

The Standard

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FREQ CHA

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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

Buenos Ayres. Messrs Mackern.
Fortin de Areco. D. Manuel Ramos.
Villa Mercedes. D. Silvestre Torrobas
Lobos. Mr. Park Oneill.
Cañuelas. Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio. D. Leopoldo Taborda

Giles. D. J. Picheta.
Barracas. Mr. John Marshall
Once Setiembre. Mr. M. Duggan.
Villa de Lujan. Dn. Manuel Loveira.
Capilla del Señor. Doctor Priestley.
Pilar. Sr. Bonachina.

Chascomus. Mr. James L. Graham
Paraná. M. Myers.
Montevideo calle. M. Suffran.
Porton. M. Nesbitt.
Asuncion. Mr. P. Carron.
Chichis. M. I. Eivers.
Guardia Monte.

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, as a special edition for country subscribers and for transmission by English & French packets.

December 11th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 32.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week

The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat

VELOZ

Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday & Saturday at 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars apply at the Wharfe and lighter office N. 89 Paseo de Julio.

George Kean.

For Colonia.

THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT ESTRELLA.

Will sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at nine a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY. For further particulars apply at the Wharfe and lighter office N. 89 Paseo de Julio No. 35.

LUIS MAC LEAN.

Funeral Undertaking.

107—Calle Moreno—107

The undersigned respectfully intimates that at his well known establishment will be constantly found a large assortment of lead, mahogany, & cloth coffins of superior quality and of every variety of style, at prices ranging from 50 to 2,000 \$.

William Kitching.

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.

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 also a general assortment of Grocery and Spirits of the best quality and most moderate prices.

Buenos Aires 14 Oct. 1861.

Jno. Blues.

Calle Cangallo No. 16—Veinte cinco de Mayo 60.

For Antwerp.

Will sail without fail at the end of this month the splendid fast sailing Chilean ship

Eleira Subercaseaux.

Of 1,200 tons. Further Captain. J. N.

HARRISON.

This vessel which has just made the voyage from Valparaiso to this port in 25 days, has splendid accommodations for cabin & steerage passengers at moderate rates.

For further particulars please apply to the Captain, calle Guaya no. 6 or to.

HENRY A. GREEN & Co.

Calle Reconquista, 23.

Changed Premises.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has removed his grocery establishment from the corner of Potosí & Defensa to the premises lately occupied by Mr. James Noble, calle Defensa, 162.

Education.

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY

231 Potosí 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. Temporely G. and H. M. Kern.

s. 11 5p William Parody.

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.

Rams for sale.

The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the camp of S. for Frías half a league to the North of the Vil a Mercedes, he has on hand an excellent assortment of nearly 400 rams of different classes and price to suit the wants of any one, all having been selected by himself personally and brought up from M. Richard Newton's estancia, Sanborombon.

E. William Woodgate.

Mauá Bank.

Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.

The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie:

1st Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

2nd Money is advanced on mortgage and other securities approved of by the Manager.

3rd Accounts-current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities against which they may draw up to an amount previously by convention under conditions established for such class of operations.

4th Money is received in account-current, bearing interest from date of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time by means of cheques paid or the full amount at their credit, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case 48 hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

5th Money is taken at fixed dates, and conventional interest.

6th Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario de Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio de Janeiro and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.

7th Finally the Bank, and makes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Buenos Ayres, 6th Dec. 1861.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

Mauá Bank.

Calle Cangallo 101 & 103

Rate of interest for current month.

Specie received in account current at 10 p/100 per annum.

Specie advanced " " at 18 p/100 per annum.

Carrency received " " at 7 p/100 per annum.

Carrency advanced " " at 12 p/100 per annum.

Deposits for a fixed term in specie, or currency at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, 6th Dec. 1861.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

For Rosario and intermediate ports.

The DOLORCITAS S. S. Captain Bruce

Leaves every Tuesday at 10 A. M. returning every Saturday. Fare, Rosario 16 \$, San Nicolás, Obligado & San Pedro 12 \$, Baradero 200 mps—Zarato 150 mps—San Fernando 30 mps.

BERNAL Y CARREÑA—Reconquista 39.

FOR MONTEVIDEO

The ESPIGADOR S. S. Captain Thomson

Will leave on day the last taking cargo & passengers. There are 40 berths on board, and a good table is kept.

Cabin 8 \$ — Steerage 4 \$ — Cargo 4 \$ per ton.

Passengers must be on board by 3 P. M. cargo, the day previous.

Steam-boat office, calle Rivadavia 45.

English Education

A steady active man wants employment in one or two families in the City, or suburbs, to teach a general course of English Education, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, measurement of all descriptions of Timber, &c. of course included.

Reference can be given to several persons of high respectability in the City. Buenos Aires 29th, November 1861, application No. 38 calle San Lorenzo.

LONDON UNITY FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL: £2,500,000, STERLING.

Insurance against Fire are effected upon nearly all descriptions of property in the United Kingdom and in Foreign Countries. This Association on offers peculiar advantages for fire insurance in Buenos Aires on account of its moderate rates and other concessions in benefit of the insured.

Propositions for Life Insurance are also received and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and all other particulars will be furnished on application to this Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS

Calle Mayo No. 7.



Isaac Hardy Junr.

The above named person is requested to call and send his address to this office where he will hear of something to his advantage.

Frank Parish

Consul.

British Consulate Buenos Ayres 2 D c. 1861.

To Sheep Farmers.

Good investment for surplus wool money. Ground for building on in lots to suit purchasers in the immediate vicinity of the Plaza 11 Septiembre with frontages to Calles Cangallo, Guaya, & Centely. To see plans &c. apply to P. D. Lynch Calle Mayo No. 9; or to Edward Seymour, Calle Lima No. 99.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PERIODICAL EVER PUBLISHED.

Now Ready, Price Sixpence

(Free by Post Id. extra.)

PART I. of

THE ILLUSTRATED DUBLIN JOURNAL.

Dublin: J. DUFFY, 7, WELLINGTON QUAY.

American Improvements!!



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

Gallery 44 calle Esmeralda, corner to Piedad.

English Grocer Store.

Calle Defensa N.º 164

The subscriber has opened the above as a grocery store the stock includes tea, sugar, wines, spirits and other necessities 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

FOR NEW YORK.

To sail in all the month of December the first class British Bark

AMBROSINE.

of 391 tons—Captain W. Loch.

This vessel has excellent accommodations in Cabin and Steerage. A good table will be kept, and every kindness shown the passengers.

For further information apply to the Captain or to.

HENRY A GREEN & Co.—Ship Brokers

83 Reconquista.

Wanted an English person competent to take charge of Children.

Apply in calle Piedad N.º 6.

On Sale.

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

Translator.

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

Translator.

English to Spanish and vice-versa. Documents of every description translated in these languages at moderate prices. Apply 172 calle San Martín.

On sale.

A large and select stock of Teas, Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, are offered at moderate prices, they will be well packed and forwarded to any of the Plaza or Railway Stations by

Thomas Nuttall & Co.

N.º 92 calle 25 de Mayo, B. Aires.

N. B.—The branch Establishment in "Moron" will furnish all goods at the same price they can be supplied at from the city.

Just received.

A new and select stock of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Teas, Raisins, Currants, &c. suitable for family use.

Camp orders executed with the quickest possible despatch at the most moderate prices, and forwarded free of cartage to any of the plazas, at.

E. Lamb's.

Grocery Store—30 calle Cangallo 30. Two doors above the American Church.

For Liverpool.

The fine, fast-sailing English barque

FLOR DEL PLATA.

Registered A. 1. for 12 years; 322 tons. Captain Over (late of the "John Ritson.") This vessel, expressly built for this line of traffic is well known for her quick passages and good delivery of cargo. She will be shortly despatched, and offers every accommodation, in cabin, steerage, for passengers who may be going home.

Apply to the consignees
Drysdale & Co. or to
H. A. Green & Co.—Shipbrokers,
N.º 83 calle Reconquista.

TO BE SOLD.

A commodious House with three rooms and parlour and other accommodations, in front of the Irish Convent.

Calle del Rio Rambo—Apply next door.

Wanted.

On an English estancia near town a sober and intelligent man to work in a quinta & take care of horses.

Apply Maypú 175, before 9 a. m. or after 5 p. m.

Sheep on sale.

3000 in Eugenia before sheering
5000 " Magdalen 2000 picked.
6000 " South of the Salado by the cut.
5000 " Ranculos 1000 picked.
3000 " Guardia Monte by the cut.
7000 " Canelas 2000 picked.
6000 " Navarro 3000 id.
4000 " Villa Lujan by the cut.
2000 " Pilar id.
2000 " Fortin de Areco 6000 picked.
2000 " Baradero by the cut.
2500 " Villa Mercedes id.
8000 " Capla del S. id.
2000 " Zarate id.
6000 " Pergamino id.
8000 " from Moreno 3 leagues 2000 picked.

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.º 46.

Merit Parker.

YOUR LIKENESS.

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

Wanted.

A school master for an Irish family in the town of Salto, salary 200\$ a month apply to Don José Saenz, Salto.

La Juventud.

This journal edited by young collegians comes out 4 times a month: i. e. On the 1st, 8th, 17th and 25th. Communications, advertisements etc. received at the Editorial Office, calle Suipacha No. 20.

Subscription 10\$ per month: Single No. sold in the Libreria Nacional, Recoleta Nueva; San Miguel Suipacha No. 42; la Union, Rivadavia No. 100, and at this office Defensa 91.

WANTED.

An English Governess or Tutor for a private family in the Banda Oriental, apply at calle de la Defensa N.º 258.

BRITISH CRICKET CLUB.

Members are respectfully informed that the playing-ground has been changed from its former site to next field towards Palermo known as the Rifleros.

By order

J. H. Roston. Hon. Sec.

LOST A DOG.

On yesterday evening, between the Church of Santo Domingo and the Plaza 25 de Mayo, a Skye terrier-dog answering the name of Spencer, and wearing a brass collar with lockets. He is of a tan colour and very small.

100 \$ reward will be given to the finder.

150 DOUBLOONS.

Wanted the above sum on a mortgage of house property in the city of Dublin, worth £1,000; less 500 years; interest 10 per cent will be given. The rents may be applied as a sinking fund if desired. For further particulars and rental, apply at this office.

Important Notice.

Persons, of the town or country, having any business to transact either at the Government House or any other of the public offices, will find a competent agent at.

N.º 40 calle San Martín. u. 6. 10p.

In Press. Price \$ 10.

The Irish Catholic Almanac for B. Ayres edited and published by M. G. MULHALL, AT THE "STANDARD" PRINTING OFFICE.

This volume will contain a Calendar for the year, with the feasts 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, imports, exports and a thousand other useful and interesting subjects.

THE DAILY STANDARD.

This paper published on half a sheet gives the news of the day and has become a popular advertising medium. Although at present small it is intended as a standing proof that an English daily paper is feasible. Our old friend Napoleon having blotted the word impossible from the dictionary, we believe confidently in success: subscribers to the daily issued at 25\$, receive a present of the Weekly; the latter now containing more original matter than any paper in S. America.

11 de Setiembre Market

Dry cow hides, narrow	pesos 140 to 145
Hides of all stakes	— 125 to 125
Calf skins	— 80 to 90
Horse Hides	each 30 to 40
Sheepskins unwashed	dozen 45 to 50
Do mixed	70 to 80
Meat, fine	110 to 120
Meat, inferior	100 to 110
Meat, North	110 to 120
Do, South	110 to 120
Tail-wash	40 to 45
Grease wool washed	50 to 55
Do unwashed	30 to 35
Do mixed	40 to 45
Fine merino wool	75 to 85
Lamb do	60 to 70
Strick feathers loose.	lb. 25 to 28
Do, worn	20 to 25
Or bones	thousand 400 to 500
Inferior do	250 to 300
Wheat superior	Arroz 240 to 250
Do middling	230 to 240
Do inferior	180 to 200
Indian corn	180 to 185
Barley	80 to 100
Hide-cull'age	qn'ols 35 to 50

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

A visit to the Cabildo clock

If there breathes in this city a man who can doubt that the Cabildo clock is a *chef d'œuvre*, we would, in sympathy for his judgment, introduce him to the worthy firm of Jaeggli & Diavet. These gentlemen very kindly permit visitors to accompany them and inspect the clock.

The other evening it was our fortune to be invited, along with a native gentleman, to ascend the belfry. The entrance is by the court one, but, a back door leads out upon the roof. Reaching the belfry Mr. Diavet takes out two keys, the door being doubly-locked; this precaution is necessary, as it is said there was a conspiracy to destroy the clock. The flight of steps, leading up, is nowise steep, there is a balustrade for the hand as we revolve around the tower, and a wooden framework is visible, in which are hung the weights, 8 in number.

The passage is clean and newly painted. Arriving at length at a small iron door, we have reached the clock, and here our guide, with evident self-complacency, draws out the key, which, as the *genius loci*, to him belongs. The first glimpse of the clock-room is prepossessing. The centre is occupied by an immense iron safe, not unlike a money-box, and radiating on three sides, are as many massive bars which meet their respective dials looking N. E. & S. From these bars depend the minute and hour hands; the former, at first, were painted black, but it was afterwards found necessary to varnish them white, any other color being perceptible through the dials.

The illumination consists, of 4 burners to each dial, which in so small a space (3 or 4 yards square) causes the thermometer to rise to 90 Fahrenheit. Mr. Diavet states that the highest temperature during the night is about 95, and this is much reduced by the cool morning breeze which penetrates the score of ventilators above & below.

We turn from admiring the tasteful finish of these little appliances to the wonderful clock. A folding-door rolls forward on easy hinges, disclosing a neat and perfect view of the whole mechanism, *tic, tic!* The bright brass joints, the wheels within wheels, the harmonious structure, all nicely hung on an iron cradle, and directing so faithfully the smallest movement without, awake, in our imagination the idea of a human mind laid open with all its passions, impulses and faculties while in full play. To appreciate fully the superior merit of this time-piece we should require all the experience of Sam Slick himself: suffice it to say that even a vulgar eye at once takes in a rough sketch of its worth, and we freely admit Mr. Diavet's assertion that, it has not *yet* *generis*, its match in S. America nor even in Europe. It must be wound every 8 or 9 days and cleaned every 50 years. It will last for centuries, and hand down the name of Jaeggli & Diavet till—ding dong! half past seven. What an echo! The tower trembles as old Father Time rings out, in deep and solemn tones, a dirge for the passing hour. Mounting a Jacob's ladder we got up to the bell room; and here is a fine old memento of the Spaniards, not quite so large as the bell of Moscow, but almost equal to the poetic Shandon bells in purity and richness of sound. Through the iron venetian blinds there is a fine view of the low-lying city, for we are in the top-most pinnacle of the tower. A fine coating of cement preserves the apartment beneath from dust or rain, and the strong current of air gives good ventilation. Here, let us observe that all danger of fire is prevented by the absence of timber; everything is brick or iron; and the conductor overhead guards against lightning.

Struck by the beauty of arrangement and finish of the clock, our native friend bursts into a rhapsody of honest indignation against the jeering scribbles who dared to dispute MM. Jaeggli & Diavet's title to eternal gratitude for this magnificent work. It is, indeed, impossible to have a conception of the difficulty of placing the clock in its present position, without inspecting the locality. Sixtus V. immortalized himself by erecting the obelisk, fronting St Peter's, and our clockmakers have done for this city a service more lasting than had they carried the obelisk of Luxor from the Placo de la Concordo to the sito of our column of victory.

The paper-fever.

"Human nature," says Sam Slick, "is the same; all the world over." Philosophers may seek *ex-parte* influences, but it is certain that there is a concatenation of events as regular in succession as the seasons, and wholly independent of time or clime. No doubt man is a rational animal, although subject to periodical fits: hence we see society, at almost fixed intervals, laboring under moral epidemics, such as panics, revivals, gorrillas, &c. At one time we are opera-mad, then railway-mad, again crinoline mad, or lastly paper-mad. Opera-madness is musical, and easily accounted for, since the great composers, all, died crazy: railway-madness is profitable, tending to advancement: crinoline-madness is pardonable as the full-grown development of vanity in woman: paper-madness, however, is neither musical, profitable nor pardonable, and the only consolation is that this infirmity is more transient than the rest.

Those who remember the battle of Cope-la can hardly forget that in a few weeks after, we were inundated with papers of all colors and dimensions. To be an Editor, for three months, seemed the end and aim of every man who had more brains than occupation, and consequently we were treated to a miscellany as variegated as ridiculous. Two moons have now passed since Pávon, and the lunacy is beginning to shew itself with

identical symptoms. On the 1st Oct. the Athens of S. America boasted 3 daily papers & 2 weeklies. Today we have 5 dailies & 6 weeklies.

The paper-fever happily is not so bad as the yellow-fever, but, as we have seen only the commencement, it is difficult to anticipate how many rabid Editors will be running about to the terror of society. In such circumstances it were well that the literary *caudillos* should wear a badge to this effect: "The blustering Tribune": "the quarrelsome Nacional": "the popular Revista": "the Comical Times": "the invincible Standard": "the magnificent Epoque": the quizzing Rigoletto": the Lilliput Juventud" &c., &c.

In saluting our multifarious colleagues, we pay a special tribute to our daily brethren, whose utility is so pre-eminently superior to that of a mere weekly periodical, the latter being rather a magazine than a journal. With this conviction we have commenced a new-era, by publishing a daily English paper in this city, and solicit, kind readers, a well-merited share of your patronage & support.

Stamp Act.

1. Stamps used for the year 1862 shall be in the following ratio:

AMOUNT.	STAMPS.	
	Not exceeding 90 days.	Exceeding 90 days.
10 to 500	1 \$	
501 " 1000	2 "	
1001 " 3000	3 "	
3001 " 5000	5 "	
5001 " 10000	10 "	15 \$
10001 " 20000	20 "	30 "
20001 " 30000	30 "	45 "
30001 " 40000	40 "	60 "
40001 " 50000	50 "	75 "
50001 " 60000	60 "	90 "
60001 " 70000	70 "	105 "
70001 " 80000	80 "	120 "
80001 " 90000	90 "	135 "
90001 " 100000	100 "	150 "
100001 " 150000	150 "	225 "
150001 " 200000	200 "	300 "
200001 " 250000	250 "	375 "
250001 " 300000	300 "	450 "
300001 " 400000	400 "	600 "
400001 upwards.	500 "	750 "

2. All bills of exchange, letters of credit, orders, promissory notes &c. importing obligation to pay, within the State, whether in specie or currency, shall be drawn on stamped paper of corresponding value, as in above scale, computing specie at the current rate of exchange.

3. All contracts, for buying or selling landed property, furniture, goods, or chattels, between parties whether with or without intervention of a broker, shall be drawn on stamped paper as above; unless such contract resolve itself into a public document, in which case it may be written on common paper and filed if required in evidence before the Tribunals.

4. The 2 \$ stamp is applicable for contracts between masters and servants, apprentices, captives &c. which are drawn in the Police-ent for contracts for the care of minors entrusted by their parents, or by the *Defensor de Menores*.

6. The 3 \$ stamp is requisite for each leaf of a process, petition or memorial to any public office or authority, also documents of arbitration, valuation, registry &c.

6. The 5 \$ stamp answers for certificates of baptisms, marriage or death, licenses for the rural districts, & permissions to open or close Registry for small vessels coastwise.

7. The 10 \$ stamp shall be used in acts of power of Attorney, wills, testamentary powers, maritime protests, protests on bills, or other documents of notaries public, as well as each leaf of private contracts in which no sum is determined, and passports for cattle.

8. Deeds of assignment of furniture or property, or of money contracts with or without mortgage, shall have on Registering, the proportionate stamp; and vouchers of same shall be on 3 \$ sheets.

9. When required, the attorneys shall give certificates, of the filing of contracts in the archives, on 3 \$ stamp.

10. The documents comprised in Art. 8 & 9 if prior to Jan 1st 62 shall be stamped as in Art. 1.

11. The 30 \$ stamp is requisite for despatches of promotion or public employ, for admission of full age, for each sheet of register in the despatch of vessels for foreign ports, and for annual hunting-license.

12. The 100 \$ stamp shall be used as a cover for wills, or first sheet of testamentary powers; also for petitions to Government or to the Judges of 1^a Instancia, for survey of lands &c. Requests relative to doors or windows shall bear 30 \$ stamp.

13. Vessels trading on the high seas, foreign or national, shall open, and close, their registers on stamps of 50 \$: patents of navigation on high sea, for national vessels, shall have 200 \$ stamp, and small craft, coastwise, shall pay 50 \$ per an.

14. Tickets of new marks shall be issued in \$ 500, and certificates or transfers of same, already registered, in \$ 100. Tickets of marks & seals, for last renewal, as ordained by the statute of 1862 shall bear \$ 50 stamp.

15. All receipts or accounts may be presented on common paper, but, for admission in evidence, it will be necessary to stamp each leaf in 3 \$.

16. No bill of exchange or other document drawn within the State, on foreign parts, can be received in evidence unless stamped as above required.

17. Stamps shall, in every case, be payable by the party producing the documents or commencing proceedings.

18. The judges and other authorities are permitted to use common paper, to be afterwards stamped,

19. No public officer shall admit a process unless bearing the necessary stamp, placing at foot the usual rubric: such note shall also be added by notaries public, in all documents, with corresponding stamp, as ordained in Art. 8.

20. Any party admitting or presenting documents insufficiently stamped shall pay a fine 10 times exceeding the required stamp. Attorneys or public officers admitting such omission shall suffer the like.

21. In case of doubt as to the requisite stamp, the *Agente Fiscal* shall decide, his order being always conclusive.

22. Any document, except contained in Art. 16, when drawn on common paper, may be stamped within 30 days for the city, or 2 months for the country, provided always no amendment be made in its date or term. Documents drawn without the State may be stamped and rendered effective, at any time before expiration, and, in admission for evidence, shall receive the required stamp.

23. During the first three months, any stamped paper of previous year, not being written on, may be exchanged.

24. Stamped paper of the current year, when spoiled without service, may be exchanged for others of equal value, paying 2 reals per stamp.

25. Petitions for certificates of poverty may be drawn on common paper, by the petitioner.

26. In contracts, which determine a fixed monthly salary for a certain period, the stamp shall be calculated as for half the gross amount of said salaries for the whole period.

27. This law shall be annually revised.

Missions of the Gran Chaco.

Europeans have ever taken a lively interest in the civilization of the Indians; we therefore transcribe from the Boletín Oficial of Paraná the following extracts, relative to the laudable efforts of the missionaries of the Chaco.

On the left bank of the Bermejo, Father José Puigdemont of the college of Salta established the mission of Esquina Grande: he not only ministered to the Christians scattered over these extensive tracts, but succeeded in gaining the good-will of the savages, and served as a better outpost than all the forts and picquets, to preserve the Christians from invasion, robbery & murder.

Around his humble dwelling he raised a small plantation, and was actually building a chapel and school, when the Government of Salta stripped him of everything awarding his lands to General Miller. He was accustomed to assemble the Indians, instructing and rewarding them, with little presents for those most proficient in the Christian Doctrine. Although anxious to baptise them, he only did so with those in danger of death, because he felt that they must become civilized before being Christians. He baptized S. 2 of whom died with Christian sentiments and the others have not apostatised. His house afforded hospitality to every wayfarer, Christian or savage, more especially when the Vermejo Steamer remained a year in the vicinity. He was the organ announcing to Government every movement in the Gran Chaco. He was friendly with the *Tobas* who dwell beyond the Cangallé, prevailing on them to receive a missionary father, and concluding with them a treaty not to molest the Province of Salta: in this they have faithfully kept their word.

He rescued the Christian captives of Santiago & Córdoba, and, for their redemption, underwent toils and dangers in the cause of religion, humanity and patriotism. Exposing his life in so holy a cause, he at length fell a victim to his own philanthropy and the barbarity of the *Tobas*, being murdered in Nov. 1860 about 50 miles from Corrientes.

The mission of the Eastern bank is more flourishing. Three priests and a catechist settled there in April 1861. For the two years previous, no progress could be made: Government having marked out two lots for towns, the Indians opposed, arms in hand, all settlement, alleging that the white men came to rob their lands, sell their children, and make themselves slaves.

Notwithstanding all this hostility scarcely a settlement surveyed when the Fathers & Indians, together, removed to an elevation called Cabeza de Tigre where now stands a village called "Concepcion de Maria." Here the first task was to hew down those primeval woods which afforded shelter to tigers, lions & serpents: then new roads were made, wells dug, fences erected, lands cultivated & sown, a chapel and residence built for the Fathers, with accommodation for artisans & labourers. Suddenly on Easter Sunday a terrible tornado came on, overturning houses & closing up wells. The harvest was lost, moreover, by a previous drought. Far from losing courage, the red-men vied with the missionaries in putting up fine houses around their Plaza, very different from their *tobos*.

Not only have civilized arts been introduced into the Chaco, but the Mission is also abundantly supplied with tools for carpenters & blacksmiths' work, and farming implements. There are to be found joiners, smiths, tailors etc., who are employed in teaching these various trades to the young savages. Provisions are generally procured at Oran, since frequent inundations in the Chaco give little hope of raising crops. They have, too, constructed a vessel which, though imperfectly finished during the carpenter's illness, serves to navigate the Bermejo for the transport of goods, and removal in time of inundation. A society has been formed for the care of cattle to feed the mission, & 2 bells have been cast, to call the Indians to labor, prayer & instruction.

All this, and much more, has been done within one year, the Fathers uniting in their pious care, the comfort of those Christians far removed from civilization, the conversion of the Indians and their instruction in all the useful arts of social life.

Fr. Pedro M. Pelichi.

News of the day.

The Railway question is pre-eminent in interest, and there is every reason to expect the Southern Line will be passed into law. The Landed commission of the senate having summoned Mr. Lumb and one of the Engineers to their sessions it is clear that the project has received from them a preliminary acceptance. The "Nacional" follows to the tune of the "Com. Times" in fiercely attacking the enterprise, but, strange to say, the Tribuna has taken a right view, abandoning the cause of its American proteges.

The brig "Juan Americano" (Yankee Jack) lately purchased by Government has received the euphonious epithet of "Cordoba" and will carry a piece of heavy metal. A writer in the "Tribuna" advises the passing a law to prevent liabilities for specie within the province. There is a letter from Pedernera to Virasoro in which the former counts on Urquiza's assistance after Dr. Derqui's flight. Government has also purchased the S. S. "Marquez de Caxias" for 3,000 doubloons. The Chamber of Deputies has postponed the Western Railway project. News from the interior states that Taboada has assembled 2,000 men to support our cause in Santiago. The usual serenade in the Plaza commenced last evening and will be repeated every night from 8 to 10. The Espigador S. S. is about to run to Rosario, as the new steamer Villa Salto will ply on the Uruguay. Gen. Gelly has received a splendid military library direct from France; the works are beautifully bound. On Wednesday at the University our talented and esteemed friends Don Ricardo Gutierrez and Don Juan Chas said passed a brilliant examination, the former in Nat. philosophy, the latter in Jurisprudence (4th year). The former is known for his literary labours, the latter as having accompanied Paz in his Corloban expedition: Sr. Gutierrez is brother of the excellent Dr. Gutierrez, Mitre's secretary.

The money crisis.

Gold is the elixir of life, the philosophers' stone, which the ancients spent days and nights looking for without success. Jason had never heard of California, or he would not have gone to Colchis; instead of looking for the golden fleece, his companions of the Argonautic expedition would have preferred the Bendigo "diggings", if Capt. Cook or Columbus had offered to show them the way.

Gold is that lever by which Archimides offered to turn the world. Gold is the only good gift of Pandora's box-Gold is the electric ray that Prometheus stole from Jupiter, to make a man-Gold is the fruit of the garden of Hesperides. Gold was the secret of the Gordian Knot, the clue of Daedalus's labyrinth, and the wings whereby young Icarus might soar to heaven. The ancients believed it so necessary, that with it were paid the oracles of Delphos and Dodona; even Charon the ferryman would carry no souls to Elysium, unless they paid their passage; and the sibil preferred burning her mysterious books, until Tarquin counted out the money.

In modern times the thirst for gold is proverbial. The Spaniards only valued the discovery of Columbus, for the mines of precious metal, which the new world displayed to their cupidity. The republics of Venice, Genoa & Pisa, by the acquisition of this shining commodity, raised their condition from that of fishermen's hamlets, to become the wonder and envy of the middle-ages. Let us turn our eyes to England, where the commerce of every land, the dominion of all the seas have, been the natural attendants of that "English gold" which is said to overturn dynasties, remodel nature, and "unlock even the secrets of the Pope's Consistory."

The late discoveries of gold-mines have sufficiently shewn, how much this metal is the life-blood of society, and man's chief ambition (at least this side the grave). Some men are found to doubt a future life, but no one has yet been so incredulous as to call in question the efficacy of Gold.

May we not then wonder at the opposition offered in this State to the importation of so desirable a merchandise. Surely if Government offers a premium to every ship-captain who brings a cargo of immigrants, some yet higher reward should be held out for a ship-load of Sovereigns or Napoleons. It is useless to urge that the brand of a monarch's head is unsuitable for admission in a Republic. As well might we refuse to take the "Tribuna", because the Editors have not the face of an Adonis. It matters not whether the precious coin have the mark of the cloven foot, for, do we not see every day in circulation, bank-notes with the diabolical inscription of Rosas? Let us then be consistent, accept the paper-money, though it bears on the face of it a death-warrant; we cannot then either show of reason refuse a gold coin, a whatever objectionable legend or effigy it may bear. Give us gold of good weight-call it doubloon, sovereign, or dollar.

"A rose by any other name, will smell as sweet."

Another great victory.

The report of Clavero's capture was false; it was also a lie that Allende was in our power, for, [as events seldom make the Tribuna a prophet.] we find these gentlemen of the wilds assembling with San some 1,000 men and making a descent on Cordoba, Gen. Páunero sends a pitiful despatch of the *reni, ridi, rici!* category. Although it seems treason for us to allude to Roman history, since this class in the University is a sinecure, we are bound to place in a lovely juxtaposition the words of Y. Z. with those of the immortal Julius. "The victory was complete: another Canada Gomez!" Cordoba was menaced with the fate of San Juan and strange to say, could only muster 600 men. Yet as they found themselves *entre la espada y la pared*, they fought like desperadoes, putting the cavalry to flight and taking 200 infantry.

Colonel Balgorrea, who has been some time rusticated, was last heard of at San Geronimo and the Federal authorities were so much alarmed that they fled from Villa Nueva to Villa Diego. 160 patriots here declared for the Liberal cause, and Carranza was sent with a squadron, to congratulate them for the movement. Balgorrea also picked up a letter to Virasoro which Mr. Dismigli may annex to his curiosities of literature.

On Sunday 1st inst. Páunero halted at the dead monk [Fr. Ayre muerto] and Flores on the 29th ult. at monk's stream [Arroyo Monje]. The coincidence of names does not indicate a proximity of position, since the former is in Cordoba, the latter in Santa Fé; but in the advanced state of our ideas in this modern Athens, it is unpardonable that both our expeditionary columns should have fixed on head-quarters that smell of priestcraft and jesuitism, *proh pudor!*

From time to time the fugitives of Canada Gomez are turning up: 54 were taken in Ollas, 52 in Melincue, and Mayor Acosta, with some who had taken refuge in the islands, lately, surrendered to Flores. This general's van under one Aguilar pitched their tents in the romantic valley of lions. Owing to the want of a good map, with these high sounding localities, we cannot define their precise position; but they must be some where this side of Jordan, as no one will have the impudence to say they exist only in imagination.

The same trenchery which lost the Pintos to Buenos Ayres is beginning to shew itself in Urquiza's fleet. There is no question that our navy (though not equal to one three-decker) is able to command the rivers, and this is the secret of strength: Rome beat Carthage (Hector F. must excuse historic recollections); Greece, Persia; Spain, the world; Don Juan, the Turks; England, France; and always by their fleets. As to land forces, Mitro is not badly off, but Pedernera condemns the separation of his troops. It is consoling that the Indians have not invaded us; in our opinion the blackest crime of Urquiza is setting the red-men against the Christians. It is to be hoped that all Indian alliances, unless for peace-purposes shall soon become obsolete.

Revolution in Corrientes.

Things are going from bad to worse, with the defunct Confederation, and even the mighty practitioner Urquiza would find himself unable to galvanize his patient, Congress, into even momentary action. The system, of blood-letting has proved as fatal to his Constitution as it did to Count Cavour or the philosopher Seneca. Hence it is that some say he intends to do like that fellow in the Villa Luxan cutting the throats of his Unitario cons: lest their owners might get them, and run away to Southampton. But this is a slanderous invention, because the bulk of the great *caudillo's* property unquestionably belongs to him beyond fear of confiscation, and he is too clever by half to think of voluntary exile. As we have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, nor do we covet it any more than that of our local magnates, we cannot divine his intentions.

But his policy and interest would alike lead us to suppose that he will think twice before facing Mitro, unless as an ally; and altho' the mediation ended in a rupture, and sinister reports are circulated, it is more than probable that he will follow the current which events have imperatively directed; and every day's accounts shew that the cause of Buenos Ayres, which we at first doubted, must triumph.

On Thursday evening we heard of the overthrow of San, in Cordoba; and yesterday morning brings the news of a revolution in Corrientes. For some time back, we expected Father Rolon's position was untenable, less from any public faults than from unflinching adherence to a fallen party and exploded principles. Apart from his clerical character, we have respected him as a man, whom even his enemies cannot reproach with enormities or party-excesses. Still his fall is decidedly propitious for the future of the Republic, if, as we hope, Mitro's programme be realized, as it is absolutely necessary for ultimate peace that either party be paramount.

Montevideo.

A grand ball for the working-classes took place in Solis Theatre. Also a bull-fight which turned out a failure. There is a great demand for almanacs of coming-year: politics being at a dead-calm.

Latost Intelligence.

COMPLETE LIBERAL TRIUMPH.

News from the interior states the army under Navarro sustained a terrible defeat on Nov. 10th, by the forces of Taboada 4,000 in number. The enemy fled precipitantly from Boyada Corral towards the frontier, leaving behind all their horses, with a great number of prisoners mostly infantry, and a quantity of arms. The victorious army pushed on to Tacaman on the 21st; while another body of Santiaguinos set out for Catamarca, and had already seized the frontiers. Philip San made a diversion within 20 leagues of Cordoba, but his force dispersed on hearing of the recent successes. Páunero was in full march for Rio Cuarto, in pursuit of San. Col. Patricio Rodriguez, with 200 men, Oyarzabal and his contingent, are among those who have turned over to the conquerors.

Gen. Flores has taken Santa Fé. In Cordoba 300 fugitives from Canada Gomez were taken prisoners. The loss of Navarro, in killed is computed at 200.

As a final blow, we hear that the rebels in Corrientes 3000 strong, prostrated, from Goya to the capital; which was defended by Calvo.

Stop press.

Urquiza has passed over to Mitro, declaring the Nat. Government fallen, and Entre-Rios at

peace with the provinces. He has ordered the fleet and Diamante to be armed, and demanded orders from the Generalissimo of Buenos Ayres.

Gen. Francia is named, military commander of Paraná, where Olivencia, Cristo and some others had taken refuge. The Custom-houses have been temporarily sequestered.

The Capt. General has ordered that Entre Rios and Corrientes conform to the Liberal cause. Navarro's motley assemblage is accused of having initiated the feast of San's satellites, in their Northern campaign. Taboada entered Tucuman with 3,700 men on Nov. 27, and having liberated that city, set out for Salta.

The "Marquez de Olinda," on passing Diamante, observed a white flag hoisted by Urquiza's fleet, for parliament with ours.

Thus the destiny of this long-afflicted country seems to have reached a turning-point, which, if not lost advantage of, may prove a notable era from which to date a reign of peace. Last night everyone was content, not for the triumph of a party, but for the reasonable prospect of a cessation of hostilities. The word on every mouth was "its all over" "God be praised!"

Urquiza's Secession.

IMPORTANT MANIFESTO.

To the Legislature of the Province of Entre Rios.

Uruguay November 25th 1861.

The very hazardous situation, in which the country is at present involved, induces me to call on you, the Government of this Province, to assume such an attitude as may save us from the warfare waged by the National Government, which has now exhausted, therein, all its resources.

It is doubly painful for the Province of Entre Rios, after all the sacrifices and efforts it has made to maintain the National Executive which, more than any other Province it contributed to establish, to find itself obliged to break up all relation with it; seeing that there is no other means of escaping a disastrous struggle, and also that said Executive has lost its former power, without hope of recovery, if even the Provinces were willing to behold the slaughter of their citizens, in a warfare which is no longer legitimate, having degenerated into anarchy and confusion.

But I have judged it right to preface this disagreeable truth, for the tranquillity of my own mind, and explanation of so grave a measure.

My glory I owe to this valiant people, who have ever hearkened to my voice, in fulfilment of those great enterprises wherein we have adorned the pages of history: to them, also, I owe the devotion of all my personal feelings, nay, of my life itself. I cannot, therefore, hesitate to declare, in spite of the condemnation by those who prefer personal, to public interests, that

"Whatever sacrifice you might be required to make, in support of the tottering structure of National Government, must prove useless and ineffectual. The National Treasury being empty, it is no longer possible to assemble an army and the individual war of the Provinces would, of itself, establish the downfall of the National Authorities."

For the same reason that Entre Rios has been the foremost in support of the Republic, we are bound to look to ourselves before dragging on a tedious war that promises less good fortune than disappointment.

Subsequent to the dispersal of the Federal forces in Santa Fe, where only 1,500 men remained in arms and obeyed the Federal authority, the President Dr. James Derqui, who took upon himself to manage the war after the battle of Pavon, has fled from his post, on board H. B. M. S. the "Ardent," leaving the Executive up, and bending his steps to a foreign country.

This event has had a demoralising effect. The Province of Santa Fe is unarmed: her troops can make no resistance to the Porteno garrisons which hold her chief cities.

Lacerated by the disorders consequent to Pavon, she dropped, despondingly, from her hands those weapons which valor and patriotism had called her to take up, at a great sacrifice: another such sacrifice cannot now be required of her.

The National Commissioner, no other than the President, was forced to leave that city, amid cries of despair and suffering, which clouded the mainly spirit that has always hitherto distinguished her townsmen.

The war cannot last a single day longer, unless Entre Rios assume the whole brunt of it, sending forth her sons to maintain a strife, for which they have never been recompensed, and which threatens their own territory.

The National Executive begs my assistance and that of this province, as a holocaust for its overthrow. I cannot require of Entre Rios to become a fruitless victim, that the honor of a fratricidal war may be vindicated.

Far from it, I believe that, without fear of damaging (as is said) my military antecedents, my duty, as an Entre-Rian, is to point out the way of safety, when our present situation would involve sad and ruinous consequences to whatever efforts I might make.

This Province loyally lent her arm in the war provoked by the National authorities against Buenos Aires, but without incurring its responsibility. While I made every opposition, still they named me commander-in-chief, but, stripping me of all authority: no confidence was placed in me, lest I should strive to spare the country a state of ruin and confusion that has now followed on all sides.

When our Province, therefore, may raise her voice in a rightful cause, that is stronger even than selfish instinct, to put a stop to this war, and herald a calm horizon for the whole Republic, there is no room to hesitate.

She may fall in political impotence; But she will have saved the blood of her children

consolidated peaceful progress, and stayed the onward flow of crime, desolation, woe, slaughter, widowhood and affliction, with mournful attendants of civil war; who will have preserved in security her trade and commerce, and is not this the dearest wish of those, to whom a people's destinies are confided.

For fifty years we, the Argentine citizens, have been accursed by perpetual wars, cutting each others' throats for political forms, for which we have little experience, having wasted our energies in petty squabbles, and, with our natural enthusiasm, abetted domestic quarrels as fiercely as though they combated a foreign foe.

What hopes does the late Union offer us in our present condition? A disastrous war...

What does a temporary separation promise? Peace and the ultimate re-construction of that nationality which we wish not to destroy.

And shall we let a foolish vanity prove our ruin, by adopting the first course of the alternative?

The National Government has lost whatever elements are inseparable from power and necessary to give weight to its decrees.

The Province of Entre Rios must, then, return to its status as previous to May 1st 1851: it must re-assume its sovereign independence and retire from the strife. Its example will be followed by the other Provinces, and Peace will dawn on the Republic.

This act will place us on a friendly footing with Buenos Ayres, and with the other sister Provinces, who will soon find a means to carry out the Federal Union, in peace, harmony and freedom, as becomes civilized nations, instead of barbarously butchering each other because Tom, Dick, or Harry holds the reins of power.

Thus Entre-Rios has no foe to dread, nor has she aught but friends: Buenos Ayres will respect her noble devotion, and the sister peoples, whom we would involve by continuing the war, will bless the wise step we have taken to rescue us all from so perilous and untenable a position.

History shall not relate, over the ruins of our homes, the daring prowess of our heroes: it shall rather tell of the progress resulting from the prudent conduct of those who sheathed the sword, before plunging it into the heart of their mother-country.

Far from our soil let Discord light her torch and leave the bloody strife to the blind votaries of faction. Entre-Rios may look on the rainbow of peace: her sons shall know no grovelling ambition, nor other aspiration but to live in harmony, and advance their native-land.

I must tell you that I have the pledge of the Governor and General of Buenos Ayres, to assure you that the independence of this Province will be received as a token of mutual peace and the only basis of a possible or ulterior union in Federal Constitution: at the same time we shall be thanked, not only for having terminated hostilities, but also for having saved that precious Code to which alone every ultimate effort or sacrifice must be directed.

No fear need be entertained for the want of further guarantee, since this Province possesses abundant force to resist any unworthy attack, or humiliation that might be sought to be imposed. I state this, for the tranquillity of those who may not have the same confidence, as myself in such an impossibility.

Neither B. Ayres nor any other province can ever forget the services we rendered for the liberty of the Nation: the former will admire our magnanimous conduct on this occasion, the same as Ascaso and Cepeda; the others will imitate her example.

Your wise, liberal and progressive Government, strong in its principles of order and popularity, ruling a brave and loyal people in which there are visible neither factions nor party-colors, merits universal sympathy & respect.

Without forgetting the curse of our ancestors, or abjuring the bond of union we have so much cherished, this Province sees itself obliged to declare that it will neither shed its blood, nor compromise its interests unless in self defence or foreign war. A truce to vain and unprofitable sacrifices.

As for me, I am content, to consider I have done my duty: in the opinion of the vulgar it was becoming my glorious antecedents to look death, once more, in the face, leading on my veterans to the combat; but I prefer the obscure destiny of a quiet laborious husbandman, if, with the loss of these glorious recollections, I can procure a tranquil future for my country, spare the lives of her children and the profuse riches of her soil, while the world shall cease to pity our misfortunes.

The number of those who bask in my greatness may grow less, I readily exchange the hymn of glory for the prayerful blessings of my soldiers and their families, and for the thanks of those citizens for whom I invoke a less mournful future, after the many sufferings they have endured: let me see the visions of prosperous industry and commerce, which wait upon peace, to exalt our nation to the rank of a free and enlightened people.

Excuse these lengthened remarks, and in your wisdom demand from me any further explanation that may be called for, in the matter I submit to your consideration.

If, on weighing my correspondence with the Governor of Buenos Ayres and the mission of Sr. Moreno, you come to the conclusion that I have done all in my power, to secure the welfare of the Republic by a measure of absolute necessity; you will adopt the course I have marked out.

I should have before urged on you its adoption, but that I deemed it meet to make one more effort to save the then-existing Republic from a perilous ordeal: events have now forced on us the alternative of a terrible and protracted war, or a temporary separation. These motives have induced me to hesitate no longer.

Justo J. de Urquiza.

Decreed by the Legislature.

1. Entre-Rios re-assumes its sovereign independence until a new Confederation take place among the Argentine Provinces.

2. Entre-Rios is at peace with the other Provinces and will maintain foreign treaties.

3. All National property and Establishments, within the Province, are temporarily sequestered to its Government.

4. The Custom-houses shall be, also, administered by Government of the Province, until reconstruction of the Nation and arrangement of the National debt to the Province.

5. This law shall be put in force and published to the Federal Provinces and to all nations on friendly terms.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST (CONTINUED)

Messrs. Jordan Krabbe	290	9
" Gifford bros	250	
" Carlisle Smith	233	
" Darbyshire Green	230	
" J. Laing, Nicholson Green		
" W. Kitching, each	200	
" Hughes bros.	175	
" Bates Stokes	150	
" J. H. Green, A. Latham, Best bros., H. A. Green, Mc. Clymont, J. Mc. Clymont, W. Mc. Clymont, J. Smyth, J. Brittain.	120	
Mr. Richard Smyth	116	
Mr. Wm. Plowes	117	
Mr. John Clark	110	
Messrs. F. D. Justo, John Hughes, Jas. Saunders, Rev. I. Smyth, I. Hart, H. Hart, T. Harkness, I. Hastings, G. Temperley, F. De Lisle, each	100	
" A. P. J. sto, C. Darbyshire, J. P. Boyd, each	85	
Mr. F. Woodgate	70	
Messrs. W. Cripps, E. Darbyshire, Colin Chisholm, W. Steward, I. H. W. Smyth, Sam. Len, Sam. Len, Jun., T. Wilson, I. Van Deurs, S. Wiarda, John Marshall, H. R. Nicholson, Negrotto, R. Hudson, E. Fowinkel, P. Rosenblad, E. Taylor, R. Hargreaves, T. Simon, Aug. Powell, Mrs. Admiral Brown W. Losh, Thomas Allen, John Allen each	60	
Mr. Frederick Plowes	55	
Messrs. Wm. Southon, And. Gibson, Ant. Gibson, J. Whyte, Walter Douglas, R. Cr. well, J. Menzies, R. Hunt, J. Richmond, J. Carmichael each.	50	
Mr. A. C. Donation.	40	
Messrs. J. Roston, J. H. Miles, A. Milroy, Jas. Gibson, R. P. Carlisle, Linnay & Son, J. W. Moore, C. Jackson, J. Mc. Cann, W. Martindale, Junior, jun., J. Hennessey, C. Tidbloom, S. Jordan, V. Collins, H. Shaw, J. Hardy, J. Fox, Geo. Wilks, J. B. Smyth—each	39	
Mr. Rich. Moston	25	
Mr. Junior, senior.	10	
Sum	7349	
by previous list	9,415	
Total	16,764	

The Argentine peace.

We have for so long an interval chronicled the feats and prowess incidental to the late war, which, however flattering the result, is still no other than a civil strife, that we take up our impartial though criticising pen to fulfill an agreeable task by the announcement of Peace. The excitement of party-spirit has blinded many to the horrors of a fratricidal slaughter, while others, catering for a lost popularity and broken prestige, have desecrated the press by holding up, to undeserved odium, the foreign body in this city, who have ever identified themselves with its true interests.

The National Anthem is a pretty piece of music, and sometimes few whistle it for pastime, so that we of us will refuse to join the chorus.

Immortales el grito sagrado!

But if we sing, be it known it is for peace, to welcome the dove with us olive-branch; and, as this is an era of grace, we gladly usher in the new year, forgiving all our enemies, even the hot-headed youths who made such a figure at small tea-parties by swearing to take our horses or send us to Bahin Blanca. Connected with a certain journal is a certain gentleman, who never could gain notoriety, but by insidiously breathing fury to grin-gas: in our universal clemency we pity the individual, whose vision is too obscured to look on us as the benefactors of his country. There are some others who have labored to drag us into the quarrel, by making the English journal an echo of an organ that spurned with indignity the aspersions on our independence of thought and action. Playfully, but secretly, we have held up a light behind the scenes.

and, while we tickled both parties with unflattering sarcasms, this has been with such equal justice; that one got as many blows, as the other, knocks. Nor has Government been a loser: bitters, at times, are wholesome, and we have proved that it is false to assert all our papers are hacks, or that there is no liberty for the press.

We beg of Portefios (excuse the name, we know no better) will look more graciously on a journal whose only fault is frankness, but which has never violated domestic peace, nor preached sedition. We would remind Messrs. Varela that instead of seeking to victimize, they should rather vindicate, the freedom of speech. At the same time, let us add, that in scanning their personal attractions, we only compare these to their mental faculties, which are naturally of a high order, but soured by some unhappy influence.

The "Nacional" and "Revista" have taken as a jest our local events, and for such complaisance we invite them to drink with us a bottle of champagne wherein to baptise the infant Peace, and crack, if they will, jokes, at our own expense.

One thing above all, let it not be said that our journals are for ever provoking war, discard vinegar from our ink-bottles and substitute honey. Too often have we hoped for tranquillity and seen our just hopes defrauded. "Where there's a will, there's a way", and even you should lend his best effort to secure a permanent settlement of this vexed question of Argentines. The world has heard of so many treaties and ruptures, that like the boy and the wolf, no one will believe us when we say

The Argentine provinces are at peace!

The Commercial Times.

Friend and—colleague, your parable of Uncle Toby and the fly is misapplied; the world, indeed, is wide enough for us both, not so Buenos Aires. You offer us the half, as Darius did Alexander, but, like the mighty Macedonian, we say "all or none." Like Parmenio you may incline to take a moiety: we answer "there is but one sun, there must be but one Standard. The Fates have already cut the thread of your existence, your flame is flickering and artificial. Take your congé, as did your late Editor, and you will have rendered society at least one service. A word before departing! when you make your will, appoint as residuary legatees Don Hector F., your funeral-baked meats will serve him for a fiambre."

British Clerks Association.

The first general meeting of the British Clerks Provident Association was held in the Reading Room of the British Library on Friday evening 6th inst.

The President Mr. F. W. H. Wells opened the proceedings with an appropriate address congratulating the adherents on the prosperous state of the association. Although the attendance was fair, he had to regret the absence of many subscribers, and urged the desirability that every shareholder should be present at the General Meetings. After showing that owing to the general want of confidence in commercial transactions caused by the unhappy state of political affairs, the committee had no other alternative consist in with perfect security than to deposit the funds of the society in the Bank of B. Aires; but that now matters were assuming a more favorable aspect, confidence was being restored, and he hoped that the committee would soon be able to divert the funds of the association into other channels, which would yield a higher interest than the now obtained.—The new law of mortgages, which renders foreclosures a comparatively easy matter made this mode of investment legitimate and safe. He then called the attention of the meeting to the desirability of taking into consideration whether it would be advisable or not, to invest the paper currency in doubloons, and asked that the subject might be freely discussed. The President then called on the acting secretary to read the report, regretting that the absence from the city of both the Secretary and Treasurer, who have lent such valuable and laborious services to the association, should have rendered that document less full and comprehensive in details than he could have wished. The following report was then read:

Report of the Committee of Buenos Ayres British Clerks' Provident Association presented at the first General Meeting on Friday 6th December 1861.

Your Committee on presenting their first quarterly report have much pleasure in congratulating you on the flourishing state of the Association, which has now attained such a footing that its success would appear established.

Of the 500 Shares to which the Capital of the Society is limited, 312 have been allotted among 58 subscribers. Of these the maximum held by any single shareholder is 20, and the minimum, 1.

It is pleasing to your Committee to report the punctuality with which the monthly subscriptions have been paid, which has much facilitated the onerous duties of the Treasurer; and in only a very few instances has it been found necessary to impose the fine for delay in payment. In order to defray the expenses incident to the commencement, such as the purchase of B.

ks, printing of Scrip, Rules &c. the Committee considered it advisable to levy the sum of £800, on each share allotted or transferred; and although this has not sufficed, yet when the remaining Shares are disposed of, the sum thus collected will be enough to pay the small amount at debit of charges account and the sum of £500 owing for stationary. By this method all future shareholders will bear their quota of the expenses incurred which otherwise must have come out of the interest account and consequently would have fallen entirely on the subscribers for the first 6 months.

In view of the present unfortunate state of the country by which confidence in Commercial matters has been so much shaken, the Committee have considered it both prudent and advisable to accept a comparatively low rate of interest rather than run any risk for greater gain, and consequently all sums received up to date have been deposited in the Buenos Ayres Bank.

Your Committee have taken into serious consideration the very unsatisfactory state of the paper currency and the desirability of converting the monthly subscription into specie. They would therefore suggest that when Doubloons come to a certain price, they be authorised to invert the currency. It is for you to decide whether this change is desirable or not, and to determine the rate at which the Committee should purchase doubloons. It is to be hoped that a matter of such paramount importance for the association will have your most careful consideration.

The Committee now beg to lay before you the Treasurer's Statement from which it will be perceived that there has been received from Shares & subscriptions

78,000

Charge of 5 £ on 312 shares 1,500

Interest & Fines 553

\$ 80,519

From which deduct cost of printing Policies rules & and purchase of Books—1,008

leaving \$ 78,004

of which 78,800 £ are deposited in the Bank, and a balance of 104 £ remains in the hands of the Treasurer.

This gives a value to each share of 252 £ 2s. 6d. being an interest of 1.16 0/0 p. cent. The interest in this Statement is only calculated on the first two payments, as the Bank allows interest solely in money deposited for 2 months; so that if we include the interest on 3rd payment made 31st October, the percentage on 1st December would be 1.27.

It is a source of great satisfaction to your Committee to be able to present the foregoing statement, which shows that, notwithstanding the crisis with which the country is so severely visited, during which many have suffered in their income and prospects, from such heavy and long continued depression; the British Clerks have inaugurated, and proved that they can maintain an institution which is destined to influence their future lives, by fostering a spirit of wise economy—the great cause of prosperity. In conclusion your Committee have only to express a fervent hope that the members will continue to give their ready co-operation and cordial assistance in carrying out the object of the association.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Bell, and seconded by Mr. Neill—and was carried unanimously. Treasurer's statement, and auditors' letter were then read and approved of.

The auditors Messrs. Colin Chisholm and Stanfield, testified their admiration at the manner in which the Books of the Association were kept, which from its clearness and simplicity rendered their duties comparatively easy. This perspicuity was a guarantee for the propriety of the society.

The question respecting the withdrawal of the Funds in Doubloons was then frantically discussed: the general opinion being in favor of allowing them to remain in currency at present, and in consequence the motion of Mr. Neill seconded by Mr. Mc. Cane. That the funds of the association be retained in currency until the next general meeting—was carried unanimously.

Mr. Carroll begged to know if the Committee had taken any steps, or intended to take any, respecting the revision and amendment of the Rules & Regulations of the association. A negative answer was given, the President stating that such a proposition could only be entertained in a general meeting of the shareholders, especially convened for that purpose, in a resolution signed by 10 shareholders; that the Committee had no authority to do anything in the matter, and he strongly recommended that the Rules be left as they are for the first 12 months, and that then such a revision might be mooted. Although Mr. Wells considered the rules to be as nearly perfect as possible, and quite sufficient for the wants of the Association.

On the motion of Mr. Auchterlone seconded by Mr. Kitch a vote of thanks was passed to M. L. Duncan for his gratuitous services in handsomely covering and lettering the Books of the Society, thereby causing a considerable saving to the association.

It was moved by Mr. Carroll and seconded by Mr. Rosignol that a vote of thanks be given to the President and to the Committee for their services during the three months. The President on returning thanks, stated that the praise was almost exclusively due to the absent members of the Committee Mr. Moore, secretary, and Mr. Neill, Treasurer, on whom full reliance was placed, and who were most zealous in their attention to the interests of the Association.

Important.—His Imperial Majesty Don Pedro II has proclaimed through all his woody dominions from Cuyabá to Amazon's mouth, that he recognises Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.

Money market.—As will be seen, there was a fall of 23 £ in doubloons on Friday, owing to latest intelligence. Some speculators must have had a windfall, while others burned their fingers.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

On Monday, Paulsen, the celebrated chess player, contested in ten simultaneous games, his opponents being skillful players. In no case was Paulsen permitted to see a board, and the wonderful feat was performed simply by memory. Several of the games were drawn, and in one or two instances Paulsen was victorious.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde arrived at Compiègne at half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday, and at half past six o'clock they came away to Paris. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says the story is, that the Empress so insulted the Prince on the subject of Rome that he suddenly took his hat and his wife and went away.

The damage sustained by the channel fleet during the late severe storm is estimated at 10,000. Three of the ships lost all their quarter boats. So much canvas was blown away that when Admiral Smart signalled some of the ships to hoist certain sails, the reply given was that they had none.

New York letters mention the failure of Messrs. C. W. and J. T. Moore, one of the oldest and most respectable houses in the dry goods trade.

The Damascus, from Sydney, has brought three bales of Fiji North Sea Island cottons for the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester.

A YANKEE CAPTAIN.—"Now, then my hearties," said a gallant Federal captain, "you have a tough battle before you. Fight like horses till your powder's gone, then run. I'm a little lame, and I'll start now."

A domiciliary visit has been made by the police to the house of the Abbe Passaglia.

The congregation of the Index has condemned the pamphlet of the Abbe Passaglia. The Abbe wished to defend his work, but the congregation would not permit him.

The "Patrie" of Wednesday publishes a despatch from Rome dated the 14th inst., announcing that the French military authorities at Rome have contracted for the supply of provisions to the French garrison for another year.

We understand that Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, Royal Artillery, is not likely to obtain the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to which, in the ordinary course, he would have succeeded on the death of General Denis Herbert.

Major J. C. Bartley, 5th Fusiliers, the next senior major, will, therefore, in all probability get the step of rank.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The vintage has been gathered in many parts of Portugal, and the yield of grapes has proved much greater than last year.

Mr. Laurence Oliphant, Secretary of Legation in Japan, has been invalided in consequence of his wounds, and is now on his way home.

The Crystal Palace shareholders have made a clear profit of upwards of 10,000 from Mr. Bloudin's 26 appearances after deducting the 100l. per cent paid to that distinguished professor.

The principal members of the German National Association have held another meeting at Frankfurt. The creation of a German fleet was the subject of discussion. A Dr. Metz, who represented the committee of Coburg-Gotha, proposed that the money raised by subscription should be given to the Prussian government and placed at the disposal of its maritime department. But other speakers declared that the present Prussian ministry did not sufficiently possess the confidence of the German Liberals to justify that party in giving the control of the future German fleet to Prussia; they believe that the nation itself ought to direct the construction and arming of the fleet, which should afterwards be entrusted to the central power of Germany.

The motion of M. Metz, however, was carried though by a small majority. The money collected in the Duchy of Gotha will be sent to the Prussian treasury.

Last week, above fifty persons bade farewell to friends, home, and country on their departure for Australia from this country. Emigration is at present brisk and lively.—*Clare Journal.*

The gold field of New Zealand had suddenly become very productive. About 300,000 ounces had been received in Sydney in one week, and 700 ounces in Melbourne. This was magnified into 7000 ounces, and several steamers were at once laid on for Otago.

The Treaty of Commerce begins to work. A Buenos paper states that there are in Havre 100,000 tons of English goods waiting for carriage to Paris, and we learn from Lille that English goods are also pouring into France by way of Belgium.

Letters from China to the Paris *Union* state that the festival of Corpus Christi has been celebrated with great pomp in the Catholic cathedral of Peking, and that afterwards a procession paraded the streets.

A concordat has been published between the Pope and the President of Italy. It creates an archbishopric of Hayti, and four bishoprics. The Pope is to nominate, and a special article allows the selection to be made from the white race.

Sir Henry Bulwer has given his small steam-yacht to the Sultan's eldest son. His juvenile highness took personal possession, and seemed delighted with his property, rummaging cabin, engine-room and fore-castle with the liveliest curiosity and satisfaction.

THE ATLANTIC COMPANY.—The Prince Albert screw steamer of the Galway line was sold last week to a Spanish company, to run between Cadiz and Havana. She will be replaced by a paddle steamer suited to the requirements of the Galway service. The Columbia is being re-riveted throughout; the bottom plates are being doubled, and sheet bulkheads built, or rather a fore-castle to extend near the foremast funnel. The following changes are reported as being immediately contemplated in the directory:—Mr. Malcolmson is to retire from the chairmanship, to be succeeded, we believe, by Mr. Gurney; and Mr. Robinson, a director connected with Mr. Malcolmson, for Mr. Chapman, who is well known to the banking interest.—*Galway Press.*

CELLERIES.—The total number of celleries in Great Britain at present is estimated at 2,654; of these 1,433 are in England, 235 in Wales, 405 in Scotland, and 71 in Ireland. In 1857 the coal produce of the United Kingdom exceeded 65,000,000 tons. The value at the pit's mouth of quantity annually raised is estimated at 16,700,000l., and its mean annual value, when consumed, at about 20,000,000l. Besides this sum it is estimated that the iron extracted yearly from the coals raised is worth, at the mouth of the furnace, 14½ millions sterling. The total capital invested in the trade is supposed to exceed 18½ millions sterling. In 1851 the number of persons employed in our coal mines was 219,000 at present there are a quarter of a million.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

General Reynolds reported to the War Department that he had had a successful engagement with Confederates during reconnaissance at Cheat Mountain. A large number of Confederates was killed, and many horses and cattle captured. It was reported that the Confederates had withdrawn behind Manassas.—General Buckner is reported advancing further into Kentucky, collecting arms en route. Richmond Hospital is reported to contain over 12,000 patients. The southern papers confirm the report that the Confederates had abandoned Ship Island. General McClellan has issued an order that the penalty of death would be inflicted on soldiers found committing depredations. The Federal government had chartered all the Vanderbilt steamers fitting out at New York, as transports.

A report from Western Virginia states that a battle was going on at Sewall's Mountain between Cox, Floyd, and Wixen, in which the latter was being defeated. Reports are circulating that the Confederate General Buckner, with 5,000 troops, threatened an attack on Spotsville, Mo. The Richmond papers say 250 Federal prisoners were sent to New Orleans on the 24th ult. The Northern Light from Aspenwall, bringing nearly a million of treasure, arrived this evening. Washington affairs appear not to be materially changed.

New York, Oct. 5.—There are unmistakable indications of a battle on the Potomac within the next two days. General Sherman supersedes Anderson in Kentucky. It is reported on good authority, the Federals have chartered the gunboat Fanny, captured inside Hatteras, near Roanoke Island. Several vessels are loading at Savannah with ammunition for the Confederates. Hopkinsville, Kentucky, has been taken possession of by some 800 or 1,000 Confederate troops. A letter from ex-President Buchanan strongly advocates prompt, energetic, and united action for the support of the Union. Details have been received of the abandonment of Fort Stanton by the Federal troops, and the proclamation of Colonel Taylor, Acting Governor of Arizona, declaring the secession of that territory. An attack on the remaining forts in New Mexico was considered imminent.

A letter from the Duke D'Aumale announces the appointment of the two princes, his nephews, as aides-de-camps to General McClellan, and expressing his delight at the step they have taken, and at their being on the right side.

The difficulties which arose between Spain and the Holy See, relative to the property of the clergy, appear to have been removed. A despatch from Madrid states that the Pope's Nuncio in that city had received a brief from his Holiness, which authorised the prelates to exchange the ecclesiastical property for Government Stock which cannot be transferred.

The *Correspondencia* of Madrid says that a number of soldiers have requested permission to be allowed to go to Cuba. It states also that though troops are about to be sent to that island, they are not intended to increase the garrison, but only to replace others that are coming away—the force in Cuba being so great that as many as 8,000 men can be detached from it without inconvenience.

The French Consul at Cagliari, in a letter addressed to the *Gazette del Popolo* of that town, protests against an article in which that journal had asserted that the employees of the consulate spend reports in taverns and drinking shops; that the Island of Sardinia is forthwith to be made over to France.

The official *Gazette* of Turin contains a royal decree of the 8th inst., ordering a general census of the kingdom of Italy to be taken simultaneously on the 31st Dec. of the present year.

The Chamber of Deputies of Wurtemberg have passed, almost unanimously, 80 votes against 1, the law which gives Jews and Dissenters the same political rights to those enjoyed by other citizens.

The general population of the Mauritius, exclusively of the Indian emigrants, is stated at 97,526; the number of emigrants is 20,979; and of aliens, chiefly Chinese, 6,421, making an aggregate of 30,946.

A SAD SIGHT.—A New York paper, speaking of the consequences of the present fratricidal war, says—"The saddest sight is revealed by a walk at night through the upper wards of the city. Troops of young girls are there to be seen, walking the streets—for bread; not cunning, or bold, or brazen, but shy, frigate-when consumed, at about 20,000,000l. ned semp stresses, shop girls, and but re-Besides this sum it is estimated that the cently respectable domestics, who now, without home, employment, or friends, see but one desperate step between where they stand and starvation.

THE BENEVOLE MARKET.—Simony observes the *Herald*, though forbidden alike by the law ecclesiastical as well as the civil law of England, still appears to flourish. Among many such advertisements in the public prints we need notice but one, which tells us that the advowson of the rectory of Hurstmonceux, Sussex, will be sold by public auction on the 24th of September, the present clear value being 1,200l. per annum, and the incumbent in his 70th year. This seems, at least, a profitable investment—is it safe?

There is a good story in circulation about Mr. Lincoln's menage at Springfield which may be true or not; at all events, it has been pretty extensively circulated. During the three or four months which preceded the election of the new President, Mr. Lincoln took a very prominent part on the Republican side in Illinois, and was in the habit of remaining out at night later than Mrs. Lincoln considered expedient. At last, after fruitless remonstrances, she announced that the house should be shut up at a certain hour, and that if he came home later he must take his chance of being able to rouse up any one to let him in. Shortly afterwards the threat was carried into execution, and a violent knocking at the door announced that the master of the house was barred out. After some time a window opened, and a female voice demanded who was there, and, when the answer was given, upbraided the delinquent for coming home so late. "I could not get home any sooner, for the news has just arrived that I am nominated for President." The window fell with a crash; Mrs. Lincoln's worst fears, that at last the nocturnal drinks would be too much for her lord and master, were realised. History fails to record how long it took Mr. Lincoln to get in, and to persuade his helpmate that he really had been nominated as the Republican candidate.

A boy at school, out west, when called upon to recite his lesson, was asked, "What is the German Diet composed of?" The boy replied, "Sourkront, shnapps, lager-beer, and mix-crounce." Buy promoted instantly.

LOOK OUT?—A Frenchman thinks the English language is very odd. "Dere is look out," he says, "which is to put out your head and see; and 'look out,' which means haul in your head and not for to see—just contrair."

Women should set good examples, for the men are always following them.

MODERN LITERATURE.—Most books in these days are like some kinds of trees—a great many leaves and no fruit.

Why cannot the Emperor Napoleon insure his life? Because no one can be found who can make out his policy.

If you are conscious of being green, and don't want folks to see it, try to be an invisible green.

When does a farmer act with great readiness towards his corn? When he pulls its ears.

I beg to propose the following riddle sent me by Mr. Thomas O'Brien, Templestone, Victoria, Australia, as it possesses some degree of interest, for the celebrated Ann Seward left in her will a bequest of £50, to be given to the solver. The reward has never been claimed:—

RIDDLE.

The noblest object in the world of art,
The brightest gem that Nature can impart,
The point essential in a lawyer's case,
The well known signal in the time of peace,
The farmer's prompter when he drives the plough,
The soldier's duty and the lover's vow,
The planet seen between the earth and sun,
The prize that merit never yet has won,
The miser's treasure and the badge of Jews,
The wife's ambition, and the parson's dues,
Now, if your noble spirit can divine
By the first letters quickly will be shown
An ancient city of no small renown.
ED. O'DONNELL, L. S.

By Electric Telegraph.

A revolution has been made in San Luis and Juan San, alias Lanza Seca, taken prisoner. Col. Loyola (nothing to the Jesuit) is at the head of the movement. News from Corrientes confirms the revolt likewise in that province, but we hear nothing of Calvo's death or Father Colon's flight. It is doubtful whether the Capital is in hands of the Liberals.

There has been a change of government in Cordoba: Paunero, who sends the San Luis despatch, has arrived at Villa Nueva, and received a complimentary letter from the Cordoban grandees. We have also an itinerary from the celebrated traveller Dr. Sarmiento [Author of *Travels in Spain, Africa &c.*] No doubt they will hang San from the highest ome in San Luis, and we believe he deserves it, but hope they will give him a trial, though Auerstain got none.

Gen. Mitre leaves for Rosario on to-day; the Marques de Caxias (what a cacophony) has been baptised "the Libral". Doubloons are falling but Fahrenheit is rising to an insupportable figure.

Latest Intelligence.

Gen. Mitre arrived yesterday on board the "Doloresitas", and was received amid joyful acclamations by the acting Governor, Ministers and citizens. Though Portenos are not naturally enthusiastic, they offered the hero of Pavon a real ovation. In the evening, the officers of the garrison went to congratulate the man who has proved himself no less fortunate in the field than distinguished in letters. The bands also played a welcome at his door. News from Rosario is that Adm. Carabassa and Cardero being at logger-heads the first passed over to Mitre, the other ran away Nelson has also submitted and, it is said, Goytea. Pascual Rosas was making for the Chaco, San for Chile; and Calvo is said to have gone to the other world.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Government Bonds.—The Bank has accepted the proposal of taking this security for 50 millions at 9 p.c. interest. The fund is to be authorised by extra-export duties of 2½ p.c. There is therefore no emission of paper-money, of which we have enough.

National Guards.—A new order gives, up to the 15th for renewing papeletas in the city. A *propas* we have not yet seen any names on the butts of the muskets.

White-boys.—Some 32 gauchos rapparees have been taken in the districts of Tuyu, Tandil and Ajó, and requested to give interesting details of the social habits &c. of freebooters.

Olla podrida.—Sauce has started a conch for Cordoba: 8,572 head of cattle were killed last month in the South corral, the new opera Co. will sing in Colon; Government has issued majorities, for one captain of each battalion at Pavon: 10 young men graduated on Tuesday in Physics, at the University. Adm. Fourmartin's remains will be removed to San Fernando.

Cigar-papar.—Our journal in its present weekly impression will contain more matter than the "Tribuna", excepting always advertisements and folletins, with which our colleague occasionally crams.

French journal.—L'Epoque, has made its first appearance. We give our new colleague a hearty welcome, desiring only that he observe moderation, and no doubt our French brethren will appreciate their new organ and our friendly counsel.

Great tidings.

Tuesday evening.

We have just received intelligence of a signal victory by the Liberals in Corrientes, and of a formidable outbreak against Urquiza—the following are the details in a "Tribuna" supplement;

The "Salto de Guayrá" has brought us dates from Bella Vista Dec. 5th. On the 1st, Requena marched from San Roque in conjunction with Mayors Perez & Sojes; the former fell back before a strong column of infantry which landed at Empedrado, whilst Seijos covered his retreat

as far as Saladas. The Government troops composed of 400 infantry and 200 cavalry, then advanced incautiously. At the same time Requena came up with the garrison of San Antonio and engaged them near Saladas: the result was that the latter were completely defeated, and 200 taken prisoners, including their commander, who, attempting to escape after capture was shot. This occurred at 3 P. M. of Monday. By 6 P. M. the advanced guard of the Empedrado column, under Cayetano Virasoro, attacked the insurgents, and were also worsted, and fled under cover of the night to the small woods that encircle the village of Saladas.

Virasoro then halted at Ambrosio, and Requena occupied the village waiting a reinforcement of 1,000 men.

On the 6th, Virasoro surrendered, as also a strong body that came to his support. The city of Guaya did not join the movement, but Luis Molinas with 800 men seized the garrison 500 strong and occupied the town. Pesce escaped from Mercedes, but was taken by Requena, with whom Rojas had incorporated his force.

The Liberal arms, amounting to 5,000, were in full march for the capital to upset Rolon, but this eventful stroke is not yet accomplished.

Lopez Jordan has inaugurated a pronunciamento against Urquiza for his abandonment of the Federal faction, and in this he is supported by a strong party. Having received orders to disarm the fleet, he disobeyed, and directed Cardero to fight our squadron; Montori therefore got up steam and weighed anchor, as both parties expected the fight to come off on the 9th or 10th.

ARRIVALS AND EXPORTS.

Dec. 10
Orient. S. S. "Villa del Salto" from Monte video.
Parag. S. S. "Salto de Guayra" from Assu, cion for Eguiziz 517 pges yers.

SAILINGS.

Dec. 10
Sa'to, Orient. S. S. "Villa del Salto" Rosario, Orient. S. S. "De'oreitas," Montevideo, Brit. S. S. "Espigador."

CLOSED REGISTER.

Dec. 9
Braz. brig "Olemtina" for Brazil, O. Rosas, with 492 qq. jerked beef 80 dry horse hides.
Dec. 10
Span. brig "Pedro Antonio", for Havana Llavallol, with 500 qq jerked beef, 40 dry cow hides.
Span. barque "Palkod" for Havana, Martinez with 5579 qq. jerked beef, 62 boxes tallow 20 dry horse-hides.

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros	\$ 0
Do matadero, picked bullocks	250 —
Do Cows picked	250 —
Three year old milcs	250 —
Asses	15 - 20
Fat horses	\$ 0
Ordinary mestiza,	
Sheep	30
Fina do.	40

Doubloons.

Opening price	398
At intervals	396 394
Saturday Dec. 7	397 393
Various dates up to 63	396 390
Closing price	395 1/2
Doubloons sold	21,814

MEDIANERO.

Wanted by a young man of steady habits and good connection, to purchase half a flock of sheep for cash, and enter a medianero with a respectable estancia of the South or West. For further particulars apply to "Pastor" at this office.

WANTED.

A young Irishman just arrived in the country wishes for immediate employment as tutor in a family or as teacher of a school—he can produce if required satisfactory references &c.—Ago 27—Religion, Roman Catholic &c. is unmarried.—Address—Michael Tonnora—Mrs. Burns—N.º 48 calle Parque

Deaths.

On Monday 9th Inst. Eliza the beloved wife of Mr. C. H. Ackertley, of consumption, in the 31st year of her age. During her life she was respected for her amiable qualities, and she has left behind a circle of sorrowing friends.

In this city on the 5th inst. Mr. Alexander Mc. Korman aged 28 of consumption. Deceased was a native of Co. Tipperary.