

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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

Buenos Ayres. Messrs Mackern.
Fortin de Arco. Sr. Gonzalez.
Villa Mercedes. D. Silvestro Torrobas.
Lobos. Mr. Park Oneill.
Cauelas. Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio. D. Leopoldo Taborda.

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

Chascomus. Mr. James L. Graham.
Paraná. M. Myers.
Montevideo calle. M. Sullivan.
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 25th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 34

Mauá Bank.

Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.

The offices of this bank having been removed to the above specified 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 mercantile 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 previous to the expiration of the term 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 part 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 rates, and conventional interest.
6th Bills of letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario de Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Payandú, 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, undertakes & 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.
Currency received " " at 7 p/100 per annum.
Currency 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.

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 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 the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS.

Calle Mayo No. 7.

Education.

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY

331 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 gives their personal attention to the pupils. The moral training at the health and physical development of the scholars are carefully attended to.
References, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow, James Gibson, W. Temple, Mr. G. and H. M. Kern.
At 11.5p. William Parody.

NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that the Scotch School is now closed for the Christmas vacation, but will be re-opened on Monday Jan. 13th 1862.

ACOSTA POWER.

Master.

English Seminary

30-SUIPACHA-30

The principal of the establishment continues to prosecute his system of instruction, under the most favorable auspices. His practical acquaintance with the most popular systems of education in England and the United States has enabled him to introduce branches and improvements, which render his institution the most efficient hitherto known in these countries. Thoroughly qualified English teachers have charge of the pupils, and the highest branches are taught by competent professors. The greatest attention is given to the moral and physical culture of the boarding pupils, who are under the constant supervision of Mrs. Nicholson.

To parents in the country or provinces who desire a home for their children, this institution offers unique advantages, and supercedes the painful necessity hitherto felt viz: that in order to secure a first rate mercantile education children must be sent to England or the United States.

References given to the British mercantile community, to whom this establishment is favorably known as numbers of its former pupils occupy prominent positions in the first mercantile houses of this city.

Prospectuses forwarded to any part of city or country on application, the vacations commencing on the 23rd Inst. and close January 1st 1862.

HENRY R. NICHOLSON.

Principal.

English Grocery Store.

Calle Defensa N.º 164

The subscriber has opened the above as a grocery store the stock includes sugar, sugar, wine, 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

On sale.

A large and select stock of Tea, Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, are offered at moderate prices, they will be well packed and forwarded to any of the Phazas or Railway Stations by Thomas Nuttall & Co.

N.º 62 calle 25 de Mayo, B. Aires.

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

Just received.

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

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

E. HARDY.

Grocery Store—30 calle Cangallo 30.

Two doors above the American Church.

Tea Wine and Spirits.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has an excellent assortment of the above articles. He can particularly recommend his table Wine both Red and White. He has likewise a general assortment of Groceries and Spirits of the very best quality and most moderate prices.
Buenos Aires 14 Oct. 1861.
Jno. Blues.

Calle Cangallo No. 10—Veinte cinco de Mayo 60.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing in this city between J. H. G. Russell and Sjord Wiarda, under the firm of "Russell and Wiarda" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Buenos Ayres 20th December 1861.

Russell and Wiarda.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the undersigned begs to advise that from this date, he has established a Barrica and Commission business, under the firm of S. Wiarda & Co. Buenos Ayres, 20th December 1861.

Sjord Wiarda.

DUTCH CONSULATE.

The above named Consulate is removed from N.º 108 Piedra to N.º 21 Reconquista Street. Office of Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co.

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.

300\$ Reward.

Lost, strayed or stolen, on the 28 Nov. from the neighborhood of Sta. Catalina, three horses described as follows: one Bayo, crinudo; and 2 Picasos, one of which is arinado, the other rabon, with close cut mane and a hole in each ear, the right ear-hole being cut out. The mark is a cross with flower above and another beneath, as may be seen at the "Standard" office.

Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of these animals, will be rewarded as above, on applying at the Chacara of Sta. Catalina.

Partido Barracas del Sud.

LET'S DIABIES.

Hannay's Royal Almanack.

AND NAUTICAL ALMANACK

For 1862

G. H. MACKERN

21—Calle San Martin—24.

SELZERWATER.

Mineral water just received from the most famous fountains of Germany.

Wholesale and Retail in the General Store of THOMAS BICKER

77—Perú—77

CURRY POWDER AND SOY.

Finest Soy and superior Curry-Powder genuine; just arrived per "Velegrada" from Hong Kong. Retail price twelve (12) d 1/2 large bottle.

THOMAS BICKER.

77—Perú—77

NEGRETTE RAM!!!

Thomas Bicker invites his friends to inspect at his home one of the best Negrette Rams ever arrived from Germany. Said ram was born in January '59 on the famous manoir "Postelwitz" and is a direct descendant of the celebrated full-blooded "Hagshitz" kingdom of Moravia (Miehren)

77—Calle Perú—77

MARRIED COUPLE.

A young man and his wife seek employment in an Estancia or sheep-farmers house, the former would mind sheep and the latter perform general house-work.

6—p Apply N.º 100 calle Mayo.

1000\$ reward.

The undersigned having lost seven fine shiel cows on Oct 20th, and judging that said animals may have been stolen by thieves, offers the above sum for their recovery.

They are marked "62" with two tails to the 3. For further particulars apply to advertiser.

GERALD DILLON.

Cruza de Paja, Partido de Matanza.

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, Book-keeping, measurement of all descriptions of Timber &c. of copies 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.

WANTED.

A man-co k who speaks English, at the Victoria Hotel.

Calle San Martin N.º 103.

For sale in Quilmes.

A brick house with slate roof, two large handsome rooms with hall, attic, and 2 small apartments and kitchen all attached; a small out house and well of good water; nice garden, flowers, fruit trees, grape-vines, bed of alfalfa 75 yards in front by 60 in depth, all enclosed with rails and green fence.

The premises will be sold a bargain; they are situated 4 squares from the Municipal house, Plaza de Quilmes, towards the South, and one square from Doctor Wilde's.

For terms &c apply on the premises or at JACOBI and DIAPER'S N.º 3 Calle Peru.

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.

ROBERT URTZ.

Wanted.

On an English estancia near town a sober and intelligent man to work in a quinta & take care of horses.
Apply Mayrú 175, before 9 a. m. or after 3 p. m.

YOUR LIKENESS.

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

RESIDENT TUTOR.

A young man of superior education, sober and unmarried, seeks employment as resident master with the family of an English Estanciero, who would give him an interest in sheep, after some time.

Address "Forula" at this office.

MEDIANERO.

An Englishman who has had 6 years experience in the camp, wishes to buy half a flock for cash, entering as Medianero with some respectable estanciaero. For particulars, address Mr. James Bell

Corner calle Defensa and Moron.

Wanted.

By an Englishman of good experience in sheep-farming a situation as Majordomo. THE ADVERTISER has 600 fine meatizing sheep which he would like to place on the same Estancia.

Apply to H. M. Moss.

Calle Defensa—23.

CIGARSHOP FOR SALE.

The establishment N.º 39 Defensa is offered for sale, either with or without stock. It is an excellent situation suitable for any branch of business, and subject to a moderate rent.—Apply on the premises.

MAN & WIFE.

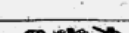
A couple who have been some time in this country seek employment in a sheep Estancia or a native or foreign proprietor (the husband is peon, the wife as housemaid).

Apply at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, Calle Tucuman, 50.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT.

A cheap, light, durable and permanent roofing, strongly recommended as suitable for galpones and other buildings.

On sale at Calle de Potosí n.º 58, where all necessary instructions for its application can be obtained.



NOTICE.

The First General annual meeting of the Subscribers to the British Hospital will be held at the English Church School room on the evening of Monday the 31st instant at 7 P. M. in accordance with the provisions of the act of Parliament relating thereto, when a Report will be presented by the Committee of Management of the working of the Institution during their period of office, accompanied by an account of the receipts and expenditure for the year for the approval of the subscribers and for transmission to Her Majesty's Government.

FRANK PARISH

H. B. M. Consul.

British Consulate December 23 1861.

FOR SALE.

The new first class and fast sailing American barque "Pyramont" of 281 tons Register and built in Baltimore, January 1846 of Oak, Locust and yellow pine, yellow metal and copper fastened, in every respect well found and with an entire new suit of sails.—For particulars apply to the consignee.

Zimmermann Pairs & Co.

Calle Roldán N.º 7—Plaza Victoria.

TO LET.

A very commodious house with nine rooms papered, and boarded floors, with a garden, calle 337.—For further particulars—Apply English Seminary, Suipacha 20.

FOR SALE.

Seven English game Cocks of the pure Derby breed, just arrived in British cargo "Barneo"; for further particulars apply at the Naval Store of

Henry Rivers & Co.

Calle Julio N.º 44 and 46.

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, Mayo, & Custodio. To see plans &c apply to P. D. Lynch Calle Mayo No. 6; or to Edward Bayneor, Calle Lima No. 99.

FUNERAL UNDERTAKING.

107—Calle Mayo—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 Aschering.

MORON.

Messrs. NOTTALL 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.

Ready on Twelfth Day.

The Irish Catholic Almanac for B. Aires 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, selling of packets, a new law, of foreigners, treaty with England, will making inheritance, institutions, imports, exports and a thousand other useful and interesting subjects.

RAMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the camps of Sanor Frias half a league to the North of the Villa Mercedes, he has on hand an excellent assortment of nearly 400 rams of different classes and prices to suit the wants of buyers, all having been selected by himself personally and brought up from Mr. Richard Newton's estancia, Sanborombon.

E. William Woodgate.

Rambouillet rams for sale.

PETER HEALY has for sale at his Establishment, (mid way between Villar and the Capilla del Señor) pure bred Ramb. rams & the cross of the Rambouillet with the merino ewe; the ewes have been selected from the most celebrated flocks in this country (without regard to price). And the rams are considered by competent judges the best imported here.

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

N.º 14—18p.

150 DOUBLOONS.

Wanted the above sum on a mortgage of valuable property in the City of Dublin, worth £1,000; lease 999 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.

7 vacas perdidas.

Se han perdido el 20 de Octubre proximo pasado, 7 vacas lecheras, nacidas el 63. Se dará 1.000 ps. de gratificación al que las devuelva al Sr.—

GIRALDE DILLON.

Cruza de Paja (Matanza).

ENGLISH CHURCH SCHOOL.

The public are hereby informed that the classes of the above will re-commence on the 2nd day of January 1862. The languages taught in this School are, English, French, Spanish, N. B.—This School is a free building with two departments, one for the girls, the other for the boys.

HARRIET FITZ PATRICK.—R. J. BIRD.

WANTED.

Four or Five Medianeros for an Estancia to the South of this province, an immediate application is required. For further particulars apply at Calle Rivadavia n.º 345 between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.

Lamentable suicide.

Byron tells us that Castlereagh patriotically cut his throat to rid his country of a reptile, and hence a grateful posterity commemorates this one good act which sufficed to redeem all the rest of his venious career. With like feelings of gratitude should the Unitarians now regard the magnanimity of the late Sovereign Congress, who, finding Paraná too hot to hold them, committed suicide. Perhaps it were more dignified to have played the part of the St Cloud Chambers with Bonaparte, but then Urquiza's *gauchos* might prove more violent than the French Grenadiers, and Pedernera has no longings for martyrdom.

The act of Abdication draws a gloomy picture of the freaks of misfortune which followed the victory (?) of Pavón: the seizure of the custom-houses cut off the last sinews of war; the annexation by Urquiza confiscated the very ground they stood on, barely leaving six feet for the inanimate Congress; the state of the times, in a word, was sadly out of joint, and nothing remained but to adjourn their session *ad infinitum*. Strange to say, this abdication is in favor of nobody, and the Republic is left, by its late guardians, without even a *Defensor de Menores*. Derqui is not named, since he has turned Cincinnati, devoting his attention to hot house plants. Urquiza is too ready with his services to require invitation. Mitre, being rebellious to this Supreme Council, cannot be appointed their successor; thus the reins of power are flung loose, for the most daring to grasp at, and, if the steeds become not unmanageable, it is probable the successful character will, like another Juggernaut, roll his wheels over the prostrate body of the self-immolated Congress.

Model-school examination.

The annual convocation of the model-school, "Catedral del Sur," began on Monday. The infant and primary classes were examined on Monday and Tuesday; on yesterday the higher classes gave a good display of proficiency in English which branch is under the able management of Mr. George Ryan. The text books employed were Ollendorf, Robertson & Toulon; they also wrote from dictation, admirably, and the President, Dr. Roque Perez, expressed himself highly pleased with the proofs of assiduous attention as well on the part of the professor, as of his pupils.

The day's proceedings closed with a *resumé* of Catechism and Astronomy, which was likewise satisfactory.

On to-day the French, Geography, and History classes will be examined: on tomorrow, the German, and, on Saturday, the course will conclude with Mathematics & Arithmetic.

Public and Private Education.

This all-important subject calls for such profound experience, and unprejudiced sentiment, that we touch upon it almost unwillingly and venture a few observations, *en passant*, without expounding any infallible dogma as to the best method of teaching the young ideas how to shoot.

The two systems, public and private, have each their advocates, their points of excellence, and perhaps also their defects. The national features and intelligence of different climates may require distinct methods of instruction, but popular statistics would seem to give the preference to public schools. Thus in Germany and the U. States, where the masses are well-informed, this mode prevails, while in most other countries where private schools are more numerous, the middle classes receive decidedly a superior Education, leaving the lower orders in comparative ignorance. This is particularly the case in the United Kingdom: there are, it is true, founts of learning for all, in Great Britain and Ireland, but the humble are obliged to take sparing draughts of this luxury, which is retained, in large quantities, only at expensive Universities.

In this country we have imitated the model Republic, and public schools are therefore fashionable, whereas at home it would be reckoned a disgrace to imbibe wisdom at such a source.

Perhaps in no other country is a larger estimate voted for schools, and yet, though Doctors abound, education is so backward, that wealthy foreigners send their children across the Atlantic to acquire even a second-rate instruction. Our local Solons indignantly slap in the face the magnificent programme of studies, with the same show of reason that our Doctors point to their splendid libraries. But as it is better for a man to have his knowledge inside his brain, than out of it, we answer that it is not the books but the masters and system that make a scholar. Our model-schools are a mimomere, for the simple reason that they stuff a little boy's *cranium* with so many *living* languages at once, that his genius is smothered by the accumulation, and he comes out of the ordeal, a walking Babel, with an imperfect knowledge of his mother-tongue.

We, therefore, prefer private institutions such as the Seminario Ingles, Anglo-French Seminary and Lyceum of the Plate. These schools are highly prosperous, a sign of the opinion that prevails among our native friends, as to their worth. It is not from a home-prejudice against public instruction, nor from a secret predilection for foreigners, that we advocate the private system; it is rather to be presumed that in such establishments the tie between master and pupil is more intimate, and that a constant observation of the natural bent, a kindly feeling of association, a mutual interest of advancement is better fostered, than in a miscellaneous gathering, subjected to certain doses with methodical and invariable precision.

The Academic year is well-nigh closed, and we would earnestly exhort every *paterfamilias* who studies his children's ascent of Mount Parnassus, to make a tour of the model-

schools, and peep into the English Institutes, that we may bid him in conclusion, "Look on this picture, and on that!"

River-mails.

The hostile fleet is disarming at Paraná; it is said they had each only 19 tons of coal for the day of fight, we believe they had more than enough.

From Cordoba we hear that Dr. M. Paz returned to that city in very different circumstances from those attending his departure. Instead of fetters, garlands; instead of jailers, houries in fine he was not himself at all, but had suffered a metamorphosis. Peña will be drummed out, and Don Marcos voted to the Chair. Saa paid a flying visit to Mendoza, Paunero published an order of the day which reads quite equal to blank verse, and another which is signed amid a host of "Vivas." We have not heard whether Mitre's tooth-ache returned after dismissing the *Cura*.

Montevideo.

Mails just arrived inform us that the chief of Police has fined 3 changadores for not having license. Another youth has been drowned bathing; he was an Argentine and Mr. Wm. Douglas leaped in to rescue him, but in vain. 620 immigrants arrived last week, thus a constant influx is necessary to balance the growing mortality from bathing in the River Plate.

England.

(From our own correspondent.)

Manchester Nov. 8th '61.

Our market during the past month has been one of considerable difficulty for spinners and manufacturers. Continually advancing rates for cotton, and no corresponding advance on the manufactured goods, have at last driven producers to short time, a course which was only adopted after long waiting for an improvement in demand. The position of manufacturers, however, strengthened though it is by a curtailed supply, is yet far from satisfactory. Yarns and goods produced from cotton bought at current rates and sold at prices now prevailing in this market, involved a serious positive loss.

But now that there is a new value in cotton it may reasonably be expected that more remunerative prices will be conceded by buyers. There is not a single market, for which a healthy demand is observable. From India the last advices were certainly more encouraging, but, even the prices obtained show a loss on cost; and if the calculation is founded on the rates now ruling here, a still greater deficiency is to be seen. The Home-trade, chiefly in consequence of the distressed condition of the manufacturing districts, is extremely bad, and with but little prospect of improvement. The American demand, which, at this season, has usually employed us largely, is in consequence of the present melancholy struggle, almost cut off.

The recent rapid advance in the Liverpool market has given rise to reports of immense gains made by purchasers at low rates, so that now the circle of speculators is by no means confined to the trade. It is said that the Liverpool brokers are continually receiving remittances from new clients who desire to make venture in the prevailing game. We hear of professional gentlemen, even clergymen, and ladies being smitten by the cotton fever. As far as we can see, there is even yet a possibility of successful speculations for a rise.

IRELAND.

The present Irish people are a highly favoured generation. Two romantic trials within a year, and, in each of them, a young and oppressed woman—the principal figures. Miss Jolly does, however, deserve better things than to be bracketed with Mrs. Yelverton; for, the victim of the Miltown outrage, (as the Irish papers euphoniously call her) took such vigorous and determined measures in her struggle as make her worthy of our admiration, and such as the other lady would have been far too nice to attempt.

The eagerness and kindly feeling with which the Irish people often raise up a favorite at times inconveniently strong, and their enthusiasm shews itself rather objectionably when an impartial verdict is required in a trial. Our local Solons indignantly slap in the face the magnificent programme of studies, with the same show of reason that our Doctors point to their splendid libraries. But as it is better for a man to have his knowledge inside his brain, than out of it, we answer that it is not the books but the masters and system that make a scholar. Our model-schools are a mimomere, for the simple reason that they stuff a little boy's *cranium* with so many *living* languages at once, that his genius is smothered by the accumulation, and he comes out of the ordeal, a walking Babel, with an imperfect knowledge of his mother-tongue.

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The Northerners are evidently unable to subdue the rebellious South, and to an onlooker it seems a culpable waste of time and the resources of the state, when there is no definite end, at the same time, attainable end in view. I suppose, however, that impartial observers of the war of Independence thought that the conduct of the mother-country was culpable, and without an attainable end; but, at all events she had, in the matter of war-machinery and appliances, far more advantage over her rebels than the Federal Government has over the Confederation. President Lincoln having before him the history of the rise of his own country, one would think his sagacity would lead him to accept the situation. It is quite evident that any attempts on the part of England, to interfere for the settlement of the present dispute would be ungraciously received, and as there is no appearance of the belligerents spontaneously arranging their difficulties, it is not unlikely that the Emperor of the French will shew himself as the Daity of Order.

It is reported in Paris that, if the Seceded States should hold their own until January, it is the settled intention of the French Government to recognise the Southern Confederacy, and so finish the difficulty of the Cotton question.

In the meantime, the Washington Government has its authority to support, and therefore a quarrel with England is useful, particularly as there is no prospect of a serious end. The thing is done of this wise: the British Government complains, without taking the trouble to argue, that certain British subjects have been arbitrarily arrested, and that no regard has been had to a *rit of Habeas Corpus* which was issued on their account. Mr. Secretary Seward blusters that the American government is the sole interpreter of the American Constitution, and then suspiciously asserts that the President of the United States will, in the present emergency, adopt in the interest of law and order, whatever measures seem good to him, without regard to the comments of Foreign Governments.

An Englishman Killed by a "vigilante."

An unusual sensation has been caused among our British community by a horrible occurrence resulting in the death of a poor English sailor. The facts are simply stated: the unhappy man was intoxicated, and as the *vigilantes* felt bound to seize him, a scuffle ensued, since poor Jack instinctively repelled the tender care of these guardians of the peace. Three armed constables could, we imagine, easily overcome him, it even brandishing, as they allege, a formidable knife. Yet, another of the fraternity, on horseback, who was passing by, thought fit to give the sailor a *sabre-cut*, which ended his struggles and life; for when the wretched victim was brought to the Police, he fell on the ground, and yesterday breathed his last in the Hospital.

Sages will say, Jack had no right to get drunk, much less to draw a knife: we do not mean to defend such actions, but surely the crime was not deserving capital punishment. Our sympathies, therefore, are with the sailor and we demand, in the name of our countrymen and of humanity, a signal chastisement for such a crime. It is true the *vigilante* is at home in the Police, under safe keeping; but, it is not enough to take his sword from him, and put him in a corner, as a naughty child. Human life must be put beyond the caprice of a brutal ruffian. We have ourselves seen a similar instance some two years ago; and it is to be hoped that this same peace-maker shall not be again commissioned to arrest *gringos* however drunk or insolent. Patience is requisite for the office of *vigilante*, and although we do not clamor "blood for blood," there must be satisfaction for the life that has been lost, and security from a repetition of barbarities only worthy of Hotentots.

Talk of the Day.

News is growing slack; it is said Mitre is gone to Santa Fé, the National Guards are coming home, and Urquiza's steamers are about to resume their former transit between this port and the Republics of Uruguay & Entre-Rios: A propos, the Mississippi has been overhauled, and started for Montevideo, on Tuesday.

M. Sauze has come back from Cordoba, whither he intends probably to despatch a Diligence, as the railway is progressing *a la canchagua*. From Rosario we have received another detachment of sick and wounded. Our fleet, subsequent to the enemy's disarmament, sailed for Santa Fé. A good story is told of Urquiza's clapping his hands at the defeat of Saa, and making up his mind to take a trip to Europe, seeing the Confederation now freed from tyrants Lopez Jordan & Virasoro are at Concepcion, and, as the college is empty, it is possible they will convert that Alma Mater into a lecture-hall, giving a personal narrative of the late campaign and its heroes. F. Rolon, on hearing of Reguera's advance, imitated Louis Philippe, taking with him Calvo, as instructor of navigation. Urquiza had promised him succor, but found it inconvenient.

The replies of the British and American Ministers to Urquiza's encyclical manifesto show a perfect concordance with his views, being couched in quite a friendly tone. State correspondence being fashionable, we have also a note from our Government, concurring with the Brazilian Minister, for the death of the king of Portugal.

We regret sincerely having to chronicle a drunken riot on the part of six of our countrymen which resulted in the death of one, and injury of all. The authorities have very properly seized two or three of the offenders, who have brought this disgrace upon their brethren. Irishmen have generally borne in this country a character for peaceful industry and harmony, and this instance calls for loud con-

demnation, since wilful intoxication is no excuse for heinous crime.

Gold discoveries have been made in the Banda Oriental, but we anticipate the mines will prove like those of San Luis, not worth digging. Of our contemporaries, the "Revista" has an article condemning the wooden bridge of Calle Defensa, the "Epoca" lays heavily on the Opera Co. & the "Nacional" asserts that one third of the French nation does not know how to write. We fear there are some Editors in town who may be classed in this last category. The "Tribuna" & "Com. Times" produce stale advertisements, and our juvenile friends of the "Rigoletto" & "Juventud" carry on a controversy neither very orthodox nor orthographical.

EMIGRATION TO BUENOS AYRES.

We are glad to learn of the safe arrival at Buenos Ayres of the brig Raymond, of this port, the property of Mr. Peter Curran, with emigrants from this port, after a successful voyage of sixty-one days. Truly happy as the relatives and friends of the emigrants will be to hear of their safe arrival, we doubt not but that all well-wishers of our maritime commerce will share with us the pleasure of the prospective inauguration by Mr. Curran of a direct line of communication with a country whose resources, from authentic reports, other such solid inducements to those of our agricultural and labouring population who may be disposed to emigrate. We have received a very pleasing letter from the Rev. Mr. Smith, who accompanied the emigrants in the Raymond, which pressure on our space compels us to hold over. We understand that it is Mr. Curran's intention to continue this line of emigration, and we doubt not but that the advantages which he has proved it to possess, and the comfort afforded by first-class vessels and an experienced commander, will have secured that patronage which his enterprise entitles him to. The Buenos Ayres Weekly Standard, of 11th Sept., announces the arrival of the Raymond.

The Tyne, from Southampton, with the outward mail of 9th August, arrived at Pernambuco on 25th ult. The Chambers of Buenos Aires have passed a project of law for an additional 50,000,000 of paper dollars for war purposes.

(Freeman's Journal.)

INDIA.

Telegraphic advices from Calcutta are to Sept. 25th. At Calcutta a slight advance in shipments and transit. Freights, 32. 6d., dead weight, London. The English mail of Sept 3rd reached Bombay in twenty days seven hours. Weather favourable in every part of India for the maturing of the crops. Cholera continued to abate.

Dr. Forbes and Mr. Haywood, of the mission to India from the Manchester Cotton Company (limited), had entered on their duties. The Bombay Gazette says another year will show that Lancashire need look no where else but to India for her supply of cotton. Accounts have been received of the very heart of Nagpore and the centre of the cotton district having been reached by inland navigation, the steamer Mayflower having just ascended the Godavery River, a distance of 36 miles.

It is stated from Rignootanah that a party of 600 rebels were moving about in that quarter. The British and Maharajah's forces were in search of them.

Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders at Agra, had nearly half their strength on the sick list.

From Burgundy news comes that a Monk of the Trappist monastery of Grace Dieu has succeeded, after considerable study, in producing a continuous electric flame, less costly than that of coal gas, and adapted for general purposes of street and household. The large Place de Bellecour, at Lyons, is placed at his disposal for experimental lighting, the particulars of the process being preserved for the British Exhibition.

At a recent concert in Paris, M. Rogers the great French tenor, sang in not less than five languages—French, German, English, Italian, and Spanish. "When other hearts and other lips" by Balfe, was the *ballade Anglaise* chosen for the occasion.

The Pilots again

We have been requested to give publicity to the following:

To the Editor of the "Standard"

Sir,

The regulation of Pilots contains no act for the prohibition of Pilots being owners of their own vessels, on the contrary it throws them in open competition with the public, giving all the advantages & disadvantages of a free exercise of office; notwithstanding the undersigned is the last existing Pilot proprietor, who by immense exertion has by the term of a year survived the ruin of his former companions.

The pilotage of a vessel in the present day is conducted in the following manner: Pilot leaving the vessel of Point Indio & going on board of the Light Ship has to pay twelve patacons to Casares for his admittance there & on return if he embarks in a vessel, he has to pay said person one third of his pilotage & should said contractor refuse to grant him admittance on board, he has no chance of disembarking & of course much less of Captains taking him on board, in as much as they do not know where to land him, with exception of the small Pilot Boat which is only there occasionally.

George Fitzpatrick.

The greatest curse in life.

Social evils are multiplying before our eyes, and yet no one has the courage to set his face against them. Some press on us more heavily

than others, and keep us, even awake, subject to a physical nightmare which paralyzes our efforts.

The matter of life is now so abbreviated by the bakers, that we wish some of them, not the face of an angel, a confectioner; and although the face of an angel is forbidden, people are obliged to eat it, rather than starve. The bakers therefore are "plague the first."

The weather lately is remarkably dry, and we are driven to use river-water. This would be tolerable, but that the waterman's thirst for dollars induces him to draw his supply from a corrupted source, the line of shore which serves for a universal laundry, instead of going a little towards the outer roads. Unpleasant recollections, of deceased animals, juvenile frolics, horse-baths, sudden deaths &c. haunt our imagination, as we pay a golden price for the ambiguous liquid; and we inwardly condemn the waterman as "plague the second."

Sometimes, however, it happens to rain, and then at least we escape afflictions, but no landlords are so covetous as to leave the roof in good order—for dry weather—and when it rains, one requires an umbrella in-doors as well as out, while our stock in-trade is converted into floating-stock. Again, we have a troublesome neighbor or broken floor, but we are left to ro-ro on both on our own account, as landlords care more for the rent than the tenant this is plague the third.

Matches, matches, Oh Lucifer, surely the father of lies, never lied so infernally as to call these things Phosphorus. Coming home late, we seek to strike a light, in vain, these sticks are like the wooden nutmegs, made for sale not use. But even if you are so fashionable as to burn Vestas (though Vestas never burnt for anybody) you cannot be exempt from the nuisance of those "chaps" who offer almanacs and matches together as if you lit your candle with the morning star, or had a nervous propensity at the changes of the moon. Matches are sometimes good, even matrimonial ones, but the article as put up for sale in this town is decidedly plague the fourth.

Servants and workmen are so useful that, without them we should be on our beam-ends. "If you want a thing done, do it yourself" is a wholly impracticable proverb, and every day experience to our cost how much we depend on mutual assistance. It is therefore indispensable, to keep "holps" and as they are scarce, we have often to forget that we are master, and beg, when we should command. Housemaids are difficult to manage, apt to rummage, and dress gaily; coachmen are at a premium and hold the "ribbons" at a high figure; stewards have a fine palate, and would resist the idea of a "short commons" or "long speeches, to an e tremity. Workmen, in this free country, come & go when they list, if you have a work on hand, they teign sickness and leave you "stuck," as if you were an Egyptian and they, plague the fifth.

Itinerant practitioners, including lottery-agents, when seen, make us feel at times the ills of life, the former harassing us with prospects of doubloons, which they call the "great prize" and "ish to force on us from an excess of generosity: the latter putting our papers in all imaginable places except the letter-box, which serenely convert into a trumpet to sing out the hour and so awaken us; Editors lose subscribers, subscribers lose papers, all by reason of "plague the sixth".

Washerwomen are the crowning misfortune: they have no idea of punctuality, and often leave us, like Scott's happy man, "shirtless." They don't suppose bachelors' buttons are serviceable, and so drive some wretches to matrimony. They change clothes, lend them out by the week (for we have seen a barber sporting our best shirt with ruffles) and mark them often, by strange mutilations. For all this we have to pay 100 S a month, to maintain in luxury plague the seventh. The city bells, the street pavement, the large crinolines, and the numerous innumerable "snobs", native & foreign, dance before us, but our Pegasus halts, or he might be taken up for galloping, and leaving our readers to mount their several hobbies, we alight from ours—criticism.

The British Minister's Letter.

The following is his excellency's reply to Urquiza's proclamation.

D. L. J. de la Peña Minister &c. Entre-Rios. Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 2nd inst. in which you enclosed me an attested copy of the law enacted by the Legislature of Entre Rios on the 1st inst. whereby that Province re-assumes her sovereignty until the re-construction of the Republic.

Thanking you for the notification of this important measure, I will take care to forward it to H. B. Majesty's Government.

However unhappy may have been the course of events which has led to the dissolution of the Confederation, I trust that Her Majesty's Government will receive with gratification the assurances of a proximate peace in these disturbed countries, and look forward with greater confidence to the re-organization of the Republic on solid bases of tranquillity and progress.

I have therefore to express my sanguine expectation that the Province of Entre-Rios will lend a hearty and efficient assistance towards the remodelling of the Nation, an object so much to be desired and admitting little delay.

I beg you will convey to your Government, as well as to the Governor, how much I rejoice at his fixed determination, to preserve intact the treaties at present existing with H. B. Majesty, and to cultivate assiduously the friendly relations between both Governments.

Allow me to assure you of my very sincere regard &c. &c.

EDWARD THORNTON.

Provincial News.

Hornos has not been taking a constitutional tour of the frontier as some might suppose, but busily occupied in cleansing the Augean stable. He has rid our camp of the deserters, those dangerous characters who caused so much terror to the peaceful colonists. Yesterday saw some 90 prisoners, chiefly from the South, lodged in the civic dungeons (cavalry the *storie jug*). These birds of prey arrived, strung together like turkeys, on a cavalcade of no very brilliant appearance. They did not ride side-saddle, nor yet on pillion, but in pairs, and under circumstances that must have rendered their trip to town highly unpleasant.

Head-quarters.

No more battles, no more scrimmages. This may be considered the telegram of our army in the field. Mitre taking a change of air, Urquiza sweetening mate in San José, Calvo, the modern Telemachus, looking out for some goddess Calypso among the islands, after his recent shipwreck: such is about the state of affairs.

It is true a certain M. Nicolovich has started a paper in Santa Fé, but subscribers must be scarce thereabout, and in such a case Editors always write for their own amusement. It is true Chivengo is in custody, but the world is not interested in the fact. It is true the 7th of the line, and "Volunteers" have arrived at Rosario, but then there is no fighting for the former, and Pasquín says the latter have taken by mistake a wrong name. In fine, the dearth of news leaves little for criticism, and the morning papers taste like a sucked orange.

We are treated to a note of Rolón's, in which occur some uncomplimentary expressions regarding Unitarios; but these are not one-half so bad as the epithets our papers have applied to his party and leader.

One Comas (not the god of Folly) having styled himself governor of some where, Mitre advised Panero to clip his plumage, stripping him of "the cap and bells." We do not know who inherits these decorations. Cullen has accepted the badge of Chief of Police in Santa Fé. Flores went on board our fleet, to see that the yards &c. were all square. M. Saravia is become the Roland Hill of Rosario. We do not hear of balls or diversions in that city, so that the place is possibly as stupid as if dived of red-coats.

Wanted

The list of public wants is not observable in a long file of advertisements, the above heading being more generally indicative of those little *minutiae* which are supposed to constitute domestic happiness. Such is the infirmity of our natural condition, that while we are far from confessing to be in want, we publish our most trivial necessities, to the world. Wanted a horse, dairy, wagon, governess, copying-press, wet-nurse, house, wife, or female companion. Yet these are not indispensable, for do we not see happy men, we perceive those of Messrs. Kemshall, bachelors eschewing most of these items, in furnished lodgings. Public wants differ with the climate, ours are as follow:

Wanted a fixed rate of currency, that we may know what we are really worth. Wanted a spirit of activity in the public offices, seeing that "business is business." Wanted a score of street fountains, as soon as the Artesian wells find water. Wanted a branch Peace-Society to insure us against political conflagrations. Wanted a Ministry who will tax knives, billiards, Opera-boxes & taverns, and take off the duties which weigh down the exported fruits of industry. Wanted Justices of the Peace who would devote more attention to seizing assassins than horses, and regard *gringos* with even more favor than gauchos. Wanted a *Chacabamba* for our city to render bridges unnecessary in the streets, transferring the former to our camp *arrayos*. Wanted a dock to secure our shipping from the gusty visits of Sta. Rosa. Wanted rail-ways to the extremities of our frontier, wherever that is. Wanted a local police who would prevent street-rows, sabbath-breaking, boy-drowning and such slight peccadilloes.

Wanted model Editors (of the stamp lately described in the columns of our English colleague), who would devote more space to news and enlightened ideas, than to party-raving & vituperation. Wanted increased comforts and less glitter, more politeness and fewer formalities. Wanted more capital punishments and fewer troops of the line. Wanted less belligerence, and a trifle more piety. Wanted less credit and reduced rates of interest. Wanted fewer Doctors and more literati.

Wanted an importation of immigrants in exchange for an export cargo of "swells." Wanted an "auto da fé" of kid-glo-

ves, Parisian ties, sword-canes, wrist-but-tons, pomatum and tom-foolery. Wanted woollen-factories, electric-telegraphs, fan-yards, paper-mills, distilleries, foundries and book-shops in greater abundance. Wanted an improved river-navigation and transport with the interior. Wanted quiet habits at home and a good name abroad. Wanted, in a word, less politics and more work.

Change of Weather.

The barometer of our hopes fell a little this morning, on reading Mitre's reply of the 14th inst., to Urquiza. With all due respect for red-tape, we will dissect this important piece of state-correspondence. The tone is highly elegant, and amicable, but some stiff points are glossed over in a graceful roundness of expression. Without rejecting the proffered shake-hands, our Governor distinctly limits the friendship of Buenos Ayres to a moral obligation tending to mutual peace. He does not actually proclaim himself "the vessel of election" on whom should descend the mantle of National authority, but merely throws out a broad hint that he has a better right to the armaments and munitions of the late Government than has the Captain-General.

He also reminds his late adversary that the National identity cannot depend on private Provincial compacts—thus denying an in-imation of Urquiza, that, with their joint efforts, is to be effected a general reformation. Without demanding the administration of the 13 provinces, he conveys the idea, that the principles of Buenos Ayres, being caught up by most of the Provinces, must be considered paramount.

The hero of Pavón does not exclude the victor of Caseros from taking part in the national regeneration, but he lays down, as fixed, that such regeneration must entail a policy diametrically opposite to that which met its overthrow on the 17 September.

This price is far from importing the ostracism of Urquiza, as the "Tribuna" would have us to believe. It is highly natural that Mitre should not consent to gather fruitless results from the successful campaign he has all but completed, yet it is difficult to expect that the Captain-General should be a mere spectator of the new regulations.

The fleet, it is confessed, is mostly Urquiza's private property and we imagine its disarmament is as much as can be expected from him. It is also to be supposed that without courting his good pleasure, some deference might yet be had for one who has proved a formidable enemy and can always be a useful friend.

Probably this trifling question will not be pressed on both sides, as a real spirit of conciliation will not descend to hair-splitting when the interests of the nation are at stake.

Town items.

Government has already named the Commissioners of valuation, among the names, we perceive those of Messrs. Kemshall and Bullrich of the "Commercial Times" staff. The Directory of the Bank is composed, for the coming year, of Messrs. J. Llavallol, Sarsfield, M. Saavedra, Haedo, Casares, J. B. Peña, Estrada, W. Thompson, Drago, J. Anchorena, W. Gilmour, Esnaola, C. Santamaría, Cazorla, Drabble, & Pereyra.

By the "Doloritas," arrived yesterday, Sr. Cabassa ex-admiral. We are told that this gentleman had an excited dialogue with Lopez Jordan in which mention was made of maternal relatives. The consequence was that the former, in high dudgeon, left his command, with extreme personal risk. Some cannon-shots were fired contrary to his wishes, as a parting salute; and, as a memento of him, the sailors threw overboard an effigy, which an English ship-captain picked up from its watery bed.

The national guard is expected in this city next week, but it is possible a fortnight may elapse. Natives and foreigners have equal reason to rejoice on the occasion, which we look forward to, as a cessation of hostilities.

Travels in Peru & Bolivia.

We have been favored with the following instructive travels of an English gentleman; as they chiefly relate to a *terra incognita* we have no doubt our readers will feel as grateful as we do, towards the learned and accomplished author.

CHAP. I.—POTOSI.

A high mountain appears in the distance as you advance on the high road between the post-house of Caiza and the town of Potosi: it is of a reddish brown colour, and of the shape of a cone, being distinct in appearance from any-

thing of the kind we had hitherto seen: it was that mountain which was made known to the world in the year 1545 by the most casual, by an Indian named Diego Guisla, who, in pursuit of a Lama, to save himself from falling caught hold of a shrub, which being torn from the roots, exposed a mass of silver at the roots: it was that mountain well known to fame, and from which so much hidden treasure was drawn during a period of two hundred and fifty years: I need scarcely add that it was the celebrated mountain of Potosi.

In an original manuscript which I have seen, written by Lamberto de Sierra, one of the last Spanish Ministers of Finance in South America, I find a different account of the particulars of the discovery of the riches of this mountain; for, instead of the Indian "pulling up a shrub, at the roots of which he found a mass of silver," it is stated, that "at night he made a fire on the side of the mountain, and in the morning he perceived a quantity of silver that had melted and spread on the surface of the ground, which circumstance is noted in the archives of the Treasury."

The report of this discovery spread rapidly and widely abroad, and shortly after, a town was built at the base of this mountain, called Potosi, which contained in the year 1605 according to a census taken by the Intendant Begerano, a population of one hundred thousand inhabitants. During the last ninety years, the population of that town has considerably decreased, in consequence of the suspension of the working of the mines, from being choked up or filled with water. The actual population is now reduced to about twenty thousand, being one fifth of its former number, one half of which is composed of Indians, and the other half of Creoles and Spaniards.

Many vestiges still remain of its former greatness in the number of unroofed houses, with their walls still standing. The streets are numerous and very steep, and the exteriors of the houses are clean and neat, from the practice of being frequently whitewashed; but, this is not the case in the interior of them, as, with few exceptions, filth is apparent at every step, particularly among the lower classes.

The Casa de Moneda, or Royal Mint, is an immense building, which was erected at a cost of two millions of dollars. Its exterior has nothing to excite the attention of the traveller, save its strange and gloomy appearance: we learn from the archives of the Treasury that the common average coined within its walls, for many years, was four millions, being at the rate of ten thousand dollars a day the whole year round.

There are several public edifices in the principal square of the town: on one side of the square stands the government house, a long range of buildings, including the Justice house, the jail, and a guard-house; and another side is occupied by the treasury and government offices.

The climate of Potosi is very disagreeable from the daily changes of temperature, as the four seasons of the year are experienced on the same day. The early morning is very cold, the forenoon is mild and agreeable between two and three; the sun is excessively hot; and the night, like the morning, is very cold. The natives consider their climate as a perpetual winter, which they divide into two seasons—"the wet and the dry": they are very sensible to the impression of cold, and are constantly wrapped up in large black cloaks. In this trying climate and in all Andine heights, the circulation and respiration is considerably accelerated in walking, and on the slightest exertion, from the extreme rarity of the air. Those who suffer from weak constitutions, and from inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs, are obliged to abandon the town for the more genial climate of the valleys.

It will be readily conceived that these effects should be produced, on considering the great height of this mountain above the level of the sea; being the highest that is inhabited, on the face of the globe;—and which, according to the measurement taken by Mr. Pentland, (a gentleman who came to this country for the purpose of taking the heights of the mountains of Peru, and whom I accompanied on the occasion,) is as follows:

From the principal square of the town.....	13,240 feet.
The Mountain of Potosi.....	15,070 "
El Huayna Potosi.....	14,390 "
Latitude of Potosi.....	19,34,20
Do on the point of the mountain.....	19,36,10
Mean height of the barometer for 16 days.....	47,50
Thermometer.....	56°

Doctor Redhead, a physician many years established in the town of Salta, and who visited Potosi a few years previous to the arrival of Mr. Pentland, measured the height of the mountain, and found it to be 15,981 feet above the level

of the sea, which agrees, within eleven feet, with that gentleman's measurement.

The Huayna Potosi is a small mountain, rising as it were from the great one, situated at a small distance from its summit. It is called by that name by the Indians, which signifies in the Quichua language, (Son of Potosi), Huayna Potosi.

No mining district in the world has produced such an abundance of silver as the mountain of Potosi; and which, probably still contains as much hidden treasure as that which has been drawn from it. The working of the richest mines in this mountain (forty in number) was suspended, in consequence of their filling with water, and the impossibility of conveying proper machinery over steep and elevated mountains for the purpose of draining them. It has been calculated by Alonso Barba that the number of dollars that have been coined from the silver of this mountain would "cover an extent of sixty square leagues." We cannot consider this an erroneous calculation, or an extravagant conjecture, on reading the following interesting extracts, taken from an original manuscript, which I had in my possession, drawn up by Lamberto de Sierra, Minister of Finance, accountant and Treasurer of the Royal Coffers in the imperial city of Potosi.

In that manuscript the treasurer states that, "having examined the great number of books that have accumulated in this office from the period of its foundation, it results, that in the year 1556, the working of these mines formally commenced, then reigning the majesty of the Lord, Don Philip, the Second.—But in the eleven preceding years, that is, from 1545 in which this mountain was discovered, no account exists of what it produced, or the duties which ought to have been paid to his majesty. Those which are proved to have been paid and received into this treasury, from the year 1556 to the 31st of December 1800 are represented in each year of the two hundred and forty-five which the certified document embraces."

Tricks of Trade.

We have been requested to note a trial in imposition in the wool-market, against which the sheep-farmers loudly protest. It seems an item of rare called *lienzo* has been, for a long time, set down at 3 lb. and until lately this was not regarded as unjust; but, in the recent improvements, which our countrymen are everyday making in their *modus operandi*, a lighter fabric has been introduced and found of general advantage. The shepherds have suffered by the improvement, for the original tare of 3 lb. is still deducted. It is not clear on what grounds purchasers are so conservative as not to admit this reform. Many will say it is really not worth mentioning, but surely, if the matter involved be so trifling, it is just, the wealthy brokers should waive the question, giving the favor to our hardworking farmers, some of whom stand in need of it. Their prosperity is not herein vitally affected, but all men have an objection to multiplied imposts, remembering that "a hair will break a camel's back."

Local Events.

Newspapers, like everything else, change with the climate; and it is not to be wondered at, that an Englishman newly arrived, to institute a comparison between our local prints and those of trans-atlantic presses.

In both he will find politics the very life and soul of the leading articles; in both may be found advertisements; but, here ends all similarity, for, if he look for births, marriages & deaths, he will be told this piece of intelligence is considered too trivial to be profaned by publication. Again, European papers have a nicely arranged variety of type, which relieves the eye and is not observable in our journals. But the striking characteristic, which distinguishes the "Tribuna" and its brethren from the satellites of the "Times", is the *Follot*; this is usually a novel which serves to fill up, when there is a dead-lull in politics, and is more properly an ambitious production which printers convert into a work, after printing it at the expense of subscribers. Still, this practice prevails in some other countries, and is far from being the capital sin of our papers.

The waifs and strays, that fill the small chinks between leading articles, are grouped in English prints under the heading of "Miscellaneous" and seldom read by serious people; but here, it is the contrary; for "Local events" contain, like a lady's postscript, the whole gist of the production.

It were all very well if these vagabond items were restricted to the facts "boy drowned" "pa-pelletas" "gas" "new polka" "imaginary duzon" "startling invention" and such like. Unfortunately puffing has invaded this column, and offensive squibs make up the delightful *ensemble*. Any man who, despairing of advertisements and public favor, interests himself with the gentle-

man who, in his political eye, is permitted to intrude his wares under the editorial garb, and pass off as a state benefactor. The indigestible censor of public opinion descends to the rank of a private advocate, lessening his own moral weight. But the extravagant squibs pointed at foreigners are quite out of place, and of no possible profit to anyone. If our national defects were pointed out, the lesson would be instructive, in possibly preventing raw beginners from falling into them: the stories, however, are such glaring monstrosities as to establish fully how "gal-lible" are the 4,000 readers who believe them. The most useful are anecdotes of Englishmen with "epilepsy", and such is the effect of those repetitions that, our native friends cannot give as credit for "good humor" but at intervals John Bull, Paddy and Sawney are represented in their mythology as the gloomy Cerberus who never smiles, being chained to the abode of melancholy spirits.

Frenchmen are not reckoned fashionable, but rather an impersonification of human folly. Italian, though at a discount, receive more favor; but Germans are viewed in so strange a light that their very name serves for a graceful pan-tomy to wind up the outlandish category of "gringos."

It will be said we rail against a habit of our own, since we have, now and then, pasted a pasquin on the column of Liberty; but, here let us distinguish, we turn our pop-guns on the public characters and institutions when they deserve it, without at all making the native population the butt of ridiculous anecdotes.

If our colleagues want subjects, we would oblige them with a dozen of local events:

- 1st On the utility of a bathing-machine.
- 2nd An improved method of watering streets.
- 3rd The completion of the new *pasos*.
- 4th The difficulties in despatching papers to the camp.
- 5th The bad effects of white-washing houses fronts.

- 6th Taming the *gauchos*.
- 7th Wide street committees.
- 8th Silence in church and dog-expulsion.
- 9th Public amusements and their players.
- 10th Public charities and their management.
- 11th Public conveyances and their springs.
- 12th Public-houses and their occupants.

News by "Doloritas."

This steamer which arrived on Saturday brought nothing new of importance, but throws some interesting light on the recent movements in the interior.

The rebels in Corrientes 4,000 strong had completed their triumph by electing Sr. Pamplín G. governor pro-tem, the decree being signed by himself as V. Pres. of the Chambers. There is no want of the arms and clothes which our government has generously ordered for them. From Santiago we have a correspondence between Gallo and Olimar, in which the former (Oct 19) boldly replies to the notification (Sept 18) of the latter, that if Derqui wants their arms, he must "come and take them." On the 1st D. C. Taborda engaged the remnants of the Federals and defeated them near Tucuman.

Meantime Rivas has led a mixed force towards Mendoza, to liberate the provinces of Cuyo. Mitre was expected to arrive in Rosario on Monday 23rd, and the National Guard was to commence embarkation on St. Stephen's Day, so that we may see them here this week. It is said Urquiza, on receipt of Mitre's favor, resolved to re-assemble his troops, but this wants confirmation. Manzano is named to command the "Libertad." The "Erpíglodo" is put on the Rosario line.

Rolón's abdication.

Detailed accounts of the revolution in Corrientes state that the ex-governor, finding his cause hopeless, made a virtue of a necessity, imitating Derqui. Seeing, said he, that my name is held as an excuse for revolt, I will deprive the rebels of this pretext.

The show of magnanimity, however, loses merit when we consider that his resignation was after the news that all was lost, and not until he had recommended every severity towards the insurgents. The governor-elect began to cry when he learned that, on him, as President of the Chambers, devolved the dubious honor of succession. Calvo, and a host of minor celebrities, emboldened for the Uruguay, but Rolón was supposed to have remained in his character of parish-priest, since those who coveted his magisterial post did not pretend to spirituality. His life is probably in no danger, though the "Corrientes" rather intemperately calls for the extermination of all *caudillos*, including in this category, the black-robed friar and blood-stained San.

A merry Xmas.

To day being Christmas eve, it becomes us to wish our readers all the compliments of the season. Perhaps no other

day in this whole year so forcibly reminds us of home, or calls up in such vivid lineaments, the friends, sports and haunts of childhood.

Here, in a far-off land, with seasons so opposite, old Father Xmas is robbed of half his glory. The snow-covered ground; the blazing hearth; the school-boys, now home for vacation, pelting snow-balls, or sliding on the frozen pool; the Xmas gifts; charities to the poor; holly & ivy; the roast beef and plum-pudding; in fine the thousand recollections of that merry time, which

"Comes but once a year"

And when it comes, it brings good cheer" All these are here wanting, and it requires an effort of imagination to associate the festival of Christmas at home with the tropical glow of this country.

Yet this great festival commemorating the dawn of Christianity brings with it a charm of friendly unity among Christians of every persuasion, who all rejoice alike in the coming of the Messiah. Not alone the three British Kingdoms, but peoples of opposite tastes and climates celebrate the Day. The German decks out his Xmas tree; the Abruzzi tune their rustic pipes, descending from the Apennines to Rome; the Armenian pilgrims adore the new-born infant in spirit, as the Magi did in person. Thus the Nativity is celebrated in happy unison, wherever the name of Christ has penetrated, and is justly a time of rejoicing.

It is not then a mere passing formality on our part to reciprocate the congratulations which resound on every side: we look on this feast as a landmark in our existence, and as it is our first, we feel a double pleasure in heartily wishing our readers and colleagues.

"A merry Christmas, and many happy returns of the day."

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST (CONTINUED)

Mr. Peter Beare	\$ 50
" George Palmer	50
" William Sheeden	100
" William Penkin	50
" An Irish Friend	50
" John O. Connor	50
" Edward Morgan	100
" James O. Donohoe	100
" Michael Brennan	50
" James Maguin	50
" Alexander Cook	50
" Edward Dillon	20
" Frank Dillon	10
" Joseph Maccloughlan	50
" Nicolas Nowel	50
" Thomas O. Donohoe	100
" Peter Fortune	10
" Thomas Loughlan	50
" Gerald Dillon	110
" Thomas Mahon	100

\$ 1,200

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is rumored that Pres. Davis of the Confederate States has died, and as the report gains credence, this will prove a serious blow to the Secessionists.

The Passport System.—Earl Russell has received from Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British minister at the Hague, an intimation that in future, British subjects travelling in the territories of the King of the Netherlands will not require a passport. The British Minister at Copenhagen has informed the Foreign Secretary that the Danish Minister of Justice has submitted a *projet de loi* to the Storting for the abolition of passports in favour of all nations who allow similar facilities to Danish subjects. The States of Sweden have a similar proposal before them, made by the government, which they are likely to adopt, although their legislative action is rather slow and cumbersome. —*Observer.*

The report is mentioned in a leader of the *Times* that Sir Cornwall Lewis has suspended for the present the issue of 100 pounder Armstrong guns, and has directed such experiments to be made as shall bring the efficiency of this new ordnance to a decisive proof.

The *Times* announces that the Queen has offered to confer the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. Fairbairn, the President of the British Association, in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered to science. It is understood that Mr. Fairbairn has declined the honour.

THE GRAVES IN THE CRIMEA.—Colonel Gower, in a letter from Sebastopol, dated September 20, says:—"Last week we had a visit from the Emperor, accompanied by the empress and the Grand Duke Constantine. They visited the Malakoff and the various batteries where war raged so furiously a few years ago. He has ordered twelve large monuments to be placed on the sites of the various batteries, and the names of the officers who were killed at

the siege of Sebastopol are to be inscribed upon them. He has also laid the corner-stone of a church that is to be constructed at Chersonese, on the spot where a former church existed. The Emperor also reviewed about 3,000 soldiers on the plateau below the Malakoff, and presented them with a half rouble each (equal to about 1s. 8d.). In the evening he reviewed the soldiers and sailors who reside here that were engaged at the siege, and presented them with the same amount. Major Carpenter arrived here by the last boat upon the melancholy mission of disinterring the remains of his father, the late Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st, who was killed at Alma. Arrangements have been made for an escort by a battalion of Russian infantry from the entrance of the town to the point of embarkation. Colonel Hamilton of the Grenadier Guards, with his wife and Miss Stanley (the lady who brought the nurses to Scutari during the late war), has been here. Your government have taken active steps to protect the various cemeteries by constructing new and durable enclosures around the resting-places of those whose heroic fortitude and valour won for them the admiration of the world. It seems strange that the French government take no interest whatever in the preservation or protection of their fallen ones."

Charitable associations in France.—In Friday's *Moniteur* there appeared a circular in which M. de Persigny informs the prefects that charitable associations, established without the formal sanction of the Government, must be "brought under the operation of the law." As for the Freemasons, who are first named, because the measure is really intended for the behoof of others, their central organization calls for some modification; but "it is advantageous to authorize Freemasonry, and to recognise its existence." The local societies of St. Vincent de Paul have done good, M. de Persigny admits, but the government, he declares, cannot approve the provincial committees or the central council by which the local societies are governed, as they are self-elected, constitute a kind of "secret association," and collect from the local associations funds which they expend "at their own discretion."

A ROYAL BEAUTY.—The King of Holland is in Paris to answer in person, and after due examination, a proposal made to him from the Princess Mathilde, through the Queen, of uniting the Prince Royal with the Princess Anna Marat. This young and beautiful princess, who has so suddenly risen to be the star of the Imperial Court, is in her nineteenth year, and the Prince Royal of the Netherlands is twenty-one. The Princess is remarkable for beauty, being of the brilliant and vigorous nature which distinguishes the Marat family, and which rendered King Joachim the *beau ideal* of the bold dragon, with the long sword, saddle, bridle, ringlets, and pigtail, jack boots, snow-white smalls, and tricoloured feather of his day, and the hero of all the coloured prints still behold in French cottages, where his Majesty may still be seen, at any hour of the day, charging alone, and single handed, a whole battalion of Austrians, Prussians, or Italians, as the case may be; but, whatever the nationality, the back of the flying enemy alone is beheld. The Princess Anna is one of the most beautifully dark complexions, with snow white forehead and vermilion cheeks; masses of raven hair, whose luxuriance of band, and braid, and puff the first coiffeur in Paris might own himself vanquished in his endeavour to make what is called a *petite tete* out of, owing to the great abundance of hair she has; large, expressive eyes of which the colour has always been matter of dispute, so dark are they if blue, so clear are they if black; and then a figure tall and commanding, with a full bust, and the most beautifully shaped arms of all those exhibited in the French Court. Is she not a prize for a prince heir to Dykedom? —*Court Journal.*

The battle of life may be thus defended:—Courtship is the engagement or siege, the proposal is the assault, and matrimony the victory. And what comes after matrimony? Why, I am sure I don't know, unless it is the *Te Deum* (Te Deum) that comes after most victories.

"WEATHER AS WEATHER."—The boatmen of the Bay of Naples tell of a Wapping sailor in the Mediterranean, that he called out to his shipmates, one morning, when there happened, after six months' clear weather, to be a slight fog. "Turn out, boys! turn out! Horcs we-ather as is we-ather; none of your over-lasting blue sky!" A decree of the Prefect of Police has just been posted in Paris, forbidding the practice of flying paper-kites within the limits of the town, on the ground that they interfere with the working of the electric telegraphs.

The interview between the King of Holland and the King of the Belgians

took place at Liege, which was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the event. During a serenade in front of the palace, the two kings appeared together at one of the windows, and were most enthusiastically cheered.

The Russian government is said to have given orders for the arrest of the most conspicuous young men of Warsaw, in order that they may be condemned for political offences, and then incorporated in the Russian army, and the telegraph says 2,000 are already in the hands of the authorities.

Accounts from Vera Cruz state that a decree of the State Legislature has recently appeared for the purpose of encouraging foreign immigration. Ten per cent of the revenues of the State are to be set aside to assist immigrants to come to settle in Mexico, and the proceeds of a State lottery are to be devoted to the same purpose. Agents are to be sent to Europe and the United States to encourage immigration.

It is stated that a creation of dukedoms may be expected in France, the aspirants being Counts Persigny, Walewski, and Morny.

Mr. Mire's mansion in the Rue Richelieu, Paris, where he had the office of the Gaisses des Chemins de Fer, is now offered for sale at the upset price of 50,000l sterling.

A Paris letter in the *France Central* of Blus states that the Emperor of the French presented the Duchess de Magenta, before her departure for Konigsberg, with diamonds to the value of 40,000l, and 10,000l for three dresses which she was to wear at three grand fetes to be given by the duke in his position as Ambassador Extraordinary of France at the Prussian coronation.

There is a talk at Missolonghi, says the *Patric*, of erecting there a monument to Lord Byron.

Letters from Circassia mention that the chiefs have, by a unanimous vote in general, abolished slavery through the whole territory of the tribes.

It is now generally accepted as a settled fact that the Emperor Napoleon has further adjourned the settlement of the Roman question.

An inmate of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, named Bude, formerly of the 60th Rifles, a native of Nassau, has been pronounced rightful heir-at-law to property to the amount of 350,000l.—*United Service Gazette.*

A London watchmaker, who gave one thousand guineas for the back page of the Great Exhibition Catalogue of 1862, has been offered a bonus of 1,000l for his bargain!

LOCAL EVENTS.

San Fernando Railway.—Our readers will be glad to learn that everything is in apple-pie order for the working of the above line. The gentlemen lately arrived will push on the enterprise with activity, and we have been assured by one of them that, all difficulties having disappeared, the line is now in a fair way of going ahead.

Another, and yet another.—On Friday morning a boy was drowned, bathing near the Old Custom-house. A waterman, who was near, refused to give him assistance, and was justly arrested for such inhumanity. Probably he thought human life of little value, seeing Government takes no measures to prevent these repeated casualties.

Gas.—The recent depreciation of paper money and rise in English exchange were probably the reasons of a notice on the part of the Gas Co. raising this useful commodity 20 p.s. As doubloons are falling it is to be hoped that consumers shall have their cubic feet reduced, otherwise they shall not be able "to put on their boots."

Piracy.—Our friend the "Tribuna" gives a free translation of our article on the suicide of Congress. As it would not suit our colleague to give us the credit of such an article, he pawns it off as his own, under so thin a disguise, that we cannot call it a similarity of ideas, but an open plagiarism of our "leader" the very day previous.

Half-mast high.—For these three days, the ships in port, consulates, and public offices have hoisted their flags mourning fashion, for the death of Pedro V. as if they were all, so many "Portuguese men of war."

Immigrants Asylum.—As we have received intelligence of three vessels full of Irish emigrants, now coming out, it is desirable that some better accommodation should be provided than was offered the last large arrival. Several English houses contribute to that Institute, and yet our countrymen complained of its inhospitality.

French paper.—We regret to read that our colleague has been attacked with an indi-

position that is generally fatal. It is a paralysis that shows itself in a one-sided gait, and being contagious, we fear some others have the dangerous symptoms.

Mock sympathy.—Our *not-distant* English colleague laments over "a British citizen killed by Irishmen." The phraseology is apt to mislead, for the facts are that the deceased was as big a Paddy as any of the lot, but nowise worthy of sympathy, being as disgraceful a rowdy as those who joined him, in the fight with knives. We have no crocodile tears for a ruffian killed in a brawl.

Answers to Correspondents.

Zarate.—We beg to decline turning commission agent to recover your bills on Government. The best man you can employ is the Editor of the *Com. Times*. Pic ad 147.

Vacation.—We beg leave to state that we intend rustivating, so that our next No. will not appear until Friday 27 inst. On Tuesday 31st there will be no paper, as the *Daily Standard* assumes its enlarged form on Wednesday January 1st and the Weekly paper will be thenceforward published on Thursdays.

Almanacs.—Surely you do not wait the calendar of next year, before 1862. There's a time for all things. Apply between the two Xmas Days.

Boys drowned.—A. B. must apply to the statistic office: if they understand Algebra they will tell you the number is represented by X (an unknown quantity).

Gallant Action.

We call attention to the following as a testimony of international generosity and gratitude.

The undersigned Master of the Chilean Ship "Elcira Subercaseaux" begs to return his sincere thanks to the Master Officers & crew of the American barque "Archer", for their prompt and effective assistance rendered in saving the Crew & Boat of his vessel which capsized in a squall on the 23rd instant.

J. H. HARRISON.

Buenos Aires, 24th December 1861.

Closing Paragraph.

Yesterday in lawyers' language was a *disson*: nothing to satisfy crav'ing journalists, but a poor devil who was drowned, like so many before him. Nervous people shudder: bless you that's nothing, we are accustomed to it. Does humanity expect any gloved legislators or perfumed Editors to jump in, cry down, or prevent the loss of a mere plebeian. If indeed some member of one of the Clubs, or Courts, or Chambers, were drowned, we should scarcely hear the end of it this year, but a vulgarian (citizen though he be) has a right to take care of himself: the state won't; unless in cases like the navy sailor, who, is by this time little thought of.

The weather being hot, S. R. e. tra has gone to take a mouthful of fresh air, while Editor can't even take a run to *Colonia*, unless the State sends them. To day the rising generation of Belgravia get their premiums, and then the soldiers fire black cartridges in the evening. The moral is good: it signifies that when they escape the birch, they get the gun as Nat. Guards. This is teaching the young idea how to shoot.

News from the army speaks of a court-martial pending on Olivencia & Chivengo. Federers, finding his constitution broken up, is going to Peru. Corduro (who wasn't shot) becomes an order of the day. Complimenting himself and abusing Cabasa. Calvo and other *Dramatis personae*, of the Parana stage are going to represent in Montevideo. Our colleagues say he plays the role of "Fatuot"; others think he is at home in "Sir Giles Overreach." (A new way to pay old debts).

Subscriptions to British Hospital.

(CONTINUED)	
Mr. Thomas Harmer	\$ 50
" Thomas Galan	100
" David Clavin	50
" Alexander Winton	200
" José Vidal	50
" Edward Sinnott	20
" Daniel Clancy Kelly	50
" John Mc. Kiernan	50
	560

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

Dec. 23.
Swed. barque "Fosterlandet" 378 Nordin from Cadiz Nov. 7. to Bunge with 226 lasts salt.

24.
Span. poleacre "Rosario" 171 Dr. rail from

Barcelona Sept 19 and Malaga Oct 13. to Martinez; for captain 200 pp. red wine, 70 qts Malaga, 400 a raisins 1,000 boxes figs, 100 plains, 15 bris pepper.

Span. poleacre "Elegancia" 201 Maristany from Rio Janeiro 12 inst. to Frayer with 309 bris sugar, 366 pges salt.

24.
French barque "Lient" 335 Gourdet from Bordeaux to Maristany with wines. In sight—a barque.

CLEARED.

Dec. 23.
Bordeaux, French brig "Utile" Sagory with 286 bales sheepskins, 25 dry horse-hides, 10 empty casks.
Brazil, Span. poleacre "Adela & Rosa" O'Shea with 3,300 qq. jerked beef 80 dry horse-hides.

24.
N. York, Amer. brig "Wm. Mason" Ropen with 61 bales horsehair, 85 do. wool, 20,000 shinbones, 60 horse-hides.

MANIFESTS.

Bon. Pere from Bordeaux to Bacque with 182 bris wine, 100 cases brandy, 79 do. champagne, 74 red wine; Ardoin 100 bris red wine, 50 boxes wormwood; Heydecker 100 bris red wine, 250 boxes red wine; Charant 49 do. white; Marriesse 200 bris red wine, 100 boxes beer; Heber 203 do. dry goods; Pazavici 109 do. sardines to order; 100 baskets potatoes &c.
Phelus from Marseilles to Bacque with 100 boxes wine, 150 do. liquors, 250 do., 100 oil, 300 vermouth, 300 wine, 100 cognac; Marriesse 400 boxes vermouth, 200 wormwood; Cramer 300.

11: de Setiembre Market.

Dry cow hides, narrow	perdo 120 to 125
Hides of all sizes	115 to 125
Half sizes	80 to 90
Horse Hides	each: 35 to 40
Sheepskins unwashed	each: 65 to 80
Do. washed	90 to 100
Woolens, fine	100 to 110
Nails	4 to 4 1/2
Horse hair North	20 to 25
Do. South	15 to 18
Do. w. g. g. g.	20 to 25
Grade wool washed	35 to 40
Do. unwashed	30 to 35
Do. m. d.	25 to 30
Fine merino wool	75 to 80
Local do.	50 to 55
Ostrich feathers loose.	15 to 20
Do. w. g. g.	12 to 15
Ox horns	40 to 50
Inferior do.	thruout 40 to 45
Wheat superior	100 to 110
Do. middling	90 to 100
Do. inferior	80 to 90
Indian corn	130 to 140
Barley	110 to 120
Hide-cut size	qu. a. 15 to 20

Doubloons.

Dec. 18th	395 393 1/2	129 1/2
" 19th	391 3/4	15 3/8
" 20th	386 3/4	23 3/8
" 21th	383 3/4	30 3/4
" 22th	383 3/4	20 3/8

Dec. 24.

Opening price	379 1/2
At intervals	376 1/2 381
Saturday Dec. 23	376 381
Various dates up to 02	373 384
Closing price	381 1/2
Doubloons sold	33,694

Deaths.

Died on the 16th inst. aged 43, at his Estancia in the partido de San Vicente, Walter J. Comyns Esq. long resident in this country, and sincerely regretted by all who knew him. On Saturday 14th inst. aged 24, Catherine M. Cabe of pulmonary consumption, at the residence of Mr. Harrott: she was a native of Co. Wexford and remarkable for filial tenderness.

THE TEETH.

Callo Rivadavia, 275, near Estancia. Dr. CORNWALL, a native of the U.S., offers for the relief of pain and for restoring to health and beauty the teeth filling with gold or other materials that are beginning to decay, in such manner as to preserve them for life.

Cleaning off the tartar, which is so harmful to the breath gum, and enamel of the teeth themselves, so effectively as to prevent its further accumulation.

Filing out superficial decay and polishing the surface so as to prevent effectually a return of the disease.

Destroying the exposed and painful nerve by means of remedies that give no inconvenience and leave the organ insensible.

Extracting, with little or no pain, teeth with roots. Filing with gold in all the modern improvements in the art, the can offer great advantages to those who have needed artificial teeth whether in pivot, gold plate, or vulcanite: from one to a whole set, no one guarantee entire satisfaction.—Prices moderate.

TO MERCANTILE FIRMS.

The undersigned, at the suggestion of several commercial houses, proposes to contract for the service of persons in the "Empresa de Aduana" and to execute the labors of their various depots, for the better service of the trading public.

For this purpose, a Registry Book is kept in this office, wherein Merchants can note down their firm, in ones they require goods. Care will be taken to have on hand a sufficient number to form a gang who will be entirely devoted to this service.

The price payable for each cart will depend on a tariff according to distance, and it is hoped the mercantile community will find the arrangements to their satisfaction.

Senen M. Rodriguez.

WANTED a thorough good English Cook man or woman for a small English family. Liberal wage given.

Apply
H. M. Moss
23—Calle Defensa—