

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULLERALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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

Buenos Ayres. Messrs Mackern.
Fortin de Areco. D. Manuel Ramos.
Villa Mercedes. D. Silvestre Torrobas
Lobos. Mr. Park Onicill.
Cañuelas. Mr. Griffin.
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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 23rd 1861.

Buenos Ayres.

No. 26.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week
The well known fast sailing and accomodious Pilot-Boat
PELOZ
Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday at 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars apply at the Whale boat and lighter office N. 3) Pasco de Julio.

George Kean

For Colonia.

THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT
ESTRELLA.

Willa sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at nine a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY—For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office.—Pasco de Julio No. 35.

LEIS 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, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow.

LIFE.

Policies are granted on every description of risk contingent upon life including insurance for the whole term of life, or for short periods with or without participation in profits.
Annuities immediate, deferred or survivor-ship 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.

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 de 25 de Mayo 50

Swedish Tar.

Of best quality in Barrels and half Barrels and in Tins of 12 pounds, & 1 & 2 arrobas each.
For sale at Calle 25 de Mayo No. 19.

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 steamer
"William Peile" "Della Portona" "Philomel." "Delhi" "Rosario" "Hogel." "W. Leitch" "Hollowood" "The Countess of Darnley" "J. M. Robertson" "Matrons" "Gauatlet" "South E. K." "Agnes" "Rosario" "Libra" "Isabella" "Anne Wilson" and "The Francis Crivill"
are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, before the first January.
P. D. Lynch
9 Calle 25 de Mayo Buenos Aires

Tea Wine and Spirits.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has an excellent assortment of the above articles. He can particularly recommend his table Wine both Red and White. He has likewise a general assortment of Grocery and Spirits of the very best quality and most moderate prices.
Buenos Aires 14 Oct. 1861.
Jno. Blues.
Calle Cangallo No. 16
Veinte cinco de Mayo. 60

CHAMBERS.

Two rooms nicely furnished to let No. 100 calle Mayú.

Sheep for Banda Oriental.

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

American Improvements!!



Messrs Meeks & Kean have just received from New York a machine for making tangle pictures at a time. All persons wishing visiting cards will be supplied by the dozen at a moderate price, also photographs for letters, albums, &c. Persons sending pictures by the Post are requested to leave their orders a few days previous.
Gal'ery 44 calle Esmeralda, corner of Piedra.

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.

YOUR LIKENESS.

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

Burgundy Wines.

J. Colley, late of calle Mayú, has removed to N. 63 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 Olivetes, Pomme, Chamberlin, Mutz, Beaume, &c.—Piedras No 68. s11 5p.

Education.

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY
131 Potosí 331
Between Bu'n 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 physical development of the scholars are carefuly attended to.
References, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow; James Gibson; W. Temperly G. and H. M. Kern.
s. 11 5p William Paroly.

On sale.

A sweetest 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.

Historia general DE INGLATERRA.

Desde los tiempos mas remotos, hasta nuestros dias por David Hume, Sommet, Adolphus, Aikin, &c. Traducida al castellano y anotada por Eugenio de Ochoa. Magnifica edicion con 5 grandes volúmenes, adornados con finisimos láminas en acero representando retratos, monumentos &c: Se vende en 280\$ calle de Reconquista núm. 4 [frente a Colon]

On sale.

Calle Defensa No. 23.
Duff Gordon's Palo Sherry in octaves.
H. M. Moss and Co.

Wine Vaults & C. Stebbins.

For Sale.
One of the best known establishments, situated in the centre of the town is offered for sale. It may be had with or without complete stock and furniture, including excellent wines, pickles, preserves &c. The proprietor sells the place, as he can no longer attend to the business. Apply 77 calle Peru.

Mensagerias Argentinas.

For Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arce, Salto, Fortin, Pargamino, y Rojas. 2, 6, 10, 14, 1, 22, 26, 30.
Leaves Buenos Aires on the 1, 11 & 21, Agency 189 Rivadavia o: 587 Plaza de Lorea.
Conductor and Proprietor Pablo E. Diaz.

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 recommends business in the above establishment with the determination to spare neither pains nor attention to satisfy those who may favour 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 his predecessor.
Richard Hastings.
Orders from the Country executed with precision and despatch.

MENSAJERIAS

INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Martin, 81—Plaza Lorea, 26—Calle las Piedras, 84
Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, San Antonio de Arce, Fortin y Salto, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29,
Arceifes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28,
Pargamino, y Rojas. 2, 6, 10, 14, 1, 22, 26, 30.
Pilar, Capilla del Señor 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28,
Mercedes, and Chivilcoy 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.
Mercedes, Bragado, Chivilcoy, 5, 9, 15, 19, 25, 29.
Navarro 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.



MENSAJERIAS

COMERCIO

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration calle de las Piedras 81, Agency calle 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.
Lugana de los Padres, por Raquel, Santa Elena, Pofia San Antonio Bu Lido Miranda, Durano, Arroyo Grande, Naranjos, Vivotata, Laguna Colmena, Ballenera, golon-rina, San Martin y Moro—Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 29
Carrero del Moro, por Raquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fu-go, Loma Verde, Carralan nes, Arroy, Grande, 25 de Mayo, Bravo ó Pampa-nes, Banguedo de Herrera, Carrito de Pantano, San Agustín, M. Jacia ó Florida, Primavera y Moro. 6, 16, 26
Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Ganna, San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cmcu Lomas Loma N. g. Loma Partida, San José Carmen de Languyú, Guanes y Tandil. 1, 15
Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Ganna, San Miguel, Batalla, Nueva, Quintana, Tumbi, Chelforó, Canal, Vizeachera de Casil, Reconquista, Miguens y Tandil. 3, 21.
Tandil por el Azul, 15, 23, 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.

Lo Invariable Fortea.

For Cañuelas, Monte, las Flores.
Office calle Rivadavia, 443; leaves town on the 2d, 12th and 22d.
Returns to Buenos Ayres 6th, 16th and 26th.
Conductor Manuel Lupo.

NUEVAS Mensagerias Argentinas

For Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, Fortin de Arce, Salto, Rojas, Pargamino
Leaves on the 5th, 20th, 25th, and 30th, each month; returns on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, & 30th, 387, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Bonoti Santiago.
Nicasio M. Ramirez.
Marcos Sangnenti

NUEVAS PENINSULARES.

General Administration, calle Potosí, No. 143.
CORREOS DEL ESTADO
Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, y 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30
Laguna de los Padres, Bal'era, San Martin ó Moro, 2, 12 y 22.
Carralanquen, 26 de Mayo, Brava, Malacarta y Moro, 6, 16 y 26.
Navas, Chelforó, Bicheras y Ronquitos 8, 24.
Cmcu Lomas, Loma Negra, Lomas Partida, Carmen de Languyú, 1, 15, Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24.
Tandil directam ente 3 y 17.
CAMBIO DEL MORO.
Juanes, Care que, Alpujar de Castiño, Espejanza de Irabé, Pu'peria Quevedo, Arroyo Chico, Recon de Bandera, Luverno, Tamanguchá, Recon del Moro y Martinez de Hoz
Los Empesarios Torres, Bodega y Co.

MENSAJERIAS

Española y Americana
General Administration—Potosí 146.
Chascomus, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, y 30.
Dolores, 4, 7, 9, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29.
TERMS OF PRICES
Chascomus.....\$ 100
Dolores..... 150
Freight atrosob..... 30
Money..... 1/4 of
Los Empesarios Torres Osorio y Co.

Iniciadores Diligencia.

This new and accomodious line makes three journeys weekly to Lobos having Buenos Aires on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays—Agency 1 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Rivadavia.)

FOR ANTWERP.

The fine A. I. Dutch chonner *Economie*, has all her dead weight engaged, and will have immo-lit to despatch. For freight &c. apply to her consignee, Messrs. Argeth Ferber & Co. or to
Henry J. Powell & Co. Brokers.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

The A. I. British barque *Ana Nelson*, only takes part cargo, has splendid accomodation 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

Change of Premises.

The British Library has been reopened in the new premises Calle Defensa No. 5 (third door from the Plaza) on Friday 11th Inst.

For Sale.

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

Hotel and Restaurant

FRANCO.
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 guests, and the charges are moderate.
s125 2p.

H. M. Moss & Co.

CALLE DEFENSA No. 23, 25, & 27,
Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have opened a new Establishment. Calle Defensa No. 23, 25, and 27, where they have a large and select stock of teas, groceries, &c. at moderate prices.
Buenos Aires October 4th 1861.
H. M. Moss & Co.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a new and select stock of summer clothing, shirts, vests, pantaloons, hats, &c. to be disposed of at low prices.
H. M. & Co. Moss.

For Callao direct.

The first sailing, first class American Clipper Frigate "Mary Gordon" 717 Tons. Capt. Gilroy, only takes part of her cargo, has splendid accomodations for Cabin & steerage passengers. For further particulars &c. apply to her consignee Messrs Simple Drysdale & Co. or to
Henry J. Powell & Co. Ship Brokers
50 Calle 25 de Mayo

Lost.

A letter to Mr. Patrick Smyth, from friends in New York, the latter has been posted in New York city May 26th; it should have arrived here during the months of July or August, any person having the said letter will favour the owner by loing it to the Victoria Hotel 105 calle San Martin or at the store of Don Patricio Hooky 145 Venezuela.

Capital investment

The following highly valuable properties are at present offered for sale, the terms and details of which may be learned on application at the office of Mr. Patrick Brown No. 64 calle Potosí, or of Mr. John Hughes, broker, at the Bolsa.
1st.—15 000 fine mestiza sheep, in the Partido of Arceifes on the land known as *Pontezuelas*, which will be sold before or after shearing, as best suits intending purchasers. If so desired, these sheep may be left on their present grazing.
2d.—A potrero, composed of 25 cuerdas square of productive land, situated in the calle sola at Barracas, below the *Condesnacia*; it is subdivided into 20 lots with the necessary streets leading to each lot in case it were desired for building purposes; the plan may be consulted at Mr. Browne's office.
3d.—The well known *abadero* of Browne, standing on this side of Barracas bridge, comprising all the premises requisite for this branch of business, and moreover amply furnished with vats, instruments, machinery, cylinders, *corras* and other appurtenances, ready for working on the purchase of same.
4th.—A tract of alfarcas, bounded on one angle by the Barracas bridge, fronting the calle *Ral* on one side and the calle *Sols* on another. This ground is high and adapted for building.
5th.—A corralon, very large; North of the above Establishment.
6th.—A lovely country-house and farm, on the coast of San Isidro, above the *barranca*, being by square nearer than the village. It contains 10 cuerdas square, with a large modern residence forming 4 fronts. There are 14 apartments with out-offices, coach-house, stable, hen-roost, *algar*, pigeon-house. The pasturo-lands attached are extensive, and there are excellent fruit-trees, besides a garden in every lot with flowers of value. For families desirous to live in the country, this residence affords all the convenience imaginable.
For further particulars apply at above.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Our Public Opinion.

Variam et mutabile semper.

What Virgil said of woman may, with much aptitude, be taken as a definition of that most dangerous and fickle element called, by statesmen the *roz populi*, and by us, the political weather-cock. School-boys tell us that Manlius after saving Rome was hurled from the Tarpeian rock; Socrates, once the pride of Athens, was poisoned in a bowl of gnel; Miltiades was at first worshipped and then imprisoned by his countrymen, the Gracchi were betrayed by the same populace that exalted them, Cesar was slain by those who offered him the diadem, Bolivar was banished by the country which hailed him a Liberator, and now the titular Washington of South America experiences alternately the ups and downs of popular favor and displeasure.

Justo José de Urquiza on falling out with Rosas fell into the good graces of the 14 provinces of the Plate; but, his bed of roses was soon transformed into a wet blanket in which he has ever since been tossed unmercifully by one or both of the contending parties. Two years ago he was our bug-bear, six months later our distinguished guest, six weeks ago our sworn enemy, and to-day he is something undefinable between a patriot and a tyrant, a hero and a conspirator. Of late it was customary to advertise him in the "Tribuna," about to commence business in Southampton as a vendor of fishing tackle, [with a hook]. He was promised a free passage to Europe; and threatened with confiscation. Now, by a strange fantasy, the popular odium is directed against the unfortunate Derqui who was always supposed to be an automaton of Urquiza's, and therefore nowise responsible for his acts. Since the battle of Pavon, the latter has gained wonderfully in our good graces, controverting the old principle that success makes the hero. Our indulgent townsmen manifest an inclination to believe that the automaton is blamable for the *faux pas*, and that the machinery became quite unmanageable in the juggler's hands.

Again Christian charity would go for nought if a relenting public did not cast the cloak of forgiveness over past peccadilloes; and, as the repentant thief was promised Paradise, so, there is a vague hint that the great *caudillo* may yet gain our love and esteem.

Hence it is that rumor assigns Urquiza the role of Pacificator General; he is to assist Mitre in the organization of the so-called organized Republic, which, being newly white-washed, is expected to present a more respectable appearance. All late transgressions are to be put on the scape-goat Derqui; and as Napoleon boasted that, when his victories were forgotten, he should go down to posterity with the *Imperial Code* in his hand, so, we have no doubt, Don Justo will be content to postpone the memories of Caceres and Cepeda, ordering his *apothosis* (after Verazzi's picture) with the Constitution in the foreground.

In the state concert, we do not know who plays second fiddle, but, so long as Mitre and Urquiza are of the performers, much harmony will result.

Many believe that Urquiza is now so broken down that he is harmless, but were this even certain, he is still powerful enough to do great good, and much as we abhor political contradictions and inconsistency, we cannot fail to recognize in the backsliding of Urquiza by offering his services to Mitre, a strong guarantee for ultimate and lasting peace.

Our army in the Field.

Toujours en avant. While our General is bivouacking with his army in Rosario and the outskirts, the onward march of Buenos Ayres is evident from the reports of skirmishing between advanced guards, under Col. Saudez, and the *debris* of Derqui's forces at the

Carcarañá. No great active operations have yet followed in the wake of Rosario, but, we may rest assured that Mitre finds more obstacles in diplomatic and political manoeuvres than could be offered by Virasoro's legions. Some say that a peace is imminent, others that Urquiza sent Don Juan C. Ocampo to offer Mitre his alliance if he went no farther north. Now, both stories are highly probable, and although our General could easily dash across the Paraná, this would be effectually preventing all hope of truce, and defying Urquiza on his own ground. Our press is pleased to designate him the Entre-Rian tiger, and we know how dangerous it is to beard a tiger in his lair. Chasing Derqui or his satellites is mere fox-hunting compared to a life-or-death struggle with the Captain-General, and as prudence is the best part of valor, Mitre would seem rash to invade Entre-Rios without being sure of getting 'back safely, or turning up better than Hornos' attempt.

A diversion on Cordoba and the North would be a much more feasible excursion; and there are no reasons to believe that the redoubtable Saa, adventurous Alcorta or peregrine Olmos could withstand Mitre's inroad. Unfeeling critics will assert that our troops are dallying in Rosario from an inherent love of dancing and idleness; but, the sequel will show that there is a drag on our Generals, chariot, which does not permit him at once to cross the Rubicon, or try a joust with the grand *caudillo*. Meantime the number of the enemy that is every day crowding in, to lay their submission at Mitre's feet, increases, to such a degree that they are now estimated in 1400 of all ranks. Pascual Rosas is anxiously expected, as a rumor gains ground that our General is disposed to restore him as Governor of Santa Fe, although several ultramontanes are opposed to this instance of rewarding treachery. Saa passed through San Gerónimo, on his way to San Luis, bringing large droves of horned cattle, and horses, which were stopped by an official of Derqui's named Cortina, who complains of the great havoc committed by the deserters: the booty was, however, released at Saa's intimation, and led westward. Virasoro has been guilty of robbing the mail a la *Jack Shepherd*, but, the papers of the interior, which have escaped, present a strange proof of their blissful ignorance of affairs in general. They speak of the victory of Pavon in which our commander was wounded and taken prisoner, probably supposing that Rosario has captured Mitre; not Mitre, Rosario.

Another banner has been added to our trophies by a soldier of Nelson's artillery who had wrapped it round his body for concealment, and gave it up in grateful return for the kind treatment shown him. The *pro tem.* Governor of San Luis accuses his townsmen of treason in abandoning their beloved hero Juan Saa on the field of his prowess and conquest. It would seem we have not yet appreciated the magnitude of the *hégira* subsequent to Pavon. Not alone Puntanos and Cordoveses, Entre-Rians and Corrientines took to their heels, but even the President's example had effect on the Customs-clerks of Rosario, who with the adage "devil take the hindmost" left Mitre nothing but old books and disordered accounts. It was proposed to make it a free port, but, as yet no alteration has occurred. The "Patrio" an off-shoot of our Tribuna, affords the inhabitants a literary variety long unknown there. Gen. Nazari is commander of the garrison, his post in the artillery being assigned to Col. Vedia.

In our chambers, *mirabile dictu!* the bill for giving medals to our soldiers of Pavon has been thrown out, and another conferring the rank of Brig. Gen. on Mitre is postponed. No doubt our statesmen pro becoming economical, and as the Chascomus railway is fairly getting up steam, money is more wanted for locomotives than for the toys of a "bubble reputation."

Rear-admiral Muratori has written a nice manifesto to this city, promising great things; but, as the two fleets are

looking at each other near Diamante, it is supposed that they think it a pity to hurt one-another by a broadside. Even our active Minister of Marine, Gen. Gelly cannot bring them to an action: of course they are said to obey orders herein, but, why the duce won't both let us see what they're made of.

The pacification of our province may be now called complete, many of our Irish farmers having already commenced shearing. As our patron, Saint Martin's day is coming round (Nov. 11th) there is a notion that it will bring us peace, as in 1859, though, let us hope, for a more perennial duration.

Latest Intelligence.

Derqui is said to be en route for Cordoba, as a revolution is expected in Paraná. He applied to Governor Rolon of Corrientes for a subsidy of 2,000 men, but, by Urquiza's direction, this was refused. In this strange turn affairs are taking, the President will find it difficult to remain anywhere; his remaining troops are represented as totally demoralised, deserting and disbanding in all directions. Gen. Echague has resigned the portfolio of war, as he probably fancied his occupation gone. Francia, Lopez-Jordau, Fontes and other magnates had left Derqui in his hour of utmost need, retiring to Paraná. Our late Cordoban captives with ex-Governor Peña are gone to dispute the title of Olmos in their city.

Virasoro's army is said to number about one hundred men; and a handful of troops left by Derqui at Gorodona were living by pillage. Pascual Rosas is supposed to be at Santa Fé. The National Treasury is no longer worth robbing, and affairs at Paraná are evidently at sixes and sevens.

Montevideo.

On the 17th there was a review of the garrison; some 850 men defiled at the Government House in good order, but there is an evident falling off in artillery. The Commission for sending articles to the London Exhibition issued a notice calling on intending exhibitors to hand in their various products. In the "Nacion" we read of a lawsuit at Santiago in Chile, between Sr. Rodriguez and Don Vicuña McKenna the celebrated historian of O'Higgins, in which the latter was successful.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Newspaper postage.—A law is about to be passed charging postage on newspapers. As our circulation in this camp is equal to that of all our colleagues together, we must feel this measure heavily, yet, if some method, of delivering the papers regularly, were guaranteed, we should not think ourselves aggrieved.

Steamer "Asuncion."—This vessel was lately knocked down by auction at a sacrifice; Mr. John Marshall of Barracas purchasing her in the sum of 40,000 \$ mte.

Excursion trip.—The "Mississippi" left, on Sunday, for Rosario, with over 400 passengers, who are gone to see our army. She will probably return to-morrow.

French "buffos."—It is understood that in gratitude to the important services of M de Chailly, we are to have a *gorrilla* performance; and from our own ideas of the company, we anticipate a happy rendering of so patriotic an enterprise.

Friends will accept this.—is understood as an invitation to the funeral; but, surely the *Com. Times* never meant us to go to the Island of Arran, as appears in Mr. Pardano's obituary, last No.

Artesian Well.—Wanted a very long bore to find out whether there is any chance of water, or in what year of grace we are likely to have it.

English packet.—The *Mersey* goes out on Saturday, and the supplemental mail probably on Tuesday 29th by which latter date our next issue will be ready.

Barbarity.—The "Tribuna" and "Revista" are showing up each other

to public amusement on a reciprocal charge of making wrong figures. As the question is reduced to zero, we advise our amiable brethren of the quill to leave off plucking each other; otherwise the public may be shocked by the *exposité*, and "tar-and-feather them" for decency.

Our letter box.—A correspondent styled *John Bright* enquires of any of our readers "why Prince Albert never wears clock-trousers." He might as well ask us why the Prince is a Field-marshal. We really can't imagine why. Ask Don Pepe de la Cazuela.

Deaths.

On the 14th inst. At Capilla del Señor, Mr. Bernard Kéegan of apoplexy, in the 40th year of his age. Deceased was a native of the Co. Westmeath.

On Thursday, 17th Oct Benjamin Appleyard Esq aged 55 late of Yorkshire, and one of our oldest and most respected British residents.

In this city, on Saturday last, of heart-disease, Mr. William Lenouon wool-broker, aged 54. During 26 years passed in this country, he had gained the esteem of all who knew him. We understand he was from Westmeath, Ireland.

Buenos Ayres Oct. 22d 1861. To the Editor of the *Weekly Standard*. Sir

The Editors of the "Commercial Times" have recently adopted a system of attacking the Catholic religion and its Ministry in so violent a manner as to cause the friends of rational freedom to dread its consequences.

Neither the head of the Catholic church, nor any Bishop or priest, however respectable, can escape the violence or sneers of the "Commercial Times"; they are exciting the worst passions of the human heart without having received the least provocation from Catholics.

I defy them to name one Catholic, native or foreigner, who on any occasion says one word against the different Protestant sects in this City.

I suppose there are one hundred thousand Catholics in this City and between four and five thousand Protestants, and yet we never hear one of the former say one word against the religion of the latter: why then try to insult the religious feelings of the people who admit us to become citizens and grant us every religious toleration?

I strongly advise these Gentlemen not to trespass too much on the patience of a generous and religious people, for, should any bad consequences follow, they will only have to blame themselves who have lit the conflagration.

I am, Sir, Your Obedt. Servt. Daniel O'Hara.

To the Commercial Public.

Having already published some documents relative to the suits instituted by several Mercantile firms against the house of Dickson and Co., it may be useful to make known the sentence lately pronounced in full court by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice. This decision establishes certain fixed principles highly interesting to the mercantile community. Against Messrs. Dickson & Co. have appealed to the Civil Court.

Drabble bros. V. Dickson & Co.

Whereas: Is ly.—The present suit cannot be ruled according to the Code of Commerce promulgated after the acts which involve the rights at issue; for, although article 1761 enacts that all cases pending, are subjected to this law, saving any provision to the contrary, such provision is expressly made in article 3, in accordance with the principles of constitutional law.

2dly.—By the facts adduced in evidence, it appears, that Don Carlos Gloede, manager of the house of Dickson & Co., was the only representative of said firm in Buenos Ayres.

and that all the mercantile body of this city did business with him as such.

3dly.—Don Carlos Gloede recommended Kastén & Co., and Don Sylvestre Lacasse that Drabble Bros might trust them with the goods, as is admitted by respondents, who pretend that Gloede gave his personal responsibility.

4thly.—Being proved that the accounts and transfers of goods in deposit, sold by Drabble, were accepted in Dickson's house under their name and said transfers were subsequently altered in same house.

5thly.—By the declarations of Don Maximo Marmol and Don Manuel Ocampo folios 66 and 67, and ratified in 79 & 107 it is the usage among merchants in this city, to consider responsible the house that recommends a purchaser and that receives the account in its own name, and the commercial custom ought to serve as a rule for decision of such cases, according to the principles of mercantile jurisprudence, and as laid down by ordinance of Bilbao, cap. 8.

6thly.—The manager of a house, who possesses the powers to carry on its transactions, having executed commercial acts within the routine of its business, binds it even in acts beyond the limit of his instructions, in conformity with the common law recognised by articles 136 and 143 of the Code of Commerce.

7thly.—The fact of introducing and guaranteeing purchasers who do not belong to this city, is a transaction that seems to have been always done and recognised by the House of Dickson & Co., as well as by most others of this place as appears by the declarations of folios 109 and 110.

8thly.—The house of Barber & Co. has not produced any proof to establish the liability of Dickson & Co.

On these grounds we confirm the decision appealed from, of folio 240, as far as it releases the present respondents from the demand of Messrs. Barber & Co.—And we reverse it, relative to Drabble Bros, declaring, hereby, that the firm of Dickson & Co. is bound to satisfy the account contained in folio 3, with interest from the time said sum became due. And that it be fulfilled within ten days and when costs are paid let it be returned.

II.

John Laing & Co. V. Dickson & Co.

Whereas: 1stly.—The present suit cannot be ruled according to the Code of Commerce promulgated after the acts which involve the rights at issue; for, although article 1761 enacts that all cases pending, are subjected to this law, saving any provision to the contrary, such provision is expressly made in article 3, in accordance with the principles of constitutional law.

2dly.—By the facts adduced in evidence, it appears, that Don Carlos Gloede, manager of the house of Dickson & Co., was the only representative of said firm in Buenos Ayres, and that all the mercantile body of this city did business with him as such.

3dly.—Don Carlos Gloede recommended Kastén & Co., and Don Sylvestre Lacasse that J. Laing & Co. might trust them with the goods, as is admitted by respondents who pretend that Gloede gave his personal responsibility.

4thly.—It is proved that in Dickson's house, the account was admitted in their own name, as well as the three transfers, of folios 23 and 24, being proved that in two of them, the name of said firm was altered and the other presented at the Custom-House for the despatch of the goods mentioned therein, as belonging to Dickson and Co.; all three having as they had, the same origin, that is the sale made to the parties recommended by Gloede.

5thly.—By the declarations of Don Luis Frias folio 41, Don Maximo Marmol folio 41, Don Domingo Mendoza folio 42 and Don Manuel Ocampo folio 52 and Don Jaime Lavallol folio 54, it is the usage among Merchants in this City to consider responsible the house that recommends a purchaser and that receives the

account in its own name and the commercial custom ought to serve as a rule for decision of such cases, according to the principles of mercantile jurisprudence and as laid down by the ordinance of Bilbao Cap. 8.

6thly.—The manager of a house, who possesses the powers to carry on its transactions; having executed commercial acts within the routine of its business, binds it even in acts beyond the limit of his instructions, in conformity with the common law recognised by articles 136 and 143 of the Code of Commerce.

7thly.—The fact of introducing and guaranteeing purchasers who do not belong to this city, is a transaction that seems to have been always done and recognised by the House of Dickson & Co. as well as by most others of this place as appears by the declarations of folios 109 and 110.

On these grounds we hereby reverse the decision appealed from, folio 120, and declare that the firm of Dickson & Co. is bound to satisfy the balance of account in folio 1 with interest from the day said sum became due. To be fulfilled within ten days from this date, and costs being satisfied let it be returned.

Here are the five Rubrics.

Modern Rome.

(Continued.)

Historians have remarked that the decline of Rome dates from the establishment of Christianity; but, while it is certainly true that paganism was co-existent with the Empire, it is not fair to conclude that the conversion of that city was a misfortune or that the Papacy was its evil genius. Qui o the contrary, Rome has witnessed the fall of every great city of antiquity, or the middle ages, Palmyra, Carthage, A lens, Lacedaemon, Ravenna, Pisa, Tiber: These have filled the earth with their fame, and are now reduced to obscure villages or unpeopled ruins, while Rome is still a centre of attraction, the titular capital of Italy, and even in its modern guise one of the most splendid courts in Europe.

In architecture, Paris itself may yield the palm to the Eternal city. No street in the universe, from Broadway to the Lung Arno, from the water Den Linden to the Chiaia, an rival the Corso with its double line of palaces, terminating in the Piazza del Popolo justly esteemed the grandest entrance to any capital in Europe. Our colleague of the *Commercial Times* has clearly never been in Rome, when he speaks of houses tumbling down, and a decrease of population. That the city affords extra accommodation appears from the fact that 60 to 80,000 foreigners find lodging every Lent to witness the ceremonies of Holy Week. Some of the poorer classes are indifferently housed, and where is this to an in Europe in which this is not the case; but we can safely affirm that the Palazzo Durio, Braschi, Pamphili, Borghese, &c., &c., would be judged a splendid residence for even the most fastidious editor, or magniloquent adventurer. Our American friends brag, with some reason, of New York and its good supply of water, but by a late calculation it is found that Rome is far beyond every town on the globe in this respect, and four times superior to Paris or London. If we look to the supply of provision, we find the market abundantly stocked, particularly with fruits, fowl and vegetables at a lower price than sceptics could imagine, or economists devise. Philosophers may growl at priestly rule and Papal despotism, but, to it noted that in Rome no one dies of hunger. That there are abuses in the farming of taxes, and government monopolies we frankly admit, but, we are not sure that Italians are suited for constitutional rights, and this is beside the question.

In the ordinary conveniences of life, Rome is not deficient. There was at first some opposition to gas, for such is the fate of all inventions. The good citizens of Dublin were said to be crazy, when they first proposed to adapt gas for lighting the streets, and tried the experiment in a by-lane off Capel St. This Irish invention, to which the world is so much indebted, is in full use in Rome. Moreover the sanitary state of the city is excellent. We have already enumerated the railways and tele-

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VISIT TO PARIS.

The "Pays" has the following curious story:—As a police patrol was nights back going its rounds in the neighbourhood of the Pantheon it found a man, attired in a most extraordinary way, lying on a stone bench at a porte cochère. His hair had been covered with some clammy substance, over which copper filings had been sprinkled, so that it was stiff and brilliant; feathers had been stuck in it, to form a sort of diadem; his face was daubed with paint of different colours; he had on a necktie formed of crumpled round, and covered with gilt paper; his shirt was worn over his clothes, and was ornamented with arabesques in red paint; his trousers were raised so as to leave his legs bare, and his legs, as also his neck and hands, were painted of a chocolate colour. Near him was a bundle containing his stockings, cravat, waistcoat, &c. He was fast asleep, and, on being wakened, manifested the greatest astonishment at finding himself in such a place and in such a guise. Being taken to the nearest guard-house, and questioned, he stated that he was a well-to-do farmer in the department of the Aisne, and had long been tormented with a desire to see Paris. Having collected a sum of money, he had come to the capital for the Emperor's fête, and remained there ever since. The day before he was found so strangely accoutred he went to the Jardin des Plantes, and sat down on a bench to rest himself. Shortly after a young man of gentlemanly appearance, who was reading a book, seated himself by his side. They got into conversation, and he related to the young man what he had seen in Paris, but expressed great regret that he had not been able to fall in with the Samosé Ambassadors. How lucky it is that we have met the young man! The Ambassadors are this very evening to visit a naval surgeon of my acquaintance, who cured their Queen of the whooping cough; and if you like I will take you to his house! The farmer at first hesitated to accept the stranger's offer, but the latter pressed him so courteously that he consented. An appointment to meet in the evening in the Place du Pantheon, was made, and both the farmer and the young man were punctual. The latter led the countryman up and down several obscure streets, and then entered a house in which there was no concierge. In one apartment to which he was introduced the farmer found several young men drinking and smoking, and he was induced to drink with them. After a while he was shown through a hole in a door several persons, male and female, dressed in strange costumes, and was told that they were the ambassadors and their wives, but that he could not be admitted to them unless he would consent to have certain changes made in his dress. He at first refused, but at last, after being well plied with wine, submitted. His toilette having been completed, he was then introduced to the ambassadors. They courteously entered into a conversation with him through an interpreter, and then insisted that he should partake of their refreshments. What he ate, he said, was very strange, and what he drank still more so. At last the ambassadors notified that they were so pleased with him that they would decorate him with the Order of the White Elephant; but they said that, in accordance with the custom of the country, he must first chase one of them down stairs and succeed in catching him. He made no objection, and one of the ambassadors rushed down stairs, and the farmer pursued. But on reaching the bottom, the outer door was suddenly opened, and he was pushed out; the door was then closed on him, and a moment after a bundle containing the articles of dress he had taken off was dropped from a window. He knocked loudly at the door, but received no reply. He therefore went away, and walked about until, overcome with fatigue and the fumes of drink, he sat down to rest. He soon fell asleep, and remained sleeping until found by the police. After he had told this singular story he was made to count his money. He said that not a sou had

been taken from him. It was thus clear that he had only been made the victim of a practical hoax, and it is thought likely that the perpetrator is one of those students.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

A Royal visit—any, rather, a visit from Queen Victoria—had certainly become due to Ireland. She has, it is true, been there before, but hurriedly and informally. She has greeted her Irish subjects lovingly, but only, as it were, in passing. Her permanent residence is in England; her place of annual retreat when she would direct herself of State formalities is in Scotland. Ireland, hitherto, has seemed to be excluded from the advantages and gratification attendant on the periodical presence of the Court. In that country Irish loyalty to the Sovereign has had but few opportunities of expressing itself in its personal form, and we all know that it is in this form that it is most satisfied to express itself. There is besides in the Emerald Isle, as elsewhere, a sensitive regard for race, and a jealous attachment to country, which causes the Irish people, even if they do not resent, to feel painfully anything which seems like the withholding of that attention to which they justly deem themselves entitled; and it has, doubtless, been a matter of mortifying regret to a somewhat susceptible nation that, whate'er may have been the cause, Ireland has not enjoyed the same share of distinction the Sovereign can confer which has fallen to the lot of her British sisters. We are glad, very glad, that her claim to Royal regard has this year secured recognition, and that the visit of her Majesty has taken place under circumstances which will suggest to her Hibernian subjects that she takes a deep and spontaneous interest in that part of her dominions.

But, besides this, one can hardly rebel in Ireland just now without being struck with the signs everywhere apparent that, as a nation, she is herself recovering from a weary age of sorest trial ending in a terrible calamity. Grievous oppression has left behind it too many traces of the suffering it inflicted to fail in attracting notice even from the careless. It is impossible to go far in any direction without coming across unequivocal and mournful proofs that the Irish people have not long escaped from a heavy yoke; and on the very surface of the soil, and in the habits of the people, the traveller will read, in characters he can hardly misinterpret, a long history of woes impatiently endured. Indeed, it is but a few years ago that the wail of Ireland was one of unutterable despondency; and when famine and fever followed the track of political and social miseries, and swept off by death, or disposed by emigration, countless swarms of her inhabitants, it seemed doubtful whether she could recover her energies within the already half-spent century even under the most judiciously indulgent treatment. Of all this there are yet, as we have said, distinctly visible remains. Our fair but careworn sister has not wholly put to rest her mourning attire. It is light and almost cheerful in comparison with what it once was, but it serves to remind one that she has not long emerged from the lowest depths of national affliction.

There are few Englishmen, if any—at least of the most ordinary culture—by whom the Queen's visit to Ireland is not viewed with satisfaction. They are pleased with it, both for her sake and for the sake of the people of the western island. They see in it an aptitude to allay some of the prejudice and irritation which even now separate to some extent Celt from Saxon, Roman Catholic from Protestant. They regard it hopefully as a kind of ceremonial and formal inauguration of the better era already initiated by Divine Providence, and secured by wise and liberal legislation. To strengthen in every way possible the ties of sisterhood between the two nations long united under the same Crown, and now for upwards of half a century united under the same Legislature and Government, is not only a duty which we recognise as owing to Ireland, but is a matter of interest which we owe

to ourselves. Great Britain, unquestionably, is chargeable with, and of late, we are happy to add, has become conscious of, a long course of harsh treatment towards the people of the Green Isle. We are their debtors, if only in compensation for the bitter and unrelenting policy with which we so persistently tormented them, and we are the more inclined in consequence to take with forbearance our share of the inconveniences which are the natural fruit of our oppressive career. But, thank Heaven, the malignant spirit has gone out of us. We desire nothing more than a real union on equal terms. We rejoice in Ireland's prosperity as we do in our own. We grieve her nothing which may help to develop her magnificent resources. We are grateful for everything which brings us into more active intercourse and closer intimacy. We have learned by painful experience that no part of the body politic can suffer without entailing suffering on the whole—that no part can flourish without imparting to the whole additional vitality. Therefore, while with heartfelt loyalty we pray "God speed her Majesty in her visit to Ireland," we pray not less cordially "God bless the people among whom she has gone." *Ill. L. News.*

NEW CARDINALS.—DR. CULLEN.—Our Roman correspondent gives us some interesting information with respect to the expected nominations to the vacant seats to be made in the Consistory to be held next month. The new cardinals are fully expected to be—the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin and Apostolic Delegate; the Archbishop of Chambéry; Monsignor Bedini, formerly Secretary of Propaganda and now Archbishop of Viterbo; Monsignor Sacconi, Apostolic Nuncio at Paris; the Dean of the Rota, the Secretary of the Sacred Congregation, and Father Panbianco, a learned Franciscan. These appointments our correspondent (who is always well-informed in these matters) looks upon as settled. He adds that it is not, however, improbable that the Patriarch of Venice and the Archbishop of Saragossa may be added to the foregoing list.—*Weekly Register.*

11 de Setiembre Market

Dry cow hides, narrow	perado 125 to 125
Hides of all stakes	— 105 to 121
Old skins	— 83 to 90
Hides of colts	each 25 to 30
Sheepskins unwashed	d. 45 to 50
Do mixed	10 to 50
Motilla, fine	100 to 150
Nettie	lb 4 to 4½
Horse hair North	arob. 95 to 100
Do. south	110 to 110
Tallow pure	70 to 45
Crests wool washed	75 to 50
Do. unwashed	40 to 45
Do. mixed	50 to 70
Fine merino wool	80 to 100
Lumber do.	40 to 50
Dutch feathers loose.	lb. 22 to 24
Do. wren	25 to 26
Ox horns	thousand 50 to 90
Inferior do.	300 to 400
Wheat superior	fanega 260 to 270
Do. middling	220 to 230
Do. inferior	190 to 180
Indian corn	125 to 130
Barley	80 to 100

Doublons.

Oct. 16th	405	406	1,0950
" 17th	406	401	12,424
" 18th	399	402	20,670
" 19th	404	403	21,053
" 21th	401	401½	4,656
" 22th	403	403½	11,850

Interest.

Bank receives m/c. at 6% per an.
" " specie at 9% " "
" " advances m/c. at 8% " "
" " specie at 12% " "

Money market—specie—1½ to 1½ per monthly.

Do. m/c. 1 1½

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladero	\$ 200 to 220
Do matalaño, picked bullocks	250 — 280
Do Cows picked	— 250
Three year old mules	250 —
Asses	15 — 20
Fat hares	85 — 90

Ordinary meztiza.—

Sheep	30
Fine do.	40

Consulate of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Consulate of the United States of America has been removed to Calle Parque N.º 23. 23. 3p.

For Liverpool direct.
To sail in about 10 days the fine first class clipper British Barque "ISTRIA" of 500 tons burden, Capt. in Thomas Javerner.

This vessel has excellent accommodations 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 Reconquista or to
Henry A. Green & Co.
Ship Brokers &c.
Calle Reconquista 83.

Education.
Mr. D. F. Sauer offers his services as Teacher in English, French, German, Latin & Greek. For further particulars apply at the English Seminary Sancha 20, or at the Anglo-French Seminary Potosí 331. 2p.

Henry Mackell.
Your father is dead and you will hear something greatly to your advantage on applying to your brother the Rev. R. B. Mackell the Vicar of Lincoln, Lincolnshire, or to Thomas Shepherd Esq. formerly York-shire England, or to Zimmerman Pais de Montevideo or Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires Cricket Club. NOTICE.
From the date hereof this Club will meet for practice on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock.
J. H. Roston
Hon. Sec.
Buenos Aires October 31, 1861.

Thomas Bieker's. Retail-Prices.
Sugar best dry refined 233, do Havana 24 and 28. Tea from 10 to 30. Salt Butter 88 Splitpeas 28. Sage 28 Oatmeal 38, Starch 24 Corn Starch 48, Flour of Rice 48 Currants 48 Dried Apples 38, do Prunes 38, do Cherries 24 English Fruits 78 bottle, Mushr. on Ketchup 48, English Mustard 58, Serrin com. 648, Matches 158 gross. Every article of the select a d most genuine quality.
77—1 BRU—

To be sold.
At 50 per cent, the cutting lying subscriptions due to this paper in the country districts. The defuncts for the whole period are 86 number, those for the 2nd quarter 230, and the persons well off and able to pay. For details apply to the undersigned Editor.

SHIPPING LIST.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
See arrivals.							
English.							
barque	Onda	322	Narison	July 11	Glasgow	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Spartan	218	M. Colbeck	July 11	New York	W. & A. G. Green	Without destination
barque	Laria	310	Tavelier	July 17	Liverpool	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Flora	440	Savage	August 7	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Warrior Queen	237	W. Wren	August 15	Glasgow	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Sea Wave	314	Murray	August 18	Liverpool	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Castroidea	318	Jenkins	Aug. 18	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Clara	323	Lo der	August 17	Glasgow	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Liria	303	Pattar	Aug. 10	Liverpool	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Isabel	351	Hawson	Aug. 29	Liverpool	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	A. Nelson	—	—	—	—	—	—
barque	Poticha	530	G. Wren	Sept. 1	Liverpool	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Myriam	427	Bacon	Sept. 1	Liverpool	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Raymond	349	Kocher	Sept. 1	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	J. & T.	—	—	—	—	—	—
barque	Meliora	270	Cowper	Sept. 17	Liverpool	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	M. Torres	325	Hawson	Oct. 9	Glasgow	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Patrot	297	Mercer	Oct. 11	Liverpool	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Aca	519	Berr	Oct. 13	Hamburg	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
brig	P. Reina	214	Castro	Oct. 12	Barcelona	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
brig	A. Guis de Prati	502	Ki o	Oct. 12	Barcelona	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
Brazilian.							
barque	Manajeta	126	Millet	July 27	Montevideo	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Virgen del Corma	153	Antun	August 5	Barcelona	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Fomento	128	Alberdi	August 12	Barcelona	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Hugo	130	N. de G. Hill	August 18	Barcelona	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Rengo	117	Colomo	August 18	Rio Janeiro	O. S. de	Unloading
barque	Suberano	212	Colomo	August 18	Rio Janeiro	O. S. de	Unloading
barque	"L. & E."	578	Perrandis	Aug. 24	Barcelona	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Nuevo Maria	323	Machado	July 7	Malaga	Zumaran	Unloading
barque	Paloo	224	Alberdi	Sept. 11	Barcelona	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Prater	148	Millet	Sept. 15	Barcelona	O. S. de	Unloading
barque	Sorpea	251	Fontaine	Sept. 18	Barcelona	O. S. de	Unloading
barque	Berrel	239	Fonad na	Sept. 27	Montevideo	Freyer	Unloading
barque	Pedro Antonio	269	O. H.	Oct. 4	Rio Janeiro	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Villa de Tosa	224	Berrel	Oct. 5	Barcelona	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Clara	218	Péja	Sept. 30	Rio Janeiro	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Moesta	245	Mari tauy	Oct. 4	Havana	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Netie	313	Sha	Oct. 9	Havana	Freyer	Unloading
barque	Christina	180	Avila	Oct. 9	Porto Rico	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	P. Jca	212	Claret	Oct. 11	Porto Rico	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Yaro	211	Garcia	Oct. 16	Havana	L. Laval	Unloading
French.							
barque	Coronaduel	173	Baier	July 23	Montevideo	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Corneille	297	A. Riatt	August 14	Bayona	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Kacine	412	Guillaume	August 14	Havre	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Frederic Eugenis	165	Melle	August 18	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Philippe Auguste	254	Alberdi	Aug. 27	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Honn at Louis.	124	G. Hill	Aug. 10	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Yeloca	219	Bonin	Aug. 10	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Aunx	375	José	Sept. 11	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Raine	278	Silhouette	Sept. 12	Bayona	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Jacq.	613	Sesdamer	Sept. 12	Havre	L. Laval	Unloading
Dutch.							
barque	Hooits Wiegler	170	Kester	August 13	Rotterdam	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Warden	150	A. de la	August 23	Rotterdam	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Economie	209	Lechar	Aug. 27	Rotterdam	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Margaretha	137	Bochard	Aug. 29	Rotterdam	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Ellenath	120	Lavory	Aug. 11	Rotterdam	B. Barclay	Liverpool
Kanse Towns.							
barque	Hermann	247	Hermann	August 22	Hamburg	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Orient	230	Budellmann	Sept. 11	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Dolphin	202	Meyer	Sept. 17	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Hillich Arens	415	W. J.	Sept. 20	Rotterdam	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Humboldt	440	Damermaan	Sept. 20	Bremen	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	A. von Frankin	307	Von Frankin	June 24	Rotterdam	Freyer	Unloading
Italian.							
barque	Mariano	342	Selazo	July 15	Genoa	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Pierpolio	315	C. de Rosa	July 30	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Numa Pompilio	325	Morice	August 2	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Carlo	219	Genoa	August 15	Genoa	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Baldacchino	117	Dado	August 15	Genoa	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Alfieri	234	Marchese	Aug. 30	Genoa	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Capriera	216	Bianchi	Sept. 5	Genoa	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Virginia	311	Quart	Sept. 18	Genoa	L. Laval	Unloading
barque	Clonidia	229	Venturo	Sept. 15	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Guleppe	215	Vassallo	Oct. 11	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
N. American.							
barque	Greenland	549	Meynman	August 3	New York	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Hedra	363	Whelan	August 29	Liverpool	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Star King	428	Holden	August 18	New York	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	New-eager	460	Hopper	Aug. 25	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Line Star	375	D. Star	Sept. 11	Glasgow	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Line Blue	395	Persoa	Sept. 20	Glasgow	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Carolina	354	Grinle	Sept. 20	Glasgow	W. & A. G. Green	Liverpool
barque	Sidney Price	210	Geffroy	Sept. 20	New York	Zimmerman	Liverpool
barque	Mary Goodell	217	M. Giffery	Sept. 15	New York	Zimmerman	Liverpool
barque	John C. Bruce	334	Gayle	Sept. 22	Baltimore	Zimmerman	Liverpool
barque	George Forrier	518	Loyley	Sept. 25	Boston	Zimmerman	Liverpool
barque	Henricetto	437	Brewu	Sept. 25	Baltimore	Zimmerman	Liverpool
barque	Burlington	458	Smyzer	Sept. 27	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	W. Woodrills	459	Venturo	Oct. 4	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Utah	275	Pico	Oct. 7	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	H. B. Emery	247	Perkins	Oct. 10	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	Jamez Cook	216	East	Oct. 10	Cardiff	B. Barclay	Liverpool
barque	F. Baker	229	Stapa	Oct. 10	New York	Zimmerman	Liverpool
barque	Neesman	197	Nickels	Oct. 14	Leapsport	Zimmerman	Liverpool
Austrian.							
barque	Rosenthal	220	Bombardelli	August 18	Inland	Green	Unloading
bar							