dismissed: the tools of the tradesmen are in the Pawn-office: labourers are literally starving: needle work of all kinds, has no Southern market: and has a very limited demand in the North; and a disastrous decrease or a total inactivity has almost ruined for the present, the entire me-

chanical and commercial opulence of the country. Like a sinking lake, one can still see sunny waters, a broad surface, an unruffled level: but by examining the surrounding bank, the precipitous margin, the palpable depth to which the waters have fallen, becomes visible, proving to painful demonstration, that a further decrease will soon reveal the unproductive, barren, dried up bottom. This present condition of things is only endured, by the hope that the immediate future will develop a new order of affairs which will restore the States to their former commercial prosperity.

A new Southern Republic has been inaugurated; a President and Vice President have been elected; a Commander-in-Chief of the Southern forces has been appointed; and the Southern armies are in progress of military organization. Up to this time, since the 9th of last November (when Mr. Lincoln was made President) there has been no blood spilled; it is all, essays, speeches, newspaper articles, placards, dinner table polylogues, and voluminous talk. This is most fortunate; and if the mutual passions can be thus made to escape, and the angry fervor of both parties abated, they may stop short of the extreme goal of final separation.

Like a steam-engine with a weak fire, and with cooling, this terrible go-ahead secession, will, please God, soon begin to move more and more slowly, till it will ultimately stop of itself. A universal convention of the whole Union, represented by deputies, is likely to be summoned by the unanimous concurrence of Congress: and if powers plenipotentiary be constitutionally conceded to this assembly, there seems to be no doubt, that the disunion may be at once settled and the old *statu quo* restored. And when this happy consummation will have been accomplished, never was there talk, in the whole world, like the multitudinous, tempestuous talk which will accompany, and succeed this American reunion.

You know that in your British Houses of Commons and Lords, only about ten distinguished men, speak in each house. The great guests alone are discharged in your Parliament; and no doubt, these make a tremendous report, shaking the Earth from the German Ocean to the Atlantic; and from the Orkneys, to a point in the British Channel within civil distance of Cherbourg. But in this country, every one talks every where; and the cigar-manufacturer, up to the President. The abstract right which you have to speak in public, you can never turn into an accomplished fact, without the leave of the Town Mayor or the Country Sheriff. But here there is no abstraction at all: it is all palpable facts; all practice. The abstract right to smoke here, means actual, practical smoking: the abstract right to wear a long beard and moustaches means black, brown and red hair, a foot long, if you please, all over the human face. In a word, right here means the logical fact of the thing; and hence all the talk that you ever heard in Ireland, even in the palmiest days of the immortal O'Connell, was a mere bedroom whisper compared with the talk of this hemisphere: a storm in a teapot when contrasted with the hurricane of words expressed by the free millions of Americans on their laws, on their institutions, and on their official elected servants. The middle or the end of March is the time when prudent men think the quarrel may be settled; and commerce and labour perfectly adjusted and active. On this subject I never omit warning you not to emigrate to this place till the market for labour and for other employment has a fair demand for your services. I arrived in this city of Phila-

delphia on last Saturday, on a short visit of one week: and I think that the public complaints are, if possible, more disastrous here than in any other part of the North.

The present condition of things is the more unfortunate as the Irish servants, or as they call them here, "the Irish helps," were beginning to be more happy than in former times. On this agreeable point I have taken pains to ascertain the amount of money remitted to Ireland during the year 1860, by the Irish children to their parents. These remittances noted by me have been sent only from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, New Jersey, and some few of the immediate neighbouring towns. There are six principal houses in New York appointed for money orders to Ireland; and again, one associated company, which remits about as much money as the other six taken in the aggregate. I have procured the dates and items of one of these bodies. Hence, by multiplying the amount by six, and again doubling this sum, we shall have the aggregate sent to Ireland from these seven offices:

Taking the six offices as remitting, each, the same amount, the calculation will give £299,903 8 6

And then if we double this sum for the remittance of the association, the total will be 699,816 17 0

Hence we have considerably more than half a million pounds sterling remitted in one year from three or four cities. The remittances from Boston and Philadelphia have a proportional ratio to the statements here set down; and go to prove the position which I have ever maintained since I came to this country, namely, "that the single and sober emigrant, whose occupation is labour," can never fail to support himself respectably, and to accumulate an abundance of money.

Of course, matters are now changed during this terrific crisis of secession; but this quarrel is an accident (and I hope transitory) and cannot invalidate the calculations and statements which I have made, as taken from the current healthy trade and commerce of the Republic. It is worthy of remark, and of all praise too, to say to you, that in every ten persons who remit cash to Ireland, there are eight girls, and only two men! These Irish girls save up their little hard earnings for their poor mothers, or to bring out to this commonwealth their tender younger sisters, always proving the filial devotion of these faithful children: evincing their love of their Irish kindred; and edifying the Church of which they are cherished members by their pure, spotless reputation, and their practical Catholicity. Besides these remittances they aid in building the churches, the schools, the hospitals; and whenever the altars of the Blessed Virgin are to be ornamented, these children of St. Bridget demand, as a right, that they shall have the privilege and honour of providing the sacred drapery.

Your own petty divisions have made you weak and slavish. But if you knew your power, when judiciously concentrated; if you knew what millions of earnest confederated men could execute if you knew what foreign friends could do for you, with prudent management, you could very soon, by your constitutional legal conduct at home, bring about a happy change in your government and administration, of which you cannot now form any just judgment.

Your attached fellow countryman,
D. W. CAHILL.

The Pillar Towers of Ireland.

The pillar towers of Ireland, how wondrously they stand
By the lakes and rushing rivers, through the valleys of our land,
In mystic file, through the bogs, they lift their heads sublime,
These gray old pillar temples—these conquerors of time.

Beside these gray old pillars, hoar-perishing and weak
The Roman arch of triumph, and the temple of the Greek,
And the gold domes of Byzantium, and the pointed Gothic spires,
All are gone, one by one, but the temples of our sires!

The column, with its capital, is level with the dust,
And the proud halls of the mighty—and the calm home of the just,
For the proudest works of man, as certainly, but slower,
Pass like the grass at the sharp scythe of the mower!

But the grass grows again when in majesty and mirth,
On the wings of the spring comes the Goddess of the Earth;
But for man in this world no springtide e'er returns,
To the labour of his hands are the ashes of his urn!

Two favorites hath time—The Pyramids of Nile
And the old mystic temples of our own dear Isle;
As the breeze o'er the seas, where the halcyon has its nest,
Thus time o'er Egypt's tombs and the temples of the west.

The names of their founders have vanished in their gloom,
Like the dry branch in the fire or the bddy in the tomb;
But to-day, in the ray, their shadows still they cast—
These temples of forgotten gods—these relics of the past!

Around these walls have wandered the Britain and the Dane—
The captives of America, the seafarers of Spain—
Phœnician and Milesian, and the plumed Norman peers—
And the swordsmen of brave Brian, and the chiefs of later years!

How many different rites have these grey old temples known?
To the mind what dreams are written in these chronicles of stone;
What terror and what error, what gleams of love and truth,
Have flashed from these walls since the world was in its youth?

Here blazed the sacred fire, and when the sun was gone,
As a star from afar to the traveller it shone,
And the warm blood of the victim here these grey old temples drunk,
And the death song of the Druid and the matn of the monk.

Here was placed the holy chalice that held the sacred wine,
And the Gold cross from the altar, and the relics from the shrine,
And the mitre shining brighter with its diamonds than the East,
And the crozier of the Pontiff, and the vestments of the priest!

Where blazed the sacred fire rapt on the vespers' bell,
Where the fugitive found shelter, became the hermit's cell,
And hope hung out its symbol to the innocent and good,
To the cross o'er the moss of the pointed summit's hood!

There may it stand for ever, while this symbol doth impart
To the mind one glorious vision, of one proud throb to the heart,
While the breast needeth rest, may these grey old temples last,
Bright prophets of the future as preachers of the past.

Doublings.

May	1st	370 1/2
	2nd	371 1/2
	3rd	372 1/2
	4th	373 1/2
	5th	374 1/2
	6th	375 1/2
	7th	376 1/2

Exchange.

London	— 63 1/2 s. to 64
Paris	— 82 frs. to 83
United States	— par to 95

Interest.

Bank receives int.	at 6 1/2 per cent
" "	" specie at 6 1/2
" advances mch.	at 8 1/2
" " " " " "	at 10 1/2

Market rate of int	at 3 1/4
Gold shares	to 1 1/2 per cent
Bolsa shares	7 to 10 1/2

To the lovers of good wine.

A French gentleman whose family resides in Burgundy, has recently received per Akab from Havre, a consignment of the richest wines of Burgundy, well known under the name of Costa de Olivates, Poinard, Chaintin de.

The above wines only require a trial to prove they are the best and purest ever introduced into South America. Prices moderate. Apply at calle M. p. No. 27. m 5p

Sheep and Land.

To be sold a league of land, (with or without the sheep) in one of the 25 leagues from this city, Southwards. A fourth of the league at Pergamin, and two leagues at the Fortin de Arco. Apply No. 46 Calle Reconquista.

Wanted a housemaid.

By a family in Barracas. Any person with good references may apply at this office, Defensa 91.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Spanish Dramatic Company.

On Thursday May 9th. BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.

EL CORONEL Y EL TAMBO.

Directed by Sor. Vilardebó.—Drummer—Sr. Carbajo.

To conclude with the pretty after piece: **L. A. V. H. N. T. A. D. R. L. P. U. E. R. T. O.**

Curtain rises at 7 1/2 P. M.

On Sunday next will be the Drama of **EL PAYSANO.**

To Subscribers.

The present form of the *Weekly Standard* is only a temporary arrangement, as it is felt to be too small. The Editor therefore contemplates enlarging it by one-half more; but owing to the expenses of a new under-aking, it is necessary to wait for an increased number of subscribers, ere we can afford to give it its full dimensions.

Those kind friends hen who wish us well, will please to bear this in mind, and make some allowance. "C'est le premier pas qui coue."

Agencies.

Buenos Ayres.	Messrs. Mackerns.
" "	Victoria Hotel, calle Reconquista.
Rosario.	Robert Taylor Esq.
Villa Mercedes.	D. Silvestre Torrobas.
Lobos.	Mr. Patk. O'Neill.
Cabuelas.	Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio.	D. Rudecindo Ybáñez.
Giles.	D. J. Bichete.
Barracas.	Mr. George Noble.