

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

100\$ per half year, in advance
20\$ per month.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Received at the office up to Tuesday.
10 A. 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.

November 13th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 29.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week

The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat
VELOZ

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. 8/
Paseo de Julio.

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For Colonia.

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For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office.—Paseo de
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ESTABLISHED.

1836.

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Policies are granted on every description of risk contingent upon
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Annuities immediate, deferred or survivorship and endowments
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either added to the Policy, applied to the gradual extinction of the
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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
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Messrs HENRY J. POWELL & Co.

Office at Buenos Ayres, calle de 25 de Mayo 50

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

Apply to P. D. LYNN
Calle 25 Mayo No. 9—Buenos Aires

Notice!

All persons indebted for their pas-
sage per the
"William Peile" "Bella Portefa"
"Philomela" "Delhi" "Rosario"
"Hugh" "W. Swilch" "Hollywood"
"The Countess of Durham" "J. M. Rob-
ertson" "Matrona" "Gauntlet" "South
Eck" "Agnes" "Rosalia" "Libra" "Le-
tia" "Anno Wilson" and the "Francis
Carroll"

are requested to pay the same to the
undersigned, before the first Janu-
ary.

P. D. LYNN

9 Calle 25 de Mayo Buenos Aires.

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The Subscriber begs leave to inform
his Friends and the Public that he
has an excellent assortment of the abo-
ve articles. He can particularly recom-
mend his table Wine both Red and
White. He has likewise a general as-
sortment of Grocery and Spirits of the
very best quality and most moderate
prices

Buenos Aires 14 Oct. 1861.

Jno. Blues.

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Veinte cinco de Mayo. 60

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resident in this city, seeks pupils of a
tender age to whom she could impart
the rudiments of an English and Spa-
nish education. Apply 137 calle San
Martín.

Education.

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331 Potosí 331

Between Buen Orden and Lima.

This school is designed to give a
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nish the facilities for acquiring the
English and French languages, and
the best instruction in arithmetic,
drawing and music, and other accom-
plishments. Two English teachers re-
side in the family and also an excellent
French teacher, who give their person-
al attention to the pupils. The moral
training and the health and physical
development of the scholars are care-
fully attended to.

References, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow;
James Gibson; W. Temperly G. and
H. M. K. m.

William Parody.

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A surplus of land in the department
of Soriano, Banda Oriental, distant
about seven leagues from Mercedes,
with excellent pasturage and well wa-
tered; suitable for sheep farming. En-
quire at Hughes Brothers, calle San
Martín No. 154.

On sale.

Calle Defensa No. 23.
Duff Gordon's Pale Sherry in oc-
taves.

H. M. Moss and Co.

Rams for sale.

The undersigned begs to inform the
sheep breeders of the North that in his
establishment in the camp of S. Fer-
nán half a league to the North of the
Vila Mercedes, he has on hand an ex-
cellent assortment of nearly 400 rams
of different classes and price to suit
the wants of buyers, all having been
selected by himself personally and
brought up from M. Richard N. wton's
estancia, Sanderombon.

E. William Woodgate.

Messagerias Argentinas
For Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San,
Antonio de areco, and Arrecifes.
Leaves Buenos Aires on the 1, 11
& 21, Agency 189 Rivadavia or 537
Plaza de Lorea.

Conductor and Proprietor

Pablo E. Diaz.

Grocery and General Provision Store.

78-CAVALL 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 busi-
ness 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.

English Education

A steady active man wants em-
ployment in one or two families in the
City, or suburbs thereof, to teach a
general course of English Education,
Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, measure-
ment of all descriptions of Timber &c.
of course included.

Reference can be given to several
persons of high respectability in the
City. Buenos Aires 4th, November
1861, application No. 5 Calle 25 Mayo.

To Sheep Farmers.

Good investment for surplus wool
no eye. Ground for building on in
lots to suit purchasers in the imme-
diate vicinity of the Plaza 11 Sep-
tiembre with frontages to Calles
Cangallo, Cuyo, & Castely. To see plans
& apply to P. D. Lynch Calle Mayo
No. 9; or to Edward Seymour, Calle Li-
ma No. 99.

MENSAJERIAS

INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Mar-
tín, 81—Plaza Lorea, 26—Calle las
Piedras, 84

Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Gi-
les, San Antonio de Areco, Fortin y
Salto, 5, 7, 9 11, 13, 15 17, 19, 21,
23, 25, 27, 29.

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

Pergamino, y Rojas: 3, 6, 10, 14, 1,

23, 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, 23, 29.

Navarro 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

La Invariable Porteña.

For Chivilcoy, 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.

NEUVAS

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.

537, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Ba-
noti Santiago

Nicasio M. Ramirez,

Marcos Sanguinetti

Negrette Rams.

40 select Negrette Rams recent-
ly imported by the Bremen Bark
"Humboldt" are for sale in the Barre-
ca Solis, calle Solis, No. 57 & 59 cor-
ner of Potosí.

For further particulars apply to.

Deeljen & Co.

Calle Moreno No. 120.

To be sold.

At 50 per cent, the out lying sub-
scriptions due to this paper in the co-
untry districts. The defaulters for the
whole period are 86 in number, those
for the 2nd quarter 230, and all are
persons well off and able to pay. For
details apply to the unfortunate Edi-
tor.

Education.

Mr. D. F. Sauvain offers his ser-
vices as Teacher in English, French, Ger-
man, Latin & Greek. For further
particulars apply at the English Semi-
nary Suipacha 20, or at the Anglo-
French Seminary Potosí 331.

2p.

Pure Negrette Rams.

On Sale at the Barraca of Messrs.

J. Ruiz y Hermano, calle Rivadavia
N. 576. For further particulars call
at calle Reconquista N. 70.

Rambouillet rams for sale.

PETER HEALY has for sale at his
Establishment, [mid way between the
Pilar and the Capilla del Señor] pure
bred Ramb. rams & the cross of the
Rambouillet with the merino ewe; the
ewes have been selected from the most
celebrated flocks in this country with-
out regard to price. And the rams
are considered, by competent judges
the best imported here.

Purchasers can suit themselves in
rams at prices varying from 200 \$ to
12,000 \$.

N. 1-18p.

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, Ballenera,
San Martín ó Mora, 2, 12 y 23.

Carranlanquen, 26 de Mayo, Brava,
Malacara y Moro, 6, 16 y 28.

Navas, Chelforú, Biscacheras y Ru-
onquista 8, 24.

Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma
Partida, Cármen de Lanueyú, 1, 15,

Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24.

Tandil-directa-nto 2 y 17.

CARRERA DEL MORO.

Juicá, Carrique, Alpamar da Cas-
taño, Esperanza de Iraola, Pulperia
Quovido, Arroy Chico, Rincon de Bo-
andrix, Iruviero, Tamanguechú, Rincon
del Moro y Martinez de Hoz.

Los Empresarios

Torres, Begorra y Co.

MENSAGERIAS

Española y Americana

General Administration—Potosí 140.

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 arroyos.....20

Money..... 1 1/2 cto

Los Empresarios

Torres Osorio y Co.

Iniciadores Diligencias

This new and commodious line ma-
kes three journeys weekly to Lotos:
leaving Buenos Aires on Tuesdays
Thursdays and Saturdays—Agency
581 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Riva-
dia)

FOR ANTWERP.

The fine A. I. Dutch schooner Eco-
nomía, has all her dead weight en-
gaged, and will have immediate des-
patch. For freight &c. apply to her
consignees, Messrs. Algeth Ferber &
Co. or to

Henry J. Powell & Co.

Brokers.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

The A. I. British barque Ann Nel-
son, only takes part cargo, has splen-
did accommodation for cabin & steer-
age passengers, and will have quick
despatch. For particulars &c. apply to

Henry J. Powell & Co.

Brokers.

FOR LONDON

The first class British barque War-
rior 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.

Shij Prikera

Change of Premises.

The Britis Library has been re-
opened in the new premises Calle De-
fensa No. 5 (third door from the Pla-
za) on Friday 11th. Inst.

For Sale.

In the Partido de Quilmes about 5
Leagues from town 500 to 600 fine
mestizo Sheep—Apply at Calle Cha-
cabuco no. 287.

Translator.

The Director of the Commercial
Rooms can recommend a competent
person who will engage to translate
into Spanish any documents written
in the English, French, Italian or Por-
tuguese languages. For further particu-
lars apply at the Commercial Rooms,
calle Mayo No. 69.

II. 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 De-
fensa No. 23, 25, and 27, where
they have a large and select stock
of tens, groceries, &c. at modera-
te prices.

Buenos Aires October 4th 1861.

H. M. Moss & Co.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to in-
form his friends and the public,
that he has just received a new
and select stock of summer clot-
hing, shirts, vests, pantaloons,
hats, &c. to be disposed of at low
prices.

H. M. Moss.

Lost.

A letter to Mr. Patrick Smyth, from
friends in New York, the letter has
been posted in New York city May
28th; it should have arrived here during
the months of July or August, any
person having the said letter will fa-
vour the owner by leaving it at the
Victoria Hotel 105 calle San Martín or
at the store of Don Patricio Hooker
145 Venezuela.

Capital investment.

The following highly valuable pro-
perties 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 Po-
tosi, or of Mr. John Hughes, broker,
at the Plaza.

1st.—15,000 fine mestiza sheep, in
the Partido de Arrecifes on the land
known as Fontezuelas, which will be
sold before or after shearing as best
suits intending purchasers. If so de-
sired, these sheep may be left on their
present grazing.

2d.—A potrero, composed of 25
cuadras square of productive land, sit-
uated in the calle sola at Barracas,
below the Compañía; it is sub-
divided 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 Bar-
racas bridge, comprising all the pro-
mises requisite for this branch of busi-
ness, and moreover amply furnished
with vats, instruments, machinery,
cylinders, corrals and other appurte-
nances, ready for working on the pur-
chase of arms.

4th.—A tract of alfalferos, bound-
ed 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 Establecimiento.

6th.—A desirable country-house and
farm, on the coast of San Isidro, above
the barracas, using two aqueducts near-
er 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, algar, pigeon-
house. The pasturo-lands attached
are extensive, and there are excellent
fruit-trees, besides a garden richly 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.

Henry D. Murphy.

Respectfully offers his services as
Wool Broker, or in any other kind of
produce. Those persons who will be
kind enough to patronize him, may
send their orders to his office, calle
Rivad

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Argentine Confederation

Events have marched rapidly of late; Mitre's expedition to Cordoba, Urquiza's alliance with B. Aires and Derqui's flight are almost simultaneous, rendering it difficult to say what is the cause or which the effect. We have always said that Urquiza has the casting voice in the national councils, and it is probable that his attitude has at once animated Mitre to invade the interior, and alarmed Derqui so as to induce his abdication.

Subsequent to Mitre's entrance into Rosario, the titular President, like Iehusael in the desert, would seem to have turned a complete vagabond. At one time he was in Paraná, soon after a route for Cordoba, then vegetating on the banks of the Carcaraña and finally locked up in a dilapidated edifice in Santa Fé which served both for prison & custom house. Where was the army of the Confederation? where the brave Pantanos, dashing Corrientinos, invincible Entre-Rienses, alas! even brigadiers Saa & Virasoro, had gone off with their tinseled decorations and stolen cattle, leaving President Derqui,

"Deserted in his utmost need"
"By those his former bounty fed"

Two journalists, Calvo and Barra, alone followed the fortunes of their master, and amid the universal depravity, it is refreshing to find such traits of heroic fidelity. As the Swiss guards stood by [Lewis XVI], so, these consistent advocates of an exploded policy resolved to "die game" rather than live, traitors. During his stay in the capital of Santa Fé, Derqui was alarmed by signs of popular discontent, and resolved on making for the scene of his former coup d'état, Cordoba. But Lopez, surnamed Mascareilla, stopped his way, intimating that such was Urquiza's pleasure. Seeing then that all was lost he hurried to his family at Paraná, and, as Louis Philippe did at Saint Cloud in 48, told them pathetically, to pack their trunks, for all was over. Although not a certainty it is supposed that H. B. M. S. "Ardent" which passed this port on Saturday last, had on board the fugitive President bound for Montevideo: that vessel, before leaving Paraná, had refused all communication with the shore and, passing by Rosario, some pretended to recognise Derqui's family. The "Dolores" also, hailed the "Ardent" but received no reply to their question about Paraná.

Urquiza, who decreed a just vengeance on the assassins of Virasoro, who rejected our Deputies for informality of election, who elevated Derqui to the curule Chair, and dictated every important measure, is now content to eat his words, abandon his agents and unite with his late enemies. He is said to have offered Mitre 3,000 cavalry to assist in the pacification of the interior, and promised to disarm the steamers, returning them to their former packet-service. In fine, as Governor of Entre-Ríos, he will confine his attention to that province, retiring into private life to rest upon his laurels and sip mate. Nor will he again enter the political arena, unless called by the voice of the nation.

The corps d'armée destined for operation on Cordoba is very small; and, altho' Garibaldi conquered Sicily with 800 men, we think General Paunero would find 3,000 not half enough if he should meet with active hostilities. It is, however, presumed that none of the *caudillos* between Paraná and the Cordillera will attempt to move without Urquiza's sanction. The National Executive may shower paper pellets, but Mitre's grape-shot is more convincing, and from the united reasons advanced by the two Generals, it is a clear consequence that the functionaries of Paraná may as well shut up, and change the venue. The ordinary amusement of skirmishing still goes on, Mitre's vanguard being encamped on this side, and Virasoro's remnant of 600 men on the other side, of the Carcaraña. This stream is at

present much swollen so that it is not easy to arrive at close quarters, if even both parties were anxious for a fight. Our main body is still about 12 leagues N. of Rosario. The invasion of the Indians is confirmed: the Cacique Mariano was at Melincué with 200 warriors, taming horses; and, from the flying parties seen beyond Azul and Cruz Alta, it is known that the red-men are preparing an inroad imagining that our army was scattered at Pavon. It is said large parties of provincial gauchos have joined common cause with the savages against our frontier, making a total of some thousands.

As yet we do not know in what quarter to expect an attack, but Mitre is busily preparing detachments for emergencies, and it is believed that the garrison of Rosario will be reduced to 2 battalions of infantry a few squadrons of cavalry, and a company of gunners with 6 field-pieces, all under the orders of Major Mitre. The new headquarters will, probably, be in a more central point, near the converging limits of Santa Fé, Cordoba & Buenos Ayres. The intended movements are kept secret, as it is not impossible that, were they published in our Spanish journals, some of the caudillos [throughout subscribers] might get a hold of them.

Meantime, the nett proceeds of the Rosario custom-house have been confiscated by Mitre, for the maintenance of our army, on the principle that, as the former is national property, it must go towards a national object, such as the troops raised by B. Aires. The 5th & 6th brigades under Col. Arredondo had, by last accounts, taken up a position beyond the Carcaraña. Baigorrea had marched his Indian contingent to a point indicated by the Commander-in-chief, who, moreover, gave the *soubriquet* "Gen. Paz" to a battalion of our Cordoban prisoners (now called volunteers.) The meaning of our fleet's indifference to the movements at Diamante, is now explained by the proposals of Urquiza to Mitre; confirming, what we have so often said that the General knows his own business best, and our ephemeral critics can scarcely judge his acts, unless indeed Mitre take them for counsellors, a measure we must unhesitatingly oppose.

A visit to the ruins of Mendoza.

This interesting brochure has been published by D. Felix Frias in the columns of the Tribuna. We regret that its length precludes our translating it, but wish to give our readers some extracts of the most telling passages.

It was a moonlit night when we visited the ruined city: some leagues before reaching Mendoza we perceived the shattered tenebments which first indicated our approach to the mysterious scene of death; then baring our head we penetrated among the ruins with a feeling of awe, as if treading on the tombs of the departed.

What words can convey an idea of the tragedy here so recently enacted! Imagine a city full of life and bustle, at the hour of sunset, on the last evening in summer. Resting from their toils, surrounded by their families, some in genial conversation, others buying in the shops, and not a few assembled in church, where a Jesuit father was exhorting them to penance and preparation for the coming Holy Week; all, all the citizens in four seconds overwhelmed, and their city no more! A subterranean thunder bellowed hideously, and the earth shook so violently that the few survivors could neither walk nor stand. Then reigned a death-like stillness only interrupted by the howling of the dogs; at the same time, a thick cloud of dust obscured the moon, as with a funeral pall, and a fire breaking out in the principal street enveloped the ruins with a strange unearthly glimmer. Many perished in the flames, but, others contrived to crawl on broken limbs as far as the Alameda. An extreme cold was experien-

ced, while the groans of those buried alive contributed to the sufferings of the survivors, who begged of God for mercy, thinking the terrible Day of Judgment had come.

In the country round, many wondered what had happened, and the gauchos seeing rockets, which accidentally exploded, concluded it was a merry-making and rushed into town. These savages, nowise awed by the wrathful visitation of Heaven, nor moved by the cries of the dying, set to plunder every thing: the sack lasted 4 days. This eternal stain upon our name and nation surpasses in horror the bloody orgies of Rosas. Some foreigners, whose country he untold, emulated our gauchos; one man was shot for robbery by those who wanted to take his booty. An unfortunate drunkard who had fallen asleep and was awakened by the earthquake, insisted that he had died the night before and was in hell, since he could see no city, but only flames and demon-like men around him.

The enemies of religion have asserted that these sacrilegious robbers fell on their knees when the ground quaked; this is a malicious lie intended to cast odium upon those holy precepts which forbid such enormities. It was said the Jesuits [whom calumny follows like a shadow] alarmed the escaped victims by saying that the earth would swallow them up; but such a story is due rather to the wreckers who wished to paralyze the energies of all that might oppose their depredation.

In the suburb of St. Nicolas an hospital was formed of three large sheds which held 60 persons: the timely succour from Chili saved these poor people, who, clad in rude mourning, assisted at a daily mass for the repose of their lost relatives. After the destruction, there was heard a frightful echo in the Andes produced by an aerolite; but, to us there seemed a more horrible echo, 'twas the sound of the trumpet calling Argentines to civil war on the day after the catastrophe: it was unsheathing the weapons of Cain ere the unburied corpses were yet cold, which lay among the ruin profaned by our impiety. The very gauchos are after all, not so criminal as the authorities, who during half a century have left them in brutal ignorance; and we would ask is it true? that the money generously sent by foreign nations, for the surviving victims, was expended on shot and shell to mow down Argentines on a battlefield. Remember if the property of the dead is sacred, the money of the poor is doubly so.

A writer of the "Debates" has sought to explain away this awful phenomenon, by the law of Nature; yet who dictated such a law, or in what fabric was nature manufactured: the theory is adopted to make Nature independent of the Creator.

Yet we have seen the Creator's care, in a manner which justifies our incorrigible fanaticism. One building has escaped, a large and handsome chapel of three aisles, in which took refuge a community of nuns and the members of St. Vincent de Paul's conference. Not far off the ground opened up a fissure from which welled out a stream of water. The pious sisters devote themselves to the education of such poor girls as escaped, while every effort is made to relieve the sufferers. Among those who have sent their contribution, is the holy and venerable Pontiff who once passed as a simple traveller through that very city whose destruction has moved his paternal heart. In the list of charity: we must return special gratitude to Chile, Perú, Banda Oriental, Paraguay, Brasil, England and France, which nations have bestowed considerable sums. In particular Pius IX amidst all his domestic afflictions, as also the Emperor Napoleon, have been signally generous. Chile and Montevideo were the first to lend assistance, showing that neither the waters of La Plata nor the peaks of the Andes are wide or lofty enough, to separate nations that wish to draw closer the

links of Christian fraternity which unite us all in one great family. This inspires us with hope for the future in the genius of civilization.

The city of Mendoza has been utterly destroyed and 14,000 inhabitants buried in its ruins: we would then remind our Catholic readers that, to-morrow being the festival of All Souls, they should consecrate a special part of their devotions before the altar of the Most High, to the pious memory of their brethren who perished on that sad occasion.

November 1 1861.

Felix Frias

The Emigration Scheme.

It will be perceived that an item of two million currency enters into the new budget "for immigration purposes." To any man of moderate experience in this country, such a vote appears eminently calculated to confer on us a signal blessing. The scarcity of farm servants, the increasing resources of our *pampas*, the high price of manual labor, all demonstrate to what utility the current of emigration may be here-turned. Not even the United States, nor the Australian gold-fields nor the banks of the St. Lawrence, nor the pastures of Cape Colony afford the same advantages for the farmer or labouring man, as this country. The importation of 20,000 Irishmen would be therefore a common benefit to Buenos Ayres and our poorer countrymen at home. No selfish feeling induces us to wish that, of all European nations, Ireland should get the preference, but, if we consider the class of foreigners most in requisition, it will be admitted they are shepherds; and as the flocks of this province are almost totally held by Irishmen, there is a tacit admission of their superiority in this branch of industry.

Yet the *modus operandi* is also important, and it would be a decided mistake to propose, as is rumored, a fixed premium to captains of ships, for every passenger, if even such were all Irishmen. The Government emigration at home is conducted on a safe plan, and is productive of good results in the Australian colonies. Not only is it limited to certain conditions of life, but the intending emigrant must produce a certificate of good character from the priest and magistrate of his district. For if ships be laden pell-mell with an indiscriminate cargo of human live-stock, we run the risk of spending money to over-run the place with vagabonds. Supposing again that a conscientious captain succeeded in weeding out bad characters from a crowd of applicants, much inconvenience may be caused. As it will be evidently his interest to ship as many as possible, he will not look to their chance of employment or probable utility, and merely land them in this port to claim his freight. Milliners bankrupt traders, ex-officio clerks are generally anxious for a change of air, and are just the persons not wanted here. Men with families and without money, girls with characters and without husbands, are equally useless.

Two kinds of emigrants are especially wanted: strong young men bringing a capital of £1,000 or upwards, and single farm servants. It is foolish to expect that stylish young *swells* with a couple of hundred pounds can better themselves here, since sheep are worth 100 each and less than 1,500 is too little for a start.

The class denominated farm-servants is very eligible, but, unhappily, we hear many complaints among our own countrymen, of the gross inexperience and exorbitant demands of many lately arrived. It would be, therefore, desirable to ensure for the public money, so expended, a selection of our home peasantry, striplings of brawny arms, robust constitution, sober habits and the least taste of experience.

This cannot be effected by shipping promiscuously a whole Barony or Parish, nor by means of the sagacious navigators. It is necessary that some Agent, who feels and understands the interest of this country, should take in charge this Emigration scheme

without any sordid view of pecuniary gain. Much will depend hereon. The two millions if rightly applied may give us 1,000 or 1,500 useful citizens, but, if merely given as a premium on live importation, must prove money thrown away, and perhaps, lay the seed of serious evils.

All's well that ends well.

The mission of Don Juan C. Ocampo has been fruitful in results. Rumor had spoken truly of an understanding between Mitre and Urquiza, and now nothing remains, but the official declaration, to inform us that the rival athletes have consented, in a charming and mutual manner, to cast all the blame of late differences on the luckless Derqui. Thus state-jugglery becomes canonized amongst us, and the ex-president slips between the two stools; *Federal & Unitario*, to the amusement of all parties. Politics are, of course, naturally variable, but, it would be difficult for any other than a S. American to follow the twists and turns of our most crooked diplomacy, even for a single season. Statesmen are the puppets and scribbles the showmen: a string is pulled, and up starts some well-known character, for whom are invoked cheers or curses as suits the showman.

Poor Derqui! there are few among us who doubt that he was merely Urquiza's stalking-horse, and without saying whether he acted right or wrong, it is plain that he is made answerable for obeying his master. Some say he was an enthusiastic servant, often anticipating his superior's pleasure, and that this led him into many a *faux pas*. Others think that he conspired, with San, the overthrew of the Captain General. If he did, then grievously hath he answered for it; but we are inclined to believe rather it was Urquiza who betrayed his *compadre*. The former saw that he was urged to a war for which he was little prepared; and, being deceived, found it necessary to abandon either his friends or his cattle. He chose, with the instinct of selfishness, to imperil everything but his estates; and hence we read of his treating with Mitre, at the very time that he abandons the President to their common enemies. "No hay mal que por bien no venga" is a proverb older than the days of Margariños Cervantes, and there can be little doubt that Urquiza's tergiversation and Derqui's flight will tend to a speedy resolution of standing difficulties.

Latest News.

President Derqui bade his adieu to Paraná and the Sovereign Congress in a letter of abdication, stating that it was alleged he was the only obstacle to the public happiness and he was therefore resolved to retire, from the scene: he added that the armed presence of the enemy had not afforded the least motive for such a step. An amusing incident of his flight is the fact that the commander at Martin Garcia sent a messenger on board H. B. M. S. *Ardent*, demanding the person of his ex-excellency as a public offender. We do not know whether the "Gibraltar of the Plata" offered to stop the passage; it is however certain that the English officer replied, with an intimation that he would not give up his guest; but, at the same time, felt highly honored by his communication and kissed his hands.

Pedernera wishes to assume the cast-off mantle but he will probably find it not to fit him, unless thoroughly remodelled by Urquiza and Mitre, state tailors to the Executive. Affairs at Paraná are "out of joint," and it is plain that the last fashion of constitutional garb is thrown aside as unfit for the proximate change of season—Mitre is elected Provisional Director, with Urquiza's acquiescence. The expedition to Cordoba is ready to strike tents and off—: ex-Governor Peña is intent to oust governor Olmos, just as titular governor Alcora went to supersede the Taboada; but it is possible Olmos may not "Kunckle down" so softly as did Villafañe of Tucuman. The latter it seems, suffered a severe

defeat at Manantiales, and altho' Col. Nayarro did not nominate the new Governor of Tucuman, yet the change of hands shows anything but a victory for the Liberals.

Montevideo.

The old proverb "one must go abroad to learn news of home" is verified in a statement in the "Nacion" of Oct. 19 that Derqui had resigned the Presidency: the same paper mentions a fight to have taken place between the hostile fleets, and says that Mitre is running short of provisions in Rosario, where beef sold at 22 silver reals per arroba. We read of a low volcano in Chile, which opened a crater near the city of Chillan; throwing up clouds of smoke by day and fiery scintillations by night.

The Matriz church was opened, for the novena of All Souls, on Friday 25th ult. The "Nacion" calls loudly for a concordat with Rome to avoid ecclesiastical difficulties. The Brazilian war-steamers Pedro II was stranded on the Punta de Carretas and all efforts to get her off were unavailing: this is the third vessel of the Impelnavy lost within one year. The society of painters gave a grand ball in Solis theatre, and a beer-distillery has been established. Government is preparing a polyglot work on the varied riches of the Banda Oriental, which is to be distributed at the London Exhibition of 62.

An article on Mendoza shows that the work of rebuilding on the ruined sites goes on actively; over 8,000 persons inhabit already the new city which is built mostly of wood. Reports in Montevideo, said that San had returned to Santa Fé with 2,000 men, being joined by La Prieta & others: it is believed that Urquiza will form an inter-fluvial Republic of Entre-Ríos & Corrientes.

On the 5th & 6th it blew a strong gale from the N. W. but, fortunately, there are no grave casualties. The pilotboat "Eduardo," master Nicholas Landy, succeeded in rescuing the crew, 4 in number, of the galleon "Rosita" which had foundered about 4 leagues from S. Gregorio. These poor men had taken to the boat, and expected immediate death, when they were gallantly saved. One man, a passenger, was, however, lost. The Spanish war-steamers "Covadonga," went to assist a dismasted barque, near Isla de Flores, supposed to be the "Eva" from Havana.

It is rumored that the foreign mor-war will ply as packets between this city & Buenos Aires, seeing the want of a regular steam communication. The Chief of Police, Botana, was severely reprimanded for misconduct in arresting an Editor, and resigned his office, but the President refused admitting his resignation. Important gold and iron mines have been discovered in Rio Grande, which Mr. Plant, an English geologist sent thither on exploring pursuits, has declared valuable. The Lyric Company is about to leave for Buenos Aires.

Paraguay.

A new customs tariff is about to be published. On the 14th ult. a strange meteor was observed near Piribebuy, about 31 P. M. It was a ball of fire, rapidly revolving and casting forth electric sparks resembling lightning; leaving, in its passage, long blue stripes; and then disappearing in the S. W. Immediately after, a great report was heard, which lasted for some time, being distinctly audible in the Department of Misiones.

General items.

Doctor Lorenzo Torrez has returned from Paraguay, and Doctor Obligado from Rosario. Don Juan C. Ocampo left the last city for San José on the 6th inst. Ex-Governor Pascual Rosas had gone to hold a conference with Urquiza. L. Col. Sandes, who talks of 49 wounds (make it even 50) is elevated to the grade of Colonel. Major Clavero attacked a gang of brigands near Saucio, taking 18 prisoners. Of

the Indian invasion we learn, that some 50 warriors penetrated as far as Laguna de Galvan situated between Bragado and 25 de Mayo. Although they were pursued they succeeded in carrying off a flock of mares and horned cattle from Don A. Bezica's estancia, which they were intent on plundering, since they did not touch any other animals in their transit.

It was expected in Rosario, that our army would break up its encampment on the 11th or 12th inst. one division marching on Corloba, the other on the capital of Santa Fé. Derqui, on the eve of departure received visits of condolence from Molinas and Olmos, H. E. had not arrived in Montevideo up to the 10th, although it is certain that was his destination.

Our chamber of Deputies is summoned for this evening to consider the Western Railway and sub aqueous telegraph projects. We read of a rumored revolution in Corrientes, whether Calvo ultimately went, to assure his friends that Mitro's subalterns had sold the pass.

The city-trenches have suffered sentence of demolition and the materials are to be auctioned off by Government: the outer line of fortification is, of course, left untouched.

Pauperism in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

At the meeting of the British Association, in Manchester, on Tuesday, Mr. Frederick Purdy read a paper on "The relative pauperism in England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1851-50." The paper treated of the relative pauperism of England, Scotland, and Ireland during the ten years ended in 1860. In England the average number of paupers was 802,000; in Scotland, 121,000; in Ireland, 96,000, or 3.9, 4.0, and 1.5 per cent. on the population respectively. According to the most recent statistics, there were 43,810 pauper lunatics in the United Kingdom: England having 33,038, Scotland 5,103 and Ireland 5,639 of this unfortunate class. In each 10,000 of the population, England has 17, Scotland the same, and Ireland 9 only. In the ten years 92,000,000 had been raised in poor rates: in England 78,000,000, Scotland 6,000,000, and Ireland 8,000,000. Comparing the amount expended in 1860 with that of 1851, it appeared that in England it was now 10 per cent., and in Scotland 25 per cent. higher; in Ireland, on the other hand, it was no more than 60 per cent. lower. The yearly cost per pauper was, for England 61, Scotland 51, and Ireland 71. Ireland stands higher here, because relief in the workhouse is dearest individually, though, in its ultimate effects, the most economical and the least demoralising. The rate per head on the population of the assessments under schedules A, B, and D was computed to show the relative wealth of the three countries, this in England was 11. 17s.; in Scotland 9l. 13s.; and in Ireland 3. 11s. Taking these figures in conjunction with previous ratios, it would appear that the pauperism has been inversely as the poverty of the three countries—England the wealthiest and most pauperised; Ireland the poorest and least pauperised; Scotland coming between, but much nearer to England in wealth and in pauperism. It was asked, in conclusion, if Ireland, under judicious administration of her poor laws, has reduced her pauperism to a quantity which, at the present day, is less than one per cent. of the population, under what conditions can we hope that similar results may be achieved for England and Scotland.

Clovis Bowen, Emperor of France.

Among the curiosities of literature may be ranked an extract from a Yankee journal (copied into the Tribune) discovering the important secret that Louis Napoleon died many years ago, and that Napoleon III is no other than a wide-awake Jonathan who has gulled the French nation.

"During his residence in the United States, the late Prince Louis Napoleon contracted an intimacy with a New York black-leg named Clo-

vis Bowen, who, by the way, resembled the Prince so closely that even their friends found some difficulty to distinguish them. On the night preceding the Prince's intended departure for Europe he and Bowen met at the theatre, going afterwards to sup at a house of ill fame, with two females of easy virtue. They entered a private room where the landlady waited on them; and Louis Napoleon partook of his last meal. For, while the Champagne was passing round, the Prince fell to the floor in an apoplectic fit and expired immediately. All present were struck with alarm, the landlady declaring his highness's death would bring the police upon her, and deprive her of her license. Do not be afraid, said Clovis after a brief pause, I will go to Europe and pass off for the Prince. We have been such friends that I know all his private affairs. Come, I'll take his clothes, purse, watch and rings. His luggage is already in his berth on board the steamer; he has dismissed his servant, so that I have only to go aboard. But, first, let us bury the poor Prince.

"Accordingly the three women assisted by Bowen had soon dug a grave in the back-yard, and there at present lies Prince Louis Napoleon. The rest is easily understood: Clovis Bowen, the daring adventurer is to-day Napoleon III, Emperor of the French. His accomplices are still living, being supported in easy style in American society by funds supplied from France."

Mercantile register & directory.

The great majority of our foreign friends experience, from time to time, the want of a general directory such as is found in every large city at home, and this desideratum we propose to supply. Something of the kind has been heretofore attempted, but the difference of language, and irregular classification, in a manner, nullified its interest. Written in English it will be equally accessible to our brethren of the three kingdoms, to Germans and Americans, as well as to a large proportion of the native and other foreign houses. Based on the form of Thom's Post Office Directory it will comprise an alphabetical list of all our commercial firms and professional men, public offices and their regulations, dignitaries civil and otherwise, statistics of trade, population and finance; in a word every thing about town. Moreover it will embrace all the *partidos* of Buenos Aires giving, with their extent and distance, an enumeration of the principal estancias their owners, dimensions and number of cattle; also the local magnates, schools, national guards, hotels, doctors & bridges. In an appendix will be found the railways, diligences, post-houses and every convenience for travelling.

To every one in town and country it will prove a useful *Vade Mecum*, and, being published annually, on January 1st, will answer every requirement.

Persons putting down their names as subscribers before December 15th will have a preference of 10 p/o in the retail price.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. K. Fortin.—Your paper went with the rest, and as your name is on our agent's list, the latter must be either a confirmed dolt or secret enemy not to have given it you.

Capilla.—You ask us about an "off-fair of honor" which didn't take place in Paris, between one of our "Porteno scribblers and an Austrian officer;" we know nothing of such a negative proposition.

An enquirer.—As to the respective ages of our brother Editors we decline impertinent questions, but believe they are mostly juvenile; those of the *Duende* are still school-boys; and there is scarcely one who has attained an honorable old age, altho, some of our colleagues are, in their second infancy.

Delamou.—Nothing for nothing, is our motto, and you can't take your change.

Bienchos.—The machine for catching them is a simple trap; it would be desirable to exterminate these animals, but require also a long time.

Sgt. 31st.—We really cannot tell you what day this is, on which our American colleague fixes a ship's sailing; it may correspond with St Tibb's eye.

Summer clothing.—You will find the article with Temperley or Moss, but we would caution you against the little boys who may ask you for "Orchata." Ducks, contrary to the English proverb, are unsuitable for wet weather.

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS OWER OF THE BRITISH BARQUE LA FLOR DEL PLATA.

Dear Sir, We the undersigned cabin passengers desire before going ashore to return our sincere thanks to you, for your very great kindness and attention to us during our pleasant passage from England. The voyage, sir, has been to us, as a long voyage must be to every one accustomed to the society of home; tedious latterly, yet by your great kindness and good will, you have not only enlivened, but shortened our passage. Accept therefore, our heartfelt gratitude and wishes for your future happiness and welfare; and trusting that at some future day, we may have the pleasure of again sailing with you, we wish you a long & prosperous life in the profession you so ably support.

Signed—Maria Jones — Matilda Riddle.
Wrigley Shaw—Edwin J. Nicol—
Maxwell Hall—Frederick L. Jacobs.

To country subscribers.

Our friends in the *camp* will please bear in mind that the 3 years's subscription in advance became due a fortnight ago (Oct. 31) and they will much oblige, by paying the same to our agents, or sending an order on some house in town. The best subscriber is he who pays most punctually.

LOCAL EVENTS.

European mails.—The French Packet Co. closes the mail bags for Europe to-morrow at noon: the "Diligente" goes out same day at 4 P. M. The "Mersey" is not expected to arrive before next Monday.

Foreign races.—The 11th inst. being a holiday and the weather propitious, great numbers of our foreign & native population were present at the races of Loma de Zamorra. Everything passed off agreeably and crowds of cavaliers returned in the evening all evidently delighted with the day's enjoyments.

Cricket match.—The British Cricket Club played off a match on last Monday.

Pick and choose.—In to-day's columns will be found Mr. Parker's catalogue, comprising fine sheep in various lots and localities: also 15,000 in Arrecifes & 600 in Quilmes. Of rams there is every variety: Ms Healy's Rambouillets, Mr. Woodgate's of Villa de Mercedes, Ms Ruiz's Negrettes, & Mr. Deutjen's of same breed.

Market reports.—In town, money tight, nothing doing; in the country, shearing going on, hands scarce, no fear of a drought next year.

Immigrants.—Arrivals last week are: Italians 216; Basques 139, Irishmen 11—total 365. They are welcome: would it were double the number.

Found drowned.—Mr. John Fynn, pilot, relates that, in conducting the American barque "Jane Williams" from Montevideo to this port,

he perceived, 5 leagues S. W. of Cerro, the body of a young lady apparently about 18 or 20 years of age, with fair hair, black silk dress & gold bracelets; and about 300 yards off, the corpse of a man dressed in black trousers and white shirt.

Terrible shipwreck.—There is too much reason to fear that the "Mustapha Pacha" from Bordeaux to this port was lost with all her crew and 37 passengers. The Captain of the "Margarita" relates that passing near the English bank, he saw signs of a recent wreck and, among the fragments, picked up a brandy cask marked "G. Berges & Co; Bordeaux" and another "B. & L. vieux cognac No. 196; we are told these appear in the manifest of said vessel.

Errata.—In our shipping-list appear two vessels which sailed on Nov. 1st: the Dutch goletta "Economic" and the Swedish brig, "Fride." Also the "Langdon" from Liverpool, entered same day, escaped our notice till too late for correction.

Exchange.—On England is going up sensibly, last quotation 65 shillings; on France 82.

San Martin.—The festival of our patron-saint went off with something less than usual *clat*. The review consisted of a single battalion, and the number of spectators was not great, owing to the absence of so many citizens in campaign. Two years have elapsed since [the famous treaty of Flores: *tempora mutantur*.

Mississippi.—This vessel is undergoing the *crimoline* process, described in our last; a multitude of empty barrels are fastened round her *stays*; some say there is too much *bustle* about her, but few are inclined to think her of a light character.

Colon & Victoria.—In one theatre the ballet company is giving first-rate entertainments; in the other the Buffos and Spanish Drama divide attention. The *Bolero* of Mmes. Thierry & Ferrari and MM. Martini & Bernardelli is a *chef d'oeuvre*. It is not true that any of the Buffos has been seized with *delirium tremens*.

Our letter-box.—Can any reader of the "Standard" say whether our diplomatic friend Doctor Foster is the author of an article, signed "Foster," on Illinois railroads, in the last No. of the "Com. Times" dated Monday Nov. 9th 61?

The Chimborazo.—This colleague died prematurely last week, but we understand it will shortly reappear like the Phoenix, more glorious after mortality.

Rates of Freight.									
From	To	Steed	Dry	Tallow	P. Bales	ton Bales	ton Bales	ton Bales	ton Bales
Brazil	London	delivered	delivered	delivered	delivered	delivered	delivered	delivered	delivered
London	London	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.
London	London	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.
London	London	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.
London	London	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.
London	London	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.
London	London	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.
London	London	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.
London	London	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.	30 s.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

Nov. 6.
Braz. S. S. "Marquez de Olinda" from Montevideo.
G.
Eng. barque "Chase" for England, with 25,000 shin-bones, 3597 tons lagoon-ash & 242, do. loones.
Braz. brig, "Penguin" for Brazil,

with 237 qq jerked beef & 25 bxs allow.

7.
French barque, "Juanita" from Bayonne, Sept. 2 to Apstegui with 135 passengers & gen. cargo.
Braz. war-steam "Ivahi" from Rosario.

8.
Belg. brig "Van Arnevelde" from Antwerp, Aug. 2, to Alghet Forber with zinc, sugar, nails, paint, candles & dry goods.

Sued. ship "Andromeda" from Liverpool Sept. 8, to Gas Co. with 761 tons coal.

Span. brig "Romantico" from Barcelona Aug. 7, to Cibils with wine, & almonds.

Amer. brig "West" from New York Aug 1 to Zimmermann Fairs with starch & hardware.

Eng. barque "Flor del Plata" from Liverpool, Sept. to Drysdale.

Eng. barque "Rosette" from Liverpool Sept. to Ashworth.

Eng. barque Obey " " to Drabble.

Eng. S. S. "Espigador" from Rosario.

Nat. brig, "Romano" from Montevideo.

Nat. pilotboat "Veloz" from Montevideo Nov. 7 with 18 passengers.

Amer. barque "Jane E. Williams" from New York Aug. 14 to Zimmermann, Fairs, with 11 passengers & 250,000 ft. lumber.

Nat. goletta "Cometa" from Montevideo, Nov. 7 with 19 passengers.

Amer. brig "Wm Mason" from Bangor, U. S. Aug. 19; to the captain, with 182,000 ft. lumber, 50,000 rafters, 3,000 corral planks.

Dan. brig "Johannes" from Hamburg July 15 to Bieber, with toys, pianos, dry goods & 16 sheep.

Orient. goletta, "Lusitano" from Montevideo.

Brem. barque "Adelheide" from Bremen, Aug. 6, to Deetjen with 14 passengers & gen. cargo.

Hamburg brig "Mainlust" from Amsterdam, Aug. 7, to Ferber with 126 tons coal, 1,660 bxs gin, 200 brls sugar & 10 bxs eau de cologne.

9.
Braz. brig, "Veloz" from Parnaguá, Sept. 27, to Freyer, with 1399 tercios yerba, 90 pieces cedar.

10.
Parag. S. "Salto de Guayra" from Asuncion, with specie & 539 bultos yerba.

11.
Amer. barque "Angela Brower" from Boston, Aug. 23, to Greenway, with 455 tons ice, 182 bxs chairs, 1 do silver plate: to order 5,770 pieces lumber.

12.
Eng. S. S. "Espigador" from Montevideo, to Nicholson Green with 74 passengers, & gen. cargo.

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

Nov. 6.
Pata. ones, Ital. brig "Colombo" from Havana, Span. brig "Barcelo" with 4,668 qq jerked beef, 193 brls tallow, 185 dry hides.

6.
Antilles, Eng. barque "J. & T." with 84 mules & fodder.

Rio Janeiro, Orient. barque "Primogenito" with 5,232 qq jerked beef, 33 brls tallow 130 dry horse hides, 20 cow do.

Chuyabá, Braz. S. S. "Marquez de Olinda".

Span. brig "Hugo" for Entre-Rios, in ballast.

7.

England, Eng. barque "Warrior Queen" with 320 salted cow hides, 3,233 dry do., 5,332 salted horse-hides, 508 dry do., 62 pipes tallow, 20 bxs do., 110 pipes oil, 40 do. soap, 7 bales horse-hair 8 p-ges do., 17 bales nutria-skins, 11,000 horns, 27 tons bones.

Aust. barque "Pravoslawni" for England.

Aust. barque "Antonio Pi" for England, with 71,000 shin-bones, 162 tons bones, 396 do. bone-ash.

10.
Span. schooner "Prisca" for Montevideo, in ballast.

Span. brig "Soberano" for Havana, with 225 bxs tallow, 11 bales hide-cuttings & 50 dry cow hides.

Eng. barque, "Istria" for Liverpool with 2,376 salted horse hides, 1,488 dry do., 1,122 cow do., 974 pipes tallow, 15 pipes & 199 boxes mares' grease, 209 bales & 28 bxs wool, 36 bales & 65 p-ges horse-hair, 40 bales sheepskins, 160 do. tobacco, 1 box chinchilla skins, 319 bars copper, 150,000 shin-bones, 4,682 horns, 84 tons hoofs.

Amer. barque "Utah" for W. Indies.

Span. brigant, "Procor" for Havana, with 3,915 qq jerked beef & 20 dry cow hides.

Span. barque "Camilla" for Entre Rios, in ballast.

KNIGHT & PARODY SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY

Calle Cangallo No. 80.
DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.
Summer stock.

New assortment of Ready Made Clothing for Spring & Summer just received per French Packet *Ceylan*.

Fashionable English Newmarket coats with vest & pant of the same, black fine cloth frock coats, black silk vests & black casimir pants. Black satin Victoria frock coats & coats of the same, fancy casimir for pants, a large assortment of casimir for coat vests & pant, light waistcoating, black alpaca frock coats & coats, linen coats pant & vests, shirts with lined fronts wrist & collars, thread gloves & thread half hose, linen drawers & cotton drawers, silk gloves color & size assorted, silk singlets & draw, shirt collars wrists and a large assortment of fashionable ties hats etc also a large assortment of clothing for children; shirts hats caps &c; &c.

Sheep on sale.

3000 in the District of Ensenada, before sheering—5000 " " " Magdalena 2000 picked—6000 the South side of the Salado by the cut—5000 in the District of Ranchos, 1000 picked—3000 " " Guardia Monte by the cut—7000 " " Cannells 2000 picked—6000 " " Navarro 3000 id—4000 " " Villa Lujan by the cut—2000 " " Pilar id—8000 " " Fortin de Arco 5000 picked—2000 " " Baradero by the cut—2500 " " Villa Mercedes id—6000 " " Capilla del S. id—2000 " " Zarate id—8000 Pergamino id—8000 " from Moreno 3 leagues 2000 pick id—6000 " from Banda Oriental by the cut.

The undersigned will contract to deliver the sheep in the Banda Oriental, any person who has land for sale to rent, will find ready purchasers by applying to calle Reconquista N. 40 Merit Parks.

1,000\$ Reward. LOST SHEEP.

Take notice that in the late storm, 300 fine merino sheep of my property, were lost or stolen: my seal is "patría una oreja, y la otra con punta de lana y agujero." I offer one thousand dollars reward to any person who will give information that may lead to my finding them.

Nov. 6th 1861.
William Mullaly.
Fortin de Arco.

In Press. Price \$10.

The Irish Catholic Almanac for B. Ayres edited and published

by M. G. MUEHALL AT THE "STANDARD" PRINTING OFFICE.

This volume will contain a Calendar for the year, with the fests and fasts of the Church, local statistics & taxes, a synopsis of the Catholic Church, table of distances and extent of partidos, postal routes, sailing of packets, new laws, duties of foreigners, treaty with England, will-making, inheritance, matrimony, impious, expatriation and a thousand other useful and interesting subjects.

