

## The Standard

### Ficha Bibliográfica

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MARRIAGE OF THE COUNT DE PARIS

His Royal Highness Ferdinand Louis Philippe, Count de Paris, elder son of the late Duke of Orleans...

Horror of War; the Wounded and the Dying

A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives a lurid picture of the horrors of war...

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE

The marriage of Lady Constantia Villiers with the Hon. Frederick Stanley has just been solemnized...

THE CONCILIATION PROPOSED BY ENGLAND AT THE CONFERENCE

The Frankfurt papers have just published the following as the exact text of the project of conciliation...

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF MALAKOFF

A telegram from Algiers brings the news that the illness of the Duke of Malakoff has terminated in death...

THE WAR ORRIS

In the whole course of Lord Palmerston's speeches he has not once mentioned the name of the Opposition...

DEATH IN THE BRIDAL CHAMBER

The Charlotte Mercury has the following heart-rending account of the death of a young bride...

THE KING OF DENMARK AND THE CONFERENCE

The following is the declaration which was made by the plenipotentiaries of Denmark at the sitting of the Conference on the 2nd instant...

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND

A short time ago an address was presented to the Governor of New Zealand, which was signed by several persons and members of Parliament...

THE EXECUTION OF LA POMMERELLE

La Pommerelle was guillotined at six o'clock on Thursday morning. He only received notice of his fate half an hour before the execution...

THE MORNING STAR

Following all the circumstances of the case we feel bound to say that England is not obliged to them as they are not entitled to demand...

THE STANDARD

The Standard is a paper of a very high character. It has been maintained through the most dangerous times...

THE WAR IN AMERICA

Details of the late battle in Virginia. The New York Herald's correspondent, writing from Virginia...

SPIRIT RAPPING: SHOWING UP A MEDIUM

The Glasgow Herald tells the following interesting and amusing story in connection with a certain spirit rapping which took place...

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE NEW ZEALAND WAR

There has been an instructive little debate on New Zealand going on in the House of Lords. The peers...

WIDOWS' BEWARE

Charles Theodore, a Frenchman of twenty-five, charged as a clerk, and well educated, was fired at the Middlesex sessions with stealing a gold chain...

A Singular Fish

A singular fish—Amongst other news items we have to report that a curious specimen of a fish was caught in the water close to the shore...

THE MORNING STAR

Following all the circumstances of the case we feel bound to say that England is not obliged to them as they are not entitled to demand...

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil fatali audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."—Cicero.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.



NINTH OF JULY.

To-day is the 48th anniversary of the declaration of Argentine Independence by the Senators of La Plata, in the cabildo of San Miguel de Tucuman. A few years ago the celebration was only a matter of form, there being little reason for rejoicing. But now that the country has entered on an era of peace and progress, we all join heartily in the national thanksgiving, and entertain solid hopes for the welfare of the republic. There was a time when Great Britain had reasons to be ashamed of her S. American "protégés," and regret that she had mainly contributed to the independence of this continent; but it is, happily, no longer the case respecting B. Ayres. English capital, English intellect, and English labor, are flowing in a steady tide to the River Plate carrying with them not the debris of "rotten monarchies" or weeds of international jealousy, but the grand elements of industry and civilization which are raising such splendid monuments around us, and exhibiting to the world the proud inscription "Britannus me fecit." From Chascomus to Cordoba, from Azul to Carcaraña, we find English gold and English labor fructify in a surprising manner, and English railway iron conquer new territories which neither the swords of Toledo, nor lances of Pavon could subdue.

We have therefore motive to rejoice, in an anniversary, which celebrates the allied progress of Argentine nationality and English enterprise; and we can afford to laugh to scorn the unworthy aspersions of an Anglo-Argentine scribbler who asserts that we can have no patriotic feeling or real regard for the country of our adoption. No other country on the face of the earth is so much indebted to, and identified with British enterprise as B. Ayres: there can be, then, none (except those colonized by Great Britain) in which Englishmen take a greater interest.

We are not a demonstrative race, and pay little heed to fire works or gala celebrations, but our wishes are not less fervent for the prosperity of the State. Here our interests are permanently fixed, the ties of family and business are interwoven with those of the country, which we labor strenuously to push forward, and leave its future greatness as a worthy inheritance to our children. In returning thanks for the prosperous state of the republic, it becomes our duty to salute President Mitre and his Government to whom in some manner is due so happy a circumstance, and hoping that every successive Ninth of July may find us more and more advanced towards the level of European civilization, we say with heart and soul "Viva la Republica Argentina!"

MINISTER THORNTON

In the long list of English diplomats who have visited the River Plate, there is no name which stands so deservedly high as that of Edward Thornton.

A rapid glance over the history of this country since its Independence, cannot fail to convince us all that the former representatives of Great Britain and Ireland were generally gentlemen the least qualified for such a position.

To avoid invidious personalities, we will refrain from naming the various British Ministers who by their want of dignity of conduct, or pretentiousness, secured the odium of their fellow-countrymen and the contempt of Argentinians. The meddling of our representatives in matters which in no way concerned England

or her subjects, and their proud indifference respecting just grievances, gained for them a most unenviable reputation, and actually made the name of British Minister or British Admiral a bye-word of derision amongst us all. Happily however, the gentleman in question is of a different school from his antecedents, and it is our pleasing duty to call public attention to the strenuous exertions of Mr. Thornton, not only on behalf of his fellow-countrymen here and in the Banda Oriental, but also his noble efforts to terminate a revolution which was decimating the adjoining Republic, and which he clearly perceived would, if allowed to continue, cause the most serious political complications in the River Plate.

When a man who occupies such a high position as that of British Minister forakes his home, and endures the toil and hardship of a long and tedious journey, through a wild and desolate country, animated purely by a holy desire to terminate civil strife and restore peace amongst brothers. When the icy spirit of red-tapism has been courageously abolished in our legation, and its doors are thrown open to the humblest British resident amongst us, we feel indeed that at last we have got the right man in the right place, and that the former imaginary protection of a British Minister is now a reality.

Discreet, yet not timid; dignified, yet affable, Mr. Thornton unites all the characters essential in the representative of a great and powerful nation. His interference in the present Oriental question is a master-stroke of diplomacy. He saw the Flores' rebellion persisted in, without any object being gained on either side, save the destruction of foreign property. He beheld the Oriental Government wasting its revenues, and pledging its properties, to subjugate a foe impossible to encounter. He witnessed the undisguised alarm of the Argentine Government at the threats of Brazil. All things were favorable: he demanded an intervention. It was readily granted, and it is rather a consoling reflection, that however impotent English influence may have been formerly in these countries, it is now, at last, thanks to the sagacity of our Minister, supreme.

Mr. Thornton's diplomatic career in the River Plate has justly endeared him not only to his own countrymen but to Argentinians, and his felicitous intervention in the Oriental question has given him new claims upon Orientals. In bearing testimony thus to the real merits of our British Minister, we comply with a most pleasing duty, and we congratulate Lord John Russell on having sent us a gentleman so every way qualified to represent his Government and guard British interests.

THE CHILIAN PROPHET AND THE FRENCH DELEGATE

Sor Bilbao and M. Lelong have come to logger-heads about the extravaganzas of the Colon meeting, and the latter in his 22nd Letter on Emigration, calls the former to account for desiring to close the ports of this republic to France and Spain. Although there is little about emigration in the said letter, there is a fund of practical good sense. M. Lelong confines himself to the terra firma of facts, reminding his enthusiastic young friend that it is Buenos Ayres, not Paris, which would suffer by the insane proceeding; and that France has always maintained a magnanimous policy abroad, whether in Montevideo, Syria or Mexico: he shows the infatuation of republicans in supposing their form of Government to be the perfection of liberty, quoting the words of M. Gizard. "Forty years of experience should have taught us to prefer real Liberty to any special form of Government, and that we must value Governments not by the name they bear, but according to the liberty they give." Never was anything truer; for men are too often misled by names; and it is absurd to compare the liberty enjoyed in a S. American republic, with that of England. Shakespeare says "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet," and if security for life and property are a boon, it matters little whether the Government be republican or imperial, we must prefer the rule of order. So fallacious are names, that Great Britain is the happiest country in the world, with her Constitution, and Ireland the most wretched with the same. "Non omnia omnia" or in plain English "what's one man's meat is another man's poison." A republic may therefore be good in one country, a monarchy in another, but history has unfortunately branded republicans as generally Utopians or political quacks.

Sor Bilbao has not attempted to meet his opponent in any one point, but keeps hovering about in space, making the combat look very like the caricature of Mr. Wells in his balloon fighting the Indians with an aerial Armstrong battery. But the assumed superiority of Sor Bilbao's arguments is only the effect of gaseous inflation, sentiments which cleave the sky with their lofty sound, but have no more foundation than the balloon, and are wafted about without rudder or compass; for Sor Bilbao skipped logic when he began to study philosophy, and in this manner his system of theories without syllogisms is like "the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out," or the French phrase which he so much condemns "a system of tyranny without a tyrant." Sor Bilbao has undertaken to prove nothing and (positively speaking) he has proved still less.

In justification of his measure to close our ports against France, he spins out a long yarn about the decay of intellect in Frenchmen. Novelities are charming, and the most daring assertions sometimes are easier to propagate than to prove; but it is something so very startling to hear our Chilean friend declare, *ex cathedra*, that 40 millions of the most polite and progressive nation on earth are tending steadily to imbecility, that we are now prepared for any flights of M. Bilbao's genius, even should he say we are descended from the Gorrillas, or subject to metempsychosis. We cannot, however, promise to pay much attention to his dogmas, or decide whether he be really a great philosopher or a charlatan. People who are anxious to make themselves a name in the newspapers must say or do something extraordinary: Diogenes would have died unknown had he not lived in a tub.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

There is no country in the world where sand is so effectually thrown in the public eyes as in Buenos Ayres: to look at the newspapers one would suppose that not even a dollar's worth of paper cigars is purchased that is not duly published. Here we have on Thursday evening the whole journal cash and even petty cash accounts of the Western Railway printed in the 'Nacional,' and yet we defy any man to make out the real state of the company, to arrive at any more important fact than that the total cash on hand does not amount to a thousand silver dollars. Only a few days ago we read in the 'Nacion Argentina' a long list of public salaries to be paid, just as if people cared to occupy themselves with such insipid details. If the native newspapers are so large that they cannot fill up the front page without resorting to such unreadable matter, then why not make them smaller; the native papers are altogether too large for the reading population of Buenos Ayres.

Another Irish sheep farmer has purchased an estancia in Santa Fe—one square league, near the Carcaraña. We are not sure of the price, but believe it is only \$80,000 m/c.

Yesterday morning town was rife with all sorts of rumors respecting the Oriental question, some believed that peace was made, and that President Aguirre and Flores would now be walking arm and arm through Montevideo, whilst others asserted that it was all up with the peace makers, as Lucas Moreno had received positive orders to cut up Flores without one moment's delay. Meanwhile the Triton hove in sight, with Mr. Thornton on board—we immediately dispatched our reporter to the top of the mole to see what was the news, but as yet our Tipponary stenographer has not returned.

The new President of the Bank is Mr. James Llavallol. We should like to know how many shares of the Argentine Central Railway Company this Argentine capitalist has taken. It surely cannot be possible that the President of the great Buenos Ayres Bank would allow his name to figure in the share book for less than 500 shares. We hope Mr. Cavengo will inform us at once how many shares Mr. L. has subscribed for.

The "Caja de Credito" it seems after all is a sort of wholesale pawn office. Money is advanced on everything from an umbrella to a cargo of sugar. If well managed it must pay well. Our readers cannot forget how the Policea pounced upon Mr. King, whose office was "facing the pyramid," merely because he advanced on pledges, and yet now a grand company is being established for precisely the same business for which Mr. King was so heavily fined.

The news from the Interior by the last mails is not so very important. From San Luis, we hear that the Cacique of the Ranqueles has been to the capital, and made a formal peace with the Government. How long it will last is another question. In Sarandavia quitted the locality and most Juan there have been good things

the political world, but touching the mines we hear nothing. Don Domingo Oro has been made Prime Minister. We expect that when the news of the meeting held the other day in the Bolsa, by the shareholders of the San Juan Mining Company reaches San Juan, there will be an explosion. The long-talked of remittances from San Juan have not yet arrived, although, if we are to believe report there is a deal of silver in San Juan.

The news from Corrientes is of a peaceable character, yet we read in the 'Reforma Pacifica' of Montevideo, that our colleague has received information of a formal revolution. We are rather inclined to think that such cannot be the case, as only last Saturday Captain Hunter, of the Esmeralda, was in our office, and stated that everything was going on well there: besides, the manager of the Maua Bank in Corrientes arrived here last Saturday, and left again for Corrientes on Sunday morning; he also knew nothing whatever about this revolution. Our Montevidean colleague must be misinformed.

In Rosario, the election of a Deputy is the absorbing topic: every one is canvassing, Mr. Puyredon having resigned. On the 3d of July the sympathetic meeting took place. Messrs. Carrasco, Salva, Nicolovich, and Puyredon read beautiful speeches. The meeting was a dead failure, and one gentleman made a bitter speech, pitching into the Argentinians of his neighbourhood for their great want of public spirit. The hotels are full of strangers, who are buying up land wherever they can get it. The Rosario escribanos never were so busy before, they are making a rapid fortune. No news of any description from Peru. The snows on the Cordillera are represented to be terrific. People are extremely anxious to hear about Callao, but unless we can get up a band of volunteers to clear away the snow and ice from the 'Uspallata,' there is no probability of our hearing from the Pacific for some months. In Mendoza, we regret to say, that the small-pox is making the most frightful ravages; the mortality is not so great, but the marks are terrible. In Tucuman, Governor Posse keeps everything most remarkably quiet, and tobacco planting is all the rage. From Rioja and Salta we have no mails, but it is said that the revolution is all over, and everything goes on smoothly again in Salta.

People who still preserve an interest in cotton planting will learn with pleasure that a planter from the State of Georgia, in the United States, is about to proceed to Mendoza, to establish a regular cotton plantation, on the American system. As the gentleman in question thoroughly understands his business, and has more than twenty years experience as a cotton planter, we look forward to the happiest results.

The Olden beef question threatens to become the topic of the day. M. Biraben most flatly denies what M. O'Brien most solemnly asserts. It is a rather happy circumstance that the River Plate divides them, or we should not answer for the consequences. Several friends have called to assure us that Olden's system is decidedly the best. Never having tasted either the Olden or Biraben beef, we can offer no opinion on the matter, but we call attention to the circular of Messrs. Gordon & Co., on this tough question, which we publish in another column.

The 'Tribuna' states that the Palermo house is in the hands of the carpenters and being fitted up for a school of arts. We have reason to suppose that our colleague is mistaken, as some of the conditions imposed by the Municipality of Belgrano have not been complied with, and the Government of Buenos Ayres, we understand, has been consulted about the Jardin de Recreo about to be established there, and approves of the plan. We certainly think that Palermo is better suited for a pleasure garden or park than a rather questionable enterprise in the shape of a school of arts.

Our colleague, the 'Nacion Argentina,' will soon move into the new quarters, next door to the Club. It is rumored that on the inauguration of the new printing office there will be what is called a house warming.

There will be a grand Te Deum in the Cathedral this morning, at which the President, Governor, and Ministers will attend, at the conclusion of which there will be a religious procession round the Plaza.

BREEDING SHEEP.

In my last letter I promised to return to the subject of breeding, selection, and the adaptation of breeds of stock to this country. With this promise I now comply.

The principle of selection well directed has ever been that which has ensured success in breeding stock. None has ever succeeded without it.

The selection of stock or the variety of stock best suited to the locality, the selection of the individual members of the stock from which to form the breeding herd or flock, so as to insure uniform qualities.

The selection of males of higher blood and superior type for the purpose of crossing with the existing breed, so as to raise its standard and bring out in greater force the qualities desired, are all equally important points requiring the best attention of the breeder.

It is requisite that the breeder should clearly define his object, and perseveringly strive to attain it, never deviating from those principles which breeders and physiologists have demonstrated to be those essential to success and conformable to the natural law.

Let the breeder determine if he breeds cattle, whether he seeks milk, beef or hide, then 'select' accordingly, and endeavour to attain as near as possible perfection in his 'specialty,' with the least prejudice to the other qualities; and if sheep, whether his locality offers greater facilities for profitable production of sheep or wool, and if the latter, the quality that will return him the best interest for his capital.

As sheep breeding constitutes the chief occupation of our countrymen in the country, I will proceed in the first instance to treat of this branch. On land of good quality producing rich herbage, it has been demonstrated that larger carcassed animals of the best blood are the most profitable, especially care being taken that the land is not overstocked, that there be ample room for the extension of the flocks without risk of its being exposed to any deficiency of feed. On such land this description of sheep will fully maintain its high standard, due attention being paid to the guiding principles, the wool will be abundant and of good sound staple in its class, and improvement can with certainty be attained in any direction sought by a judicious choice of rams of vigor, size and quality.

On poor lands smaller sheep will be more advantageous, and the danger of overstocking is much greater than on the better camps.

On such lands a stock of large vigorous animals would inevitably degenerate, whereas a smaller animal having smaller requirement of food can obtain it on less space of ground than the larger sheep could obtain its requisite quantum. These smaller sheep will not however be exempt from a tendency to degenerate or deteriorate in all its better qualities, on poor lands, but whereas the deterioration of the larger and higher bred sheep is inevitable on such lands, the smaller and less highly bred sheep can be kept up to their standard and considerably improved by the introduction of vigorous rams of a class a few degrees superior and of larger frame than the existing stock.

The class of sheep having been determined on as suitable to the locality, the breeder should proceed to select the individuals. Uniformity of sire, weight of fleece, quality of wool, and conformation of the ewe should be zealously sought, for if this uniformity is not fairly attained very unequal and more or less unsatisfactory results will accrue. In like manner if old ewes or those that are too young are bred from, unequal and unsatisfactory results will be the consequence. Moreover it is important to preserve this uniformity; inferior progeny, whether as to size or quality of wool or weight of fleece, should be weeded out and got rid of, or at least separated from the flock from which the breeder purposes ultimately to stock his whole land.

"Like begets like," is an established fact, though it is in the last degree important that the rams should be of a superior quality and of superior vigor. To this end rams should be sought for and purchased, from those breeders of rams who pay the greatest attention to business, who can guarantee the degree of blood in the rams they sell, whether first, second, third, fourth, or still more advanced cross of the superior imported breeds, and who separate the ram lambs at a proper age (four months) from the ewe, and feed them apart on the best of fodder, so as to ensure their fullest development from their infancy (lambhood) upwards, as such rams can alone be thoroughly "vigorous" and capable of imparting, with all its attendant abundance of fleece, sound staple, size and constitution, to its progeny. Further, it is essential that the rams should have attained a sufficient age, more or less, two years, before they are put with the ewes, and that they should be in first rate condition, for "like begets like," whether it be vigor or feebleness, heavy and sound, or light and unsound fleece.

I now approach the difficult part of my subject, viz., the crosses most likely to prove advantageous and lead to the ends proposed by the breeder. I should have approached the subject with much greater diffidence had I not for a considerable period studied it and taken into consideration the condition, the general state of the flocks, their yield of wool, its quality, texture, and value.

The graft on the indigenous or native sheep was the Merino, which for more than a quarter of a century has been refining the breeds of the country, until in numerous instances the fineness of wool has become more or less equal to the Spanish Merino wools, with which it was hoped that it might compete. There are, however, many causes operating to its disadvantage and shutting the wools of this country out of anything like a close competition

with the mother country (Spanish) wools and those of Saxony, among which I may name as the chief the unequal maintenance of the sheep and the "caratilla" burr, etc., etc. The extreme fineness the wools of Buenos Ayres have attained, and the unsoundness of the sheep frequently met with, cause it to be prejudiced in an excessive degree by the prickly armed seeds and impurities. The prices, therefore, which can be obtained for our wools have an insufficient relation to the weight yielded, so that a crying necessity has arisen for augmenting the weight of the fleece, "lengthening and strengthening the staple" of the wools, so that, while yielding greater abundance, they may the better bear the operation of cleansing from impurities.

There is a cause operating to produce the extreme fineness, and tenderness, which is found in our wools—a cause which is tolling sadly to the disadvantage of wool growers—and that is, the overstocking of the lands, already pointed out as the fruitful source of loss in many ways, and I must repeat, before proceeding with some suggestions, that as long as this greater fault is practised, there will be much labor in vain, in the attempts at improvement.

There are two eminently suitable crosses for our sheep now well known in the country, consisting of two allied but at the same time distant breeds of imported sheep, viz., the Negrette and Rambouillet. The only difficulty is to make a judicious choice and follow a correct system. A breeder must thoroughly understand the condition of his flocks and their requirements, and he must also know what positive results will accrue, to make this judicious choice. One and the other will doubtless improve his flocks, but which will give him the results most desirable under his special circumstances?

The Negrette is finer wool. The Rambouillet is the larger carcass, the heavier fleece and the longer and stronger staple. These qualities are just those the breeder has especially to look to, to amend the prevailing defects of the wools of this country.

When the sheep are small, fleece light, fine and false in staple, there can be no doubt that the vigor imparted in all these points by a cross with the Rambouillet is the thing required. If your sheep are of medium quality, the Rambouillet will fine the wool, lengthen the staple, and give size to the sheep and weight to fleece. And the mestizo Rambouillet ram is just the animal which, from its great vigor, is calculated to produce and maintain an improved standard in such a flock, commencing, say with second or third cross and following with third or fourth cross, and so on.

Is your flock a vigorous one, well grown, with good weight of fleece, sound but not particularly fine? With such a flock you cannot fail to do well by using the Negrette cross, neither could you fail to do well with the Rambouillet, especially if you purchase rams of third, fourth, or fifth cross, as, through these you will attain, in a high degree, all the good qualities, extreme prices excepted. It becomes, in this case, a mere matter of nice judgment which of the crosses are most desirable under the especial circumstances of the individual flock, for it must always be borne in mind that to strive after extreme fineness is a somewhat hazardous course.

There is another way of working with these breeds, thus: First raise the standard of the animal, give weight and length of staple through a couple crosses of the Rambouillet, and then on this invigorated breed, graft the extra fineness of the Negrette. Again, if you have a Negrette mestizo flock, deficient in length and strength of staple the remedy is to be found in a cross with the Rambouillet.

FARMER.

Mr. Wells' Overland Route.

Dr. Manuel Tristany publishes in the 'Tribuna' some remarks about proposed balloon excursion across the continent, which he deems not only feasible but comparatively easy, an idea not shared by the public.

1st. He says the aeronaut must steer N W to avoid the deserts of Patagonia, and cross the Cordillera at its narrowest part.

2nd. The distance from Buenos Ayres, passing in a right line over San Luis and Mendoza, to Santiago in Chile is 421 leagues (1368 miles).

3rd. The atmosphere, ranging between 28 and 40 degrees latitude will be temperate, and as the greatest elevation in crossing the Andes will not exceed 4500 or 6000 yards, this is a trifle, for Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell ascended at Greenwick, in 1862, to a height of 10,000 yards. There is therefore no fear of Mr. Wells being asphyxiated.

4th. The most dangerous part of the journey—from the pyramid of San Martin in Mendoza to Mapocho in Chile—cannot exceed 40 leagues in length.

5th. The great risks are of falling among the Indians, or in the ravines of the Andes. The first he may avoid by steering for Cordoba and Mendoza, the second is even less danger than that of falling in the sea, since Mr. Wells takes small exploring balloons which

MAKING RINGS FROM A WOMAN'S FINGER WHILST ASLEEP.

At 10, Thursday, the 18th, a broker's laboratory... The complainant before Mr. D'Eynouart, at Clerkenwell...

TRIAL TRIP OF THE AYALON.

On Saturday the trial trip of the pioneer of our nation... The trial trip of the Ayalon was a most successful one...

AN EMIGRANT'S WELCOME IN QUEENSLAND.

An emigrant who has just returned from Queensland... I have been here five months, and only had six weeks of rest...

CITIZENS OF MUNICH AND THEIR BEER.

See to what the thoughts of the exiles roam... The beer of Munich is a most excellent one...

THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME.

Saturday, the 18th, being "Waterloo day," the 18th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo... The home was established in the month of 1855...

NOT MASTER OF HIS OWN HOUSE.

An elderly gentleman, with a good-humored face... He had a large house, but he was not master of it...

THE THEATRE ROBERTS.

At the Manchester Police-court, Francis Lindley... The theatre robbery was a most successful one...

LADY MANSFIELD IN A FLIX.

At the Manchester Police-court, Francis Lindley... Lady Mansfield was a most successful actress...

A PROFESSIONAL CARD-PLAYER.

The most interesting of the London card-players... A professional card-player was arrested for cheating...

A NEW FASHION FOR THE LADIES.

Advertisements for the production of a slight down on the lips of ladies... A new fashion for the ladies was introduced...

BRITISH POLICY IN JAPAN.

Lord Grey has given notice of the following resolution for Friday, July 15th... The British policy in Japan is a most important one...

HOW TO RAISE THE WIND.

Beware of Lord Broughton... How to raise the wind is a most important matter...

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN COURT.

An action was brought in the Court of Exchequer... The Duke of Wellington was a most successful general...

TELEGRAPH ROUND THE WORLD.

The proposed Inter-Continental Telegraph, which... The telegraph round the world is a most important project...

A FIGHT BETWEEN A NOBLEMAN AND A BITTER.

Samuel Hanson, a tall young man, better known... A fight between a nobleman and a bitter was a most interesting one...

THE LADY'S MANSFIELD.

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will raise him when necessary to the highest summit.

THE SULTANA QUESTION

The nature of this claim is not generally known. In 1845 Rosas passed a decree closing this port to all foreign vessels touching at Montevideo.

administration. Neither party being anxious to cede, Flores notified Moreno on the 4th, that in 48 hours he would resume hostilities, and the latter accepted the ultimatum.

Meantime the foreign ministers endeavoured to save their efforts from failure, by urging President Aguirre to end the difficulty by dismissing his Ministry and forming a mixed Cabinet.

When the Brazilian Minister demanded of Sor. Aguirre a new Cabinet, the latter proposed Dr. Requena, Gou. Gomez and Sor. Lerena, all ultra blancos, Gomez having been Minister of War at the time of Quinteros.

Sor. Saravia has broken off relations with Montevideo, and ordered the Brazilian army at Ido Grande to march across the frontier.

in the Juicio verbal of this date; but insurmountable difficulties having arisen between him and Mr. Yager, I have resolved to annul his appointment.

For those reasons, and in regard to truth, I declare him to possess my entire confidence and esteem.

Yours &c, BENJAMIN ANDRADE.

British Minister.—Our article respecting Mr. Thornton was written, before we had the unlucky news of a rupture of negotiations.

ON CHANGE. July 8th, 1864. Paper price of ounces, 467 1/2. Paper price of sovereigns, 113.

Paper money fluctuated extremely to-day, and there was a regular set-to fight between the Bulls and the Bears.

Table with columns for dates (July 8th to Dec 31st) and prices for various items like Paper price of ounces, Paper price of sovereigns, and Cash sales.

Total sales, \$140,400. Average brokerage, \$37 mjc per broker.

There was a great stir on the Bolsa today, and some brokers were caught short. A most exciting effort ensued to make patacons close at 29 1/2, but it failed, and as the clock struck two the last sale was effected at 29 20, and the complacent countenances of the bull brokers proved too clearly that they had carried the day.

The Montevideo news threw a gloom over the Bolsa this afternoon. Merchants had heard that President Mitre was about to order Paunero to invade the Banda Oriental.

The best kind hitherto received, is that commonly called jerked beef (carne tasajo), but although there was a notable difference between various shipments, there was not a corresponding difference of price in the lots sold.

Beef in bales, excepting one manner of preparation, have not turned out well; the 'damp salted' has also its defects, but as we have informed the society of a better means of package by steamer, we trust the next experiment will result in a wholesome article.

Mr. Rom, the popular manager of the Bolsa, has, in order to accommodate the merchants, opened a box for Montevideoan letters at his office.

We expect the following consignment of jerked beef, and will be glad to treat for the same; per Ernesto 13 bales, per Portozo 80, per Mezerium 90.

Yours truly, JAMES GORDON and Co. Agents and brokers for the Montevideoan Society—'Reforma.'

M. CAMILLE REUSENS. We have been requested to publish the following in justification of the above named gentleman.

B. Ayros July 7th 1864. To the Editors of the Standard, Sirs, Having read in your estimable paper, to-day, a notice signed 'Yager and Andrade in liquidation,' to the effect that M. Camille Reusens had been dismissed from our house, I beg to say, that I neither knew of, nor would I have lent my name to the same, feeling that it would injure that gentleman's good name, and affect the honorable character of which I have found him to possess during the time he was in our house.

M. Camille Reusens left our employment on the 10th ult having previously been appointed before the Tribunal of Commerce to represent my interests in liquidation with Sor Yager, as appears

COLON THEATRE ITALIAN OPERA.

JULY FEASTS. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th performance of the New Season. Sunday 9th NATIONAL HYMN, TRAVIATA. Saturday 14th, LUCREZIA BORGIA. A 1/2 o'Clock

Theatre Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la direction de Mr. D'Hoto. Samedi 9 juillet L'HYMNE NATIONAL. LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER. Comedie en quatre actes en prose, par Emile Augier et Jules Sandeau.

Dimanche 10 juillet Les Maris me font toujours rire Comedie en deux actes melec de chant. Un Monsieur qui prend la impuete Vaudeville en un acte A 7 heures et demie.

OSTEO OIDON

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862. Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gum, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.



27, Harley Street, Covent-Garden, and 31, Ludgate Hill (near Rensons), London: Street, 119, Dublin Street, Birmingham, & New Street.

Parties at the ordinary of the globe, by forwarding particulars to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of five dollars, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of teeth.

GABRIEL'S ORIENTALIZED ORTHODONTICUS, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10, 24, and 31st, per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 3s. and 10s. 6s. per packet, and 10s. 6s. per box.

Camilla Bonsens. The Clerk of this name consents to be in our employment. Buenos Ayres, July 6, 1864. JAGER y ANDRADA, En Lequida.

Notice. The Office of Henry J. Powell and Co., Ship Brokers and Insurance Agents has been removed to Calle 23 Mayo, No. 67, alongside the Commercial Rooms (8 p j 7)

Wants a Situation. A young Englishman, of long business experience, wishes a situation in a store (town or camp.) Has a good knowledge of Spanish. First-class recommendations. Address T. B. M., at this office. 3p J8

Mr. Enzor Williams, Lately in Cordova, Is requested to call on the undersigned. Anybody knowing of this gentleman's whereabouts, will confer a favour by communicating his address to R. and J. Carlisle and Co., 108 Piedad. 3p J7

B Parody, 51-CANGALLO-51 READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE. Buckingham, Invernesses, Raglans, Brysons, Over-coats and Double-breast Frocks, Linen Shirts and Cotton do, Dressing Gowns, Umbrellas, and India-rubber Goods. Youtths' and childrens' clothing, shirts, do. J8. 10p

Wanted. By a young Man, a native of London, who has resided twelve years in the country, and speaks Spanish fluently, a situation as Messenger or Steward, in an English house. The best of references given. Has no objection to travel in the provinces, or to Europe. Apply 'Steward,' at this Office. 6p J8

Wanted. A man and wife lately come to this country seek a situation in town. The woman is a good cook and the man understands the care of horses. Apply, 228 Calle Cangallo. 3p J

Unfurnished Lodgings. Rooms for single men or small families at moderate prices at 194 and 106 CALLE BOLIVAR 1 m J 14.

Wanted. By two young men of good education, lately arrived in this country, situations as Tutors, in English Families, Address Tutor, Standard office. 3p J7

Robert Gibson, Late of the British vessel, Sprito of the Plym, is requested to call at the British Consulate. FRANK PARISH, H.B.M. Consul. Buenos Ayres, July 6. 3p J9

To be Let. In the Calle 25 De Mayo, No. 66, one sala and bedroom, with a view on the river, Apply on the premises. 6p J9

Wanted. A young Woman seeks a situation as Assistant Cook. Apply 228, Calle Cangallo. 3p J9

Estancia for Auction. BY ORDER OF THE COURTS. On the evenings of the 20th, 21st and 22nd inst., will be put up for sale, the estancia belonging to the late Mr. Connor Garaghan, in the partido of Villa Mercedes, containing half a league front, by half a league deep, valued at the rate of 900,000 dols. per square league. An offer has been made at the rate of half a million dols. mjc per league, and no bid will be accepted under this sum.

For further particulars, apply to D. Manuel Grandinos, in the law office of D. Julio Mendez. Buenos Ayres, July 6, 1864. 12p J9 w & d

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAU & CO., No. 103 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or One Silver Dollar upwards. Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p 2) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited. Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositors, on opening an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

THE AMAZON, 11-CALLE PERU-11. Manufactory of Children's Dresses.

NOTICE TO MOTHERS OF FAMILIES. This old established House begs to call the attention of its Friends and the Public in general to its new assortment of Goods. It has on hand all Goods which the first houses in Paris would be proud to have.

Table listing various goods and prices, including GABRIEL'S ORTHODONTICUS, ARTIGULOS DE LANA, and SOMBRETERIA.

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Wanted. A Man Cook for an Estancia in the Banda Oriental. Apply Calle Piedad 148. j 6, 3 p

Wanted. A Female Cook for a bachelor establishment. English or German would be preferred. Apply Calle Tucuman 171. j 6, 3 p

Mr. Carlos Holtz. Is requested to call at the British Hotel, Calle Piedad 96. j 6, 3 p

Just received Direct. A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets; sheetings and quilts, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4; all wool plaids, plain and striped linseys, heavy French cashmere, 4 4 Orleans, first-class 4-4 fronting linen and 11-4 pure linen sheeting direct from Belfast, &c. Lambs' wool vests, drawers and stockings cotton do, Boys, youths, and mens' woollen and cotton hosiery, Crimean shirts, &c. &c. Also, pilot jackets and suits, boys and youths' do., heavy cord and mole pants, lined check shirts, white Holland shirts with linen fronts, and waists every size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.

T. FALLON, HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66, and 68 CALLE PIEDAD. J9. 64x

Notice. \$10,000 Reward. Whoever will produce the 24 Express Horse, either dead or alive, at head-quarters, N. N. W. J. W., little Western, shall receive the above reward.

N.B. Was last seen in the Defensa, and supposed to be travelling yet. By Order, 'JOLLY BOYS and CO. Director.

Judge and Jury. Some few nights since at head-quarters (Judge O'Dodge presiding), there was 'tried' some of the 240 Express Whiskey, from a most eminent firm in this city. The trial of the 240 Horse will be duly notified. By Order, JOLLY BOYS and CO. Directors. 3p J8

Aviso. Habiendose extraviado en el dia 6 a 7 del corriente mes de Julio un paquete del siguiente tenor, se previene al publico no desentarlo, habiendose mandado las medidas necesarias para que sea abonado sino a su legítimo dueño. El dia cuatro de Setiembre de Mil ochocientos sesenta y cuatro, pagaremos a la Orden, la cantidad de Cuarenta y Mil pesos mjc, por igual valor recibidos (firmado) Vicente Gutierrez y Ca. 3p J8

THE NEWS BUDGET.

The Eyes v. Tobacco.—At a sitting, some months ago, of the Société Médico-Pratique, Paris, Dr. Blandin reported on the effects of tobacco on the eyes, especially those produced by alcohol and tobacco. The former is too well known to require any particular notice here; as to the latter, Dr. Blandin, after having treated with various remedies a number of cases of blindness from the use of tobacco, and whose symptoms, which had resisted all other treatment, was cured by antiseptic and astringent regimen, and by giving up the use of tobacco.

Night Houses.—The bill prohibiting public refreshment houses in London from supplying any refreshment between one and four o'clock, and from being open to the public, has been introduced in committee to all corporate boroughs that are given the bill by a resolution of the council, at a meeting summoned for the purpose on the 27th inst. Power is given to grant occasional licenses for special occasions. The bill is not to apply to the sale of refreshment at railway stations or travellers.

Caribaldi's Visit to England.—The Mayor of Southampton has received the following letter from General Caribaldi:—"Capitaine, June 1, 1864.—My dear Sir, I will never forget the kind words which you have addressed so kindly to my family, and also your amiable company on my entry in the great metropolis. Please advise the people of Southampton, from my part, that I shall be glad to visit England, for you, and thank them for the way in which they received me. Believe me, I will always feel for you and for your family the most grateful remembrance. I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, G. Caribaldi, Major of Southampton."

Death of the Earl of Gosford.—We have to record the death of the Earl of Gosford from an attack of gout, at his house, in Grosvenor-street, the Earl Archibald Acheson, was the only son of the Earl of Gosford, who was born some time ago, and married in 1838, Miss Mary Anne, daughter of John, tenth Earl of Meath. By that lady who survives him, he had a family of two sons and four daughters. He succeeded in the Peerage of Great Britain, in 1841, and in 1842, he was Viscount Acheson, born in August, 1841. The late peer represented the county Antrim in the House of Commons for several years, and, in 1850, he was elected to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Acheson. In 1855 he was made a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. The noble earl was a Liberal in politics.

Harvest Prospects in Russia.—A letter from Tchernov, in the Saint Petersburg Gazette, says:—"Two heavy calamities have fallen on the farmers and the core crop in the Ukraine. The first is the drought, which has destroyed a great number of the green corn and much of the grass that was ready for mowing. The second is the locusts, which are doing much damage to the crops. The former is already at 50 centimes the bushel (10 kilos), and the drought continues. The vines and the fruit-trees have suffered severely from the drought, and the locusts have made their appearance in great numbers. The second calamity is the sudden fall in the waters of the tributary streams of the Upper Dnieper, which has prevented all the boats from being able to pass, and they are now, and will be, for some time to come, to be sent to the place of destination. The late accounts received from the Upper Dnieper, however, are not so gloomy as they are generally supposed to be, and therefore entertained of a rise of the rivers."

An Imperial Gift to the Little Sisters of the Poor.—Four beautiful silver porcelain cups and saucers have been presented to the Little Sisters of the Poor, by the Emperor of France, as a gift to the benefactors of the charitable labours of the Little Sisters of the Poor, who are engaged in the education of the poor, and the care of the aged. The cups have on the outside the representation of the three great royal families who ruled from the French throne prior to the Empire. The cups are very fine, and are worth a great deal of money. The Emperor of France, who is a great admirer of the Little Sisters of the Poor, has ordered a set of three cups for each of the three great royal families who ruled from the French throne prior to the Empire. The cups are very fine, and are worth a great deal of money. The Emperor of France, who is a great admirer of the Little Sisters of the Poor, has ordered a set of three cups for each of the three great royal families who ruled from the French throne prior to the Empire.

Sudden Death of a Consul-General.—The Montreal papers bring an account of the death of Mr. John A. Giddings, the United States Consul-General in Canada. He died in the billiard-room of the Hotel de la Reine, on the 27th inst. He was a man of great energy and ability, and was very popular in Canada. He was suddenly struck down by disease of the heart, and expired in a few minutes. He was 55 years of age, and had been in Canada for many years. He was a native of New York, and had been a member of the United States Congress. He was a man of great energy and ability, and was very popular in Canada. He was suddenly struck down by disease of the heart, and expired in a few minutes. He was 55 years of age, and had been in Canada for many years. He was a native of New York, and had been a member of the United States Congress.

Spurious Half-crowns.—A correspondent of the Standard, writing from Westchester, says:—"I think my duty to caution your readers against a recent issue of spurious half-crowns, which are being sold in the market. I had one returned to me last week, which I have examined, and found it to be a counterfeit. It is very similar to the real one, but it is not worth the same. It is a very bad specimen, and it is a pity that such a large number of them are being sold. I have seen several others, and they are all very similar to the one I have seen. It is a very bad specimen, and it is a pity that such a large number of them are being sold. I have seen several others, and they are all very similar to the one I have seen. It is a very bad specimen, and it is a pity that such a large number of them are being sold."

Loss of Two Ships in the Ice.—By the arrival of the Allen steamer Purvian the loss of two vessels belonging to the Highlander, the former was on a voyage from Liverpool to Quebec, and was lost in the ice on the banks of Newfoundland on the 11th inst. The vessel was a schooner, and was carrying a large cargo. The loss of the vessel was a great loss to the shipping company, and it is a pity that such a large number of vessels are being lost in the ice. The loss of the vessel was a great loss to the shipping company, and it is a pity that such a large number of vessels are being lost in the ice. The loss of the vessel was a great loss to the shipping company, and it is a pity that such a large number of vessels are being lost in the ice.

Revolver of Fortunato.—It is currently reported in Sunderland, says a local contemporary, that Mr. George Hudson, late M.P. for that town, has obtained a settlement of his heavy claim (said to be about £200,000) upon certain Spanish railways, and that, after paying all his liabilities, he will be in possession of a handsome fortune. Rumour further states it to be the intention of Mr. Hudson to offer himself for a representation of Whitley at the next session.

The Emperor of the French in Danger.—A correspondent writes from Constantinople that the Emperor of the French is in danger of being assassinated. It is said that a plot has been discovered to assassinate the Emperor when he visits the city. The Emperor is expected to visit Constantinople in the near future, and it is a pity that such a large number of plots are being discovered against him. The Emperor is expected to visit Constantinople in the near future, and it is a pity that such a large number of plots are being discovered against him.

Exportation and Importation of Opium.—A Customs House return has just been issued, giving a statement of the exportation and importation of opium from September 10th, 1862, to March 31st, 1863. The quantity of foreign opium imported into various parts of the United Kingdom amounted to 229 tons. The greater part of that quantity came from the Northern Districts of America, from the Baltic ports, a considerable quantity from Germany, Belgium, and France, and a small quantity from the East Indies. The quantity of opium exported from the United Kingdom amounted to 229 tons. The greater part of that quantity came from the Northern Districts of America, from the Baltic ports, a considerable quantity from Germany, Belgium, and France, and a small quantity from the East Indies.

The Holst Apparatus.—The Prince of Wales has been engaged in the performance of two of those duties of a monarch, which are the most important of his life. In the first instance he paid a visit to St. Paul's Cathedral, and in the second instance he visited the head master, and spent some time examining the school and the system of education carried on at the school. The Prince of Wales is a very popular monarch, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected. The Prince of Wales is a very popular monarch, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected.

Postal Communication with South Wales.—Memorials have been presented to the Post Office, praying that the present delay in the transmission of the mails between London, Bristol, and Swansea should be remedied. The South Wales letters are now sent from Gloucester to Bristol, and from Bristol to London, and the delay is a great inconvenience to the people of South Wales. It is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected. The delay is a great inconvenience to the people of South Wales, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected.

Picking the Pocket of an M.P.—At the Westminster Police-court, Samuel Anderson was charged on a remand before Mr. Self with picking the pocket of the Hon. Mr. St. John, in the lobby of the House of Commons. The Hon. Mr. St. John is a member of the House of Commons, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected. The Hon. Mr. St. John is a member of the House of Commons, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected.

Outbreak in the Roman Catholic Reformatory.—Our readers will possibly remember that about twelve months ago a serious mutiny occurred in a reformatory for young men, which was situated at Mount St. Bernard's Reformatory, Leicester, and which resulted in the death of several of the inmates. The mutiny was a very serious one, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected. The mutiny was a very serious one, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected.

Insurrection in Algeria.—The Paris papers have long attested to the trouble of Algeria. The insurrection in Algeria is a very serious one, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected. The insurrection in Algeria is a very serious one, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected.

Guano Leases.—The Emigration Commissioners, acting on behalf of the Government, have granted leases of the guano islands in the Pacific Ocean. The guano islands are a very valuable source of guano, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected. The guano islands are a very valuable source of guano, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected.

Woman Voted.—A tall, stylish-looking woman, aged twenty-nine, was charged at the Marylebone Police-court with creating a disturbance, and with breaking a bottle containing perfume, at the shop of Mr. Edmund White, chemist, 110, Park-street. The woman is a very beautiful woman, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected. The woman is a very beautiful woman, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected.

Transportation to Australia.—A meeting of Australian and New Zealand colonists convened by the Hon. Mr. St. John, M.P., at the Victoria Emigrants' Assistant Society, has decided in favour of the adoption of a memorial which has already been prepared by a sub-committee of the Society for the Colonization of the continent. The memorial is a very important one, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected. The memorial is a very important one, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected.

Waterman's Field Battery.—Mr. Waterman of Brixley, near Southampton, says that since the formation of a battery, consisting of fourteen field guns, to the 1st Battalion of the Buffs, he has been in possession of a handsome fortune. Rumour further states it to be the intention of Mr. Waterman to offer himself for a representation of Whitley at the next session.

Damages for False Imprisonment.—In the case of the late Mr. Waterman, the damages for false imprisonment were £100. The damages were awarded to Mr. Waterman, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected. The damages were awarded to Mr. Waterman, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected.

Royal Visit to the Duchesse d'Alma.—The representative of the ex-royal family of France, who has lately been suffering from illness, received a visit from the Queen, who was accompanied by the Princess Alice of Hesse, and attended by Lord O. Fitzroy, the Hon. Mrs. Deane, &c., shortly after four o'clock on the 27th inst. The Queen and the Princess Alice were accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Devonshire, &c., and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected.

Grant and Lee.—On the whole (says the Globe) Grant has succeeded so far in fulfilling his implied promise to withdraw his line from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, that he has been considered by the beginning. To say a Richmond journal and its echoes say that he might have landed his army on the Rappahannock, and that he has been considered by the beginning. To say a Richmond journal and its echoes say that he might have landed his army on the Rappahannock, and that he has been considered by the beginning.

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Court of Admiralty.—£230 SALVAGE.—An inquiry was recently held before Dr. Lushington, at the Admiralty Court, respecting an emigration vessel which was wrecked on the coast of the United States. The vessel was carrying a large cargo of goods, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected. The vessel was carrying a large cargo of goods, and it is a pity that such a large number of people are being neglected.

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THE ARMS AND WEAPONS

A special committee have now narrowed their inquiries to the question of the arms and weapons...

THE EMPEROR AND HIS REVENUE

The Emperor Napoleon reviewed on the 20th ground the 1st of the 12 regiments of the Imperial Guard...

ALLEGED MURDER OF A BROTHER

A case of supposed fratricide recently took place in the neighborhood of Hyde-park, and had the honour of a Royal review.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK

For a second time the volunteers have had their review in Hyde-park, and had the honour of a Royal review.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ROSE SHOW

The annual show of roses, established some four years since at the Crystal Palace, is among the most pleasant of floral fairs.

THIRTY-THREE PERSONS POISONED FROM EATING FOREIGN NUTS

By order of the London and North-Western railway Company, Messrs. Ludlow and Daniels, auctioneers...

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN FRANCE

The Revue de la Merne gives an account of a hideous murder by means of the same family...

DEATH OF WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN

Mr. William Smith O'Brien, member of a most noble family, died at his residence in London...

RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY TRAIN

An inquiry was recently held by Mr. W. Carter, at the Crown Court, in London, into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. John Smith...

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES

It was at six o'clock when the military salute announced the entrance of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales...

AN EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE

The absorbing topic of conversation in Boston last week was a matrimonial hoax, which, under the name of a marriage...

LOST AND FOUND

William Simpson, a young man in the employ of the Independent Gas Works Company, was charged with stealing a sovereign.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN SHEFFIELD

A few days ago, a man named Joseph Jones, residing in a house in Sheffield, was found dead...

GARIBALDI AND NEGRO EMANCIPATION

Two addresses, from the Garibaldi Reception Committee and the Union and Emancipation Society...

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA

The following additional particulars of this important naval engagement will, no doubt, be of interest to our readers.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN LINO

These volunteers are stationed at their post in Lino, and are engaged in the construction of a line of fortifications...

THE MARCHING PART OF THE VINTAGE

The Prince of Wales, as general of the first brigade, took the lead in the march...

THE TRUE HERO OF THE ALABAMA

This noble hero of the Alabama, and an act of great credit to his officers, was a man of great courage and high character...

GARIBALDI'S HOUSE AT CAPRETA

Garibaldi's house at Capreta has been much improved since the late earthquake...

DESTRUCTION OF MR. COXWELL'S BALLOON

On Thursday Mr. Coxwell was to have made an ascent in one of his small balloons from the Malvern Plain...

A WIDOW'S CONSOLATION

A widow's consolation—A clergyman, who was consulting a young widow upon the death of her husband...

RULES OF SOCIETY

Rules of Society—Every man is not unacquainted with the rules of society, though it may be...

A MAGISTRATE DROWNED IN HIS OWN LAKE

It is a painful duty, says the Freeman, to announce the death of a magistrate in his own lake...

A GOOD HEAD FOR A SOLDIER

A Good Head for a Soldier—An American paper (the Alexandria Sentinel) gives details of the case of a New York Volunteer...