The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Weekly Standard
Número de Edición:	23
Fecha de Publicación:	1861-10-02
Lengua:	Inglés
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

Universidad de San Andrés

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:
100$ per half year, in advance.
20$ per month,
5$ single copy.

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

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

October 2nd 1861. BUENOS AYRES. No 23.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week

The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat

VELOZ

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 Paseo de Julio.

Kean & Reilly.

For Colonia.

THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT

ESTRELLA.

Will sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at nine a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY—For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office. — Paseo 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.

HEAD OFFICES

London, Edimburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow.

LIFE

Policies are granted on every description of risk contingent upon life including insurances for the whole term of life, or for short periods and with or without participation in profits.

Annuities immediate, deferred or survivorship and endowments for children, in the participation class, the whole profits belong to the assured, and a Bonus is declared every five years, which may be either added to the Policy applied, to the gradual extinction of the premium orits equivalent value received in cash.

FIRE

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

Agents—at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rosario—
Messrs Henry J. Powell & Co.

Office at Buenos Ayres, calle 25 de Mayo 50.

LA INVARIABLE PORTENA.

For Cañuelas, Monte las Flores.

Office Calle Rivadavia, 443.—Leaves ous on the 2nd, 12th and 22nd.

Returns to Buenos Aires 6th 16th and 26th.

Conductor
MANUEL LUPO.

NUEVAS

MENSAJERIAS ARJENTINAS

For Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Giles, Fortin de Areco, 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. Benoti Santiago.

Nicasio M. Ramirez.
Marcos Sanguineti.

Iniciadores diligences.

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

MENSAGERIAS ARGENTINAS

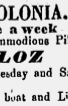
For Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Areco, and Arecifes.

Leaves Buenos Ayres on the 1, 11 21 and returns on the 5, 15 & 25.

Agency 189 Rivadia or 587 Plaza Lores.

Conductor and & Proprietor
Pablo E. Diaz.

Sheep for Banda Oriental.



An experienced sheep-farmer of Buenos Ayres offers to sellsheep by the cut or otherwise to any persons transporting flocks to the neighbouring Republic. He will also, if required, purchase on commision 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 *twelve pictures at a time.* All persons wishing *visiting Cards* will be suppied 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 Esmeralda Corner of Piedad.

Wool Bags

On sale at

Calle Defensa n. 66.

Education

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY

331 Potosi 331

Between Buen Orden and Lima.

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

References. Rev Mr. N. Goodfellow; James. Gibson; W. Temperly H. M'Kern.

William Parody.
S. 11 5p

Burgundy Wines.

J. Cottey, late of calle Maypú, has removed to No. 68 calle Piedras, where he offers for sale a rich assortment of wines which he receives monthly from Burgundy. These are of the purest grape, and best flavour, comprising the Costa de Olivottes, Pomard, Chambertin, Mutz, Beaume &c.—Piedras 68.

S. 11 5p

On sale.

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

YOUR LIKENESS.

In photograph or ambrotype, taken with the most perfect fidelity by Charles Rouver, Studio calle San Martin 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 operations for relieving 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 improved methods of inserting teeth or gold plate and vulcanised rubber he can guarantee entire satisfaction in every case, no charge for consultation.

Rams for sale.

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

E. William Woodgate

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. 60.

A. 21—10p.

Sheep and Rams.

The under signed has order to sell a large amount of sheep: he can supply purchasers in almost all of the departments in the country, either picked or by the cut. Also rams of all classes. He undertakes to deliver them at any point the purchaser may require, for which purpose he has the the best of mon.

Also for sale, one league of excellent land in Banda Oriental. Apply at N. 46 calle de Reconquista.

Merit Parker.

Railway time table.

HOLY DAYS.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.

STATIONS	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th	6th
Parque...	7 a'rm.	9	12	1 30	3 02	30
11 Sept.	7 10	9 10	12 10	1 40	3 09	10
Almagro	7 15	9 15	12 15	1 45	3 15	15
Caballito	7 20	9 20	12 20	1 50	3 20	20
Flores...	7 25	9 25	12 25	1 55	3 25	25
Floresta	7 30	9 30	12 30	2 02	3 32	32
S. Martin	7 33	9 33	12 33	2 05	3 35	35
Merlo...	8 40	10 40	12 40	2 10	3 40	40
Moreno						

STATIONS	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Moreno	7 30	10 20	11 20	2 20	4 20	30
Merlo...	7 30	10 30	11 30	2 30	4 30	
Moron...	8	12		2	4	6
S. Martin	8 10	12 10	12 10	2 10	4 10	10 10
Floresta	8 20	12 20	12 20	2 20	4 20	20 20
Flores	8 25	12 25	12 25	2 25	4 25	25 25
Caballito	8 30	12 30	12 30	2 30	4 30	30 30
Almagro	8 45	12 45	12 45	2 45	4 45	45 45
11 Sept.	9 50	12 50	1	3 50	5 00	50 50
Parque...	9	12	1	4 03	4 06	40 7

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS. WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Parque...	7 a.m.	11 a.m	1 pm	4 p m.
11 Sept.	7-10	11-10	1-10	4-10
Almagro.	7-15	11-15	1-15	4-15
Caballito.	7-20	11-20	1-20	4-20
Flores...	7-25	11-25	1-25	4-25
Floresta.	7-30	11-30	1-30	4-30
S. Martin.	7-33	11-33	1-33	4-33
Moron...	9-50	12	2-50	5-50
Merlo...	9-30		2-30	5-30
Moreno...	9-40		2-40	5-40

RETURN.

STATIONS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Moreno	7-20	10-20	1 20	4 20
Merlo	7-30	10 30		4 40
Moron	8	11	2	5
San Martin	8-10	11-10	2-10	5-10
Floresta ...	8-30	11-30	2-30	5-30
Flores ...	8-35	11-35	2-35	5-35
Caballito ...	8-40	11-40	2-40	5-40
Almagro ...	8-45	11-45	2-45	5 45
11 Setbre .	8-50	11-50	2-50	5-50
Parque....	9-10	12-10	3-10	6-15

RETURN.

STATIONS	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Moreno	7 30	10 20	11 20	2 20	4 20	30
Merlo...	7 30	10 30	11 30	2 30	4 30	
Moron...	8	12		2	4	6
S. Martin	8 10	12 10	12 10	2 10	4 10	10 10
Floresta	8 20	12 20	12 20	2 20	4 20	20 20
Flores	8 25	12 25	12 25	2 25	4 25	25 25
Caballito	8 30	12 30	12 30	2 30	4 30	30 30
Almagro	8 45	12 45	12 45	2 45	4 45	45 45
11 Sept.	9 50	12 50	1	3 03	30	
Parque...	9	12	1	4 03	4 06	40 7

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, San José, Cármen de Languiyú, Canales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Toribio, Chelforó, Canales: Vizcacheras de Cueli, Reconquista, Miguens y Tandil, 8, 24.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 22, 29.

San Vicente y Ranchos, 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, 8, 18, 28.

Lobos, every Tuesday Thursday, & Saturday.

Magdalena, 9, 19 29.

MENSAJERIAS

INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Martin, 81—Plaza Lores, 26—Calle las Piedras, 84

Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, San Antonio de Areco, Fortin y Salto, 4, 6, 8 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Arrecifes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28

Pergamino, y Rojas: 2, 6, 10, 14, 18 22, 26, 30.

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

Mercedes, and Chivilcoy 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

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

Navarro 2' 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

NUEVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, calle Potosi, 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, Ballenera, San Martin ó Moro, 2, 12 y 22.

Carrasulanque, 26 de Mayo, Brava, Malacara y Moro, 6, 16 y 26.

Navas, Chelforó, Biscacheras y Reconquista 8, 24.

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

Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24.

Tandil directamente 2 y 17.

CARRERA DEL MORO.

Juncal, Cacique, Aalpamar de Castaño, Esperanza de Iraola, Pulpería Quevido, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Bonudrix, Invierno, Tamangueché, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Aoz.

Los Empresarios
Torres, Begeira 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, 29.

TERMS OF PRICES.

Chascomus.....	$100
Dolores.....	150
Freight arrobes.....	20
Money.....	1/4 %

Los Empresarios
Torres, Osorio y Ca.

Mrs. Burns

Begs leave to inform her friends that she is yet in the same house in calle Parque, No. 48. And offers accommodation as usual to all those who will be so kind as to visit her Boarding House.

MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration calle de las Piedras 81, 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.

Lagunada los Padres, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Porfia, San Antonio Botellido, Miranda, Dhrazno, Arroyo Grande, Naranjos, Vivoratá, Laguna Colmena, Ballonera, Golondrina, San Martin y Moro—Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 22

Carretero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verde, Carralauquen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava ó Pamanoso, Blanqueada de Herrera, Cerrito de Paulino, San Agustin, Malacara ó Florida, Primavera y Moro. 6, 16, 26.

KNIGHT & PARODY

SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY

Calle Cangallo No. 80.

DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

Winter Stock.

Manfarlanes, buckinghams, raglans cavour, Garibaldi and a choice assortment of all winter clothing constantly on hand. They are composed of the very best materials and latest cut.—Complete suits of mackintoshes, linen shirts, linen fronts do, colored shirts linen drawers and vests, silk drawers, flannel vests, and woollen drawers and vests, silk drawers and vests, warm comforters, dressing gowns of all descriptions: woollen, linen and cotton socks, winter gloves, umbrellas, walking sticks, &c., &c.

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

Also all kind of clothing made to order.

Grocery and General Provision Store.

78—CALLE DEFENSA—78

H M. Moss former proprietor of the above Establishment begs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres that he has disposed of the same *to Mr. Richard Hastings.*

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

Rich Hastings

Orders from the Country executed with precision and despatch.

Beer in wood.

Casks Containing 18 galls.
Do. do. 55 do.
66 *Calle Defensa.*

FOR ANTWERP.

The fine A I. Dutchs shooner *Economie*, has all her dead weight engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c. apply to her consignees, Messrs. Algeth Ferber & Co. or to

Henry J. Powell & Co.
Brokers.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

The A. I. British barque *Ann Nelson*, only takes part cargo, has splendid accommodation for cabin & steerage passengers, and will have quick despatch. For particulars &c. apply to

Henry J. Powell & Co.

FOR LONDON

The first class British barque *Warrior Queen*, Captain Warren, 297 tons burthen, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. For freight &c. apply to

Henry J. Powell & Co.
Ship Brokers.

FOR BOSTON DIRECT,

The new clipper brigantine *Nelly Hunt*, 276 tons; this vessel made her trip from hence to Boston in 39 days. Has accomodation for a few cabin passengers. For freight &c apply to Messrs Zimmermann Feirs & Co., or to

Henry J. Powell & Co.
Ship Brokers
Calle de 25 de Mayo No. 50.

Historia general

DE

INGLATERRA.

Desde los tiempos mas remotos hasta nuestros dias por David Hume y Smollet, Adolphus, Aikin, a. Traducida al castellano y anotada por Eugenio de Ochoa. Magnífica edicion en 5 grandes volúmenes, adornados con finísimas láminas en acero representando retratos, monumentos &c. Se vende en 280 $ calle de Reconquista núm. 4 (frente á Colon.)

S25 5p.

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Universidad de San Andrés

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Independence of B. Ayres.

"The war of independence," as generally understood, was the name of that crusade begun in the British Colonies and propagated through Spanish America with the object of freeing the New World from the yoke of European monarchy. Washington and Bolivar were the heroes of that enterprise, and mankind was willing to believe that they had secured the happiness of these continents. Yet it requires little reasoning to shew that this idea of independence has ever been productive of disunion, from fostering a spirit of secession in every state or province. No sooner was Columbia liberated than it split up into three republics. Bolivia separated from Perú, Guatemala and Texas from Mexico; Central America was sectioned oint infinitesimal states; Paraguay and Uruguay seceded from La Plata: and now-a-days the work of dissection is complete by the division of the United States, and our own recent victory over the Confederation.

Since the fall of Rosas, this city has evinced a desire to form an independent republic, and all the wars with Urquiza, on whatever plea, were but efforts on the one side to compel, and on the other to reject, all union with the provinces. Buenos Ayres has at least an equal right, in theory, to become independent, as had New Granada and the others, but the right of arms, the strongest known on earth, has put the matter beyond the range of dispute. Most foreigners, too, are of opinion that if the separation will not increase the political greatness of this country, it must-however, be productive of more stability in the local regime.

Some may object that the Republic was already too small, and that, by isolating this city, the head is separated from the members; but in the Low Countries we have the case of a pigmey kingdom. fractioned into halves, both parts of which have prospered by the separation. Belgium, like Buenos Ayres, resolved to break from a disagreable union and from the hour of its independence commences its prosperity. Neither has Holland retrograded.

Thus it may be hoped that the battle of Pavon and retirement of Urquiza will have the effect of establishing definitively a virtual separation which, without cutting off the provinces from the intercourse of civilized life, leaves Buenos Aires to the full enjoyment of her agricultural resources and good maritime position. One thing is requisite: that an understanding be entered into, by the late belligerents, in order to protect the frontiers from Indian incursions. For the rest, we should advise both parties to lay out on railways the sums intended for war-purposes: stimulate emigration. dispose of public lands, equalise state currency, and pay increased attention to the wants and conveniences of our rural districts.

By such means we shall readily begin to reap the fruits of a glorious independence, and future statesmen will look back with pleasure to the emancipation from civil broils as the brightest era of our history. Mitre has now the winning cards in his hand, and if does not play them properly, we shall be both disappointed and undone—May he prove even a better statesman than soldier; and may the Republic of Buenos Ayres be more prosperous than the province of that name.

Our modern improvements.

The nineteenth century is a synonym. of advancement, which the present age is apt to glorify as if all the merit was our own. The edifice of civilization had its foundation in the epoch of the pyramids, and every succeeding generation has but endeavored to continue the design of its primeval architects. We are not a whit better than our fore-fathers, but rather a degenerate offspring if we do not labor with the same activity in the highway of progress.

All nations feel this onward impulse; but some there are, who lend themselves more eagerly to its dictates. In general we can better observe the rapidity of improvement, in infant states, than in old countries. Americans can justly boast their unrivalled development of agricultural wealth, population and foreign commerce. England points with pride to Canadian backwoods and Australian deserts, where industry has raised up opulent marts and smiling homesteads. French policy has notably improved Algiers; and even Cuba has gone ahead under Spanish rule. At the same time there are sleepy nations as well as individuals, and we regret to say that the most backward states of Christendom are the South American republics. Porteños no doubt imagine this is the first country on earth because English, French, Germans, Italians, Irish, Portuguese &c. are found to leave their homes for B. Ayres; yet if we compare it with even the minor kingdoms of Europe, a great difference is apparent. The Papal States and Ireland, are (God help us) ranked by the local press among the most barbarous and retrograde. Yet this city is scarcely a match for Rome in either modern art or progress. The Pope's dominions are intersected with railways and telegraph; and civil wars up to last year were unknown. The Universities are of the first standing, and more works are published annually in Rome, than there are billiard-cues in Buenos Ayres.

In comparison with Ireland, it may be said that we we much to English example and importation. But, is not the lesson of active industry open to the imitation of all; and it is well known that Ireland is the right arm of the British Empire. No country of like size has produced so many brilliant orators, brave soldiers, eminent statesmen, profound scholars, and I will add-consummate rascals. Everything, therefore, Irish is of the country; its advancement is all its own, and is fully 500 years ahead of South America. If Porteños are timid to follow in the wake of English progress, or Yankee ideas, let them rival that obscure island where a good head is more valued than a new hat: where more time is spent in labor and study than in smoking and gambling; where religion is not a bye-word, nor morality a jest; where abound good roads, safe canals, long railways, quick telegraphs, handsome cities, fine buildings, polished men, elegant women, and all the other endowments that constitute "Ireland as she ought to be, first flower of the earth first gem of the sea." Were it not for our proverbial modesty, we should point out the thousand other particulars in which Buenos Aires might take a leaf from our book. If our native friends will as the Yankee says "hold hard and grin" we will briefly enumerate their modern improvements.

The finest buildings in town do not belong to them; the Cabildo, Cathedral, University & most public edifices are the work of the Spaniards; and the best private structures have been raised by *Gringos*. They received their language and religion from Europe, but they have deteriorated the former and neglected the latter. Their mails are carried by foreign capital; their exports and imports are in Europeans' hands, yet they think we owe them a favor for doing their business. Their native produce has quadrupled its value by foreign labor, yet they sigh for the good old times when a sheep was worth a piastre, and beef to be had for asking. They have tis true a railway, but it's not long enough; a press, but it's not fair enough; an army but it's not drilled enough; a territory but it's not settled enough; salt mines but they're not dug enough; streets, but they're not wide enough; and a rising generation that's not busy enough.

Yet no one can deny that great improvements are going on. A few years ago this city had no gas, no pavement, no railway, no telegraph, few good houses and less trade. We would advise the Porteños to imitate the traveller who only regards the road he has to travel, the difficulties he must surmount, without idly looking back like Lot's wife. Instead of bragging about what's done, let them think of what's yet to do, and toiling up the steep ascent, neither pause nor hesitate till they have secured a place in the temple of Fame.

Ship desertion.

We have been requested to complain of the frequent desertions that are recently observable among the sailors of foreign shipping in this port.

In one or two cases, the vessels have been left almost without hands, and grievous risks are hereby involved. Such example, moreover, is contagious and if seamen are taught to believe that this is an El-Dorado we shall soon see the commerce of the country at a stand-still.

Vessels will lie in the road ready for sea, but without hands; the story of Australia will have a repetition in the Plate; casualties will be the inevitable consequence of ships going to sea short-handed; or else captains will see themselves obliged to accept landsmen who are unable to work a ship. Some steps must be taken to check so growing an abuse; and, as it is rumored that several of the deserters have entered the government service, it behoves the authorities to institute strict enquiries We do not believe that the government would sanction the enrolment of foreign sea-men if known to be deserters, but captains demand that they should be on the watch against such enlistments.

The Cabildo clock.

The public already begin to feel a great convenience in this most valuable of our "modern improvements." Its want has been so long experienced, that the boon is doubly acceptable. By a strange coincidence it commenced its functions on the day that Buenos Aires gained the victory of Pavon, even before we had received the news. Thus there will attach to it an historical reminiscence; but, we do not hesitate to say, that the clock will be a grateful legacy to posterity when civil broils are forgotten, and even at present we much prefer it to the column of Liberty that perpetuates the independence of this country. The useful is preferable to the ornamental, and we are surprised that the inauguration of the Clock has not been hailed with enthusiasm.

A word is due in praise of Jaeggli and Diavet who have thus perfected the idea of their observatory, and while it would be idle to reply to the impertinent attacks made upon them we may remark that the inscription of their firm is not from a vain inspiration. The first dials which were broken did not bear their name, and critics at once pronounced the new clock worse than the old, since contrary to custom, no name appeared on it. In accordance therefore with their professional right and usage, we are happy to see the guarantee of their well known establishment, exposed to view.

As sundry *bolas* are in circulation we are authorized to state that it is an eight-day clock which goes nine days without winding. At present the illumination is suspended on acount of the ventilators not giving ventilation, sufficient for the quantity of gas employed to light it.

On the whole we felicitate the municipality on this acquisition, and feel assured that measures of this kind will not only ensure them popularity, but tend to the improvement of our city in the best manner that our money can serve, or their imagination devise.

Profano invention

In one of our local journals it was recently stated that Count Cavour was reconciled to the Catholic Church and that the confessor who attended his dying moments was summoned by the Pope and required to disclose the penitent's confession.

This story is equally false and ridiculous, for every Christian of whatever creed, is well aware that the seal of the confessional can never be broken. Pius the Ninth would indeed be "the man of sin," and Romanism a gross imposture if he attempted to violate the secrets of a death bed confession. Neither torture nor martyrdom absolves the obligation of secresy; and, among many like cases, we may cite John Nepomucen who was flung into the Vistula by the king of Poland for not repeating the confession of the Queen; also Gardiner the English priest, hanged at Tyburn for not revealing the demoniac plot of Guy Fawkes.

Again we say neither the Pope nor the Virgin Mary; nothing short of the Godhead can demand the revelation of the confessional; and he who discloses its secrets is a monster of iniquity condemned to death by canon law.

The Argentine Republic.

Many are of opinion that the war is not yet over; and the truth of this idea would gain ground from the fact that such is the belief of both belligerent parties. The Confederation alleges that so far from being prostrated by the battle of Pavon, it was for them a glorious victory. They claim a host of prisoners, equipments and baggage, with all the honors of the day; representing Mitre's army as overthrown, and bestowing high-sounding titles on San and Virasoro. The President as if cheating himself into the flattering illusion, has even appointed authorities to our rural districts, coming as close as Moreno. He has named Laprida commander of our National Guards, and acted in every particular, as he should be expected to have done, were Mitre flying before his troops and Urquiza encamped at Puente de Marquez. But this is a hollow farce: instead of seeing the soldiers of the provinces before our city-walls, a long file of wretched prisoners is presented to our view: instead of hearing Urquiza demand an unconditional surrender, we read of his return to San José from a sudden indisposition, which strangely enough followed the battle; instead of being blockaded by their squadron, we have tangible proofs of their defeat, in the vessels entering our port laden with the captured armaments of the enemy: in fine, the great guns of Paraná are let off for a victory, but, here ends the bluster, for, the army shews every sign of a recent reverse.

It is contrary to Urquiza's custom to retire from the field of battle; it is contrary to common sense to suppose that he did so after gaining the victory.

We must therefore conclude that his return to Entrerios was caused by disgust, or by the desire to look out for himself and his properties. This is, in our opinion, enough to prove that the war is virtually ended. Who can supply the place of the Captain general, or who, will be able to restore a cause by him judged desperate? The Confederation is now powerless to attack, or to continue offensive operations. Mitre, on the other hand, may close the campaign, since the principles he has invoked are simply those of self-defence; and an invasion into the territory of an enemy, even demoralised, must risk the laurels he has already gained. For, in such movements he should have to depend much on our cavalry who, as we anticipated have not changed their skin, but repeat the scene of Cepeda in their flight. These *gauchos* can be applied to no military use: and we would strongly counsel Mitre to profit of his present advantage by making peace with Paraná, since he may now dictate terms.

The English and French Ministers had an interview with Mitre at San Nicolas; and it may be supposed that the President was not averse to their mission, but, letters state that the former demanded an unconditional surrender. Meantime Urquiza's army is following his example, and in a few months, so far from receiving re-inforcements, their last remnants will be crossing the desert to their homes.

If the war does not progress actively by land, our operations by water have not yet found a place in the history of the campaign. The two squadrons are still looking at each other, waiting, it would seem, the declaration of peace. A rumor was general last week that Cordoro had been shot for treachery, in endeavoring to seduce two of Urquiza's ships. It was likewise said that Gen. Francia was among the slain, but this *bola* is probably a set-off to the report, in Rosario, of the deaths of Col. Mitre, Flores and others.

The revolution of Santiago affords a *point d'appui* for the enemies of the President to menace his power. Governor Gallo has written a spirited manifesto calling on the provincials to take up arms against a horde of brigands, and if Salta and Tucuman make a like *pronunciamento*, Derqui is on his last legs. The Captain-General is said to entertain a wish to separate from bad company, and therefore purposes detaching Entre Rios and Corrientes from the Republic, to unite them with the Banda Oriental. It is true that he promised Derqui, to collect reinforcements on his return to San Jose, but even if he had not already taken from Entre-Rios every available man, he is more than apt to keep his troops for his own protection.

Rosario is in danger of being sacked by the swarms of deserters, who are ever the great plague of both armies, and we are told that the inhabitants begged of Mitre to occupy it temporarily. On this side of the Arroyo Medio, things are more settled, but, bands of freebooters are still at large, as we observe by the robbery of Mitre's courier, and the guerrilla feats of Mr. Archy Craig, a Scotch resident who has taken 70 prisoners. Many poor families in the *camp* probably owe their safety to this gentleman who had the precaution to disarm the fugitives. Our wool-growing brethern have escaped more providentially than we had reason to hope; and the plunder was stopped almost when commencing.

The cannon and prisoners sent here by Mitre verify the truth of his report. Already 20 pieces of cannon and 900 prisoners are added to the officers and banners in our keeping. The officers are in the Retiro, and receive 20 $ daily for their support; the soldiers are also well treated in the barrack Plaza Mayo; and inspire pity for their miserable appearance.

Scarcely better off than Indians, plunder with them is more the effect of necessity than avarice, and we can well understand that they will be glad to accept the comforts of our troops, on being incorporated into the Porteño ranks. Mitre has passed 400 rank and file into his army, and we hope for the honor of his arms that these were volunteers. Letters from head-quarters state that 3,000 cavalry were now assembled, and that a *strong corps d' armee* had been despatched for some manoeuvre not yet apparent. Our government has wisely resolved to station forces in the country villages. The "Garibaldi Legion" has been marched to the Villa Mercedes. From Guardia del Monte we hear of some disorders, and of the assassination of Colonel Vila an active and esteemed officer; but, as the official prints make no mention, we do not guarantee its truth. The "Nacional" alludes to a movement in San Antonio de Areco to proclaim the Federal cause, and subsequently, in part, retracts the statement. In the south, tranquillity prevails: we hear nothing of Indian incursions.

Our Chambers have submitted to a military commission the project of presenting a medal to the heroes of Pavon, with the inscription "Battle of Pavon. Sept. 17, 1861: fought with glory for the liberty of the Argentine Republic." It will be of gold for the commanders, silver for officers, and copper for private soldiers.

The departure of Obligado for San Nicolas gave strength to the reports of a negociation, and we are still confident of an arrangement. The "Dolcritas" also brought back to head-quarters Dr. J. M. Gutierrez who on the occasion of conveying the captured banners, was promoted to the grade of Lieut. Colonel. This young man has made rapid strides in state favor, and is withal highly popular; a proof that his capacities have won for him rewards, that are otherwise, generally, attended with envy.

The detailed narrative of the battle was published on Monday, but, its periphrastic style is much inferior in interest to the laconic despatch of Mitre, which we described in our last.

Banda Oriental.

In Montevideo the Federal party has always had numerous partizans, and some expressed great satisfaction at the first account of the battle, which gave Urquiza a decided triumph: but they were quickly undeceived, and a part of the press congratulated Buenos Ayres on the result. There is a story that one Leandro Gomez presented a bill for 1500 doubloons on Cabral in favor of the Captain Genl. and that it was returned dishonoured. Probably if is the sequel of the 80,000 hides which were ordered as part of the intended booty and, it is said, sold for a round sum. The quarrel about the curate of the Matriz is yet unsettled: it seems the civil authorities are fated to be always in hot water with the hierarchy of the sister republic.

News from Europe.

By the Saintonge, arrived yesterday morning, we have accounts of the old world up to the end of August.

In England the talk was about the Queen's visit to Ireland, where her Majesty was cordially received by all classes and became the guest of H. E. Lord Carlisle at Dublin, thence proceeding to witness a grand review on he Curragh of Kildare, (Aug 24). H. M. is accompanied by Prince Alfred, who has just returned from his American tour, and the Princess Alice, who is to be married within a few months to Prince of Darmstadt. The royal speech on closing parliament, dwelt on the unhappy war of the U. States, flattered the state of India, thanked the patriotic volunteers, and praised the general loyalty of the people. The English harvest promises a better return than the French. Mr Blondin has been challenged by a lady, who crossed the Thames on a tight-rope. Miss Katherine Hayes, the Irish nightingale, is dead; by many she was esteemed second only to Jenny Lind, and her rendering of Moore's Melodies melted Irishmen, and even foreigners, to tears. The intended exhibition has received the contribution of several works of art from the royal galleries, by order of the Queen.

The fete Napoleon (Aug. 15th) was more than usually magnificent at Paris, upwards of half-a-million of people assembled in the Champ de Mars to witness the fireworks. It may be well to observe *en passant* that this is the festival of Saint Napoleon, a Corsican martyr, from whom Bonaparte took his name, rendering it more famous for ambition, than it had been for sanctity. The saint is not the emperor. Some days previous the king of Sweden was received by his Imperial majesty, and treated to a review of 60,000 men. Prince Murat resigned his post as head of the Masonic order. Prince Napoleon and his consort arrived at New York, without any public demonstration. The population of Paris is ascertained to be 1¾ millions, The National rifle-competition at Vincennes has displayed the superiority of the Belgians. The Emperor pardoned 1236 prisoners on the Napoleon anniversary.

In Italy, the national loan was well taken up; but disturbances are multiplied; Cialdini quarrelled with the Ministers; the Archbishop of Naples was banished; Sardinia and Switzerland could not arrange the Ticino question. At Rome, the collection of Peterpence report was published for the past year it amounted to £ 320,000 of which Austria gave £ 80,000, Ireland £ 70,000 and Italy £ 8,000. There is no sign of a French withdrawal, and the Pope has recovered. Monsignor Chigi is name Nuncio at Paris: subscriptions for

Universidad de SanAndrés

monument to Cavour are raised at Rome: tranquillity prevails. In Naples, the Protestants have received building site for a church. Garibaldi remains at Caprera.

The German states have decreed 500 rifled cannon for the Federal fortresses, and passed a large army estimate. The king of Prussia is gone to Ostend. The Hungarians begin to revolt: an affray took place near Pesth, in which the Austrian soldiers wounded five civilians. The Emperor Francis Joseph has closed the Hungarian Diet. The admiral archduke is on a tour in England.

Omer Pacha at the head of 30,000 men is battling in the Herzagovine, but has consented to the terms of the insurgents. The new Sultan expresses cordial friendship towards England & France. He has concluded a commercial treaty with Italy, and declared war against Montenegro.

The Circassians have defeated three Russian *corps d'armée*. The Emperor Alexander is about to visit the Crimea; he has named General Lambert, (an Irishman by descent) Viceroy of Poland. In the Danubian principalities, Prince Michael has ordered a national militia: several Christians from Turkey have removed to Belgrade.

In Spain, Marshal O'Donnell is busy augmenting the steam war vessels: reports from Cuba and San Domingo satisfactory. The Duke of Oporto paid a visit to Queen Victoria. The Indian mails say that the allies pull very well with Chinese officials; but the rebellion against his Celestial Highness continues.

The census of Australia gives 1,162,020 inhabitants against half a million in 1850.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Literary curiosity.—The "National" in its article for the English packet says that Mitre could not *persecute* the fugitives; and again "Urquiza was the first man dispersed." This last reminds us of the drunken policeman who said to a lady "if you don't, at once disperse I will surround you."

Ship afire.—The American barque "Mary Goodel" was discovered, yesterday morning, to be in flames. The cargo being of timber, whiskey &c, it was not until 2 P. M. that the fire was got under.

Head quarters.— Mitre's last despatch (too late for publication) is dated Head-quarters, Carriega, Sept. 25th. We believe it is on this side of the Arroyo del Medio.

Guardia del Monte.— The "Tribuna" of today mentions the capture at Lomo Verde, of the assassins of Col. Vila

Pergamin.— Colonel Laprida made a descent on this village which was defended by Hornos and Baigorrea: he was obliged to retire, after 3 hours fighting; none killed.

Our losses.—The official bulletin gives the following return of our casualties at Pavon. Killed, officers 4. rank & file 166. Wounded, officers 9. rank and file 250:—259. Missing 265. Total—675. This does not include the cavalry, but only artillery and infantry.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Weekly Standard*.

Sir

In your last issue, you omitted calling the attention of the public, but more especially that of the Government authorities to the causes of the sad accident that lately occurred, a short distance beyond Barraca, in which one of our respected citizens, Mr. John Aiken, was hurried into a premature grave, leaving a wife and family to deplore his untimely end.

Language cannot sufficiently condemn the reckless conduct of the proprietors of these Diligences in top-loading their vehicles to such an extent as that even on the level plain they are liable to capsize.

This has been the case in the melancholy catastrophe to which I refer, since, the part of the road where it happened was quite smooth and level; but the amount of luggage on top was so great that it completely overturned the equilibrium of the Diligence, thus endangering the lives of all who travelled by it.

To effect a public good or remedy a public evil is worthy the attention of every humane man, and it is high time that some limit should be put to this system of carrying luggage with passengers; for otherwise, we shall often hear of such lamentable casualties

A similar mishap took place, not many weeks ago, in which a foreigner of this city had his leg bruised; and I think it but just to call on the proper authorities to take it up and adopt means whereby travelling by Diligence may become more safe and secure.

Hoping that this may attract the notice of the other city papers, and procure for the public some justice and redress.

I am.

Humanitas.

The civil war in America.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS

ON SEA AND LAND

The Confederate army has advanced its pickets to its old positions to the north of Fairfax Court House. It is reported that they are fortifying Fairfax. The Northern army "of the Potomac" keeps within its intrenchments on the south side of the Potomac, and is undergoing the process of reorganisation, under the vigorous superintendence of General M'Clellan, who is invested with all the powers of Commander-in-Chief within the military department of Columbia. The three-months regiments have gone or are going home, and are replaced by the volunteers for three years.

An official account of this battle has not yet been published, and perhaps never will be. An incomplete statement of the Federal losses makes up, killed, 280; wounded, 729; missing, 477—total, 1486. The Confederates acknowledge a loss in killed, wounded, and missing, of 1500 men. The Northern wounded are being well treated in the hospitals at Richmond. Among the prisoners was Mr. Ely, member of Congress, from New York. The loss fell heavily on the officers of the Federal army. The killed include two colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, sixteen captains, and seven lieutenants; and the wounded two acting majors-general, eight colonels, one lieutenant-colonel three majors, sixteen captains, and thirty-three lieutenants.

The New Orleans *True Delta* incidentally states that three-fourths of the men who had left that city and the State (Louisiana) in defence of Southern rights were Irishmen.

Prince Napoleon, the Princess Clotilde, and suite arrived at New York on the 27th ult. No public demonstration took place. He resided on board the yacht, and visited the city during the day. On the 31st he departed for Washington, on the invitation of the President. Princess Clotilde has engaged a suite of apartments at the New York Hotel, where she will reside during the Prince's absence.

There has been some fighting since our last in Western Virginia and Missouri to the advantage of the Federalists. General Rosencrantz, in the former region, has telegraphed to Washington that the rebels had been expelled from Kanawha; and requested that the mail service may be resumed. At Athens and at Dug Spring, nineteen miles south of Springfield, Missouri, engagements have taken place in which the Secessionists were worsted.

The Southern Congress is still in session at Richmond.

The Southern journals give a list of clergymen who are officers in the Confederate army.

It is stated that much British gold is in circulation at Richmond, which has been advanced for the new cotton crop.

Immigration has fallen off but slightly in consequence of the civil war, being at New York, the principal port, 50,000 for the first seven months.

Lady Franklin and her niece had arrived at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands. The Irish of this city have held a meeting and resolved to send the remains of the late Irish exile, T. B. M'Manus, to Ireland by way of New York. The funeral procession was to have taken place on the 20th. instant, and the remains were to have been forwarded by the steamer sailing on the 21st.

Ill. London News.

VARIETIES.

—In almost all the principal towns Bordeaux, Lyons, Lille, Rouen, Nantes, Douai, &c., &c.—and in many departments, committees have been formed for preparing, in conjunction with the Imperial Commission at Paris, the French part of the universal exhibition London next year; and these committees, which consist of eminent manufacturers, merchants, and functionaries, are displaying great zeal in exciting people to exhibit, and in advising them how they can do so with most advantage. The Imperial Commission at Paris, on its part, is really indefatigable in its labours.

Advices from Constantinople inform us that the Sultan had again spent an active week in the inspection of military and ordenance departments. It was expected that important administrative changes and reforms would be announced during the ensuing week. In the way of further palace retrenchment, the ration allowances of the *personnel* of the establishment had been abolished, and sweeping reductions had also been made in the salaries or pensions of the retired chamberlains and other *employes*. Ibrahim Pasha, son of the ex-Seraskier, and husband of Munire Sultana, widow of the late Ibrahim Pasha, has been deprived of his seat at the Council of War, and placed *en disponibilite*. The imperial theatre is to be closed, and the whole of the outlay which its maintenance has cost the civil list, got rid of.

—We have learned with deep regret that Lord Herbert, late Secretary at-War—better known in Dublin as Sidney Herbert—is no more. The telegram received last night states that the noble lord breathed his last at noon yesterday, at Wilton House, Salisbury. The accounts of his lordship's health for some days past indicated an increase of his malady, and it would seem that a sense of his approaching end caused him to hasten his return to his home. Lord Herbert had reached his fifty-first year. He was the owner of large property in Dublin and its vicinage, and was deservedly popular as one of the best, most improving, and most considerate of landlords. Early attached to the Peel school, he repeatedly held high offices in the government; and when the adoption of free trade broke down the barriers that divided the Peelites from the moderate Whigs, he gave his support to, and finally joined, Whig administration. Lord Herbert was brother to the Earl of Pembroke, and heir presumptive to the Earldom.

CONVEYANCE OF THE FRENCH MAILS. We are happy to learn, from excellent authority, that the route for the conveyance of the American and Irish mails from France, has been decided upon so far, that it now depends merely upon the continuance to the west of Ireland, of a transatlantic mail subsidy. It matters not whether Galway or Foynes be the chosen port; but if an Irish packet company be subsidised, then steamers will be put on between Havre and Waterford, and the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company will be given the carriage of the mails. The project is a splendid one for the interests of the shareholders of this company, for it must be admitted that the opening up of a direct and efficient line of steam communication from the continent of Europe to the south of Ireland, must prove of immense advantage. We have learned from a mercantile source, that importers, direct from France, have received their shipments, at the quay of Waterford long before the arrival of the bills of lading by the ordinary mail, via London, and this in cases where these bills of lading were dated and despatched before the leaving of the vessel. This proves the advantage of direct communication with Waterford, and its confidently hoped that the renewal of the subsidy will be immediately followed by the opening of a new branch of traffic of large importance to this country, so undoubtedly favoured in a geographical point of view—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

—We are sorry to chronicle the death of THOMAS DOYLE Esquire, an Irish estanciero who lived some 6 or 8 leagues beyond Arrecifes. The day after the battle he left his house for a *puesto*, some mile and a half distant, with no per on in sight on the pampa. When he arrived there accompanied by two Irish peons they were set upon and instantly murdered by the *gaucho* fugitives from our own army The assassins stole their boots and turned their pockets inside out. On the other hand Mr. Craig a Scotchman with some ten of his peons, took seventy muskets from as many fugitives. Twenty of them he kept for himself, and fifty he has sent to the army. All honor to Mr. Craig. *Com. Times.*

WE WON'T MARRY— Well, that is the way in which we men have been going on about women for a very considerable period, much to their advantage, and not a little to our own pleasure. Who loves a woman loves to see her handsomely adorned; and so we have drawn the very stars from heaven to grace her, and have endowed her with excellences superhuman, abasing ourselves in her presence. But the worst of it is, this practice has been continued so long that Woman takes the poet at his word at last and, what is more, each individual female appropriates to herself all that was said for her sex. She *is* a saint, and never complains. She *is* an angel, always purifying, elevating, and inspiring. She *does* take us upon the path of light, and the number of thorns we fling about there is infinite. We have drawn down the light of heaven to adorn her, and now she insists that she is heavenly; while the complimentary delusion that we are coarse, inferior animals extends wider and wider every day. A young man and a young woman are seen departing on their bridal tour. "Ah!" exclaims the female spectator, "I hope they will be happy!" Now how much of this prayer falls to the share of the young man? Don't we know what it means, being interpreted? It means, "Poor child, I hope she will never repent her infatuation! we know what wretches men are!" Of course. And if I were to suggest that it is just as likely that she may make *him* wretched, converting that bright youth into a morose, a miserable, perhaps a desperate man—what a low-minded, outrageous person I should be! But of course we have let ourselves into this pretty situation and have nothing to say. Reaction has commenced. The flag of rebellion has been raised in certain classes of society, or rather our sex is seeking to regain its old and rightful freedom by adopting a policy of "masterly inaction." *We won't marry!* Let those words be passed from Drawing-room to drawing-room, till the sex is awakened to the consequence of becoming too good for us. *We won't marry!* We won't furnish houses. We will live in tents on the free prairies of Bohemia. What! we must buy you, now, must we? It is not enough that we have brains, and industry, and vigour wherewith to fight our way with you to fortune; but you must be bought with settlements, and an income which will insure your being required to do nothing but to spend money handsomely from your bridal day! Well, let us send to Circassia then, where the article is cheaper, and not so mighty particular. Brute, am I? I don't care. I am used to it. We are all used to it. But the flag is raised. The tocsin of freedom has sounded. A strike has commenced. We won't MARRY.—*"Fair Lots," in the English woman's Domestic Magazine.*

THE MODEL WIFE.—She is always at her husband's disposal, for his amusement in the intervals of work. She is to be at all times punctual to a moment, or in waiting for his commands; she is always to be at complete leisure—not worn or anxious about the children, for whom money can purchase attendance; she is never to be too tired or anxious for perfect brightness and comeliness: she is to do no coarse or ugly work; but is to be dressed in black velvet, or something of that kind, embroidering cambric, or nothing: to be ready to play and sing, or go to the theatre, or have a capital dinner or supper set out at a short notice, without disappearing from the room, or touching the domestic burthen with one of her fingers: she is to appreciate and be constantly delighted with her husband's achievements, in whatever line they may be, from completing his stock-taking to writing his tragedy, or making his great speech of the session; and, at the same time, she must not be learned, nor fond of books, nor liable to hold any opinion which she does not know her husband to entertain. This is the ideal of a wife which has been set up before our eyes with much energy and perseverance for some years past, as other images have been adorned by former generations; but it may be observed still, as at any former time, that a genuine case of supreme wifely excellence overthrows all fantastical notions and exclusive doctrines, and "makes the whole world kin" by that vital "touch of nature" upon the common heart of mankind.

—The Poles of Posen are now wearing mourning rings of silver, enamelled with black, and bearing in white letters on a black ground the date of the 27th February, 1861, also numerous crosses of the Latin form.

The King of Italy has granted permission to the thousand who landed with Garibaldi at Marsala, to wear the medal decreed to them by the municipality of Palermo.

No less than 221 cabin passengers returned by the Persia on Sunday evening all persons of affluence, driven by the approaching civil war there, to our quiet country.—*Cork Reporter.*

Birkenhead which had a population of only 200 in 1821, only 2,569 in 1831, and of only 8,223 in 1841, now numbers 36,030 inhabitants, and is one of the proposed new boroughs.

Schoolmich, a chamber musician attached to the court chapel, died recently at Weimar at the advanced age of 86. He was one of the few remaining individuals connected with that grand artistic and literary epoch in which Goethe and Schiller flourished.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

25

From the Uruguay, English barque "Teazer"

From the Uruguay, American barque "Northood"

From Boston, June 29, Amer. ship "Geo Furrier" to George Bell with 12,275 planks for *corrals*, 426 cases chairs.

26

From Asuncion Sept 20 Paraguay steamer "Jejuy" with 325 cases yerba.

From Baltimore, July 15, American barque "Heariette" to Lumb with 3300 bls flour.

From San Nicolas, Oriental steamer "Dolorcitas."

27

From Montevideo, Brazilian war steamer "Ivahi."

From Montevideo, Span. brig "Barcelo" in ballast.

From Cardiff, Amer. ship "Burlington" to Boie with 720 tons coal.

28

From Banda Oriental, English SS. "Espigador".

From Montevideo, Oriental brig, "Romano" to Riso, with 400 brls. flour, and dry goods.

29

San Nicolas, Or. steamer "Montevideo" with prisoners of war.

From Montevideo, American SS. "Mississippi" with 51 passengers & gen. cargo.

30

From Cardiff, July 6, National brig "Emma," to Getting with 238 tons coal.

From Rio Janeiro, Sept. 11, Span brig "Monarca" to Llavallol with 4456 sacks flour.

From San Nicolas, National SS. "Changador" with prisoners of war.

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

23

For San Nicolas, National steamer "Changador."

For Montevideo, Span. war brig "Gen. Gravina"

24

For Havanna, Span, polacra "Doroteo" with 3654 q. beef; 60 dry hides; 160 casks tallow.

For Paysandú, Dutch brig "Zwaluw"

25

For San Nicolas, Oriental steamer "Montevideo"

26

For Liverpool English barque "Teazer."

For Montevideo, American steamer "Mississippi."

For Montevideo, American goletta "Karnak" in ballast.

For East Indies, Amer. ship "Lancashire with 355 tons coal.

27

For Antwerp, Dutch brig, "Margaretha" with 50 bales horse hair; 140, wool; 42, sheepskins; 50, hide-cutting; 3493 dry cow hides; 285 salted mares' do; 63 casks; 29 pipes do; 29 fanegas salt.

For Paraguay, Ital. brig "Edward" with 195 tons coal and 40,000 cigars.

For England, American, barque "Northwood"

For San Nicolas, Oriental steamer "Dolorcitas."

"For Montevideo, Eng. packet SS. "Mersey."

For Rosario, Amer. war steamer "Pulaski."

28

For Foreign ports, Amer. barque "Chevalier" in ballast.

For Mauritius French "Nouvelle Pallas" with 74 mules, 1 horse, and provender.

For Antwerp, Dutch lugger, "Christina Jaquelin" with 146 ¾ tons bones, 130 ¾ tons bone-ash.

For Rosario, Braz. war S. "Ivahi"

For Montevideo, English war steamer "Ardent"

29

Up the river, Span. brig "Dos de Enero" in ballast.

30

Brazil, Braz. brig "Biberibe" with 4200 qq. jerked-beef, 80 cow hides, 40 tons granita.

Money

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

Apply to P. D. Lynch,
Calle 25 Mayo No:9—Buenos Aires.

Notice!

All persons indebted for their passage per the "William Peile" "Bella Portena" "Philomel." "Delhi" "Rosario" "Hugh" "Wetzritch" "Hollywood" "The Countess of Durham" "John Robertson" "Matrona" "Gauntlet" "South E-K" "Agnes" "Rosalie" "Libra" "Victoria" "Anna Wilson" and The "Francis Carvill"

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

P D Lynch

9 Calle 25 de Mayo Buenos Aires,

To the Editor.

Of the *Weekly Standard*.

Sir

Since the publication of the above advertisement in the "Commercial Times" and "The Tribune," the payments received have been considerable, and on examination of my book I find that the Defaulters are nearly all Irishmen; This is not as it should be, and I am inclined to believe that the above-mentioned Newspapers have never reached those parties.

I expect a different result from its publication in the STANDARD.

P D Lynch.

For Sale.

In the Partido of Quilmes about 5 Leagues from town 500 to 600 fine merino Sheep—Apply at Calle Chacabuco no. 287.

On Sale

Rock Salt for Sheep At M. Mac & Co:

Calle Defensa No. 23.

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Universidad de San Andrés

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Naples, under date the 24th of July, gives a sad account of the disorganisation which reigns in Southern Italy. He describes neither property nor life safe from a certain class of persons, known as the "friends of the government"—lovers, we suppose, of "law and order." He says—"I can guarantee it to you that on one morning thirteen persons brutally treated, under the excuse of being disaffected to government, were brought into the Questura, and on the following morning six; one of the unhappy victims has since died of his wounds. All these excesses are the logical consequences of a government omitting to provide for the security of its subjects." And again, the same writer remarks—"Nothing will bear examination in Naples. Under the fairest aspects you will find nothing but rottenness; and any man who expects order and tranquillity in this province during the next generation must be very slightly acquainted with the country." The work of "unification" seems to be yet unfinished, while, that of "pacification" has not been even commenced.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives currency to a foolish bit of gossip, which would be altogether unworthy of notice were it not illustrative of the system that is now being adopted to prepare the public mind for some extraordinary political development at Paris. The writer assures us that it is "believed" that the "solution" of the Roman question is very "near" Notwithstanding the denial given in the official press to the statement that the Roman government had "supplied arms to the insurgents of Naples," it is affirmed in "certain quarters" that such *was really* the case, and that this fact "has determined the Emperor to postpone the solution no longer." The "solution" that is expected is, of course, the evacuation of the Roman territory by the French, and its occupation by the Italian troops.

A letter from Vienna states that the Austrian army near Pesth had been commanded to be ready to act as tax-gatherers for the whole kingdom of Hungary, if the Diet, as expected refused to send deputies to the National Parliament at Vienna. The Diet will delay as long as possible their answer to the last "rescript". Reconciliation is apprehended impossible, and everything indicates the facility with which a desperate conflict can be brought about.

Accounts from Baden represent that the King of Prussia, who is prolonging his stay in that place, is absorbed by researches as to the manner in which his coronation shall be effected; and that to facilitate his labours, he has caused some gigantic folios containing details of the crowning of the first King of Prussia to be sent down to him from Berlin.

The Vienna correspondent of the *London Telegraph* says that the news from all parts of Austria concur in giving the most favourable accounts of the harvest. With the exception of those parts which have been severely visited by hail or wasted by inundations, the richest results are to be looked for. In the fat and genial soil of Upper Austria the corn grows to such a height, that the footpaths between the various fields present the appearance of shady alleys, the stalks generally reaching the average height of half-a-dozen feet or so.

The French government has received news from China to the effect that the rebels, after committing great ravages in the neighbourhood of Nankin, were marching on the town, but that the march was stopped at a place called Schin Kiang by English troops; also that they had menaced Tien Tsin, but had been kept in check by the allied French and English garrisons.

There are important rumours current about the Caucasus. It is said that the Cossacks, who are entrusted with the defence of the frontier, have shown symptoms of great disaffection, almost as to rouse fears of a mutiny among them. This would account for the inactivity which can be observed this year along the whole line of these borders.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO KILLARNEY.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

All the accounts I have seen about the Queen's visit to Killarney are inexact in dates. Some fix the arrival in the beginning of September, others "in or about" the 15th of August—but I can inform you, on unquestionable authority, that neither is true. Her Majesty, who is very punctual, has decided she will reach Killarney on the 26th of August, which will be a Monday. She will celebrate the Sabbath on board her yacht. Her first visit will be to Viscount Castlerosse. She will spend one night in Kenmare house, after, perhaps, a row on the Lower Lake, on the evening of her arrival, should the weather permit. The 27th she will devote to a fuller exploration of the enchanting waters, and after a lunch in "Sweet Innisfallen" or beautiful Glena, her Majesty will return to Muckross, the magnificent mansion of the Right Honourable H. A Herbert. She will remain in Muckross until the morning of Thursday, the 29th, when she will take her farewell of the most delightful spot in her own, or the dominions of any sovereign in the world. The "look out", from the drawingroom of Muckross House—on one of those magical evenings which sometimes visit our climate, when the skies assume an almost tropical richness and variety of colour — cannot fail to impress her mind, which is sensitive to scenic beauty. On every side her Majesty will see grandeur sublime or subdued, and loveliness in everything—magnificent, Torc, greened to the very summit, and more magnificent, but less picturesque, Mangerton, with his bald crown frowning on his humbler neighbour, and that divine peninsula, which haunts like a dream and challenges the world to equal it in all that constitutes the ideal of scenic effect.

Believe me the Queen will soon return again, and her hosts will always be happy to receive their Sovereign. I know other people, too, who will have no objection to a royal visit. All in our town—have you ever seen it—are in a high state of excitement. People expect to make fortunes out of dingy backrooms, though one cannot well see how a couple of days would suffice to line their pockets with the quantity of the precious metals they certainly expect. I hear the Queen's suite will be bedded at the Lake Hotel. The requirement will be twenty beds, rather a good number, and, if rumour speaks truth, Mr. Coffey will be paid very liberally for his accommodation. The other hostelries are preparing for the great event—the Railway, Victoria, Muckross, and Kenmare Arms. *cum quibusdam aliis.* We all here understand Latin. If any matter of interest should occur before he Queen's arrival you shall hear from me. I forgot to state that Viscount Castlerosse and Mr. Herbert offered Prince Albert some days' stalking, of which I hear he is very fond, and a good shot to boot. He might have rare sport at the back of Torc, or in the covers from Tomies up to Glena and to the south of the Eagle's Nest. But his Royal Highness postponed the pleasure to another season. If the Queen should like a stag hunt, Maurice O'Connell has a pack of staunch beagles who would fill the woods with rich music and many a stalwart fellow would watch "the passes," to keep down the noble quarry and enable the Queen to see him "take the water."

POSTAL REVENUE OF IRELAND.—A parliamentary return just issued shows that postal revenue collected in Ireland in 1860 amounted to 258,959*l*, the expenditure being 205,281*l*. In the two previous years revenue and expenditure were as follows: 1859, revenue 247,330*l*, expenditure 211,307*l*; 1858, revenue 234,418*l*., expenditure 238,610*l*. The large amount of the expenditure in 1858 and 1859 may be partly accounted for by the facts that in those years the payments include arrears due to various railway companies for services performed in previous years. The payments in 1859 also included the salaries of postmasters and their clerks for thirteen months, and the salaries of sub-postmasters for five quarters. In the payments of the salaries for 1860 those salaries for eleven months and three quarters only are included. It is also to be remarked that in the totals of expenditure Ireland has not been charged with any portion of the cost of the packet service between England and Ireland, or of the cost of foreign and colonial packets, or of the manufacture of postage-stamps, or of stationery, or of the general management of the department. If Ireland were charged with a fair proportion of the expenditure under these heads, the total sum expended for postal purposes in connection with Ireland would considerably exceed the revenue derivable from the Irish Post Office.

FULL SIGHTED STAMPER—The *Sport* has the following:—"The Siamese ambassadors know nothing of European art. The Emperor has ordered for the galleries at Versailles a large painting representing their official presentation at Fontainbleau, and in it, of course, the artist has been obliged to present some of them only in profile. But they made vehement objections to being made to figure, to use their own expression "with only one eye!" The artist remonstrated with them, and at last, though not without great reluctance, they consented to be painted in profile, but they only did so on the express condition that a certificate should be given to them in French and Siamese to the effect that it was not of their own free will that they were represented with one eye only."

—Another great wharf fire occurred on Thursday, in Tooley-street. It commenced on the premises of Messrs. Curling and Co., wharfingers. At one period it was feared it would have communicated with Mark Brown's wharf, and also the extensive premises of Messrs Hartley. Fortunately such was not the case. By noon the firemen appeared to have confined the flames to about 100 feet of the wharf, but the damage is estimated at fifteen thousand pounds. The property destroyed being under floating policies, it is impossible at present to tell what insurance offices will be sufferers.

11: de Setiembre Market

Dry cow hides, narrow	peseta	120 to 125
Hides of all stakes	—	105 to 110
Calf skins	—	80 to 90
Hides of colts	each	23 to 30
Sheepskins unwashed	dozen	45 to 50
Do mixed		70 to 90
Mestiza, fine		100 to 150
Nutria	lb	4 to 4½
Horse hair North	arroh.	95 to 100
Do. south		100 to 110
Tallow pure		40 to 45
Creole wool washed		75 to 80
Do. unwashed		40 to 45
Do. mixed		50 to 70
Fine mestiza wool		80 to 100
Lambs do-		40 to 65
Ostrich feathers loose.	lb.	22 to 24
Do. woven		25 to 27
Ox horns	thousand	800 to 900
Inferior do.		300 to 400
Wheat superior	fanega	260 to 270
Do. middling		220 to 230
Do. inferior		150 to 180
Indian corn		120 to 125
Barley		80 to 100

Doubloons.

Sept. 25th	405	406		7,155
" 26th	400½	405		11,293
" 27th	400	401½		7,985
" 28th	402½	405		17,255
" 30th	405	409		27,068
Oct. 1st	408½	409		10,340

Gas shares 77½ p.c
Bolsa do. 7 to 10 p.c decs

Interest.

Bank receives mje. at 8 per an.
" " specie at 10 "
" advances mje. at 8 "
" " specie at 12 "

Money market—specie—1½ to 1¾ per monthly.
Do. mje. 1 1½

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros $ 200 to 220
Do matadero, picked bullocks 250 — 280
Do Cows picked — 250
Three year old mules 250 —
Asses 15 - 20
Fat mares 85 — 90
Ordinary mestiza.—
Sheep 30 to 35
Fine do. 40 to 35

Consulate of the

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA.

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

o3. 3p.

For Liverpool direct.

To sail in about 10 days the fine first Class clipper British Barque "ISTRIA"

of 500 tons burden, Captain Thomas Javerner,

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

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

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

To Estancieros

An Englishman who has just arrived with his family, and who understands the making of Butter, wishes the care of a herd of milk cows, on shares. Apply to Mr. Southam 82 Calle del Parque, Buenos Ayres.

Hotel and Restaurant FRANCAIS.

Proprietor E. Vignolles, Chacabuco 105.

This house offers every convenience for persons coming from the country, to remain some days in town. Its situation, fronting the old market is very central. Every attention is paid to the guest, and the charges are moderate. sp25 2p.

THE STANDARD PRINTING OFFICE

Calle Defensa No. 91

MICHAEL G. MULHALL PROPRIETOR.

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. Prices moderate. Documents in the English, French, Spanish and Italian languages translated, or rendered in the original idiom with due exactness.

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

SHIPPING LIST.

Sea arrivals.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	FROM	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
English.							
barque	Onda	332	Nelson	July 11	Glasgow	B. Barclay	Liverpool
brig	Spartan	212	M-Culloch	July 19	New York	Getting	Without destination
barque	Reform	407	Keates	July 29	Liverpool	Brownells	London
barque	Lutia	310	Twelmler	July 31	Liverpool	Thompson	Liverpool
frigate	Flora	440	Savage	August 7	Cardiff	Boyd	Unloading
barque	City of Kandy	376	Bro-ley	August 14	Liverpool	Gifford	Unloading
barque	Warrior Queen	297	Warren	August 15	Glasgow	Duguid	London
barque	Maia	215	Wilson	August 15	Hull	Dalbyshire Green	Unloading
barque	Sea Wave	314	Mutty	August 18	Liverpool	Bomb-rg	Unloading
barque	Castleridge	318	Jenkins	August 18	Cardiff	Dalbyshire Green	Unloading
barque	Chase	337	Lowder	August 17	Glasgow	Barbour Barclay	Unloading
goletta	Noudeerps	129	Freg-ithen	August 17	Cardiff	Bolo	Unloading
barque	Lridget	303	Potter	Augt 10	Liverpool	Nicholson Green	Unloading
goletta	Allen Gardner	88	Buchem	Augt 24	Montevideo		Unloading
barque	Isabel	351	Hewson	Augt 29	Liverpool	Lomb	Unloading
barque	Am. Nelson	—	—			HPP-well	Valparaiso
barque	Adventuro	329	Watts	Sept 1	Liverpool	Gas Co.	Without destination
barque	Porteña	330	G-wan	Sept 1	Liverpool	Dalbishire Green	Unloading
barque	Mystery	407	Hamilton	Sept 2	Liverpool	to order	Without destination
brig	Raymond	349	Rochford	Sept 1	Dublin	to order -	Without destination
barque	J & T.	—	—	Sept. 10	Liverpool	Milligan & Co.	Unloading
barque	Mary A Folliot	290	Fall	Sept. 8	Liverpool	Bates Stokes	Unloading
brig	Meliora	270	Cooper	Sept 17	Liverpool	Rennie Tweedie	Unloading
brig	Flymy cloud	—	—	Sep 22	Fray Bentos		Unloading
Belgian							
brig	De Ruyter	280	Hjelmstrom	August 7	Antwerp	Ferberg	Antwerp
Brazilian.							
barque	Toleranola	373	Fulza	June 30	Bahia	F. Civille	Bahia
brig	Bethesbo	290	Viera	Augt 28		in ballast	Brazil
Spanish.							
barque	Victorina	273	Ondarro	July 23	Cadiz	Seria o	Cadiz
polacra	Mensajera	136	Millet	July 27	Montevideo	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Virgen del Carmen	183	Artan	August 5	Barcelona	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Fomento	133	Alsina	August 12	Barcelona	Ochos	Unloading
brig	Hugo	220	Medstell	August 16	Barcelona	Llavallol	Unloading
sumaca.	Rango	117	Colsma	August 18	Rio Janeiro	O'shea	Unloading
brig	Soberano	212	Colsma	August 18	RioJaneiro	Ochos	Unloading
brig	Jesusito	201	Millet	Augt 8	Barcelona	Ochos	Havana
brig	"L. & E."	278	Ferrandis	Augt 24	Barcelona	Riestra	Spain
brig	Dos de Enero	156	Sias	Aug 29	Aracayu	Cainerio	Without destination
brig	Nuevo Mártir	233	Machado	July 7	Malaga	Zumaran	Unloading
polacra	Palkoa	224	Austiah	Sept. 11	Havanna	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Proceer	148	Millet	Sept 16	Barcelona	O-hor	Unloading
bolacra	Sorpresa	251	Pontanille	Sept 18	Barcelona	Ochos	Unloading
brig	Barcelo	239	Fomed na	Sep 27	Montevideo	Freyer	Unloading
French.							
barque	Maria	210	Boudier	July 23	Cette	Llavallol	Cette
barque	Coromandel	211	Baler	July 28	Marseilles	Lapius and Kramer	Marseilles
barque	St. Eloy	290	Bentful	August 5	Cette	Vignal	Marseilles
brig	Corsaire	207	Aviart	August 14	Bayona	Sallana	Unloading
frigate	Rocine	410	Guillaume	August 14	Havre	Llavallol	Havre
brig	Frederics Eugenia	166	Melle	August 16	Cette	to order	Unloading
barque	Philippe Auguste	238	Ambert	Augt 27	Cardiff	E. A. Green	Marseilles
barque	Henri et Louise	192	Colbet	Augt 10	Cette	Austin	Marseilles
barque	Veloce	279	Baitin	Augt 10	Cardiff	Bolo	Unloading
brig	Belus	207	Granier	Augt 30	Cette	Herand	Unloading
barque	Anna	215	Jones	Sept. 11	Cardiff	Bolo	Unloading
barque	Etino	278	Sillouette	Sept. 12	Bayonne	Apestegny	Unloading
frigate	Jacqui	615	Sesdauer	Sept 12	Havre	Jauslo	Unloading
Dutch.							
schooner	Hoolts Wichgler	170	Keesen	August 12	Bordeaux	Bocqus	London
brig	Diana	287	Maeberp	August 13	Antwerp	Vignal	Antwerp
brig	Warden	150	Actien	August 20	Hamburg	Rosenthal Gayen	Antwerp
brig	Joan	208	Klya	August 23	Rotterdam	Arning Hutz	Antwerp
brig	Jaan Lacot	202	Lingbach	Augt 31	Hamburg	Hart nels	Unloading
brig	Jeanette Marianne	172	Van Ingen	Augt 10	Amsterdam	Legnick Sharf	London
goletta	Economie	209	Leicher	Augt 27	Rotterdam	Algell Faber	Antwerp
goletta	Margaretta	137	Borthaes	Augt 29	Hamburg	Fernesin	Unloading
brig	Elisabeth	190	Lawory	Aug. 14	London	H. A. Green	Unloading
Hanse Towns.							
barque	Hermann	247	Heselmann	August 22	Hamburg	Luden	Without destination
barque	Ostent	320	Bodellmann	Sept. 11	Cadiz	Destjen	Unloading
brig	Delphin	202	Meyer	Sept. 17	Valparaiso	Freyer	Unloading
barque	Alardus	377	Ficorestes	Sept 15	Hamburg	Bieber	Unloading
brig	Heinich Arens	315	Wendt	Sept 20	Pernambuco	Freyer	Unloading
ship	Humboldt	650	Damermann	Sept. 20	Bremen	Deutzer	Unloading
Mecklemburg							
lugger	A. von Fronckin	307	Von Fronckin	June 24	Bordeaux	Ferber	Porto Alegre
Italian							
barque	Mariana	342	Solsaro	July 15	Genoa	Fiaggio	Without destination
barque	Victorina	278	Granara	July 20	Genoa	Delfino	Genoa
barque	Principio	335	Calderons	July 30	Cadiz	Gallisi Betterelli	Unloading
frigate	Nuova Pompilo	385	Morice	August 2	Cadiz	Gallisi Betterelli	Unloading
barque	Sorpresa	299	Casanova	August 1	Genoa	Betterelli	Unloading
barque	Carlota	319	Trevo	August 15	Genoa	Fiaggio	Unloading
polacra	Raffaelina	117	Dodero	August 14	Genoa	Betterelli	Unloading
brig	Alfieri	234	Merchese	Augt 30	Genoa	Betterelli	Unloading
polacra	Caprera	216	Bianchi	Sept 9	Marseilles	Delfino	Without destination
barque	Virginia	311	Queral	Sept 18	Genoa	Betterelli	Unloading
barque	Clorinda	324	Avegno	Sept 15	Cadiz	Pietenaera	Unloading
N. American.							
barque	Greenland	549	Menyman	August 3	New York	Arning y Hutz	Unloading
barque	T. D. Carver	413	Damon	August 6	New York	Coffin	Unloading
schooner	Nel Hunt	292	Johnson	August 13	Boston	Zimmerman	New York
barque	Helena	383	Wiham	August 29	Liverpool	Body	Unloading
barque	Star King	428	Holden	August 10	New York	Arning Hutz	Unloading
frigate	Benjamin Arjucar	185	Lowjer	August 19	Liverpool	Milligan Williamson	Unloading
barque	Messenger	460	Hooper	Augt 25	Cardiff	Bolo	Unloading
frigate	Sportsman	626	Thompson	Sept 2	New York	Hale	Without destination
barque	Lone Star	375	Dixer	Sept 11	Glasgow	Rennie Tweedie	Unloading
brig	Lione Blue	396	Pierson	Sept 20	Gargiow	Lengnich Scaiff	Unloading
barque	Carolina	364	Grinelo	Sept 20	Glasgow	Getting	Unloading
pilot boat	Sidney Price	200	Godfrey	Sept 20	New York	Zimmermann	Unloading
brig	Ada	278	Obalsonne	Sept 15	Cadiz	to order	Unloading
ship	Mary Goodel	717	M. tilgery	Sept 15	New York.	G. Bell	Unloading
barque	John C. Dunn	338	Gayle	Sep 18	Baltimore	Zimmerman	Unloading
ship	George Ferrier	518	Lorley	Sep 25	Boston	G. Bell	Unloading
barque	Henriquetto	437	Brown	Sep 25	Baltimore	E. Lomb	Unloading
ship	Burlington	458	Sawyer	Sep 27	Cardiff	Bolo	Unloading
Austrian.							
brig	Revoluzul	270	Bombarelli	August 18	Ireland	Green	Unloading
barque	Antonio Pi	530	Petrasik	Augt 14	Liverpool	to order	Unloading
Swedish.							
brig	Frida	292	Lund	August 18	Glasgow	to order	Unloading
brig	Sidon	164	Haggein	Sep 22	Montevideo	in ballast	Unloading
Russian.							
barque	Divina	315	Rush	Sept 2	Bordeaux	Bacque	Without destination

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