

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Table-Turning.

We learn that the Bishop of Barcelona has very properly set his face against table-turning, by ordering all works on this trickery to be burnt. Yet many people are inclined to credit this modern magic, and however ridiculous in the concrete, it is decidedly true in the abstract.

Nor is the table a whit less wonderful than the former illustration. The perambulating vagaries of that or so-far-table cannot be regarded with the same surprise, as the political table-turning, of a couple years, in the country of our residence. In 1869, this Province contained singly the whole power of the Confederation, and succumbed: the close of 1870 will see the Confederate provinces court the influence of Buenos Ayres, or admit the imposition of its will. In 1869 the dictators of Uruguay was law; he was feared alike by friends and enemies. To-day, he is but the shadow of his former self, his adversaries have prevailed, his followers rebelled, against him. Two short years have rolled over our heads, and what change! Where is President Derqui? in exile. What of Calvo? He is become a bankrupt politician. And Lagos? He sleeps in the quiet grave. And Aldina? She has sunk into private life. And Estanislao? The former is a prisoner, the latter a houseless fugitive. How is the great Uruguayan? Infirm of health, demoralized in reputation, and tottering on his rustic throne.

Not only with individuals has time wrought such vicissitudes. If we review the 13 provinces, we shall find that a general betterment has taken place, more evident, certainly less sudden, than the earthquake of Mendoza. San Juan has seen half-a-dozen of deposed Governors, and ultimately declared for Buenos Ayres; San Luis, after suppressing the Liberal movement of its neighbors, has at length caught the infection, and joined the cry. Tucuman, the cradle of independence has proclaimed from its Caidillo the cause of Buenos Ayres. Catamarca, once the stronghold of the same dogma, preached by the disciples of Taboada. Santiago leads the crusade in the North, overcoming all opposition. Salta is animated by a similar spirit. Cordoba, at first wavering, but then rushing to the Liberal ranks. Santa Fe surrenders to Mitre's arms. Corrientes shakes off the Federal regime. Thus nine Provinces become the allies of Buenos Ayres, or submit to her policy.

The remaining four are Mendoza, Jujuy, Rioja, and Entre-Rios. The first is disabled, and its neutrality thus insured; the second is entirely passive, and will follow in the wake of the victorious faction; the third has already given proof of Liberal sentiments; the last is the rallying-point of the scattered Federal elements that so lately predominated throughout nine-tenths of the Republic.

Hence the Liberals are intoxicated with triumph, anticipating the final overthrow of a faction which for thirty years has ridden roughshod through these vast pampas and is now hemmed-in between the waters of the Paraná and Uruguay. But they forget that the reversal of popular feeling are as variable in Cuyo as in Naples or elsewhere; and, (much as we lament it), it is possible that within a few years Federalism may strike its roots widely, and again claim the same empire. It can never be said that a political party is extinct, for Nature seems to have engendered a diversity of opinion, which, like countervailing gases, tends to form a more or less balanced atmosphere. If all men of one creed, it would sooner need Reformation. If one party alone, existed in politics the freedom of the State would be endangered. Thus in pagan Rome their religious intolerance, because no other was tolerated; while in England, where rival Whigs and Tories agitate the country, public opinion is unfettered and human liberty most perfect.

Let us not therefore suppose happiness must be the result of a total annihilation of a fallen party. Peace may be insured by a decisive triumph, and the lesson will verify such an idea. But, while foreign wars rage, the rise and fall of factions or individuals, with comparative indifference, it becomes the natives to shew a spirit of forbearance towards those who differ from the prevalent opinion, remembering that thoughts are free of import, and opposition is the life of trade.

Paper-money or Specie.

Which is better? Examine the ridiculous question, since there is at present a grave doubt regarding their respective merits. We dwell, the other day, on Gold and its intrinsic worth. If we judge paper by the same standard of value, it is worth its weight in old rags; but, luckily or otherwise, men have agreed to ascribe to this trifling commodity a conventional or representative value. True lovers of money would seem to have been the inventors of paper-money, since on the contrary Lycurgus, who despised it, permitted none but brass coinage, which from its bulk was highly inconvenient. No doubt, the first Greek merchants found it much easier to manage their accounts, or pay for a cargo, by depositing on the bank, than by a cart-load of pennies.

Although we find in Roman Antiquities no trace of bill-discounters, nor any paper-money in the excavated monuments, it would be vain to say that the general idea of a reflection in the glass, which fades away when the original object disappears. Bank-notes are good, so long as the specie is there, to give them a

golden image, but failing this condition they are so valueless that we have seen old men light their pipes with them. They possess therefore no absolute value; which makes the inspired poet exclaim:

"A guinea it will sink, & a pound it will float."

"So, I'd rather have a guinea than a one."

[Pound note.] This conventional merchandise is therefore dependent like other things on a good character. Now it is proverbially easy to give a dog a bad name, and too often paper money, sometimes without deserving it, gives rise to as many fears as if infected with hydrophobia, notwithstanding the water-mark. Credit is shaken, and, like a boat once cracked, every effort to repair it, ends in failure.

Gold meantime, no matter what strange marks it bears, runs no such risk. We have seen a man almost die of hunger with Bank of England notes in his pocket, and this within 60 miles of London, whereas we have seen a guinea worth no more than a dollar, buy his dinner, and a half cutting off one of his coat-buttons in payment.

There can be then no doubt that gold is, a time, more suitable than paper. This will occur to every one who becomes bankrupt, or when its fluctuations render it difficult to ascertain its exact value. The latter case is at present true, since, only last week, we have experienced a fall in the price of doubloons equal to 8 p. 2. But this evil is doubly ruinous when, as in our instance, we have to import European merchandise in specie. Under such circumstances no foreign merchant can sell his goods without a loss, and the danger for traffic there is almost converted into gambling.

With well-grounded motives, therefore, has the foreign body set on foot an agitation in favor of introducing foreign gold. It is a fair writer has, however, thought fit to propose that all liabilities for specie be in future declared illegal. We anticipate, it might in some measure prove a remedy, but the remedy would prove more than the disease. There is indeed a radical cure for the evil effects of a fluctuating monetary system, and this lies in the importation of a cargo of specie. Our Government will then possess the gift of King Midas, turning every thing into gold.

News from the Provinces.

Subsequent to the resignation of Caceres and removal of Montalvo, the governor of Cordoba appointed Pizarro, minister of Police, and Possé, of Government. It was decreed that the authority could not be delegated to the President of the Senate, the government was confirmed in its provisional capacity.

In Entre-Rios, the reigns of power were assumed by Urquiza, who has taken the modest title of Governor, altho' addressing his Province into a Republic. He has erected the following note to Mitre:

"The desire of restoring peace has induced my Province & Buenos Ayres has induced my Government to submit to the Legislature the proposals you were so kind as to offer, for that end."

"On presenting them, I took the liberty to manifest the assurances you had given me that this would lead to an understanding."

"I have the pleasure in enclosing you the said law as the best proof of our sincerity in bringing about the desired peace."

"Accept this testimony of my profound esteem."

"JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA."

A circular for foreign agents is also published under the name of Urquiza's minister. Paraná is utterly stripped of its late dignity, of capital and seat of Government. It is to be under the care of a head-policeman, and this dignity which is Gen. Francia, may keep a place for official purposes. Thus, at one fell swoop, have disappeared President, Vice, Congress, Ministers, Secretaries and the other state *factotum* who constitute the corps called high public dignitaries. In a second letter, the Captain General writes to Mitre as "my esteemed friend" begging that our fleet will permit him, to go to Paraná, and take in a cargo of the state papers.

The frigate *Coronel* that Carril is named special envoy to make every arrangement.

On the arrival of Messrs. Gondra and Pacheco at this port, on board the "Salto de Guairá" our authorities refused to let them land, obliging them to continue their trip, to Montevideo.

In Santa Fé, Flores had appointed Cullen, chief of Police; and ordered Carrasballe to pursue the same office, who intends to lodge with the Indians; 600 troops of the Chaco frontier incorporated themselves with our General.

River-pilotage.

It is generally admitted that Buenos Ayres owes everything to her foreign commerce: it is therefore highly important that this element of her welfare should be carefully protected from any inroads that private monopoly might seek to threaten.

There is a certain class of men called river-pilots, who in their humble profession, contribute notably to the security of our shipping. They risk their lives with prize-worthy zeal, and at least deserve that reward for their labors, which is the birth-right of us all. For a time their gains were ample and proportionate, but, as we live in a world of mutability, new regulations were made, affecting their position, and to change came the spirit of the "dream." Suddenly their vessels were sold off at an enormous sacrifice, and no less than sixteen found their occupation gone, driving them to seek some more profitable employment. The cause of all this was a gross monopoly, which, like all monopolies is a manifest wrong to the loss of the wealthy trader. By a patient review of the last few years we come to understand the details of this matter.

During the tyranny of Rosas this profession was put up to Auction and the highest bidder, became in fact pilot-general of this port, so that without his supreme good pleasure, no one, however experienced, could exercise the duties of pilotage. When the Rosas of this Lake was kicked out, most of his rotten institutions fell away. Among the rest it was judged fit to throw open the monopoly to every man, irrespective of color or color, who could pass the necessary examination. This was a laudable measure, and is contained in a decree bearing date July 30 1866, being signed by Obligado as Governor and counter-signed by the present Gen. Mitre. Well had it been if our rulers had said "quod scripsi, scripsi" or in the vulgar proverb, "let well enough alone." If that law had been left intact, those 16 disbanding pilots should not have found themselves in poverty, nor would there be room to complain. Relying on the stability of the law, several equipped, on their own account, superior pilot-boats, anticipating a lucrative return. But alas! after four revolutions of the fickle moon, we read a new regulation, which, under the name of a slight modification, nullified the good effects of the former.

The law of July has still a nominal force, never having been repealed, and a casual observer might believe that the profession of pilotage was yet open to all. But he must have detected, a strong affection for aquatics, who would, on his own hook, now turn pilot. The most convenient point being Punta Indio, he might, on any vessel that he may wish, carrying up or down a ship down to the Baco Abasco, he can make for the nearest land, Ensenada or San Borombon, and, if an occasional ducking damp not his eagerness, pursue his profession with a slight disadvantage. Thus the free-trade pilot, who believes in infatuation has no other circumstance in the exercise of his industry, than his raiment. But, it will be said, can he not buy a boat? No, there can exist no competition between a man who pays his own expenses and another who has clear profit.

Don Vicente Casares is a man of large capital and much influence in the mercantile world, he has obtained from Government to grant him the light-ships with right of toll. Now the half-price rate, which is stipulated as tariff is amply sufficient remuneration for the expenses of light-ships, and these light-ships should be sold to the public as property. If they are to remain in the term of 15 years. It happens, however, that the contractor seems to regard them as his personal chattels, making them subservient to his private ends, and he has been obliged to petition Government to grant him the light-ships with right of toll. Now the half-price rate, which is stipulated as tariff is amply sufficient remuneration for the expenses of light-ships, and these light-ships should be sold to the public as property. If they are to remain in the term of 15 years. 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Notes from Europe.

Dates from Southampton of Nov. 3, bring word of the death of Sir James Graham, the distinguished statesman, in the 71st year of his age. The Prince of Wales was fulfilling the growing cares of a royal court by opening a library in the Temple, and paying a visit to the Duke of Newcastle, his late Mentor in Canada. A terrible gale visited the north-east coasts, causing much loss of life. Her Majesty has returned to Windsor, on the approach of winter, and Prince Alfred has just returned from drinking champagne with Lord Mulgrave in the blue-room capital. There is little of import from India, except that the Hindostani nabobs have an objection to the Victoria decoration, the wearing of stars being deemed a profanation.

In France there has been another inundation, and a second quarrel with Switzerland: the latter resulted from the arrest of some troublesome Frenchmen on neutral territory by the Federal authorities. The usual remedy of Imperial grievances, an occupation of the scene in question, was the immediate consequence. The year 1865 is to see a French Exhibition at St. Cloud, which will eclipse every thing of the kind yet attempted. Sir. Jos. Paxton is the intended architect, and the dome will surpass 500 ft. in elevation. The coast of Madagascar is included in a new navy station, which furnishes French domination in that island.

The eyes of all Europe have lately turned on Koenigsberg, an ancient city of medieval reminiscence, & architecture which has witnessed the gorgeous ceremony of King William's coronation. The new monarch, who calls up traditions of the Great Frederick, placed the crown on his head *à la Napoleon*, as if exploding the "divine right." He published an amnesty applicable to all improving criminals, more especially to offending Editors. The entry into Berlin was a splendid spectacle.

From Berlin we hear that Count Lambert was judged too merciful a vice-roy for Poland, and the savage has appointed Gen. Lelewel, butcher-general for Warsaw and the provinces. The churches & synagogues are closed, cannon is played in the streets, and at intervals the unhappy Poles are moved down by the merciless Cossacks. It is probable Alexander will find necessity for those Russian garrisons in his own cities, since there is a profound agitation among all classes, subsequent to the Universities.

Hungary and Austria are still playing the cat and dog; nor is it possible to make friends between them; on any terms. The Austro-Turkish frontier is also disturbed, the Montenegrins extending their incursions and counting on the assistance of Serbia & Russia.

The latter power has made a grave threat against the new Sultan, who is occupied in getting up a *haras*, although he cannot find funds to start off his army. On the other hand, he is unable to resist the Montenegrins in their mountain fastnesses and a cruel war of retaliation is carried on, no quarter being given on either side.

In Spain the Mexican expedition engrossed all attention, and two new vessels were ordered to Vera Cruz. The opposition agreed to vote for Rios Rosas. Spain will give up Teacan on payment of 60 millions. Mandat O'Donnell has received the order of the Prussian Black Eagle.

The King of Italy finds the royal bauble to press heavily upon his heroic brows, and there is no question that the Italian Unity will prove an unpropitious idea, and lead to a terrible complication in all Europe. Prince IX is still in the Vatican, but Cialdini has given up Naples in despair, partaking of a farewell banquet on board the *Reine Victoria*. Prince IX has been elected Grand Master of the Italian Masons. The railway from Rome to Civita-vecchia has suffered a casualty of our San Fernando character. The King of Naples learned the Quirinal for his wife's mourning in Bavaria.

The King of Portugal is too sick to entertain matrimonial thoughts, and report goes that he has been poisoned. The King of Holland shook his head at the King of Jordan, as if to forget old times. The King of Greece thinks of retiring from business; in fact, petty tyrants *à la discount*, but it is gratifying to learn that their views are peaceable, for petty tyrants are quite as dangerous as their big brothers.

United States.

The Federals have again sustained a reverse, having lost 600 men and Gen. Baker. The latter was the first Englishman who ever attained the rank of Senator. The Confederates have seized the banks of the Potomac and still menace Washington. In this city forgo was so scarce that it was found the cavalry would soon find themselves without their horses. Some speculative Yankee proposed, it is said, the Frenchman's treatment of his quag, but without success. Much more happy has been the campaign of the Pacific Telegraph, by which messages can now be sent from San Francisco to Newfoundland a stretch of 6,000 miles. A great expedition comprising several vessels and some 30,000 men was fitted out for New Orleans, but the result was doubtful. Meantime Gen. McC. Lellan instituted severe discipline and calculated by an improved morale, to be able at once to face the enemy. French and Irish were looking for an other, and nothing awakened the flagging interest but an occasional Editor who was tarred and feathered for amusement.

The revolt in Entre-Rios & Corrientes.

Uruguay seems to have made himself a host of enemies by his recent conciliation towards Buenos Ayres. Not only Lopez Jordan, but even his own son is reported to have condemned his conduct, and lately we hear that Victoria and two Ates-de-camp expressed themselves so clearly that the former had no

make his escape to Montevideo and the latter had their ears boxed by the indignation of the

From Diamante we learn that the garrison is highly discontented, complaining of insufficient rations: seven gunners have deserted, and passed over to our fleet which is at present almost within range of the enemy. Cordero is the admiral substituted for Cabassa, although, to believe report, he was shot three months ago.

The insurgents in Corrientes are successful, Riquera, having first seduced Virasoro, who was sent to oppose him, marched towards the capital, whither he sent a dispatch politely intimating to Rolon that his time was up.

Stop Press.

The Doloresita first details from Rosario of much weight. Corrientes surrendered to the rebels and F. Rolon gave place to a namesake one Dr. Philip Rolon, in the crule chair. In Santa Fé, Flores had quartered the Italian Legion in town, and encamped his army about 2 leagues distant, guaranteeing the inhabitants perfect security. The hostile squadron ascended the Paraná, our ships following in its wake. Dispatches from Paunero relate that San had still some 70 dragoons, and Cordoba is, with whom he purposed making for Mendoza. Baigorren was en route for San Luis to support Ordóñez. Cordoba was tranquil, Paunero's head quarters being at Villa Nueva for strategical purposes.

From Europe.

Mr. Peltzer & family
" N. Melzer.
" G. F. Mettallmann
" Pichenbach.
" Murray.
" Quing.
" Crookley & Lady,
" J. Good.
" J. S. Ranes.
" M. F. Perella.

From Rio Janeiro.

Mr. H. A. Blyth.
" Holterhoff.
" F. Chozze.
" J. Banow.
Madame C. Watson.
Madelle. Clara Mounh.

Charitable Donation.

It is with sincere pleasure we observe the generosity of several Irish farmers who, having disposed of their wool, bestow on our city some of the surplus wealth. No doubt their earnings are fairly gained, but charity leaves an impost more agreeable than the *Contribucion*, and he is a recreant who refuses a mile to objects of public or national interest.

The list of donatives to the British Hospital is a sterling proof that they have at heart the success of an institution more properly belonging to their English & Scotch brethren. This unity of feeling, among people of different tastes, is refreshing on a foreign soil, and is a grateful acknowledgement of the kindness our countrymen (of the Emerald Isle) have experienced individually from those of the sister Kingdoms.

We have been requested to remind our prosperous nationalists that charity is universal in its objects, and the distinctive emblem of Christianity. The committee of San Francisco improvement, therefore, (no doubt encouraged by the British Hospital List) beg to solicit a trifling assistance from Irishmen, in particular, since the new pavement in front of San Roque "will be an ornament to their church, and should not fall entirely on the notice charity. Contributions for the British Hospital may be left at the British Consulate, or with Mr. E. Seymour Calle Lima 91, and any sums for the San Francisco pavement, at the Convent or with Don Luis Jacobo, or at this office.

The above contributions will be gratefully acknowledged in our columns.

Model advertisement.

The undersigned offers his services as translator [?] from the English language [read, or,] He can furnish good references [as to what] having been employed by most of the English Engineers [in what way] in the country to their satisfaction [what gave satisfaction] the country, the employment, or what? He also undertakes the management of business with the Government [Ola], being well acquainted with all the necessary steps [altem] and formalities [that's ugly] observed in all these transactions.

Snooks.

Now any person requiring us to publish a document like the above we would ask for a guarantee lest the next of kin of the lamented Lindley Murray should accuse us of a wanton scurrilous, or that the Government should say it is impertinent.

The following would be more to our taste: "Hurrah for Liberty." We beg to state, that our "Morning Whistle" is an organ of melodious and mellifluous tone: so that our ideas are unfettered by the pre-

judices of common sense; that, we have taken so many liberties with our language as to make it subservient to a Mosiac transformation: that we have voted accentuation a bore; that we break off in the middle of a sentence, to give play to our readers' imagination: that we translate official documents in their true spirit, so that the vulgar can make neither head nor tail of them; that we enrich our diction, with grotesque figures of speech, which Blair might study in vain, or Mesopotamian bother himself to discover their paternity. In fine our paper breathes such freedom of thought, expression and purpose, that all who read it will find unusual amusement in following us to conclusion, or calculating the immense fund of imagination required for so heterogeneous, original, pie-bald, and ridiculous, a surfeit of genial absurdities.

Pilots who have given up business in Buenos Ayres.
Don Enrique Parks.
" Enrique Sinclair.
" Antonio Silva.
" Juan Daley.
" Edmundo Elengood.
" Chapman.
" Pedro Es'aroste.
" Brown.
" Amelio Arango.
" Juan Stram.
" Luis Narengo.
" Berlova.
" Juan Ure.
" Cristobal Brill.
" José Pequeno.

Pilots who are indebted to the pilot boat "Inflexible."

A. B. 16
C. D. 14
E. F. 21
G. H. 13
I. K. 16
L. M. 32

Pilot boats sold since 1856.

"Edith."
"Triumph"
"Velo."

To be sold "Inflexible" is the last boat belonging to any Buenos Ayres pilot.

GEORGE FRIZ PATRICK.

News from the camp.

The latest dispatches announce Mitre's arrival at head-quarters, but we are not to suppose that this indicates fresh warlike movements. While the two expeditionary commands are doing their work, our commander's attention will probably turn on the new pacification, arranging details with Urquiza, whose flight is merely imaginary. We have no fears of a misunderstanding between the rival Generals, since mutual amity is the interest not only of themselves but of the nation; there are however some points as yet undefined, and these can best be determined on the spot.

In Rosario the only novelty was the removal of the curate, for absence without leave, this gentleman being a Federal. The accounts of Paunero, so far from confirming the capture of San, relate that he had, with Videla and his brother, about 100 men in San Luis, but that his flight was proximate. The camp villages declared for Ordóñez, who was marching on the city; and Sandes and Baigorren were ordered to advance in support of this movement. Meantime Hios is said to have crossed to Entre-Rios, although the first account in more probable, stating that he bent his steps to the Gran Chaco.

Further European News.

In our summary of Sunday, we omitted the death of the King of Portugal; the report of a famine in the West of Ireland & the treaty between England, France & Spain to humble Mexico, whereby French occupation is limited to 3,000 troops, and projects of annexation discontinued. It is also true that Queen Isabella has resolved to support the Pope's throne against O'Donnell.

The Emperor Napoleon has ordered a strict surveillance of the Vincent de Paul Society, which he fears is exerting its influence against his Government.

Correspondence.
Moreno 8th Dec. 1861.
Mr. Editor,
Sir,
Nothing could be more amusing than a birds-eye view of this patriotic and enterprising town last evening.

In consequence of the glad tidings of the victories achieved by Buenos Ayres over her enemies, and the peaceable conclusion of the Argentine War, all the inhabitants of Moreto, native and foreign,

men, women and children, marched through the town several times with flying flags and decorated banners streaming on the gentle and refreshing evening breeze, and were frequently saluted by the discharge of musketry, and joyfully enlivened by the sounds of the drum and other instruments which I suppose, from the tone of the music, must have immigrated with their owners from the wilds of Connaught, for the airs were all selected from that quarter of the globe, and chiefly consisted of Garry-owen, the Connaught Rangers and Wellington's March, which were responded to, and cheered as loudly and joyfully as if the whole town, became in a moment, Irish by magic. To see the natives, the French, the Italians, the Spaniards, and all, marching to the tones of Garry-owen and St. Patrick's Day &c, was really amusing and gladdening to me who can never forget those heart-thrilling strains of Irish melody.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely &c.
A lover of amusement.

General Mitre, in Europe.
Although our affairs generally excite less interest in the old world than here, we perceive that the "Monitor" and "London News" make favorable mention of the battle of Pavon. Gen. Mitre has perhaps acquired in one day more, repute in Europe than a life-long devotion to his principles, and the successful cultivation of literary efforts have ever procured him. We prefer vastly the historian of Belgrano to the victor of Pavon, but can not wonder that the world bestows more praise on the daring soldier than on the instructive writer.

We desire sincerely that the rising hero may yet be better known in Europe, as the Liberal Legislator, of his country, and that his image in the Pantheon of great men may be decorated with the poet's bays, rather than with the garland of heroic deeds.

It will refuse not the title of glory accorded him, and believe that D. Bartolome Mitre would alone suffice to remove the idea that our great characters are pigmies, or our statesmen uneducated bores. The Governor of Buenos Ayres is a thorough gentleman, a refined scholar and a brave man, quite fit to enter a Parisian *salon*, or even a court leet.

General items.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the San Fernando line is likely to recommence constructive operations at once, and we are assured that the 9th July '62 will see it in motion. Mr. Crosby, one of the Directors, and Messrs. King & Murphy, engineer & contractor, have arrived in the "Mersey" so that the project is now tangible. It were desirable, that the Chascomus line should have a start at the same time, and in a few months we might take the rail to Belgrano or the Lomas de Zamora; the former being our prettiest outlook, and the latter picturesque village at present inaccessible, from bad roads.

The Italian Opera Co. has again been attacked by our French colleague, with whose critique we do not entirely concur, let the public judge. Meantime the *Buffas* receive general praise, although a discriminating public should rather laugh at their attempts.

The Plaza Mayo is undergoing petrification, which like all such, will be a rarity. The Post office is not yet removed to Calle San Martin; but the new Bolsa is progressing. The name has been erased, which gives room for speculation, some saying it is superfluous, while others allege—it will be called the "Arcopagite" in compliment to our Modern Athens.

Shipping List.—In to-morrow's paper we will give the Shipping List, which we have discarded from our weekly edition as having no interest for any subscribers.

Wool.—On yesterday one of our countrymen from Villa. Luxan disposed of his stock, which was remarkably clean, at the high figure of 944—is up to Fairhead.

Railways.—We are glad to perceive that the important communication on Mr. Limb's project which first appeared in our columns has since been published in our local journals, and in a pamphlet form. This will clear up the artificial difficulties raised by our English colleagues.

Epigrams.—Our French colleague publishes a fierce attack on the Italian Co., which we think unwarranted. He also pleads guilty to plagiarism of which the Rivista accused him. In motion—Mr. Limb's opponents have been so long railing against his road, that the project though still "in motion" before the Senate has not advanced as far as the first edition. There has been a good deal of cutting and fencing on both sides, and the rolling-stock should have already made its trial trip, but that some malicious persons put obstacles on the line.

Stranger punishment.—On Tuesday evening a man who entered Mr. Estalman's shop contrived to steal a small quantity of phosphorus which he concealed in his pocket. Running into the street he found himself at once halted and taken, but by the aid of Mr. Hastings and the philanthropic tobaccoist, who lives opposite, he was extinguished, his clothes being torn from his body. The tobaccoist had his fingers charitably scorched.

Boy drowned.—A youth who was bathing on Monday evening, was drowned. Journalists find in this a piece of news, but Humanity asks when shall we have the bathing establishment we were promised. Beto anyone "matlano."

Immigrants.—Under this heading we have classed 91 male and 331 female passengers of the *Negroita* race, arrived on Sunday last from Hamburg for Mr. Passamano.

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Epigrams.—Our French colleague publishes a fierce attack on the Italian Co., which we think unwarranted. He also pleads guilty to plagiarism of which the Rivista accused him. In motion—Mr. Limb's opponents have been so long railing against his road, that the project though still "in motion" before the Senate has not advanced as far as the first edition. There has been a good deal of cutting and fencing on both sides, and the rolling-stock should have already made its trial trip, but that some malicious persons put obstacles on the line.

Stranger punishment.—On Tuesday evening a man who entered Mr. Estalman's shop contrived to steal a small quantity of phosphorus which he concealed in his pocket. Running into the street he found himself at once halted and taken, but by the aid of Mr. Hastings and the philanthropic tobaccoist, who lives opposite, he was extinguished, his clothes being torn from his body. The tobaccoist had his fingers charitably scorched.

Boy drowned.—A youth who was bathing on Monday evening, was drowned. Journalists find in this a piece of news, but Humanity asks when shall we have the bathing establishment we were promised. Beto anyone "matlano."

Immigrants.—Under this heading we have classed 91 male and 331 female passengers of the *Negroita* race, arrived on Sunday last from Hamburg for Mr. Passamano.

Shipping List.—In to-morrow's paper we will give the Shipping List, which we have discarded from our weekly edition as having no interest for any subscribers.

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