The Standard

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Universidad de San Andrés

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

October 23rd 1861. BUENOS AYRES. No. 26.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week.

The well known fast sailing and acommodaous Pilot-Boat

VELOZ

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

For particulars apply at the Whale boat and lighter office N. 3 Paseo 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.—Paseo de Julio No. 35.

LUIS MAC LEAN.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED.
1836.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT

Capital £ 1:259,760.

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

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LIFE.

Policies are granted on every description of risk contingent upon life including insurance for the whole term of life, or for short periods ands 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 asured, 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, Montevide, 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 the.

"William Peile" "Bella Portena" "Philomel." "Delhi" "Rosario" "Hugh" "W. terwitch" "Hollywood" "The Countess of Durham" "John Robertson" "Matrona" "Gauntlet" "South Esk" "Agnes" "Rosalie" "Libra" "Istria" "Anne Wilson" and The "Francis Carvill".

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

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 vert best quality and most moderate yerms

Buenos Aires 14 Oct. 1861.
Jno. Blues.
Calle Cangallo No. 16
Veinte cinco de Mayo. 60

CHAMBERS.

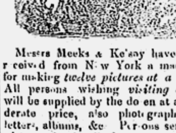
Two rooms nicely furnished to let No. 100 calle Mayo.

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 & Kelsay have just received from New York a machine for making *twelve pictures at a time.* All persons wishing *visiting cards* will be supplied by the doen at a moderate price, also photographs for letters, albums, &c Persons sending pictures by the Packet are requested to leave their orders a few deys previous.

Gallery 44 calle Esmeralda, corner of Piedad.

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 Roever, Studio calle San Martin opposite the Roma Hotel. Frames and cases at cheap rates, and in every variety.

Burgundy Wines.

J. Cottey, late of calle Maypú, has removed to N. 68 calle Piedras, where he offers for sale a rich assortment of wines which he receives monthly from Burgundy. These are of the purest grape, and best flavour, comprising the Costa de Olivettes, Pomard, Chambertin, Mutz, Beaume, &c.—Piedras No 68. s11 5p.

Education.

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY
131 Potosi 331

Between Buen Orden and Lima.

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

References, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow; James Gibson; W. Temperly G. and H. McKern.

s. 11 5p *William Parody.*

On sale.

A sueste of land in the department of Sorriano, 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, Smollet, Adolphus, Aikin, &. Traducida al castellano y anotada por Eugenio de Ochoa. Magnifica edicion en 5 grandes volúmenes, adornados con finísimos 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 Pale Sherry in octaves. *H. M. Moss and Co.*

Wine Vaults & Coffee house. 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 Areco, and Arrecifes.

Leaves Buenos Aires on the 1, 11 & 21, Agency 189 Rivadavia or 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 recommences business in the above establishment with the determination to spare neither pains nor attention to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage and hopes by a careful selection of Stock and the speedy execution of orders to merit a continuance of the support which was enjoyed by 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 Areco, Fortin y Salto3, 5, 7, 9 11, 13, 15 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29,

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

Pergamino, 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 DEL 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.

Laguna de los Padres, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Pozo Santo antonio Bo Eido Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Gran de. Naranjos, Vivoratá, Laguna Colmena, Ballenera, golondrina, San Martin y Moro—Mrtinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 22

Carrero del Moro, por Kaque', Santa Eleno, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Vecie, Carralau ...., Arroy, Grande, 25 de Mayo, Bravo ó Pamaneso, B anqueda de Herrera, Cerrito de Pautino, San Agustin, Malacara ó Fiorida, Primavera y Moro. 6, 16, 26

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco Lomas Loma Neg., Loma Partida, San José Cármen de Langnyú, Canases y y Tandil. 1, 15

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Naves, Quinteres, Toribio, Chelforó, Canales: Vizcacheras de Cuali, Reconquista, Miguens y Tandil, 8, 24.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 22, 29.

San Vicente y Ranchos 4, 12, 20, and 27.

Azul, 2,

Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 4, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24, 28.

Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 18, 28.

Lobos, every Tuesday Thursday, & Saturday.

Magdalena, 9, 19 29.

La Invariable Porteña.

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 Areco, Salto. Rojas, Pergamino

Leaves on the 5th, 20th, 25th, and 30th, each month; returning on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, & 30th. 587, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Bonoti Santiago.

Nicasio M. Ramirez.
Marcos Sangueneti

NUEVAS PENINSULARES.

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

Carr ..lauquen, 26 de Mayo, Brava, Malacara y More, 6, 16 y 26.

Navas, Chelforú, Bizcacheras y Reonquista 8, 24.

Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Carmen de Langueyú, 1, 15,

Tandil y Dolores 1, 8. 15, 24.

Tandil directamente 2 y 17.

CARRERA DEL MORO.

Juncal, Cure que, Alpmar da Castaño, Esperanza de Iraola, Pulperia Quevido, Arroy Chico, Rincon de Bosandrix, Invierno, Tamangueyú, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Hoz

Los Empresarios
Toares, Begeira y Co.

MENSAGERIAS Española y Americana

General Administration—Potsí 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 arrobes.........20
Money.................1¼ olo

Los Empresarios
Torres Osorio y Co.

Iniciadores Diligencias

This new and commodious line makes three journeys weekly to Lobos: leaving Buenos Aires on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays —Agency 361 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Rivadavia.)

FOR ANTWERP.

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

Henry J. Powell & Co.
Brokers.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

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

Henry J. Powell & Co

FOR LONDON

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

Henry J. Powell & Co:
Ship Brokers

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 mestizo Sheep—Apply at Calle Chacabuco no. 287.

Hotel and Restaurant FLAMBEAU.

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. sp25 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 44th 1g81.

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 fine fast-sailing, first class American Clipper Frigate "Mary Goodell" 717 Tons. Capt Gilvery, only takes part of her cargo, has splendid accommodations for Cabin & steerage passengers. For further particulars &c apply to her consignees Messrs Semple 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 letter 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 leaving it at the Victoria Hotel 105 calle San Martin or at the store of Don Patricio Bookey 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 Browne No. 64 calle Potosi, or of Mr. John Hughes, broker, at the Bolsa

1st.—15 000 *fine mestiza sheep,* in the Partido of Arrecifes on the land known as *Fontezuelas,* 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 *cuadras* square of productive land, situated in the calle sola at Barracas, below the *Convalescencia*: it is subdivided into 20 lots with the necessary streets leading to each lot In case it were destined for building purposes: the plan may be consulted at Mr. Browne's office.

3d.—*The well known saladero 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, *corrals* and other appurtenances, ready for working on the purchase of same.

4th. — *A tract of alfafaros,* bounded on one angle by the Barracas bridge, fronting the *calle Real* on one side and the calle Sola 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 *barrancas,* being two squares nearer than the village. It contains 10 *cuadras* square, with a large modern residence forming 4 fronts. There are 14 apartments with out-offices, coach-house, stable, hen-roost, *algibe,* pigeon-house. The pasture-lands attached are extensive, and there are excellent fruit-trees, besides a garden laid out with flowers of value. For families desirous to live in the country, this residence affords all the conveniences imaginable.

For further particulars apply as above.

Universidad de San Andrés

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Our Public opinion.

Varium 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 *vox 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 gruel, 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 hug-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 blameable 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-oft 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 Cazeros and Cepeda, ordering his *apotheosis* (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 recognise 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. Sandes, and the *débris* 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 manœuvres 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 withst and 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 shew 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 Geronimo, 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 *hegira* subsequent to Pavon. Not alone Puntanos and Cordovese, Entre-Rians and Correntines 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 "Patric" an off-shoot of our Tribuna, affords the inhabitants a literary variety long unknown there. Gen. Nazar 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 are 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 Diama ..., 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 Cordova, 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-Jordan, 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 Gorondona we e 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 the 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 Chaillu, 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 *exposé*, 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 check-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 Keegan 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 Lennon 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 virulence 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 Obdt. Servt.
Daniel O'Hara.

To the Commercial Public.

I.

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 it Messrs. Dickson & Co. have appealed to the Civil Court.

Drabble bros. V. Dickson & Co.

Whereas: 1st 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 1751 enacts that all cases pending, are subjected to this law, saving any provision to the contrary, such provision is espressly 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, m nager 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 Kasten & 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 transact on 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.—T e 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 1751 enacts that all cases pending, are subjected to this law, saving any provision to the contrary, such provision is espressly 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 Kasten & 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 Llavallol 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 of 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. Quite the contrary, Rome has witnessed the fall of every great city of antiquity, or the middle ages, Palmyra, Carthage, Athens, Lacedamon, Ravenna, Pisa, Tibur: 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 must 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 can rival the Corso with its double line of palaces, terminating in the Piazza del Populo 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 the town in Europe in which this is not the case; but we can safely affirm that the Palazzi Doria, Braschi, Pamphili, Borghese, &c., &c., would be judged a splendid residence for even the most fastidious editor, or magnilloquent 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, be 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-

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graph. The police are generally a vigilant body, and private assassination is confined to the friends of Italian Liberty of the Orsini school. The public morality, though far from perfect, will stand comparison with other Italian cities. Convents and churches are perhaps rather numerous, yet this may be expected in a clerical regime. Monuments of public charity such as hospitals, asylums and poor-schools are more numerous in Rome than in Dublin, tho' the latter city is twice the size, and one of the most benevolent cities in Europe. *Tata Giovanni* is an excellent institution for the care and education of little houseless children. The *Orfanelli* contains about 300 youths, some of whom are foundlings, others the sons of poor tradesmen, who receive not only a trade, but often a capital to commence life. The University so famed throughout Christendom is open to all, dispensing the higher branches of a brilliant education to thousands of students, gratis. To the youth, not alone of Italy, but of the world, Rome offers a classic hospitality, laying wide her treasures of art and literature, without distinction of race, rank or religion. To a foreigner visiting London, it is permitted as a special favor to inspect the Queen's stables; and in the polite Paris not the all-powerful passport can unlock the *salons* of the Tuileries when the Emperor is at home; but, for the much-abused Pius the Ninth, there is no greater pleasure than to receive and welcome in the Vatican the poor traveller of science or unfriended scholar, to whom is presented the grandest field for study that ancient or modern ages have ever beheld.

The civil war in America.

The Africa arrived here last night. Her dates are down to the 14th, being four days later than the last arrival. The intelligence she brings is important. I send you files of papers, together with the annexed selections. The new York Herald of the 14th thus summarises the latest intelligences:—The most important news from the seat of war which we have to record to-day comes from Missouri, where the gallant General Lyon has been contending in the south-western portion of that state with an immense force of the rebels, and this news, we regret to say, tells of the death of General Lyon and the retreat of his army. It will be remembered that on Thursday last General Lyon had a fight with his brave guard and that of the rebels under Ben. McCulloch at Dug Spring, near Springfield, where he endeavoured to draw the latter out of his shelter in the woods. It appears from official intelligence received by Major General Fremont, at St. Louis, from one of General Lyon's aids, that the fight was renewed on Saturday morning at half-past six o'clock—three columns of the Union forces, respectively commanded by General Lyon, General Siegel, and Major Sturgis, numbering in all eight thousand men, being engaged on one side, and a body of rebels under Gen. McCulloch and General Price, numbering twenty-three thousand, on the other. The battle took place at Davis' Creek, about nine miles south east of Springfield. Against this immensely superior force, which was composed of regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, the troops of General Lyon were still able to maintain their ground, and pressed the enemy back to their encampment, on Wilson's Creek, which General Siegel actually occupied for the night; but fearing a flank movement of the rebels, he withdrew his small force. General Lyon was killed while charging at the head of his column. The engagement was a severe one. Eight hundred of the Union troops are reported killed and wounded. The loss of the rebels was very heavy, and it is said to include Gen. MacCulloch and General Price. All the tents and waggons of the rebels were lost. General Siegel effected a retreat to Spring field in good order, and from there fell back on Rolla, the terminus of the south-west branch of the Pacific Railroad, leaving only one gun behind him on the field. He captured ninety prisoners, and brought back as a trophy the horse and sword of Ben. M'Culloch, together with 25,000 dols. in specie from the Springfield bank. At last report there was no appearance of a pursuit on Siegel's retreating column, and his army was considered safe. The report of the rebel loss has been confirmed by the statement of prisoners taken, and their numbers have been ascertained by the muster rolls found on the field. A despatch confirming the account of the battle and the death of General Lyon was received at the War Department yesterday from General Fremont. We have nothing of importance to report of military movements at Washington. The Navy Department appears to be stirring itself a little at last. Orders were issued yesterday for the construction of five out of twelve of the new steam gunboats authorised by Congress. Two of them are to be built at the Kittery yard in Maine; one at Charlestown, Mass: one at Brooklyn, and one at Philadelphia. The other seven are to be built by contract outside of the navy yards. Proposals for two iron-clad steamers were also issued yesterday, to be constructed by contract. We give a full account to-day of the whereabouts of the rebel privateer Sumter. It appears that she arrived at Curacoa on the 17th of July, but her flag not having been recognised at the fort there, she was not permitted to enter; but upon Lieutenant Semmes, her commander, sending a boat ashore and representing her position to the Governor as a war vessel of the confederate States' he was permitted to enter and refit. She went to sea on the 24th ult; steering to the eastward. There were one hundred and fifty men on the Sumter. The vessel took no provisions on board at Curacoa, one of the officers stating that they had taken enough out of one of the last prizes to keep the crew for some weeks. She was armed with four thirty-two and two sixty-four pounders. Those officers who had been in the United States Navy wore their old uniform, with the United States Navy button. The general feeling among the merchants at the port was against admitting the privateer. There was a Dutch man-of-war in the harbour, and the officers refused to associate with the officers of the privateer, and went on shore without their uniforms while the Sumter was in the harbour. These facts we learn from Captain Boreham of the brig Sea Foam, which arrived at this port yesterdy from Curacoa.

St. Louis, Mo; Tuesday, August 13 p. m.—Rumours are current on the street, in which some reliance is placed, that General Lyon's command in the southwest has been totally routed by the rebels. General Lyon himself was killed, and General Siegel was in full retreat with the remnant of the Federal forces. This information is said to have been received by Secessionists last evening. The messenger who brought the news killed four horses between Springfield and Rolla in his haste to outstrip the government messenger. Great anxiety is felt by the Union men here, and most serious apprehensions are indulged in for the safety of our army.

VARIETIES.

A Peep into the Office of the London "Times."—A French tourist, who has visited the office of the Thunderer, furnishes some interesting items respecting the internal economy of that vast establishment that we have not before seen mentioned. Adjoining the editorial room—which is large, well-lighted, and fitted up with desks comprising every convenience for writing—is a dining-room for editors, and the archive room, where are stored all the files of the "Times" since its foundation. Next to the archive-room are the proof-readers' rooms, where are hundreds of dictionaries and encyclopædias in all languages and relating to all subjects. A dozen proof-readers are employed during the day, and another dozen during the night. They have an eating-room adjoining that where they work, and their meals are provided at the expense of the establishment. The administration of the Times has nothing to do with the subscription to the paper. Smith, of the Strand, sees to the mailing of the paper, of which he takes thirty thousand daily. The remainder are bought by one hundred and seventy news-dealers, who pay in advance. The paper is sold to them less than cost, the proprietors looking to the advertisements for remuneration. The wear and tear produced by the perpetual motion which reigns in this immense establishment are so great that it is necessary to rebuild and strengthen once every two years the lower storeys of the building.

—A letter from Beyrout, in the "Patrie," states that the French squadron on the coast of Syria is very active, constantly cruising on the coast to show the French flag to the natives. The Admiral himself sets an example, being eager to see all, and judge of everything that is going on. He recently went to Nazareth and the Sea of Tiberias in order to satisfy himself of the state of Palestine, which he found completely tranquil. During the Admiral's excursion his flag-ship, the Bretagne, remained in sight of Caiffa, and was an object of admiration to the population.

Goats at Malta. —Early every morning one hears the tinkling of very small bells. These are those of the goats which are driven in flocks throughout the streets. Go wherever one will in the town there are goats met with; sometimes in large droves of thirty or forty, but generally in small companies. They are driven from house to house, and milked at the doors. Scarcely any cows' milk is to be had in Malta. Sometimes a number of sheep are mingled with the flocks of goats. These animals though usually driven in front of their owners, are often seen following them, as in oriental lands, and in accordance with the pastoral allusions in the Bible.

Trade with America.—The effects of the events in America upon the trade of this country everybody must have expected to be great; but we rather think that the most dismal forebodings fall far short of the facts, as we find them in a statement obligingly furnished from the Custom-house at Liverpool. The following figures show the declared value of British goods exported from Liverpool to the United States in the months of May, June, and July, 1860 and 1861:—

Taking the three months together in each year, we have the following results:—

1860	£4,959,023
1860	905,151
Decrease........	£4,053,873

In other words, the exports to America from Liverpool have decreased more than four-fifths. As 1860 was an average year for exports, and as there is nothing exceptional in the case of Liverpool, beyond the fact that it is the chief seat of the American export trade, it will probably be found that the decrease in our whole American trade is in a similar proportion.—*Scotsman.*

A Southern Compliment to the 69th Irish.—No Southerner but feels that the sixty-ninth maintained the old reputation of Irish valour, on the wrong side through misguidance, and not through treachery to the old cause; and not one of us but feels that the day must come when a true understanding of the principle at issue will range their fearless hearts in line with their brethren of the South. All honour to the sixty-ninth, even in its error.—*Memphis (Tenn) Argus.*

The Oil-wells of North America.—Numerous letters confirm the great value of the oil-springs lately discovered in the United States and Canada. The question as to the duration of their yield remains to be settled, but it seems probable that, owing to the extent of the regions in which they are found, the supply will last many years, and that a proper organisation of railway facilities will alone be needed to cause the production to be among the most important in modern commerce. In the United States the principal deposits are understood to be close to a station on a new railway—the Atlantic and Great Western—which will render their conveyance to New York comparatively inexpensive. In Canada they are about twelve miles from the Wyoming Station of the Great Western of Canada Railway, and some arrangements will be necessary for the transit over that distance, the existing roads being of the worst description. At the site of the principal wells the ground was two years ago covered by an almost unbroken forest. Now there is a resident and constantly-increasing population of upwards of five hundred. During the last winter the coaches took an average of fifty people daily to the spot from Wyoming, and many bought land and remained. There are several inns filled to overflowing. Two good hotels are in course of erection. Houses and shanties are rising on all sides, and the greatest activity is everywhere apparent. At present there are about one hundred wells in full operation, all yielding oil. The land is held in large blocks, the owner leasing acres and half acres for ninety-nine years. The terms usually are 300 dollars for the privilege and one-third of the oil drawn from the wells. The wells are sunk and cribbed to a depth of from 40 to 60 feet till the rock is reached. In many cases surface-oil is found before reaching the rock, but it is of rather inferior quality and doubtful yield. After arriving at the rock, the wells through the earth being from 4 to 7 feet square, they drill to a depth of from 40 to 70 feet, between which distances oil is almost sure to be discovered. Wooden tanks, varying from 500 to 2000 gallons capacity, are constructed close to each well. The oil is pumped into these, and afterwards drawn off into barrels to be sent to market. A moderate average yield for all the wells now in operation (one hundred) is fifteen barrels or 600 gallons per day.

Story of a Madman.—A Mullingar correspondent of the "Irish Times" states that, some time ago Captain Sydney Smyth, who had been confined in a lunatic asylum, set fire to the residence of his brother, Captain Robert Smyth, of Portlick Castle, Westsmeath. The building was totally destroyed, the motive of the maniac being revenge for some fancied grievance. The correspondent adds: "Immediately after the destruction of the building, the lunatic fixed his residence in an elevated part of the ruins where he has actually remained since the 21st of July, successfully opposing all the attempts made to capture him. Armed with a sword, of which he had managed to possess himself, and furnished with a formidable supply of stones and missiles of every description, which he had ready to hurl on any hostile intruder, he succeeded for more than a month in defying the power of the civil authorities, who have been unremitting in their endeavors to effect his arrest, which it was found impossible to do without a certain loss of life. The only persons he allowed to approach him were two men belonging to the place, by whose means food was conveyed to him. It was proposed to render him insensible by mixing opiates with his drink, and then securing him; but the attempt was not more successful than several other stratagems which resulted also in failure. At one time he seems to have entertained the intention of escaping, and making his way to his former residence; but the constabulary took such effectual measures as to frustrate his object, withdrawing the boats from the neighbourhood and guarding the roads—in fact, subjecting him to a regular siege. The number of police engaged in watching him on one occasion amounted to thirty, accompanied by the county inspector, a sub-inspector, and resident magistrate; but all their efforts proved fruitless until one day last week, when sub-inspector Kirkland and his party succeeded in capturing him. He is unquestionably insane, and persists in his threats of further vengeance against his brother."

Garibaldi and the American War.—The *New York Herald* makes the following statement:—"The offer made by Garibaldi to our government of his services has been accepted, and he is to receive the rank of Major-General in our army. His name and presence will be of immense value to the Union cause. They will prove to the English and French governments that it has the sympathy of the friends of human freedom throughout the world, and that any interference in favour of the South will expose them to a severe retribution at their hands."

Enormous New Gun.—Mr. Clay, of the Mersey Steel and Iron Works, is engaged in the manufacture of one of his guns of enormous size and power. The design and destination of the gun is not allowed to transpire, but it is supposed to be made for experimental purposes for a foreign government, to test the resistence of battery plates. It is said that the gun is to throw a shot of 500lb., and that it will be ready for trial in two or three weeks. The monster gun made at these works, and which was lately tested again at Porsmouth, carries a shot of 280lb.

The Queen and Mr. Dargan.—It used to be mentioned as a characteristic of "the Georges" that they never forgot old acquaintances, and on Thursday evening Queen Victoria proved her true blood by a worthy instance. No sooner had she set foot within the terminus at Westland row, than she singled out Mr. Dargan from the group of gentlemen awaiting her arrival, and kindly greeted him expressing a hope that all went well with him and his. In this graceful recognition her Majesty was followed by the Prince Consort, who warmly expressed to Mr. Dargan his admiration of the scenery of Killarney, and the gratification his excursion had afforded him.—*Mail.*

An American Farm.—The largest farm in Illinois is that of Isaac Funk, who resides at Bloomington, Mc Lean County. The total number of acres occupied and owned by him is 39,900—one farm of 27,000 acres, fields containing, respectively, 8,000,3,900 and 1,000 acres. By his great crop of corn, all of which he consumes at home, he is thus able to market about 70,000 dols. worth of cattle a year at New York. His stock on hand of horses, mules, hogs and fat cattle, is said to be worth 1,000,000 dollars.

Coal.—The earliest mention of coal is said to be in 1245, but it was probably known for the purposes of trade long before. The citizens of London used it in the reign of Edward I.; every ship load that passed under the arches of old London Bridge, paid a toll of sixpence to the corporation. The middle classes were the first to appreciate its value, but the nobility, whose mansions were in the pleasant suburbs of Holborn and the Strand, regarded it as a nuisance, and complained loudly of the smoke. In 1306 a Commission of Inquiry was instituted, and followed by a proclamation forbidding the use of sea coal within the city of London. The effect of this prohibitory measure was but temporary. Fifty pounds were paid from the Exchequer in 1308 to several, "wood merchants" for providing coal and wood for the coronation of Edward II. The price of coal in the reign of Edward III. was six shillings and fourpence a chaldron.—*Our English Home.*

Exportation of Cotton from Liverpool, to New York.—Last week no less than 15,000 bales of Surat cotton were sent from Liverpool to North America, *via* New York. Such an occurrence, is we believe, unprecedented.

—The Russian journals announce that a remarkable geological phenomenon has just occurred in the Caspian Sea, an island having risen from the waters near Bahu, on the western coast. The captain of the schooner Turkmen, who first discovered it, states that, except the upper crust, the soil of this new Island was quite moist and very warm, which shows that it was of very recent formation. It is eighteen feet above the level of the water, and twelve miles from the island of Swinot.

Rates of Freight.

	S'ted hides, ton delivd.	Dry Hides.	Tallow, P. ton weight	Bales, ton of 40c. feet	Bones and bone ash.	J'ked beef qql.
Liverpool....	....	....	....	....	....	....
London——	30 s.	60 s.	35 s.	20 25s.	....	....
The Channel.	40 s.	....	40 s.	....	25 30s.	....
Marseilles....	....	70 f.	45 f.	45 f.	....	....
Havre.......	25 f.	80 f.	40 f.	45 f.	....	....
Antwerp.....	10 f.	60 f.	30 s.	25 s.	....	....
Hamburg.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Genoa.......	....	....	....	....	....	....
U. States....	¾ to 1	£c.	....	5 $	....	....
Havana......	Nominal	....	....	....	....	....
Brazil.......	....	....	....	....	....	3 3¾

All with 5 p. 00 primage except to France which is 10 p. 00.

ARRIVALS AND INPORTS.

October 12.

From London, Aug. 3, Eng. barque "Patriotess" to Getting, with 1200 barrels beer, 35 tons coal and hardware.

13.

From Hamburg, July 25, English barque "Asia" to Hartenfels, with hardware, liquors and 16,000 pieces lumber.

From Montevideo, American stea. "Mississippi" with 81 passengers and cargo.

14.

From Seasport, July 26, American brig "Waccaman," to O'shee, with 171,000 feet lumber.

15.

From Rio Janeiro, Oct. 8, British steam-packet "Mersey," with general cargo and 28 passengers.

16.

From Havanna, Jan. 15, Spanish goletta "Paco" to Lopez, with 160 pipes *caña* and 7 boxes cigars.

19.

From Montevideo, American stea. "Mississippi," with 135 passengers, 8 sheep and 31 boxes eggs.

From Montevideo, Brazilian stea. "Marquez de Olinda."

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

October 13.

England, British schooner "Nundeeps."

Cadiz, Spanish barque "Victorina."

England, Brit. bg. "Flying Cloud."

Patagones, Italian schooner "Nueva Diana."

14.

Rio Janeiro, French mail steamer "Saintonge," with mails and passengers.

16.

Antwerp, Belgian b.g "De Ruyter."

Montevideo, American stea. "Mississippi" with passengers.

17.

New York, American ship "Benjamin Aymar" in ballast.

Ensenada, British steamer "Espigador.

Up the River, Dutch brig "Joan Jacob" in ballast.

Up the River, American brig "Ada" in ballast.

Foreign ports, British bark "Adventure" in ballast.

Asuncion, Paraguayan stea. "Salto de Guayra."

18.

Havre, French ship "Racine."

Foreign Ports, Bremen bk. "Orion" in ballast.

Foreign Ports, British bark "Liriope" in ballast.

Spain, Spanish brig "Nuevo Martin."

N. York, American ship "Benjamin Aymar."

Montevideo, British war steamer "Oberon."

19.

Uruguay, British brig "Wilton Wood."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A Visit to Paris.

The "Pays" has the following captious story:—As a police patrol was nights back going its rounds in the neighbourhood of the Panthéon 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 necklace formed of corks cut 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 Siamese Ambassadors. How lucky it it that we have met! cried 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 hesiteted 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 puncual. 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 perpetrators of it were students.

The Queen's Visit to Ireland.

A Royal visit—say, 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 divest 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 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, whatever 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 travel 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 dispersed 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 aside 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 ceremonious 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 grudge 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 Hats 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 Chambery; 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 Panebianco, 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	pesada	125 to 135
Hides of all stakes	—	105 to 124
Calf skins	—	80 to 90
Hides of colts	each	28 to 30
Sheep skins unwashed	dozen	45 to 50
Do mixed		70 to 90
Mestiza, fine		100 to 150
Nutria	lb	4 to 4½
Horse hair North	arrob.	95 to 100
Do. south		110 to 110
Tallow pure		40 to 45
Creole wool washed		75 to 80
Do. unwashed		40 to 45
Do. mixed		50 to 70
Fine mestiza wool		80 to 100
Lambs do.		40 to 60
Ostrich feathers loose.	lb.	22 to 24
Do. woven		25 to 26
Ox horns	thousand	800 to 900
Inferior do.		300 to 400
Wheat superior	fanega	260 to 270
Do. middling		220 to 230
Do inferior		150 to 160
Indian corn		125 to 130
Barley		80 to 100

Doubloons.

Oct.	16th	405	406	1,0650
"	17th	406	401	12,424
"	18th	399	402	20,670
"	19th	404	403	21,682
"	21th	401	401½	4,656
"	22th	402	403½	11,850

Gas shares 77½ p %
Bolsa do. 7 to 10 p % dees

Interest.

Bank receives mc. at 6% per an.
" " specie at 9% "
" advances mc. at 8% "
" " specie at 12% "

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

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros	$ 200 to 220
Do matadero, picked bullocks	250 — 280
Do Cows picked	— 250
Three year old mules	250 —
Asses	15 - 20
Fat mares	85 — 90
Ordinary mestiza.—	
Sheep	30
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.° 28.

o2. 3p.

For Liverpool direct.

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

of 500 tons burden, Captain Thomas Javerner.

This vessel has excellent 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. Sauvain offers his services as Teacher in English, French, German, Latin & Greek. For further particulars apply at the English Seminary Suipacha 20, or at the Anglo-French Seminary Potosi 331.

2p.

Henry Machell.

Your father is dead and you will hear something greatly to your advantage on applying to your brother the *Rev. R. B. Machell* the Vicar of Barrow, Lincolnshire, or to *Thomas Shepherd* Esq. Beverlly Yorkshire England or to Zimmermann Fairs & Co. 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. Rostron
Hon: Sec

Buenos Aires October 3d, 1861.

Thomas Bicker's.
Retail—Prices.

Sugar best dry refined 2⅔, do Havana 2½ and 2$. Tea from 10 to 30$, Salt Butter 8$ Splitpeas 2$, Sago 2$ Oatmeal 3$, Starch 2½$ Corn Starch 4$, Flour of Rice 4$ Currants 4$ Dried Apples 3$, do Prunes 3$, do Cherries 2½ English Fruits 7$ bottle, Mushroom Ketchup 4$, English Mustard 5$, Stearin candles 6½$, Matches 15$ gross. Every article of the selectest and most genuine quality.

77—PERU—

To be sold.

At 50 per cent, the out lying subscriptions due to this paper in the country districts The defaulters for the whole period are 86 in number, those for the 2*nd* quarter 230, and all are persons well off and able to pay. For details apply to the unfortunate Editor.

English Grocer Store

59. and 61 Calle Defensa,
corner of Potosi.

The subscriber has opened the above as a grocery store the stock includes teas, sugar, wines, spirits and other necessaries for family use in town and country, of the best qualities, all purchased and selected with the greatest care.

Particular attention will be given to the cultivation of a family trade, and orders from the country carefully attended to.

Robert Urie

Tanning Trade.

Wanted two workmen who understand something of currying or tanning They will be liberally paid if they are proficient in dressing fine leather, or in any other department of the trade. Apply at Mr. Bookey's Calle Venezuela 149.

English Governess

An English lady for many years resident in this city, seeks pupils of a tender age to whom she could impart the rudiments of an English and Spanish education Apply 137 calle San Martin.

On Sale

Rock Salt for Sheep A. M Mo s & Co:

Calle Defensa No. 9

SHIPPING LIST.

See arrivals.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	FROM	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
	English.						
barque	Onda	332	Narison	July 11	Glasgow	B. Barclay	Liverpool
brig	Spartan	218	M Culb ck	July 13	New York	to ting	Without destination
barque	Istria	310	Taveinier	July 31	Liverpool	Thompson	Liverpool
frigate	Flora	449	Savage	August 7	Cardiff	Byd	Unloading
barque	Warrior Queen	297	Warson	August 15	Glasgow	Pugsid	London
barque	Sea Wave	314	Murty	August 18	Liverpool	Heeb rg	Unloading
barque	Cauito.ides	31g	Jenkins	August 18	Cardiff	Darbyshire Green	Unloading
barque	Chase	337	Leider	August 17	Glasgow	Barbour Barclay	Unloading
barque	Liriope	303	Potter	August 10	Liverpool	Nicholson Green	Unloading
barque	Isabel	351	Hewson	Augt 29	Liverpool	Lamb	Unloading
barque	Au. Nelson	—	——			H. P well	Vol. a sio
barque	Porteña	330	G wan	Sept 1	Liverpool	Darbishire Green	Unloading
barque	Mystery	427	Hamilton	Sept 2	Liverpool	to order	Without destination
brig	Raymond	349	Rochf rd	Sept 1	Dublin	to order	Without destination
barque	J & T.	—	——	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Milig n & Co.	Unloading
brig	Meliora	270	Cooper	Sept 17	Liverpool	Rennie Tweedie	Unloading
barque	M tanzas	325	Harrowar	Oct 9	Glasgow	Barbour Barclay	Unloading
barque	Patriot-es	287	Mercer	Oct 11	London	to ting	Unloading
barque	Ada	549	Berr	Oct 13	Hamburg	H rcnfels	Unloading
	Brazilian.						
brig	Penguin	219	Castro	Oct 12	Paranaguá	Zumstau	Unloading
brig	A guia de Prata	20g	Ki o	Oct 12	Paranaguá	Guinner cos	Unloading
	Spanish.						
polacre	Mensajera	136	Millet	July 27	Montevideo	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Virgen del Carmen	183	Artau	August 5	Barcelona	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Fomento	133	Alsina	August 12	Barcelona	Ochoa	Unloading
brig	Hugo	130	Medolell	August 18	Barcelona	Llavallol	Unloading
zumaca.	Rengo	117	Colomo	August 18	Rio Janeiro	O'Shee	Unloading
brig	Soberano	212	Colomo	August 18	Rio Janeiro	Ochoa	Unloading
brig	"L. & E."	278	Ferrandiz	A gt 24	Barcelona	Riestra	Statu
brig	Nuevo Martin	233	Machado	July 7	Malaga	Zumaran	Unloading
polacre	Palkoa	224	Austrich	Sept. 11	Havana	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Pracer	148	Millet	Sept 15	Barcelona	O hor	Unloading
polacre	Sorpresa.	251	Fontanills	Sept 13	Barcelona	Ochoa	Unloading
brig	Barcelo	239	Fonadana	Sep 27	Montevideo	Freyer	Unloading
barque	Padre Antonio	269	Orta	Oct 4	Rio Janeiro	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Villa de Tossa	251	Brugue	Oct 5	Barcelona	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Monarca	218	Pajes	Sept 30	Rio Janeiro	Llavallol	Unloading
polacre	Modesta	245	Mari tany	Oct 4	Havana	Llavallol	Unloading
polacre	Maria	313	Sisa	Oct 9	Havana	Freyer	Unloading
polacre	Christina	180	Avila	Oct 9	Pernambuco	O'Shea	Unloading
goletta	Pisca	272	Millet	Oct 12	Paranagua	O'Shea	Unloading
brig	Faro	1?3	Garcia	Oct 16	Havana	Lopez	Unloading
	French.						
barque	Coromandel	271	Baier	July 28	Marseilles	Laplau and Kramer	Marseilles
brig	Cornelio	297	A riart	August 14	Bayonne	Sarlano	Unloading
frigate	Racine	419	Guillaume	August 14	Havre	Llavallol	Havre
brig	Frederica Eugenia	166	Melle	August 18	Cette	to order	Unloading
barque	Philippe Auguste	234	Amberi	Augt 27	Cardiff	H. A. Green	Marseilles
barque	Henri et Louise	193	Callot	Augt 10	Cette	Anain	Marseilles
barque	Veloce	379	Bertin	Augt 10	Cardiff	Bis	Unloading
barque	Aunx	215	Jose	Sept. 11	Cardiff	Bue	Unloading
barque	Etine	278	Sillonette	Sept. 12	Bayonne	Apestegny	Unloading
frigate	Jacqu	613	Sosidaner	Sept 12	Havre	Jaude	Unloading
	Dutch.						
schooner	Hooite Wichgler	170	Keeren	August 12	Bordeaux	Berque	London
brig	Warden	150	Attica	August 29	Hamburg	Rosenthal Gayen	Antwerp
brig	Joan	208	Klyn	August 23	Rotterdam	Arning Hutz	Antwerp
goletta	Economie	209	Leicher	Augt 27	Rotterdam	Albgelt Feber	Antwerp
goletta	Margaretta	137	Boerhave	Augt 29	Hamburg	Fruesein	Unloading
brig	Elizabeth	190	Lawrory	Aug. 14	London	H. A. Green	Unloading
	Hanse Towns.						
barque	Hermann	247	Heselmann	August 22	Hamburg	Luden	Without destination
barque	Orient	320	Budellmann	Sept. 11	Cadiz	Deetjen	Unloading
brig	Dolphin	202	Meyer	Sept 17	Valparaiso	Freyer	Unloading
brig	Heurich Arens	315	Weed	Sept 20	Pernambuco	Freyer	Unloading
ship	Humboldt	650	Damermann	Sept 20	Bremen	Dreitzer	Unloading
	Mecklemburg						
lugger	A. von Frenckin	307	Von Frenckin	June 24	Bordeaux	Fetler	Porto Alegre
	Italian						
barque	Mariana	342	Solasco	July 15	Genoa	Piaggio	Without destination
barque	Principio	335	Calderone	July 30	Cadiz	Guilet Bertarelli	Unloading
frigate	Numa Pompilio	385	Morico	August 2	Cadiz	Giblet Bertarelli	Unloading
barque	Carlota	319	Preve	August 15	Genoa	Piaggio	Unloading
polacre	Raffaelina	117	Dodero	August 13	Genoa	Berta e'li	Unloading
brig	Alfieri	234	Marchese	Augt 30	Genoa	Bertarelli	Unloading
polacre	Caprera	216	Bianchi	Sept 2	Marseilles	Delfino	Without destination
barque	Virginia	311	Quessi	Sept 18	Genoa	Bertarelli	Unloading
barque	Clorinda	324	Aveguo	Sept 15	Cadiz	Pietranera	Unloading
brig	Guiseppe	215	Vassallo	Oct 11	Santa Catalina	Pi tenera	Unloading
	N. American.						
barque	Greenland	549	Menyman	August 3	New York	Arning y Hutz	Unloading
barque	Helroa	383	Wilham	August 29	Liverpool	Body	Unloading
barque	Star King	428	Holden	August 18	New York	Arning Hutz	Unloading
barque	Messenger	460	Hooper	Augt 25	Cardiff	Bate	Unloading
barque	Lone Star	375	Dyer	Sept 11	Glasgow	Rennie Tweedie	Unloading
brig	Lime Blue	395	Pierson	Sept 20	Glasgow	Lenguich Scarff	Unloading
barque	Carolina	364	Grindle	Sept 20	Glasgow	Getting	Unloading
pilot boat	Sidney Price	210	Godfrey	Sept 20	New York	Zimmermann	Unloading
ship	Mary Goodel	717	M. Gilgery	Sept 15	New York	G. Bell	Unloading
barque	John C. Bruno	333	Gayle	Sep 22	Baltimore	Zimmermann	Unloading
ship	George Furrier	518	Losley	Sep 25	Boston	G. Bell	Unloading
barque	Henriquetto	437	Brown	Sep 25	Baltimore	E. Lumb	Unloading
ship	Burlington	458	Sawyer	Sep 27	Cardiff	Bole	Unloading
barque	W. Woodside	469	Venner	Oct 4	Portland	Hale	Unloading
pilotboat	S. F. Baker	275	Price	Oct 7	Bordeaux	to order	Unloading
barque	Utah	289	Hart	Oct 9	New York	Zimmermann Fairs	Unloading
brig	H. B. Emery	346	Perkins	Oct 10	Cardiff	Getting	Unloading
barque	James Cook	—	——	Oct 10	Cadiz	——	Unloading
brig	East	297	Stapes	Oct 10	New York	Coffin	Unloading
brig	Nacesman	197	Nickels	Oct 14	Lesport	O'Shea	Unloading
	Austrian.						
brig	Ravelsrui	210	Bombarolli	August 18	Ireland	Green	Unloading
barque	Antonio Pi	530	Petranik	Augt 14	Liverpool	to order	Unloading
	Swedish.						
brig	Fride	293	Lund	August 18	Glasgow	to order	Unloading
brig	Siden	164	Haggein	Sep 22	Montevideo	in ballast	Unloading
	Russian.						
barque	Divina	345	Rauh	Sept 2	Bordeaux	Barque	Without destination
	Chilian.						
ship	E. Lubercaseaux	709	Harrison	Oct 11	Chile	Ochoa	Unloading
	Danish						
brig	Maria	150	Kreger	Oct 6	Hamburg	Hartenfels	Unloading