

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

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

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

1008 per half year, in advance.
208 per month,
68 single copy.

Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Mackerns.
Portin de Arco. D. Manuel Ramos.
Villa Mercedes. D. Silvestro Torrobas.
Lobos. Mr. Park. O'Neill.
Canelas. Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio. D. Leopoldo Taboada.

Agencies:
Giles. D. J. Pichete.
Ranchos. Sr. J. Campero.
Barracas. Mr. George Nobis.
Once Setiembre. Mr. M. Duggan.
Villa Lujan. Mr. Michael King.
Capilla del Señor. Doctor Priestley.

Pilar. Chascomus.
Paraná. Montevideo.
Asunción.

Sr. Bollaschini.
Mr. James J. Graham.
Mr. Myers.
Messrs. Mackern Bros.
Mr. Neabett.

ADVERTISEMENTS:

Received at the office up to Tuesday
6 P.M. and inserted at moder-
ate 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
VELOZ

The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat

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. 39.

Luis Mac Lean.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1856.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital £1,259,760.

Fully subscribed by nearly 1000 Shareholders whose personal responsibility is unlimited.

HEAD OFFICES

London, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow.

LEEDS

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 or its equivalent value received in cash.

LEEDS

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 Canelas, Monte las Flores.
Office Calle Rivadavia, 443—Leaves on the 2nd, 12th and 22nd.
Returns to Buenos Aires 6th 18th and 26th.

Conductor
MANUEL LERO.

NUEVAS

MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS.
For Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Giles, Fortin de Arco, Salto, Rojas, Pergamino.

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

Nicolas M. Ramirez.
Marcos Sanguinetti.

Iniciadores diligentes.

This new and commodious line makes three journeys weekly to Lobos leaving Buenos Ayres on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Agency 681 Plaza Lomas, (to the calle Rivadavia).

MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS

For Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arco, and Arrecifes.
Leaves Buenos Ayres on the 1, 11, 21 and returns on the 5, 15 & 25.
Agency 189 Rivadavia or 681 Plaza Lomas.

Conductor and Proprietor
Pablo E. Diaz.

with 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 physical development of the scholars are carefully attended to. References: Rev Mr. N. Goodfellow; James Gibson; W. Temperley H. McKern.

William Parody.
S. 11 5p

Burgundy Wines.

J. Cottey, late of calle Maypé, 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 of the finest quality, comprising the Cote de Olivette, Pomard, Chabertin, Muz, Beaune &c.—Piedras 68.

S. 11 5p

On sale.

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

YOUR LIKENESS.

In photograph or ambrotype, taken with the most perfect facility by Charles Fowler, 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 Salpicha and Arica, advises his friends and the public that he is prepared to perform all operations for relieving pain and other ills arising from decayed teeth and restoring to health and beauty those 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 vulcanized rubber he can guarantee entire satisfaction in every case, no charge for consultation.

Rabbi for sale.

The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the camp of San Francisco half 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 Mr. 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. 63.

A. 21—10p.

Sheep and Rams.

The undersigned has offered 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 best of men. Also for sale, one league of excellent land in Banda Oriental. Apply at N. 48 calle de Reconquista.

Merit Parker.

STATIONS.	4th.	5th.	6th.
1st.	7-30	10-30	1-30
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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 show that this idea of independence has ever been productive of dissension, 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 Peru, Guatemala and Texas from Mexico; Central America was sectioned out into infinitesimal states; Paraguay and Uruguay seceded from La Plata; and now-days the work of difference is complete by the division of the United States, and our own recent victory over the Confederation. Since the fall of Rios, 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 conquer, 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 pigmy kingdom, fractioned into halves, both parts of which have prospered by the separation. Belgium, like Buenos Ayres, resolved to break from a disagreeable 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, equisite 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. Mitro has now the winning cards in his hand, and it 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 synonyme of advancement, which the present age is apt to glorify as if all the merit was its 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 primal 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 marcs 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. Porcos no doubt imagine this is the first country in earth because English, French, German, Italian, 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 telegraphs; 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-rooms in Buenos Ayres.

In comparison with Ireland, it may be said that we are 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 Portenos are timid to follow in the wake of English progress, or Yankee ideas, let them rival that obscure island, where a good deal 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 schools, safe canals, long railways, quick telegraphs, handsome cities, fine buildings, polished men, elegant women, and all the other elements that constitute Ireland as she ought to be, first flower of the earth's first gem of the sea. Were it not for our provincial 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 *Yrigoyen*. 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 European hands, yet they think we are then 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 the true 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 could advise the Portenos 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 landmen 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 seamen 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 impetuous 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 *bolos* 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 account 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 their 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. Plus 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 secrecy; 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 demonic 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 Le-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 Mitro's army as overthrown, and bestowing high-sounding titles on San and Vinasoro. 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 Mitro 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 denounce an unconditional surrender, we read of his return to San Jose 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 Parana are let off for a victory, but here ends the bluster, for the army shows 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, 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. Mitro, 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 *ganchos* can be applied to no military use; and we would strongly counsel Mitro to profit of his present advantage by making peace with Parana, since he may now dictate terms.

The English and French Ministers had an interview with Mitro 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 reinforcements, 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 Cordoba 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 *bolita* 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 eating on the provincials to take up arms against a horde of brigands, and if Salta and Tucuman make a like pronouncement, 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 him, 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 Mitro 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 Mitro's courier, and the guerrilla force 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 brethren 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 Mitro 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 Porteno ranks. Mitro 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 of *arranc* had been despatched for some manoeuvre not yet apparent. Our government has wisely resolved to station forces in the country villages. The "Garribaldi Legion" has been marched to the Villa Mercedes. From Guardia del Monte we hear of some disorders, and of the assassination of Colonel Villa 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 Arce to proclaim the Federal cause, and subsequently, in part, retreats 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 "Batalla de 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 negotiation, and we are still confident of an arrangement. The "Dolientes" also brought back to headquarters Dr. J. M. Gutierrez who on the occasion of conveying the cap-

tured 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 Mitro, which we described in our last.

Banda Oriental.

In Montevideo the Federal party has always had numerous partisans, 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 Cabal in favor of the Captain-General. It is true that he was returned dishonored. Probably it is the sequel of the 50,000 hides which were offered as part of the intended booty and it is said, sold for a round sum. The quarrel about the curate of the Matritia is yet unsettled; it seems the civil authorities are afraid to be always in host with the hierarchy of the sister republic.

News from Europe.

By the *Sajipongo*, arrived yesterday morning, we have account 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 Carleton at Dublin, thence proceeding to witness a grand review on the Curragh of Kildare (Aug. 22). H. M. is accompanied by Prince Alfred, who has just returned from his American tour, and the Prince of Wales, who is to be married within a few months to Princess Alexandra. The royal speech on closing Parliament, read on the 11th of August, was of the U. S. States; flattered the state of India, thanked the patriotic volunteers, and praised the generalship of the people. The English harvest promises a better return than the French. Mr. Gladstone has been challenged by a lady, who crossed the Thames on a tight-rope. Miss Katherine Hayes, the Irish nightingale, is dead; by many who 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 late Napoleon (Aug. 18th) 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 a Irish Bonaparte took his name, rendering it more famous for ambition, than it had been for sanctity. This 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's and his consort arrived at New York, without any public demonstration. The population of Paris is ascertained to be 13 millions. The National rifle competition at Vincennes has displayed the superiority of the Belgians. The Emperor pardoned 1300 prisoners on the Napoleon anniversary.

In Italy, the national loan was well taken up; but disturbances are multiplied; Chiodini quarrelled with the Ministers; the Archbishop of Naples was banished; Sarlinia and Switzerland could not arrange the Ticino question. At Rome, the collection of Peterpence report was published for the past year it amounted to 3,320,000 of which Austria gave 50,000, Ireland 47,000 and Italy 8,000. There is no sign of a French withdrawal, and the Pope has recovered. Monsignor Chiigi is named Nuncio at Paris; subscriptions for

monument to Carver are raised at Rome, tranquillity prevails. In Naples, the Protestants have received building for a church. Garibaldi remains at Caprea.

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 recruit an army to take place near Buda, 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 Herzegovina, 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 *en route*. 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, and Christians from Turkey have removed to Belgrade.

In Spain, Marshal O'Donnell is busy negotiating 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 the allies pull very well with Chinese officials, but the rebellion against his Celestial Highness continues.

The census of Australia gives 1,167,000 inhabitants against half-a-million in 1850.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Literary curiosity.—The "Nationalist" 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 politician who said to a lady "if you don't, at once disperse I will surround you."

Ship afire.—The American bark "Mary Goodell" 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.

Dead quarters.—Mitre's last despatch (too late for publication) is dated Head-quarters, Carriaga, 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 Loma Verde, of the assassins of Col. Vela.

Bergamin.—Colonel Laprida made a descent on this village which was defended by Hornos and Baigorria; 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 256—259. Missing 263. 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 Baranca, 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 overruled 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,

Humanae.

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. C. Meade, 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, 230; wounded, 729; missing, 477—total, 1436. 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 included 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 Rosecrans, in the former region, has telegraphed to Washington that the rebels had been expelled from Kanawha; and requested that the mail services may be resumed. At Athens and at Dog Springs, 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 clerical men 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, 60,000 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.

M. 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 popular interest, 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 ordnance departments. It was expected that important administrative changes and reforms would be announced during the ensuing week. In the way of further public retirement, the nation allows 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 employees. Ibrahim Pasha, son of the ex-Crescentier, and husband of Munire Sultana, widow of the late H-Hani Pasha, has been deprived of his seat at the Council of War, and placed *en disponibilité*. 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 vicinities, and was deservedly popular as one of the best, most improving, and most considerate landlords of the age. Early attached to the Peel school, he repeatedly held high office 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 his presumptive to the Earldom.

CONVEYANCE OF THE FREESHIPS. 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 Poyne 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, to London, and this in cases where the 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 statesman who lived some 6 or 8 leagues beyond Arrecife. His day after the battle he left his house for a *partida*, some miles and a half distant, with no person in sight on the *pampa*. When he arrived there accompanied by two Irish peons they were set upon and instantly murdered by the *gancheo* fugitives from our own army. The assassin stole their boots and turned their pockets inside out. On the other hand Mr. Coigie a Scotchman with some ten of his peons, took seventy muskets from some fugitives. Twenty of them he kept for himself, and fifty he sent to the army. All honor to Mr. Coigie. *Coin Times*.

WE WOST MARRY.—Well, that is the way in which we men have been going on about women for a very considerable period, much to their ad- vantage, 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, abusing 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 at what 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 her is infamous. 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 wretched 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, miserable, peer as 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 inattention." *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 Bolivia. 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. Broke, am I? I can't care. I am used to it. We are all used to it. But the flag is raised. The teelin of freedom has sounded. A strike has commenced. *We won't*

MARRY.—*After Loss,* in the English woman's Domestic Magazine.

THE MARRIED.—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 be appreciative and 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 wife-like 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 medals decreed to them by the municipality of Palermo.

No less than 221 cabin passengers returned by the Persia on Sunday evening all persons of alliance, 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 36,000 inhabitants, and is one of the proposed new boroughs.

Schoonlich, 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 DEPARTURES.

25
From the Uruguay, English barque "Teazer."
From the Uruguay, American barque "Northwood."
From Boston, June 20, Amer. ship "Geo. Parrier" to George Bell with 12,375 planks for *cabots*, 425 cases chairs.
26
From Asuncion Sept. 20 Paraguay steamer "Jeany" with 225 cases yerba.
From Baltimore, July 15, American barque "Henriette" to Lamb with 3300 lbs flour.
From San Nicolas, Oriental steamer "Doloreitas."
27
From Montevideo, Brazilian war steamer "Uruguai."
From Montevideo, Span. brig "Darclo" in ballast.
From Cardiff, Amer. ship "Burlington" to Boic with 725 tons coal.
28
From Bahia Oriental, English SS, "Espigador."
From Montevideo, Oriental brig, "Romano" to Rio, with 100 lbs flour, and dry goods.
29
San Nicolas, the steamer "Montevideo" with prisoners of war.

From Montevideo, American SS, "Mississippi" with 61 passengers & gen. cargo.
30
From Cardiff, July 6, National brig, "Emma," to Graving with 235 tons coal.
From Rio Janeiro, Sept. 11, Span brig "Monarca" to Llavallol with 4455 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. Graving."
24
For Havana, Span. polaca "Dyotesa" with 9544 q. beef, 60 dry hides, 150 casks tallow.
For San Nicolas, Oriental steamer "Montevideo."
25
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.
26
For Antwerp, Dutch brig, "Margaretha" with 50 bales horse hair, 140 wool, 43 sheepskins, 50, hide-cutting 340, dry cow hides, 285 salted manure, 63 casks, 29 pipes do, 23 fowling salt.
For Paraguay, Ital. brig "Edwadi" with 105 tons coal and 40,000 cigars.
For England, American, barque "Northwood."
For San Nicolas, Oriental steamer "Doloreitas."
For Montevideo, Eng. packet SS, "Morcy."
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 Jacquin" with 146 3 tons bones, 130 3 tons bone-salt.
For Rosario, Braz. war S. "Uruguai."
For Montevideo, English war steamer "Arden."
29
Up the river, Span. brig "Doxo de Enero" in ballast.
30
Brazil, Braz. brig "Diberio" with 4200 qq. jerked-beef, 80 cow hides, 40 tons granite.

Money.

Advanced on mortgage of Real property situated in this City or in the Province.
Apply to
P. D. LEXEN
Calle 35 Mayo Nro.9 Banco Aires.

Notice!

All persons indebted for their passage per the "William Peller," "Bella Potestad," "Delphi," "Rosie," "Hing," "Witcher," "Hollywood," "The Countess of Duham," "John Robertson," "Matrona," "Gawtelle," "South E.," "Agave," "Rosario," "Libra," "Lira," "Anna Wilson," and "Deo Francis Carvill" are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, before the first day of prox.
P. D. LEXEN.

O Calle 25 do Mayo Banco Aires, To the Editor.

Of the Weekly Standard.
Sir,
I send the publication of the above advertisement, in the "Commercial Times" and the "Tribuna," 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 these parties. I expect a different result from its publication in the Standard.

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 &c. &c. &c. Calle Defensa No. 28.

