

The Standard

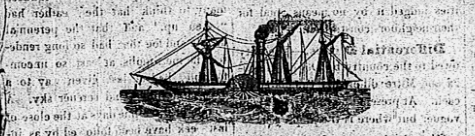
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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 107 CALLE SAN MARTIN

Published every Wednesday evening at P. Gautier's Printing Office, calle Defensa, No. 91, where Advertisements and Communications will be received. BUEENOS AYRES.



SALTO COMPANY RIVER STEAM-BOATS. Captain PEDRO OBLIGADO, SAN NICOLAS, ROSARIO, AND PARANA. THE NATIONAL STEAMER MENAI. For Montevideo, taking only passengers.

FOR MONTEVIDEO MISSISSIPPI. Captain G. HARRISON. Will leave this port every Wednesday & Saturday at 5 P. M. returning every Tuesday and Friday morning.

Railway time table week days. Table with columns for DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS and RETURN. Lists stations like Rosario, Pehuayren, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires with times.

INICIADORES. Central Administration, 2800 Martin. General Administration, calle Potosí. CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

FOR QUALEGUAY RIO BERMEJO. Captain ADOLFO THOUVENIN. Will leave this port on the 1st, 4th, 11th, 18th, 24th, 29th, 30th, 31st of each month at 10 A. M.

FOR ROSARIO COLORITAS. Captain DAVID BRUCE. Will leave this port every Saturday at 10 O'clock a. m.

MENSAJERIAS COMERCIO. General Administration, calle de las Piedras 81, Agüey calle de Rivadavia, 8. CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

ARGENTINE COMPANY. "CONDOR". Captain BARTOLOMEO. Will leave on Friday 24th of May at 4 o'clock p. m.

MENSAJERIAS COMERCIO. General Administration, calle de las Piedras 81, Agüey calle de Rivadavia, 8.

EDUCATION. English Seminary. The teachers of this institution are in charge of giving their children a superior education.

THE FRONTIER

How to defend the frontier is a question that the government and people of Buenos Ayres are awaiting the importance of a development of agricultural resources, and a sale of government lands, the first idea that naturally suggests itself is how to protect our frontier, and even how far to extend it. No doubt geographical limits give us as far as the Cordillera, but the Indians dispute the title and we are de facto in possession of only a restricted area. It has been fashionable to compare this republic with the United States, and to follow in the steps of the Model Republic. Without wishing to imitate her divisions we should not do amiss in making a wrinkle in the Yankee, as to colonization and go ahead.

Where lies the secret of that immense increase of industry, population, territory and riches that we made (in a few years) New York the third city and sea-port of the globe, and a colony of New England one of the greatest nations? Turn to the statistics of Emigration, and you will find that ten millions of Europeans during the present generation have gone to the prairies of America. These men brought with them little more than brawny limbs and a wish to work. The majority was composed of Germans and Irishmen, who left their homes not from a spirit of adventure, but from want and landlord tyranny. They cleared primeval forests, built colossal rail-ways, and grew plentiful crops on the hunting-grounds of Paynes and Chocoma, for the red man retired at the sight of the settlers and the hum of labor, the puff of the steam-engine, the stroke of the pickaxe, the dip of the hammer, saw, and anvil had more terrors for the savage than a roll of musketry or em-battled fortresses. The Indian cannot breathe in the atmosphere of industry, he requires a boundless waste, un-inhabited by civilization, where no unsightly landmarks hurt his vision, nor new sounds break upon his ear. By giving therefore an impetus to immigration, the government could easily introduce 20, 50 or 100,000 colonists from Europe and these pioneers of industry would not doubt prove as useful here as they have been in the United States, or as beneficial to the Irish and Scotch shepherds here already proved here. Moreover instead of deterring such men from coming by selling their cows, give them an inducement to populate and enrich our idle pampas. The error of General Manilla's plan was to identify soldiers and colonists, for though innocent Romans carried this idea into admirable practice on the banks of the Danube in their military colonies, it is not suited to our day. *Non omnia omnia.* Men change with the times, and as we cannot command half a dozen of Trajan's legions, we must be content with Irish peasants, and these we can have by paying their passage-money.

Perhaps it will be said the plan is costly, but reclaimed lands are worth the expense. Or does Buenos Ayres dread too large an importment of foreigners? Surely not for shepherds made little politics, being proverbially peaceable. Or will it be said that introducing an evil by creating a better one, since an increase of camp population would require a stronger military cordon. As all might a man protest against riches, for the more he had, the more anxiety will care they involved. It is a paradox that the more distant possessions England has to guard, the more peaceful she has grown, and Buenos Ayres shall some day admit that the greater number of sheep farms within her frontier, the more

secure she will be from Indian attacks. The only article being her health and concomitant power, let the authorities set men with a wool shearing, and shepherds to fix in the country, and exempt so precious a race from military service.

Our Camp Correspondent.

As we have scouted the services of a highly intelligent Irish sheep-farmer, in this column of local news, we trust our readers shall find the subject and its treatment interesting.

(Partido de San Antonio d. Areco, May 27 1861.)

To the Editor of the Weekly Standard.

Dear Sir: Supposing that camp news will be as acceptable to your city readers, as city news is to us ca p folks, I beg to occupy a small place in your valuable paper with some rural remarks.

The winter has set in with heavy frost but no rain, the consequence is that our camps are beginning to get very bare, there is however plenty as yet for sheep, but the cattle have scarcely anything to eat, and are beginning to leave their "querencias" in quest of grass. The lambing season is nearly over for the present although there are still some good flocks left now in the height of lambing; still as a general thing all have sealed and although it cannot be called a disastrous, still it has proved anything but a prosperous season, at least in this Partido, at an average I may say the lambing has been about 18 per cent at corte, sheep are however in good condition, and capons fat, all those who had an early lambing have lost heavily owing to the great drought in February and March. It is a general remark that the sheep have much more wool at present than they had a month later last year and except we account for it by the improved condition of the flocks, it seems strange.

This is the period when most sheep farmers take the rams out of the flock, and keep them apart until about the end of September, a system which few of the natives adopt, but which experience has proved most essentially necessary. Good rams are exceedingly scarce, and flocks are miserably supplied, great numbers are trying mestiza Rambouillet, and in some cases these have proved first-rate, but as yet it is hard to say if they will surpass the merino or even mestiza merino.

There can be no doubt that where quantity not quality is the object, of the farmer the Rambouillet is preferable.

There have been no sales of sheep about here for these last few months, but good sound mestiza sheep can't be got much less than 49 or 50s al corte. The native estancieros are beginning to awake to the fact that sheep are more profitable than cattle and with less risk, most of them about here are trying to dispose of their ródicos but camp prices for cows great a very low figure.

Yours, &c.
EOTEK.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguay. Latest advices from Asuncion speak of the railway inauguration as far as Limpio. In our days steam is emblematic of progress, and we must therefore take it for granted that President Lopez is a pushing man. He will shortly bring Paraguay and its forests into communication with the world. *Tourists* account. Perhaps next shall one day be as fashionable on the Boulevard Italien as Mocha berries, and a Yerba tea-house might be opened on C. Exp.

side. In any event, the natural riches of the country require to be placed on the high road of commerce to find a ready market, and the sheep and grasslands of the people in this instance well mentioned by H. L. Carlos A. Lopez.

Argentine Republic.

The mountain was in labor and brought forth a mouse. Last week we were told of a terrible invasion of the San Luis Cossacs in the province of Cordova, but later letters say that, instead of a warlike explosion, it has ended in a bottle of smoke. We are sincerely happy to find that Saas has not burned Cordova, that the Pantanos have not cut throats nor sacked pulpicias, and that our local press was at least premature. Still it looks bad that the National Government should have declared the provinces of Cordova and San Luis in a state of siege, and mobilized the national guard of three or four districts. Certainly the May festivals this year were ushered in under very different auspices from those of 1860, and it is a melancholy fact that all confidence in republican tranquillity and Argentine love of treaties is rudely broken. After the solemnities of last year this new impending rupture will give us a sorry appearance in the eyes of Europe, and Argentine will become a pass-word to match with Mexican, or perhaps worse. Some of our statesmen are able politicians, and if they can but merge minor questions in the welfare of the Republic, all may yet be well, but nobody seems inclined to yield to anybody, and hence a lamentable ruin. Why not call another conference and again shake-hands. It would seem the last one closed with the witches' prophecy in Macbeth:

"When shall we three meet again?
When the hurly-burly's done
When the battle's lost and won
Then shall we three meet again!"

Foreigners love it is country too well to admire a pigmy warfare, or applaud the gladiators in this suicidal game. God knows where the fault lies, but we confess our sympathies with this our adopted city, which should be the Queen of the South; and we hope she may not be the victim of a puerile insane ambition.

General Urquiza seems to reanimate the semi-defunct rail way from Rosario to Cordova. To him also is ascribed the idea of making Paraná the fixed capital of the Republic, but it is evidently the wrong side of the river unless he constructs also a Victoria bridge to the opposite coast. From Rosario we still hear of differential duties, robberies and disorders. It would seem that Ali Baba and his forty thieves have made that city their head-quarters. The money sent to Mendoza was not so useful as the clothes; for, there being no shops, it was difficult to buy. Mr. Forbes went in search of a crater, but has not found it yet. He advises the natives to rebuild Mendoza on the rock, even if they go up the Cordillera a little, for otherwise he says they may again fall through. Last news from California by Europe gives us an account of an earthquake at San Francisco, on February 11th, but the distance of time forestalls the idea of any complicity with the Mendoza catastrophe.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Queen's birthday.—On last Friday Her Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and of Ireland completed her 54th year. We wish her many happy returns of the day, and accept the compliments of our Spanish colleagues on the event.

Easter gift.—The Tribuna copies a passage from "La Luz" which states that 18 waggon-loads of arms, ammunition and uniforms sent by this province to Cordova were captured by the Santafecinos. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." The present was handsome, but it seems the Rosario authorities judged it by no means good for their neighbors constitution.

Differential Duties.—The duty owed to the country by Derqui, Urquiza and Mitre differently calculated by each. At present the rate of duty is in vogue; but where is the proportion.

Stand at ease.—National guards have received an indefinite furlough, and thanks to the Minister of War may now stand at ease behind their desks, counters or toilet-ables; they may turn their bayonets into tooth-picks, and hold it to razor-strops, or go a-larking with their guns.

Suffering humanity.—All who suffer from corns, bunions, &c., will be glad to learn there is a project to pave all the streets in front of the Cathedral. Men of the feeblest understanding will perceive this is a leveling process which will put us all on an equal footing.

Branch of privilege.—The Victoria Theatre has refused us the customary pass out to grounds of small capacity. We hope they do not mean to hint that the character of this company is in keeping with the edifice. Our paper is rather small for their antics.

The latest faux-pas.—In choosing Paraná it is clear the Argentines have put their capital in the wrong bank, and Urquiza will draw the interest.

Distribution of Prizes.—Last Sunday was a festival for the "Nueva Generacion" of Buenos Ayres. All the children of the public schools got their rewards of merit. The government was present as if it was a holiday; they were teaching the young idea how to shoot.

Country Products.

(From the "Tribuna").

Our market in saladero produce is dull, and prices are low. The following are the sales since April 26th:

Dry cow hides for North America	8,800 at 48 reals
Do. for Germany	30,600 at 56 to 68 reals
Do. for France, Spain & Italy	22,000
Buenos Aircau hides for Spain	at 60 to 62 reals
Cordova do.	50 — 51 —
Paraguay do.	54 — 55 —
Corrientes do.	49 —
Entre-Rios do.	52 — 50 —

The stock of mixed hides consists of: Cordova hides 13,000; Paraguay do, 8,000; Corrientes do, 7,000; Entre-Rios do, 25,000;—in all 53,000 hides.

Salted cow-hides—19,000 were sold at 47 reals; 500 do 51 reals; 2,000 novillo hides 64 reals; 1,400 do 51; 16,800 55.—Total 29,300 hides.

Latest prices for cow-hides 47 reals Do. Novillo 55 "

30,000 head of cattle were slaughtered in the month. Tallow—563 pipes were sold at 19 to 20 reals; last price 19. Salted horse-hides—16,000 were sold at 13 to 14 reals; last price 14. Mares Grease—31 pa.

Wool—The price of wool might have been higher, but in deposit has been sold to 120 or 130 0/0. Mixed 56 to 59, second quality inferior 68 to 69, grade 42 to 44. Entre-Rios ordinary 47 to 48 reals. Sheet-Scrub—The stock is insignificant. Merino sell at 100 to 120 p dozen, half-wool do 70 to 75. Shorn do, 30 to 35. Lambskins according to size, 2 to 108.

Our London Letter.

London, Thursday, April 5. A too sanguine temperature impelled me to adopt hopes for a summer many to think that the weather had "taken up" and that the perennial drizzle and fog that had so long rendered the metropolis at least so uncomfortable, had at last given way to a dryer atmosphere and clearer sky. A couple or three fine days at the close of last week have been followed by an inclement and unseasonable great or has even been observed in spring. On Sunday morning a fog deep and sultry, covered the vast metropolis, like a pal, from the early morning till noon, accompanied by the continued plash of soaking rain, which lightened somewhat in the chilly evening. On Monday it rained nearly all day, treating all our local volunteers to an unwelcome bath at the scene of their magnificent "Whitfield" Common, while those who ventured to the sham fight at Brighton were more fortunate, the rain having ceased at ten a. m. at the Sussex tryal. Yesterday and to day the weather has much improved.

Perhaps it will interest your readers to read a speculation which will appear in one of Cassell's publications of the 18th inst. It is as follows:—"There are now more wags of the sun than have been seen for many years. Some of these are visible through a smoked glass, to the naked eye. Several stars, some of them of great brilliancy, which, from their accustomed distance, must have been as large as our sun, have totally disappeared from the sky; and the question, as been raised among astronomers, whether the light and heat of the sun are gradually fading away. As this would be accompanied by the destruction of all the plants and animals on the earth, it is rather an interesting question. The sun's light and heat are diminished by the dark spots at the present time about six per cent."

Meanwhile business, especially in the money market, is of the dollet description. The political news from all parts of Europe indicates a uniform distrust of the maintenance of peace, whilst the preparations for war on all sides would make this great calamity appear a foregone conclusion. Then the melancholy weather, which has retarded agricultural operations a full month already, excites keen apprehension of harvest prospects. In all the market's corn has advanced, and the latest arrival from the upward movement in prices for all cereals in the great western portions of the States. It is thought that so the close of business this evening the Bank directors may decide on reducing the minimum rate of discount to six per cent, as a considerable influx of gold has taken place into the Bank, coming from American exchanges having advanced, the influx of gold has received a check in the quarter.

From the manufacturing districts the accounts of trade do not vary much from those of last week. The strike in the London building trades, has displaced in Lancashire, coupled with doubt of the next harvest and the uncertain issue of Compagnie and American affairs are of course creating a

...depreciating influence on the industry of the country generally; but if the statistics observe that only one of the localities exhibit anything like a depression of business, whilst the other districts of the north are feeling the effects. The markets of Huddersfield, Leicester, and Leeds have been unsteady, but the report from Birmingham is altogether unfavorable—sections falling off having occurred in nearly all branches of industry. From Manchester we learn that trade is languid, several mills running short time; and again the Nottingham lace trade has experienced dullness. From Sheffield and neighbourhood a depression in the staple product is announced; but there is said to be a brisk trade doing in *crinoline steel*. The accounts from Newcastle-upon-Tyne are favourable, large orders arriving from Holland and Hamburg. The number of hands out of work now in Lancashire, (on strike or in consequence of it) amounts to 46,000, the contributions for whose support from those who remain, in would not keep them from starvation. On Sunday evening next, simultaneously throughout the land, the taking of the census will commence. The staff of enumerators amounts to nearly 82,900 men; and the enumeration papers, which have been economically enough issued from her Majesty's Stationery Office, weigh over forty-five tons. A census of another description has been taken this week by a Radical Alderman of Manchester, who in speaking of the present composition of the House of Commons, says it contains Seventeen members who are Ministers and Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty; twelve vice-presidents, commissioners, under-secretaries and the like; and five lay officers, ninety-two officers of the army, nine naval officers; and nine militia officers (if he said forty-two would be nearer the mark); forty-two yeomanry cavalry officers, and eighteen volunteer officers. Between 1842 and 1853 (giving the authority of Mr. Gladstone) the increase in the wealth of the country was at the rate of 12 per cent., and the increase in the expenditure was at the rate of 84 per cent.; between 1853 and 1859, the increase in the national wealth was 104 per cent., but the increase in the national expenditure was at the rate of 88 per cent. A speaker at Brighton Reform meeting also computed the present expenditure of the country at 210,000 per hour of existence, day and night.

The Bishop of Orleans.
The Times Paris correspondent speaking of the sermon preached by the Bishop of Orleans (Monsieur Dujanlou), in the church of St. Roche, on Monday last, says:—"So far as I could judge, there were not less than 4,000 persons present, comprising a good proportion of British, but chiefly French, of course. The preacher is, I repeat, a tall, thin, and on all subjects, an attraction, and I will not consequently attribute this immense assemblage to a specific occasion. Had the charity sermon been for sufferers in Kamtschatka the attendance upon him probably would not have been less. It is difficult to give a summary of his sermon, which enters so largely into the composition, but I may state that allusions to the Parity case, to the English government, and the Protestant church in Ireland, were studiously avoided. It was, in fact, a lecture on Ireland as a nation, being profusely overcharged with quotations illustrating its superiority in religious tenacity, in patriotism, in marital courage, in domestic life, and especially his powers of endurance in suffering, personal and political. It took two hours in delivery, and was listened to throughout with breathless attention. The preacher announced at the outset his purpose to commit his statements at once to print, and warmly repudiated the charges made against him by anticipation. 'I come not here,' he said, 'to add a fresh tribulation to the wounds of

the very evil with which the country is afflicted, but in the midst of their undertaking.' The masons and joiners of Edinburgh have been on strike for some time in consequence of the refusal of their employers to yield to the nine hours' movement, but we learn from the Scotsman that the joiners have decided upon resuming work on the old terms.

11. de Setiembre arzet
Dry cow hides, narrow ... 120 to 125
Hides of all sizes ... 120 to 125
Calf skins ... 20 to 30
Hides of calves ... 20 to 30
Sheep skins unwashed ... 40 to 45
Do washed ... 40 to 45
Wool washed ... 40 to 45
Wool ... 40 to 45
Mares great North ... 105 to 110
Do south ... 105 to 110
Tallow pure ... 48 to 48
Grease wool washed ... 70 to 75
Do unwashed ... 40 to 45
Do mixed ... 40 to 45
Flea mites wool ... 40 to 45
Lamb-wool ... 40 to 45
Ostrich feathers loose ... 16 to 24 to 28
Do woven ... 24 to 28
Oz hairs ... 300 to 350
Wheat superior ... 120 to 125
Do middling ... 110 to 115
Do inferior ... 95 to 100
Indian corn ... 65 to 70
Oats ... 65 to 70

Doublons.
May 22nd ... \$ 374 3/4
23rd ... 374 3/4
24th ... 376 3/4
27th ... 378 3/4
28th ... 374 3/4

Interest.
Market rate of int. rest at 3/4 ... to £ per month
Bank receives m/c. at 6 1/2 per an. ... to specie at 1 1/2
" advances m/c. at 8 1/2 ... to specie at 1 1/2

Current Price of Cattle
Good horned cattle for ... \$ 220 to 225
Do matadero, picked bullocks ... 250
Do Cows picked ... 220 - 250
Three year old mules ... 250
Asses ... 15 - 20
Fat horses ... 85 - 90

Exchange.
England ... 65 s.
France ... 8 1/2 fr.
United States—par
Rio Janeiro ... 308000 reis.

Exports from April 26th to May 25th.
Dry cow hides ... 64,202
Salted Do. ... 72,700
Dry horse hides ... 2,019
Salted Do. ... 14,678
Wool—bales ... 3,668
Do—sacks ... 128
Horse hair—bales ... 169
Do—sacks ... 45
Lard and tallow—pipes ... 1,835
Do—boxes ... 628
Mares grass—pipes ... 40
Do—boxes ... 228
Sheep skins—bales ... 575
Holes—bales ... 319
Tobacco—leaves ... 29,243
P. rugosa tobacco—bales ... 11

of Cornwall FOLIO, R. F. ... announced that, for its purpose the building will be as beautiful and appropriate a structure as has ever been planned. The granite fund has now reached the highest requirement of the committee; and very sanguine anticipations are indulged in of this exceeding all previous efforts in the vastness of its success. One fact officially illustrates one of the probabilities of its good fortune. In 1857 the railways to London were only equal to bringing and taking away 42,000 persons daily; now 140,000 travellers could be brought to the metropolis by rail, and the same number taken back each day.

An order from the Horse Guards raising the standard in the infantry to five feet eight inches, virtually prohibits further recruiting for this arm of the service. In fact, unless our envoys and agents get us into some other war in the far East, nearly 17,000 supernumeraries from China and India will be discharged in the next few months.

It is said that Mr. Russell is about to proceed to America, as "special" for the Times, to watch the progress of events in that quarter of the world.

An article on the "Irish Convict System," in the Cornhill Magazine for this month, has excited very great interest, and has been written and spoken of with deserved praise. Some people here wonder how it is you contrive to do anything better in Ireland than it can be managed here; and say there is something radically wrong in the English system. There is, no doubt; but I question exceedingly if the Iris system applied here would be attended with the same results as with you. The entire secret lies in the morale of the two countries. There is a substratum of religion in the most abandoned Irish thief, which even if permitted to fall away, is naturally swayed with early memories of a better life, when in childhood religion reached the mind by either precept or example; but here, with the richest church in the world, the vast bulk of the poorer classes never come into contact with religion; and scarcely ever mention the name of one of its ministers without a curse of a knave. But this is not the place to pursue the disquisition further.

Dublin Telegraph.

The Bishop of Orleans.
The Times Paris correspondent speaking of the sermon preached by the Bishop of Orleans (Monsieur Dujanlou), in the church of St. Roche, on Monday last, says:—"So far as I could judge, there were not less than 4,000 persons present, comprising a good proportion of British, but chiefly French, of course. The preacher is, I repeat, a tall, thin, and on all subjects, an attraction, and I will not consequently attribute this immense assemblage to a specific occasion. Had the charity sermon been for sufferers in Kamtschatka the attendance upon him probably would not have been less. It is difficult to give a summary of his sermon, which enters so largely into the composition, but I may state that allusions to the Parity case, to the English government, and the Protestant church in Ireland, were studiously avoided. It was, in fact, a lecture on Ireland as a nation, being profusely overcharged with quotations illustrating its superiority in religious tenacity, in patriotism, in marital courage, in domestic life, and especially his powers of endurance in suffering, personal and political. It took two hours in delivery, and was listened to throughout with breathless attention. The preacher announced at the outset his purpose to commit his statements at once to print, and warmly repudiated the charges made against him by anticipation. 'I come not here,' he said, 'to add a fresh tribulation to the wounds of

the present storm of the Weekly Standard is only a temporary arrangement, as it is felt to be too small. The Editor therefore contemplates enlarging it by one-half more; but owing to the expenses of a new undertaking, it is necessary to wait for an increased number of subscribers, ere we can afford to give it its full dimensions.

Those kind friends then who wish us well, will please to bear this in mind, and make some allowance. "C'est le premier pas qui coûte."

Agencies.
Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Mackens: Victoria Hotel, calle Reconquista.
Rosario. Robert Taylor & Co.
Villa Mercedes. D. Silvestre Torroba.
Lobos. Mr. Patti O'Neill.
Cañuelas. Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio. D. Leopoldo Taveada.
Qiles. D. J. Picheta.
Barracas. Mr. George Nobis.
Once Setiembre. Mr. M. Duggan.

KNIGHT & PARODY
SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY
Calle Cagallo No. 80
Dress or make your own clothes.
Winter Stock.
MacLaren's, buckram, flannel, calico, Garibaldi and choice assortment of all winter clothing constantly on hand. They are composed of every best material and latest cut. Complete suits of unbuttoned, linen shirts, linen frocks, colored shirts, linen drawers and vests, silk drawers, flannel vests, and wollen drawers and vests, silk drawers and vests, w. m. comforters, dressing gowns of all descriptions; wollen, linen and cotton socks, winter gloves, umbrellas, walking sticks, &c. &c.

This shows will give an idea of the immense variety of all kinds of clothing which we have on hand for gentlemen and youth generally for the present season. Terms moderate.

Also all kind of clothing made to order. Call on us for samples and orders.

WANTED.
An assistant-cook or house-keeper in the Victoria Hotel, Calle Reconquista, esquina de Cayo. Apply to the proprietor, Mr. Patti O'Neill.

Country House.
To be let a beautiful country house situated on the Barranca de los Olivos, Partido de San Luis, Province of Rio Negro, for sale or to let. Apply to the proprietor, Mr. Patti O'Neill.

Public Amusements.
COLON THEATRE.
Thursday May 30th.
After a select overture, will be represented the grand 6 act drama translated from the French of Alexander Dumas, entitled;
CATALINA HOWARD.
Under the direction of Sor Torres.
At 7 1/2 P. M.

...of the day, Daniel W. ...

...The same disunion still exists ...

...There is no use in using the old ...

...No doubt, ancient Rome was great ...

...unquelled inland navigation, with ...

...A stranger who has resided here for ...

...The grand tour in good old times ...

...No, this American grandiloquy is ...

...After all, then, this American ...

D. W. CAHILL.

Travels in France and Italy

CHAPTER 1st.

The grand tour in good old times ...

But alas, nous avons changé tout cela!

In the Autumn of 1852 I found myself ...

...I was made prisoner by three parties ...

I passed a pleasant evening, and found ...

The French troops in the Papal States ...

The agents of the steamship Great Eastern ...

The intended reinforcements for the French garrison ...

...The general staff of the French army ...

From the trade returns for 1850 ...

We regret to observe unmistakable symptoms ...

The report of the Commissioners appointed ...

Preparations in Sicily. Another ...