

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. EVERALL 137 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

SUBSCRIPTION { 408 per quarter,
158 per month,
48 single copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS { Received at the office up to Tuesday
5. P. M. and inserted at moder-
ate rates.

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

July 3, 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 19.

ports every Tuesday at 10 O'clock a. m. and return every Saturday at the same



FOR M

Taking cargo and passengers the new, handsome and fast:

MISS

Captain—G. HARRISSON Will leave this port on the 13th, 22d and 27th June.

Cabin—8 patacons. Deck—The superior comforts of this bark: each passenger shall have a cabin. There are moreover spare tickets and further particulars apply to the Captain. N° 89 calle de Reconquista. Passengers not on board at the

SALTO RIVER S

For the ORIENT

MON

Captain

This fine vessel makes a weekly trip on Saturday at 10 A. M., and for parcels are received until 3 P. M. until 8½ on Saturday morning.

- Higueritas —
- Fray Bantoz —
- Concepcion —
- Paisandú —
- Concordia & Salto —
- Montevideo —

Parcels for Montevideo until 2 For further particulars apply to

FOR GUANABARA

Taking passengers, cargo &c., the Steamer

Gualeguay

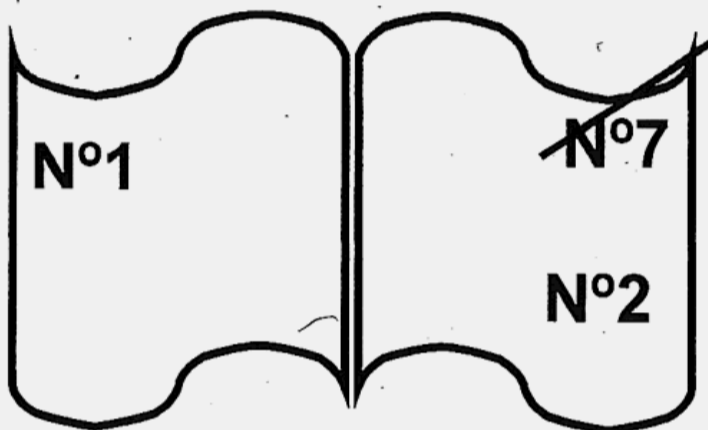
(Rio Bermejo.)

Captain—ADOLFO THOUVENIN Will leave this port on the 2nd July

FARES. Cabin—16 patacons. Deck—8. Cargo per ton—6. Correspondence received at the office up to 9 A. M. on the day of sailing. Parcels, up to 8 P. M. of the day before. For further particulars apply to Luis Cerro, Colon 41 Plaza 25 de Mayo

FOR SALE.

The American Steamer "ASUNCION" lying in the Riachuelo opposite the Baranca of Alsaya, is offered for private sale: her engines are in excellent order, and is well suited to the transport of sheep to the Bahía Oriental, being capable of taking 1,000 or 1,200 head each trip. The ASUNCION is of 120 tons, and draws 3 1/2 to 4 feet of water: her two engines are each 30 horse-power. For further particulars, apply to Henry Downs



WRONG EDITION NUMBER

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General Administration calle de las Piedras 81, Agency calle de Rivadavia, 8.

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

Laguna de los Padres, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Porfia, San Antonio Bellido, Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Grande, Naraujos, Vivotatá, Laguna Colmena, Ballenera, Golondrina, San Martin y Moro—Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 22

Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verde, Carralauquen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava ó Pananoso, Blanqueada de Herrera, Cerrito de Paulino, San Agustín, Malacara ó Florida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 10, 20,

ras de Cueli, Reconquista, Miguons y Tandil, 8, 24.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 22, 29. San Vicente y Rauchos, 4, 12, 20, 27.

Azul, 2. Cafuclas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 12, 22.

Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 18, 28.

Lobos, every Thursdays.

Magdalena, 9, 19, 29.

FOR ROSARIO

Touching at San Fernando, Zárate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolás.

THE NEW STEAMER

DOLOREITAS

Captain—DAVID BRUCE.

Will leave for the above mentioned

TERMS OF PASSAGES.

	CABIN	DECK.
io.....	\$ 350	\$ 120
licolas..	250	90
ndo.....	250	90
edto....	250	90
erol....	200	90
.....	150	80
.....	30	

For further particulars apply at the office: BUREAU X. CARRERA Reconquista 89.

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BUENOS AYRES.

No. 19.



FOR MONTEVIDEO

Taking cargo and passengers. The new, handsome and fast sailing North-American Steamer

MISSISSIPPI

Captain—G. HARRISSON
Will leave this port on the 15th, 20th, 25th & 29th at 11 P. M. returning on the 13th, 22d and 27th June.

FARES.

Cabin—8 patacons. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—3.
The superior comforts of this spacious and elegant vessel are worthy of remark; each passenger shall have a separate state room and the necessary attendance. There are moreover apartments for married couples and families.
Tickets and further particulars may be had at the office Messrs Bernal y Arrega, N. 89 calle de Reconquista. Correspondence received up to 3 1/2 P. M. Passengers not on board at the appointed hour lose their tickets.

SALTO COMPANY RIVER STEAM-BOATS

For the URUGUAY
ORIENTAL STEAMER

MONTEVIDEO

Captain — LIND BELBEY.

This fine vessel makes a weekly trip, leaving this port, for the Uruguay every Monday at 10 A. M., and for Montevideo every Wednesday at 4 P. M. Small coals are received until 2 P. M. on the day before sailing, and correspondence till 8 1/2 on Saturday morning.

FARES

	CABIN	Deck
Higueritas	6 pts.	3 pts.
Fray Bentos	10	5
Concepcion	14	7
Paisandú	16	8
Concordia & Salto	20	10
Montevideo	8	4

Parcels for Montevideo until 2 P. M. and letters till 8 P. M. on Wednesday. For further particulars apply at the office Henry Dowse. N.º 1 calle de Cuyo.

FOR GUALEGUAY

Taking passengers, cargo &c., the Steamer

Gualeguay

(Rio Bermejo.)

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Will leave this port on the 2nd July

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For further particulars, apply to Henry Dowse



FOR COLONIA.

THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT

ESTRELLA.

Will sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at nine a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY from further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office. — Paseo de Julio No. 35.

LUIS MAC LEAN.

Railway time table

STATIONS	HOLY DAYS				
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Parque	7-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
11 Sept.	7-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
Almagro	7-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
Caballito	7-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
Flores	7-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
S. Martin	7-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
Moron	7-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
Merlo	7-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
Moreno	7-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12

STATIONS	week days.				
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Parque	8-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
11 Sept.	8-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
Almagro	8-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
Caballito	8-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
Flores	8-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
S. Martin	8-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
Moron	8-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
Merlo	8-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12
Moreno	8-10	9-10	10-12	10-12	10-12



MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration calle de las Piedras 81, Agency calle de Rivadavia, 8.
Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.
Laguna de los Padres, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Porfia, San Antonio Bellido, Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Grande, Naranjos, Vivorata, Laguna Colmena, Ballenera, Golondrina, San Martin y Moro—Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 22
Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verde, Carralauquen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava ó Panamano, Blanqueada de Herrera, Corrito de Paulino, San Agustin, Malacars 6 Florida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 10, 26.

Carrera del Moro, por Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Juncal, Cacique, Esperanza Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Beaudrix, Invierno, Muñoz, Moro, 10, 20, 30
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Azul, 2.
Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 12, 22.
Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 18, 28.
Lobos, every Thu days.
Magdalena, 9, 19, 29.
FOR ROSARIO
Touching at San Fernando, Zárate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolás.
THE NEW STEAMER DOLORCITAS
Captain—DAVID BRUCE.
Will leave for the above mentioned

ports every Tuesday at 10 O'clock a. m. and return every Saturday at the same hour.
TERMS OF PASSAGES.
OABIN DECK.
Rosario..... \$ 350 \$ 120
San Nicolas... 250 90
Obligado..... 250 90
San Pedro..... 250 90
Baradero..... 200 90
Zárate..... 150 80
San Fernando... 30
For further particulars apply at the office: BERNAL Y CARREGA Reconquista 89.

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NUEVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, calle Potosí, No. 146.
CORREOS DEL ESTADO
Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30
Laguna de los Padres, Ballenera, San Martin u Moro, 2, 12 y 22.
Carralauquen, 26 de Mayo, Brava Malacars y Moro, 0, 16 y 26.
Navas, Chelforó, Bizeacheras y Reconquista 8, 24.
Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen de Langueyú, 1, 16.
Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24.
Tandil directamente 2 y 17.
CARRERA DEL MORO.
Juncal, Cacique, Aalpinar de Castaño, Esperanza de Iraola, Pulpia Quevedo, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Beaudrix, Invierno, Tamaguechú, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Aoz.
Los Empresarios Torres, Begeira y Ca.

MENSAJERIAS ESPANOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration—Piedras, 86.
Chascomus, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27 y 30.
Dolores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29.
TERMS OF PRICES.
Chascomus..... \$ 100
Dolores..... 150
Freight arros..... 20
Money..... 1 1/4 %
Los Empresarios Torres, Osorio y Ca.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The National Guards.

Citizen soldiers have been ever regarded as one of the safest bulwarks of a nation in a defensive war, and the enthusiasm of their service is supposed to make up for want of training. Thus we see England at present equip her volunteers, placing on them almost a stronger reliance than on her wooden walls; and most nations of Europe possess a National Guard whose peculiar duty it is to protect their native land from foreign invasion, inscribing upon their banner the watchword of "happy homes and altars free."

For some days past the general conviction was in accordance with the sentiment of the Press; that the fate of Buenos Ayres hung on the bayonets of our "Guardia Nacional" and the ultimate issue will probably verify such presentiment. But, many of the Federal party had confidently expected that the Porteños, being averse to the war, would openly refuse to march, and so decide the quarrel without striking a blow. Much as we desire peace we cannot deny that Mitre has given his enemies a moral overthrow at the review of Sunday. About 4,000 men tolerably armed and disciplined received him with applause, and unanimously declared their readiness to follow him into the field in support of the cause of Buenos Ayres. Neither can we rationally doubt that these men will keep their promise, for if there be some among them who are secretly resolved not to fight, it is plain they are the smaller number, and can have as little influence in opposing Mitre in the field, as they had in the plaza on review. At Cepeda too, even their adversaries admit that the National Guards did not disgrace themselves, and if any means can be devised of preventing the cavalry from taking a panic, the chance of arms is nearly equal.

Urquiza counts, in the "Uruguay" journal, on 19,000 men. Mitre makes up 15,000 in this manner. Civic guards 5,000, country do. 6,000, troops of the line 4,000; so that the numerical odds are nothing. Much will depend upon organization, still more on personal valor, and the prestige of either general will also weigh in the balance. Looking at the hostile lines we find, on one side an array of Gauchos, who are far from being an undisciplined mob, led on by a soldier of at least South American celebrity. On the other, stands an assemblage of youths who, if not accustomed to the toilsome life of the camps, are yet inoculated to the smell of powder, and better armed than their opponents; at their head is a general who possesses not, perhaps, the military experience of the Captain-General, but who bears on his front the mark of a brave soldier, and has already bled and suffered exile for the cause he invokes. To the flush of victory, may be opposed the horror lately inspired by the *lanza seca*, and to the prestige of Urquiza's name, the well-directed enthusiasm of Buenos Ayres might be an equipoise. It is difficult for Mitre to protect an extended frontier, but it is not so easy for Saa to enter this city, as San Juan. In such circumstances the elements of strength are unfortunately too equal to hope for a speedy termination, and altho' we would willingly join in the hope that the affair may be all over in a month, we are not so sanguine, and rather fear that of all the complications in Argentine history this is the most intricate, and neither a pitched battle nor intervention shall have the happy effect of making a durable peace.

Mitre's harangue to the troops
The following address to the National

Guard will be read with interest in the actual crisis, and as a piece of military rhetoric may be handed down to posterity, in proof of General Mitre's forensic powers:

NATIONAL GUARDS OF BUENOS AYRES.

I hail in your banners the sacred symbol of Argentine glories that your Patrician fathers bore in triumph through this continent. I hail in you around me the champions who for nine years have upheld through every change of fortune the liberties of Buenos Aires.

Under the rampart of your civic bayonets, a manly generation has sprung up to swell the ranks of the people. I see, before me, youths, with arms in their hands to defend our right, who at the fall of tyranny were babbling infants scarce able to lisp the name of Fatherland. I see, too, those veteran heroes of the memorable "11 de Setiembre", ready again, and resolute as of old. Here are my companions in arms who during the first siege contributed with their blood to rescue the country in one of her most trying hours of peril. Here around me the men of Cepeda who wrested our honor, from an enemy seven times more numerous, and fighting their way on the Paraná entered this city, covered with the dust of the battle-field and finally saved Buenos Ayres at the foot of her inviolable ramparts.

Fellow-countrymen.—There are wanting from your ranks, only, the few recreant cowards who at the signal of danger have shamefully abandoned their posts, and disgraced the Argentine mothers that suckled six generations of heroes. Write then, their names, in eternal infamy on your muskets that if, at a future day, they dare return to enjoy the fruits of your noble toils, the very women and children whom they have abandoned may contemptuously shut upon them the door of that hearth which they had not the courage to defend.

Soldiers.—You have heard the words of your friend and comrade: listen now to the voice of your Magistrate and General.

I go to place myself at the head of our army in the field, where four thousand troops of the line and six thousand provincial guards will assemble beneath our Standard, to sustain the dignity and cause of Buenos Ayres. I count moreover on all of you, that wherever glory leads me, you will rush to my call, in obedience to the laws and your own dictates of honor. Thus we shall be irresistible, and you may rely upon a victory over violent usurpation, or a solid peace guaranteeing your dignity and political rights.

I therefore proclaim aloud before the people here present, that "the National Guard of Buenos Aires is ready to take the field at the first intimation". If still there be among you any who feels his heart sink within him, let him follow in the path of those who have abandoned their country in her hour of danger.

National Guards.—Repeat with me the cry that has so often led us to victory, and nerved us in the fight:

Long live Buenos Ayres and her liberties.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Confederation.

In our last impression we said that July would prove an ominous month for this country, and scarcely have we entered its first days when the combat thickens, and the tramp of soldiery echoes through this city and the neighboring provinces. Buenos Ayres is declared in state of siege, Urquiza crosses the Paraná, the voice of peaceful intervention is lost in the din of

arms, and the God of battles is invoked to decide the contest. Mitre has called all the National Guard, and relying on their prowess, is resolved to break a spear with the Captain-General, who was expected in Rosario on the 2d, with 4,000 men. Derqui is assembling an army as rapidly as possible, and has summoned General Taboada to his presence. The latter, according to one report, had paid his devoir to the President, in imitation of Peña; but contradictory accounts state he was marching with 2,000 men, in support of the principles of Buenos Ayres. This item is all-important in the struggle, but it will be difficult to arrive at the truth. The Pampero and Santa Fé war steamers having completed their armament, Señor Cabassa has been appointed to command the Argentine Fleet. The admiral of Buenos Ayres is Colonel Francisco Fourmaritip; but we anticipate the question will be solved on land, and it is probable the respective squadrons will serve principally as transports. Don Lopez Jordan of Entre Rios is commander-in-chief at Rosario and made lately a reconnaissance of the frontier picquets. Don Marcos Paz, a gentleman of universal esteem, and Senator of Congress has been thrown into prison at Cordova, as he was supposed to have secretly viewed inimical to Derqui in his trip to the Upper provinces. Of those who accompanied him, one is said to have been killed near Frayle Muerto, and of the others some have been arrested, some have escaped.

From Corrientes a small contingent, variously represented at 200 men or more, has arrived at Rosario; and Doctors Victoria and Guzman were daily expected in that city, on return from their visit to Derqui. Peña has solicited a passport for Montevideo, and several youths of the Liberal party in Cordoba have escaped to Santiago. Don Adolfo Ortiz has been seized for attempting to oppose the entry of Saa (with an escort) in obedience to the President's summons.

Governor Mitre has branded as deserters all who absent themselves from the National Guard, condemning them to two years servitude. He has mobilised one third of the infantry, and two thirds of the cavalry of the National Guards of the Centre and North; as well as one half of the force of San Nicolas. The Chambers have ratified the decree conceding 50 millions mps to the Government.

Colonel Laprida had arrived at Rosario; and the two divisions "Victoria" were preparing to pass the Paraná under their commanders Campos and Ubaldino Urquiza. Dates from Paraná of the 24th mention the arrival in that city of the battalion "Palma" which was to leave for Rosario immediately. The new corps "Constitución" comprising 400 men, was to be conveyed in the "Buenos Ayres" to the same port.

It appears no change shall take place in our Ministry, as the Inspector of Arms has been named chief of the Staff, leaving Colonel Gelly in possession of the portfolio of War and Marine. The late reports of an arrangement have evidently affected doubts which fell on Monday to 3928, but most people anticipate that the kindly offices of the English minister will prove useless; and if Urquiza at all gave ear to negotiations, Porteños will regard it as a *ruse de guerre*.

Chile.

Dates are up to June 1st. The commercial crisis consequent on the late enormous failures has not yet passed over. In Valparaiso, efforts were being made to establish a banking company. At Santiago robberies and violence

were grown so life that it was proposed to form a society of mutual security, such as we have seen in California for defence of life and property. On the 1st, Congress held its inauguration-session, and Perez was fixed upon to succeed President Montt.

Banda Oriental.

On the 27th was held a council of war on the assassin who had killed Captain Esquivel and private Gonzalez. The sentence of death was to be executed on the following day. In answer to a *feuilleton* calling on the Banda Oriental to contract an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Urquiza, the "Republica" combated such an idea and indicated the expediency of an absolute neutrality.

Mr. Valentine Conyngham, son of Dr. Conyngham of this city has been admitted, after a severe and scathing examination of three days, to the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, and Surgeon, in the University of Edinburgh, by virtue of letters patent from her Majesty in Privy Council.

We heartily congratulate our young friend on this proof of his application in the honourable profession he has adopted.

United States.

LATEST ACCOUNTS.

By a sailing ship from New York we have details posterior to the news per English packet. It is gratifying to find that President Lincoln is safe at Washington, being surrounded by 35 thousand troops; moreover the number of those marching to his call, or ready to march exceeds 200,000 so that there can be little doubt of the ultimate issue of this most inauspicious war. Baltimore, the capital of rowdies, where Lincoln's troops had been treacherously attacked as submitted to the Washington Executive and the Stars and stripes floated from the public building.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Literary.—Mitre, late editor of the National, appeared on Sunday last as a Reviewer in the columns of the "Guardia Nacional."

Governor Peña.—This gentleman had not, it seems, his *papeleta*, for the Rosario authorities intend to make him serve; as if he has not already served—their purpose.

Change of name.—It is difficult to understand the motives for altering so often the names of our streets, steamers, &c., unless confusion were the object. An *alias* is now indispensable. Thus Don Fulano of the calle Peru alias Representantes takes his passage in the "Gualeguay" alias "Rio Vernejo." The consequence is that a man does not know where he lives, and fears he is sailing under false colors.

State of Siege.—This does not imply a siege, any more than civil war indicates very polite hostilities. The suspension of Habeas Corpus is almost the only serious effect, and principally put in force against spies, deserters and we grieve to say it, obnoxious Editor.

French packet.—Three days after date; we can have no idea of the cause of her delay unless indisposition from having got cooled (cold) in Montevideo.

Don José M. Gattierrez.—We have sincere pleasure in wishing every success to our esteemed friend who has lately received from the University the highest mark of approbation in his studies of jurisprudence. We understand he has been named the Governor's secretary on campaign; and is about to assume the Doctor's cap and

toga, for the practice of law on his return from the field.

Correspondence.

Buenos Ayres, June 24th 1861.
To the Editor of the Weekly Standard
Dear Sir,

Conceiving that any thing in the way of practical useful information concerning "Sheep farming" will not only readily find a little corner in your valuable paper but will also in a measure interest a large portion of your readers I take the liberty of sending you these few remarks, made by a Mr. Fay who I may say is entitled to much respect and consideration since I may add that he it was who first introduced the Oxford Down breed into New England.

These Oxford Downs are a valuable variety or breed of sheep possessing all the good characteristics of the south Down but with a fleece of much longer staple.

During a tour of observation in Europe Mr. Fay examined attentively the different breeds of sheep, with reference to their hardiness, good qualities, and capacity to exist on short pasture; he selected this breed, and an experience of several years in breeding them has proved that at least as respects the New England states, the selection was a most judicious one.

The remarks of Mr. Fay seem to have been made in answer to certain queries put him by the Massachusetts agricultural society, apparently for the purpose of eliciting information based upon practical experience on this important branch of agriculture.

One of the questions was the following "Do sheep in your opinion improve pasture land?"

In answer to this question he says "This question cannot be answered, but in the affirmative, especially in pastures where the coarser grasses are coming in; we have constantly under our eye a hundred acre lot, upon which cattle a few years ago could not live, that now maintains in good condition a large flock of sheep, and the improvement of the pasture has already been so great that a dozen head of cattle, besides the sheep, now do well upon it. The reasons for this are obvious to any one who has observed the habits of sheep. They are more indiscriminate feeders than cattle; they nip the shoots of almost every shrub as well as weed, extirpating many kinds in a few years. They make room in this way for the grasses to come in which they have been shadowed out or otherwise displaced. The white weed, the bromom or wood-waxen as it is commonly termed, the Golden rod, the black berry, the blueberry with many similar weeds disappear before them, and the finer grasses and white clover take their place.

But sheep are not only valuable as weed destroyers, as fertilizers they stand among the best of domestic animals, they scatter their manure in a way to produce the largest benefit, besides which it possesses in the highest degree, the requisites essential to restoring to the land the phosphates which it loses from long depasturing with Cattle. The manure too of sheep suffers no waste being, in a highly concentrated form, and at the same time, it is minutely divided, and evenly distributed over the surface of the ground.

So good and so economical a distributor of manure is the sheep, that experienced farmers are feeding them when in pasture upon oil cake, for the additional benefits of the manure.

Many farmers in the state of Maine will corroborate the above assertions; I have known many farmers in Kennebec Co. where they have found their pastures deteriorating by the pasturage

of cattle and horses, and every class of noxious weed coming in to, quick shift from cattle, to sheep, and by crowding or overstocking a little, they find the weeds disappearing, and good herbage taking their place, I have also in recollection many fields, where there were no bushes and brambles, and but very little grass, completely restored to very good grazing by pasturing them with sheep a few years. This was done by the equal distribution of the very fertilizing manure which they drop.

Farmers generally have not yet become so well convinced of the advantages of this mode of fertilizing, as to feed their sheep with oil cake in summer, in order, while it fattens the sheep, to make their manure still more rich.

In proof of the value of feeding oil cake to sheep in pasture, Mr. Fay quotes from the Farmers Magazine the following concluding remarks of Mr. Maulton an Irish agriculturist of experience and note,

"I am not chemist enough (he says) to do more than to point out the general bearings of Dr. Apjohn's analysis, but I think I have sufficiently opened the question for others more qualified to take it up, and show the practical farmer that where he gives artificial food to his sheep, out of every £10 expended, at least £5.15 goes to the improvement of the land."

"Every farmer who has kept sheep has probably found out that the manure of sheep is strong and requires much diluting before being applied directly to crops, it is too concentrated to put into the hill of corn alone, it is rich in ammonia, and phosphate of lime." Some think that all the good of a sheep is the wool produced and if this does not bring a large price sheep may as well be annihilated; such men see but a small part of the service which this humble but invaluable animal is to the human race.

Yrs. &c. American.

Translation of Napoleon's remains.

(Le Monde Illustré.)

April 13th 1861.

When the ashes of Napoleon the Great were brought from St. Helena in 1840, the bier was temporarily erected in the chapel of St. Jerome at the Invalides, until a monument worthy of the greatest genius of modern ages could be prepared under the dome of the church. The site is in accordance with the last wish of the deceased. "I desire that my ashes repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the people I have so much loved." Of the competitors who presented designs for the sarcophagus, M. Visconti was chosen; and M. Pradier executed the caryatides or monumental figures for the crypt.

The Emperor, Empress, Prince imperial, princes of the blood, ministers and high functionaries of the Empire were alone invited to assist at the final inhumation. After a low Mass by the Cardinal Archbishop, the Imperial Guards bore the coffin from the St. Jerome chapel to the subterranean crypt. Field Marshals Randon, Maguan, and Vaillant followed carrying on cushions the sword, hat, and cross of the Legion of Honor of the late Emperor. His Majesty Napoleon III and the Imperial family remained kneeling during the ceremony until the remains were deposited in their last resting-place. A medal commemorative of the translation was placed in the sarcophagus, and in honor of the event His Majesty created General Count d'Ornano, a Marshal of France. M. Marchand one of the Executors to Napoleon's testament is likewise named to the Legion of Honor.

It is expected that crosses will be distributed to the old veterans of the

Empire, the youngest of whom counts 60 years' military service. In a little time more, these reliques of the glory of France shall have passed away, and live only in the pages of history, or in the tradition of their exploits.

M. Dupanloup on Ireland.

His Lordship passes a glowing eulogy on the valour of the Irish people—

The Irish people [is] valiant—a nation of warriors; and it could not but be so; for piety and purity of morals, those lofty virtues, whilst they inspire devotion, also inspire valour. While licentiousness enervates nations, these virtues preserve in them a generous blood and a vigour always young. From these spring always the gallant races, the vigorous stocks, the robust nations of the earth; such is Ireland. Wherever the Irish have fought, their bravery was admired; and their military reputation makes them equal to the best soldiers of the world; they are with justice reputed the principal strength of the British army; and how often have they turned the tide of victory! It was an Irishman, Lord Gough, who won the battle of Guzerat in 1819. An Irishman, Lord Keane, led the English troops in O Cabul, and planted the English standard upon the walls of Ghuznee. The strongest mainstays of English domination in India at this day, the two Lawrences, are Irishmen. Sir Henry Pottinger, General Gillespie, and other heroes of the Indian wars, were Irish. The Duke of Wellington was an Irishman; his brother, Marquess Wellesley, had been Governor-General of the British possessions in India, and no man ever executed that great office with more valour and more glory. Who is there who does not know how Sir Charles Napier (who was not, however an Irishman) gained the great battle of Meeanee against the armies of Scinde? He had but 3,000 soldiers, of whom 400 only were Europeans; but then it was an Irish regiment, and from the county Tipperary, beholding them from afar off, sustaining single and all the brunt of battle, struggling with unshaken gallantry against countless hordes, then only after dashing forward, overturning everything, scattering every thing before them he could not restrain himself crying out, "Magnificent Tipperary!"

Many a time also have they fought by our side, under our banners; for I know not what ancient and potent sympathy has at all times brought Ireland and France near. The Irish and the French are indeed two sister nations; Catholics both, both of gay temperament, witty, and eloquent; but the one people, as I have said, almost always unhappy, in spite of their virtues. However that may be, I know not how many battle-fields have seen the blood of Ireland mingle with the blood of France.

"In the long wars of Louis the Fourteenth," writes the Duke St. Simon, "the Irish battalions performed prodigies of valour." "From the reports sent to the war office, says an Irish historian, writing in 1763, "we find that since the introduction of Irish troops into France, in 1601, down to 1745, the year of the battle of Fontenoy, more than 45,000 Irish died in the service of France." Thus Louis the Fourteenth, whose name, in spite of fate, remains "great," wished, in the enthusiasm of a just and royal gratitude to naturalise altogether the army of James the Second. "Our wish," wrote he, "is, that the Irish enjoy the same rights with the French, without having need of letters of naturalization."

And certainly Louis the Fourteenth judged aright. Who is there that does not know what service they performed for us at the famous battle of Fontenoy

—how much they contributed to the victory of that great day, and how they wrung from the vanquished King of England, George the Second, that cry of tardy and barren repentance, "Accursed be the laws that have deprived me of such soldiers?"

As to the King of France, he did not curse the Irish; and 'one day—it was shortly after Fontenoy—for it appears there were some hot-headed characters, difficult to manage, as amongst our own Zouaves—and indeed I know not whether any great thing can be achieved without having by your side some of these same hot-heads; but whatever becomes of that theory, thus perhaps rashly regarded, it appears that the Irish soldiers were not always perfectly in good order—Father Mathew had not converted them)—one day, I say M. d'Argenson came to complain of them to the king: "Sire" said he "that Irish brigade gives me more trouble than all the rest of your army." "That is precisely," replied Louis, "what my enemies say of it."

And shall I say that they are still the same? Yes, and still better. The same generous blood runs to-day in their veins: the same valour still distinguishes Irish soldiery. What achievements have they not done in the late Indian war! And but yesterday, in the little Pontifical army, with what glory did not the Irish cover themselves by their heroic resistance at Spoleto and at Ancona! If I turn my eyes else where throughout the armies of Europe, in the North and the South, in Austria, in Spain, there still I find renowned warriors of Ireland. And if I turn again to our own dear and glorious army of France, you yourselves know some who, at the present moment, are in its highest grades: and amongst them one name, which will be reverberated for ever by the echoes of Malakoff and of Magenta.

The peroration of this irresistible appeal is touching and tender beyond expression:—

I pause, gentlemen. I have prolonged too much this sorrowful appeal. Forgive me for all I have just been saying: may God forgive me for all I have said. For I must repeat it in concluding—How often have I not kept mastery over my tongue! Perhaps you may have thought me rather warm (*rij*); but were you to know all that I smother in my souvenirs and in the depths of my soul, you might yourself bear me this testimony—that I have been moderate, aye, and with an extreme moderation. Ah! had I not been moderate! Had I said all that, perhaps, I should have said. Had I not restrained both my heart and my voice. • • • But no. In this discourse I have only aimed at two ends—to enlighten those who need to know all about this lamentable question; to awaken conscience; to appeal to justice; and to instil into every heart a feeling of compassion for Ireland, which may at least approximate to its grief.

And, first of all, I have sought in these English papers impartial proofs. Well, in closing this painful recital, I am bound to pay homage to the impartiality even of those against whom I have been enabled to say so many things, but which have been said by themselves. Yes! it is fair to proclaim it. No nation in the world unveils her evils with a frankness equal to that of England. She has a horror of that official self-laudatory tone which it is the established rule to affect where the truth of facts should be found unalterable, even though it were to alter every where else. All that we know of the evils of England, it is herself, it is her Government that proclaims it aloud. This Government is, so to speak, only a perpetual inquiry. Repentance is, not far distant

from so sincere a confession. May it show itself at length.

MARRIED, on Thursday morning, at the Fussa chapel, Killamey, by the Rev. Canon Auddleston, Aster Presbytery, Staffordshire, uncle to the bride, and assisted by the Rev. P. Shine, P.P., Aghados, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., Derryvane, High Sheriff, and eldest grandson of the lamented Liberator, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Denis S. Lawlor, Esq., J.P., of Grenagh.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.—In a competitive examination held a few days since in London, which lasted nine days, twelve candidates appeared—ten Englishmen, one Scotchman, and one Irishman. The Irishman scored 3,140 marks, the Scotchman, 2,160, and the Englishman on an average only 2,000. The successful candidate was Francis Coffey, Esq., late of Kilkee now joined to the Royal Engineers, at Weedon.

ARRRESTS AT NAPLES.

Naples, 25th April, Evening.—Arrests continue to be made. Troops have been despatched to the Roman frontier.

Travels in France and Italy.

By THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER V. —PARIS.

There is, perhaps, no other city in the world that possesses so many palaces as the capital of France, certainly none can rival it in the splendor of arrangement, so visible at the Tuilleries, Luxembourg, and St. Cloud. Standing in the Place du Carrousel, the largest court-yard in Europe, we see on either side the Imperial residence and the long file of the Louvre. Till lately the Tuilleries stood alone, and the Triumphal Arch of the Carrousel marked the limits of each, but the Louvre has been prolonged so far in the direction of the Champs Elisees that these united edifices now form one of the vastest and most magnificent structures ever erected. Two sad historic recollections are attached to this spot. From a window that overlooks the river, Louis XI, gave the signal for the horrid massacre of St. Bartholomew, a damning stain upon French annals that will send down the name of its infamous author to universal execration: and yonder, is the gate so heroically defended by the Swiss Guards of Louis XVI, who were cut to pieces, martyrs to their fidelity. If we enter the Museum of the Louvre, so many interesting reliques of antiquity, so numerous chef d'oeuvres in art and industrial skill surround and engage us that several hours are quickly spent in wandering among these classic halls. Statues, busts, reliefs, friezes, quartz metals, mummies, fossil remains, coins, armour, hieroglyphics, &c. are so classified that we have indeed the *best idea* of a Museum, and so far from feeling wearied at the pursuit, we ascend, with a relish of the grand and beautiful, to gaze upon the wonders of the picture gallery. Here, 'tis true, we have neither Raffaele's "Transfiguration" nor Ruben's "Descent from the Cross," but in point of variety and number, the collection is even superior to that of the Vatican. Landscapes of Salvator Rosa, portraits by Van Dyck, Madonnas by Murillo, Dutch cattle by Hobbema, Female beauty by Titians, and Historical pieces by David are interspersed with the works of Poussin, Leonardo da Vinci, Paul Veronese &c. and some idea may be had of the immense number of paintings when we compare the gallery over 500 yards long. In the Tuilleries there are many objects of taste, but although the passport is an "open sesame" to all the wonders

of Paris, it is not permitted to visit the Imperial residence when the Court is in Paris. Passing under the archway, we enter the Palace Garden and have a full view of the facade which looks to the Champs Elysees. On the right, close to the river is the pavillion of Flora or suite of apartments once occupied by the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and at a few yards beyond the garden is the Place de Greve, where this heroic queen and her innocent husband were beheaded. It will be remembered that Louis the XVI was attended to the scaffold by an humble Irish priest, Abbé Edgeworth, who alone had the courage to stand among the demoniac rabble, and exclaim fearlessly, "Son of St. Louis, ascend into heaven". Here flowed the best blood in France, here the guillotine, for months, performed its terrible work, and here now stands a splendid fountain whose waters, alas! can never cleanse this murderous site of its gory crimes on life.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

COLON THEATRE.

7th 8th & 9th July. On Sunday night, will be performed: PODERIO CABALLEROS DON DINERO Concluding with: Las Gracias de Cadeon.

On Monday, the admired drama: EL BESO DE JUDAS. And the farce: LA PAVA TRUFADA.

On Tuesday.

1. The National Hymn.
 2. El Arte de hacer fortuna.
 3. Con Amor y sin Dinero.
- At 7 1/2 P. M.

11: de Setiembre Market

Dry cow hides, narrow	psada	135 to 140
Hides of all stakes	—	110 to 120
Ox skins	—	50 to 60
Fides of colts	each	29 to 30
Sheepskins unwashed	dozen	40 to 50
Do mixed	—	60 to 70
Merino, fine	—	80 to 110
Nutria	lb	4 to 45
Worse hair North	arroba	95 to 100
Do. south	—	105 to 115
Tail-w pure	—	47 to 48
Creole wool washed	—	70 to 75
Do. unwashed	—	40 to 45
Do. mixed	—	50 to 70
Fine merino wool	—	80 to 95
Lamb do.	—	40 to 65
Ostrich feathers loose.	lb.	27 to 30
Do. woven	—	29 to 35
Ox hozas	thousand	800 to 900
Inferior do.	—	300 to 400
Wheat superior	fanega	260 to 260
Do. middling	—	235 to 245
Do inferior	—	150 to 180
Indian corn	—	125 to 130
Barley	—	70 to 80

Exchange.

(by English packet)
 Eng and — 65 to 65 1/2 and 66 sch.
 France — 82 to 82 1/2 frs.
 Rio Janeiro — Ounces at par.
 United States — no return.



For Sale

In the partido of San Antonio de Areco 2500 *estiza* sheep of the best class at a low price, also will be rented to the purchaser the camp on which they are at present situated with two pens and new fine corrals, the whole camp will be rented, if required, which is capable of holding two more large flocks.—For further particulars apply at this Office.—

Notice.

All persons having claims against Mr. Alexander Fleming calle Defensa 91, requested to present their accounts or to settle such amounts with this undersigned.
 James Hastings
 102, calle Piedra.

Doublings.

Wednesday June 20th	\$ 411 410
Thursday " 27th	409 410
Friday " 28th	401 408
Monday July 1st	462 399
Tuesday " 2d	392 385

Gas shares 77 1/2 p. S.
Bolsa do. 7 to 10 p. S. decs.

Interest.
Market rate of interest at 3 1/4 to 1 1/2 per month.
Bank receives inc. at 6 p. an.
" " specie at 11 p. "
" advances inc. at 8 p. "
" " specie at 12 p. "

Money market—specie—1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per month.
Do. inc. 1 1/2

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros	\$ 220 to 225
Do matadero, picked bullocks	250 —
Do Cows picked	220 — 250
Three year old mules	250 —
Aéas	15 - 20
Fat vacas	85 - 90
Ordinary mestiza.	30 to 35
Sheep	40 to 45
Fino do.	40 to 45

To Subscribers.
The present form 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. Mackerns.
"	Victoria Hotel, calle Reconquista.
Rosario.	Robert Taylor Esq.
Villa Mercedes.	D. Silvestre Torrobas.
Lobos.	Mr. Patk. O'Neill
Cañuelas.	Mr. Griffin.
Jan Antonio.	D. Leopoldo Taboada.
Giles.	D. J. Pichete.
Barracas.	Mr. George Noble.
Once Setiembre.	Mr. M. Duggan.
Villa Lujan.	Mr. Michael King.
Capilla del Señor.	Doctor Priestley.
Pilar.	Sr. Bollaschini.
Paraná.	Mr. Myers.
Montevideo.	Messrs. Mackern Bros
Asuncion.	Mr. Nesbitt.

YOUR LIKENESS.
In photolith or ambrotype, taken with the most perfect fidelity by Charles Roever, Studio calle San Martin opposite the Roma Hotel. Frames and cases at cheap rates, and in every variety.

GENUINE SILVER.
Mr. George Jeanes of 283 calle Buenos Orden begs to acquaint his friends that he has on hand a great assortment of silver harness, domestic plate, jewellery &c. and solicits an inspection of the above articles which are offered at moderate prices.

NOTICE.
The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm of T. B. Coffin & Son for the purpose of continuing the business heretofore conducted under the individual name of T. B. Coffin. Buenos Ayres July 1 1861.
H. C. Coffin. — T. B. Coffin.

Victoria Hotel,
J. Gheogegan announces to his friends in town and country that he has

removed to No 105 calle San Martin, in front of Governor Mitre's. The spacious tenements of his new establishment will enable him to attend still more to the comfort of those who honor him with their patronage. The situation is very central, and the proprietor of the Victoria will endeavor to afford every accommodation.

Breakfasts 8 1/2 to 10.
Lunch 1 — 2.
Table d'hote 4 — 5 1/2
Suppers to order.—Wines and liquors of superior quality.

NUOVAS

MENSAJERIAS ARJENTINAS
F. r Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Giles, Fortin de Areco, Salt, Rojas, Pergamino.

Leaves on the 5th, 10th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each month; returning on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th and 30th do.

Office calle Rivadavia No. 180 and 587, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Ronoti Santiago

Nicolas M. Ramirez.
Marcos Sanguinetti

LA INVARIABLE PORTENA.
For Cañuelas, Monte las Flores. Office Calle Rivadavia, 443—Leaves on the 2nd, 12th and 22nd.

Returns to Buenos Aires 6th 10th and 26th.
Conductor
MANUEL LUPO.

EDUCATION.

Mr M. G. Mulhall, late Professor of Languages in the Royal College of Carlow, Ireland, gives lessons in English, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Logic and Metaphysics at private residences, or in his chambers, No. 137 calle San Martin.

English Seminary.

This establishment offers every advantage to parents desirous of giving their children a superior education. The Rector, Mr. Nicholson, has had much experience in the systems of instruction pursued in England and the United States, and being assisted by competent masters, devotes himself to the care of boarders and day-scholars—No. 20 calle Suipacha.

KNIGHT & PARODY

SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY
Calle Cangallo No. 80
DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

Winter Stock.

Macfarlanes, buckinghams, raglan-cavonr, Garibaldi and a choice assortment of all winter clothing constantly on hand. They are composed of the very best materials and latest cut.—Complete suits of mackintoshes, linen shirts, linen fronts do, colored shirt-linen drawers and vests, silk drawers, flannel vests, and woolen drawers and vests, silk drawers and vests, warm comforters, dressing gowns of all descriptions: woollen, linen and cotton socks, winter gloves, umbrellas, walking sticks &c., &c.

The above will give an idea of the immense variety of all kind of clothing which we have on hand for gentlemen and youths necessary for the present season. Terms moderate.
Also all kind of clothing made to order.

To the lovers of good wines.

A French gentleman whose family resides in Burgundy, has recently received per "Akiab" from Havre, a consignment of the richest wines of Burgundy, well known under the name of Costa de Ollvettes, Pomard, Cham-bertin &c.

The above wines only require a trial to prove they are the best and purest ever introduced into South America.

Prices moderate. Apply at calle May, p. No. 27.

Wanted a housemaid.
By a family in Barracas. Any person with good references may apply at this office, Defensa 91.

Iniciadores diligentes.
This new and commodious line makes three journeys weekly to Lobos, leaving Buenos Ayres on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—Agency 581 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Rivadavia).

MORON
Messrs. NUTTALL AND SMITH.

Have opened an establishment of grocery and inn, where persons from the country districts may procure stores at reasonable prices and find every accommodation when travelling.

Wanted an English cook.
In the Victoria Hotel, San Martin, 105.

The Teeth.
Dr Cornwall American Dentist calle Rivadavia No. 275, advises his friends and the public, that besides the usual operations of extracting, filling and inserting teeth on pivot and gold plate, he has introduced into his practice the new system lately brought by him from the United States of mounting teeth on vulcanized rubber which in many cases possesses great advantages over every other method, in point of cleanliness, ease and comfort by which they may be worn and mastication performed and the perfection by which the features may be restored; not causing the least irritation in cases of the most sensible gums. J19 4p.

Country House

To be let a beautiful country house situated on the Barranca de los Olivos, Partido de San Isidro; frontage to the River.

The house has every convenience necessary for a family residence, it is airy and spacious throughout, has boarded floors and spacious corridors looking to the river. Further a pigeon house, coach house, alfalfa and some land for sowing. It will be rented for a lease of some years.

Apply calle Cangallo n. 145.
m. 15—3p.

Sheep and Land.

To be sold a league of land, (with or without the sheep thereon), situated at 25 leagues from this city Southwards. Also a *Suerte* of half a league at Pergamino, and two leagues at the Fortin de Areco.—Apply No. 46 calle Reconquista.

SHIPPING LIST.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Argentine.							
barque	Carolina	422	Napp	June 19	Cardiff	Freyer Brothers	Unloading
barque	Matilde	465	Ni ka	June 25	Liverpool	H. A. Green & Co.	Unloading
Brazilian.							
brig	Midas	159	Noguera	April 18	Parnaguá	V. Fernandez	Brazil
brig	Padre Jo.	261	Sl.	May 2	Montevideo	Gulmans & Sons	Brazil
brig	Ben Fan	160	Culio	June 3	Puerto Alegre	S. Martinez & Sons	Brazil
brig	Nueva Minerva	204	Viana	June 7	Montevideo	R. O'Leary	Brazil
Danish.							
brig	Hambt	222	Wilhelm	June 4	Rio Janeiro	V. Fernandez	Unloading
brig	Assuel	234	Deussen	June 10	London	O. Benberg & Co.	Unloading
Spanish.							
galera	Julio	230	Dandrich	March 18	Havana	J. Llov-Bol & Sons	Havana
polera	Pedra	180	Estad	June 2	Bayona	E. O. Hoy & Co.	Unloading
barque	Nieva	231	G. Fla	April 28	Bayona	J. Larall & Sons	Brazil
barque	Sirena	203	J. Amar	May 6	"	J. Larall & Sons	Cuba
barque	Casilla	316	Savira	June 9	Havana	Order	Unloading
brig	Exp. retur.	114	Ribeira	June 10	Rio Janeiro	P. Chiles	Unloading
brig	Exp. retur.	178	Garcia	June 10	Montevideo	Zumvino & Co.	Unloading
brig	Recur. 2a	254	Agulmor	April 26	Barcelona	Lloy-L & Sons	Unloading
brig	Fallo	215	De is	June 19	Montevideo	Larall & Sons	Spain
French.							
brig	Felicie	344	A. G. Grest	May 20	Cadix	E. Siegfred & C.	Marseilles
brig	St. XIV.	581	Gout	June 2	Marseilles	J. B. Vignol	Marseilles
brig	St. Q. Schette	759	A. Anquet	June 2	Havre	Larall & Sons	Havre
brig	Acequia	559	P. Aquin	June 6	Havre	B. H. Ydecker & Co.	Havre
brig	Jean Bart	214	Bidout	June 9	Rio de Janeiro	L. Seguy	Unloading
brig	Coligubis	173	Audouin	June 10	Monsieur	Exp. retur & Gramer	Unloading
brig	Combr	255	R. ruc	March 15	Bordeaux	S. Etienne & Co.	Unloading
brig	Col. len	249	Peris	June 17	Bordeaux	J. B. Vignol	Unloading
brig	Exp. retur.	478	Rouzeau	June 18	Bordeaux	A. Jolly	Unloading
brig	Gu. ve et Louise	478	Rouzeau	June 24	Havre	J. B. Vignol	Havre
brig	Buffon	559	Veselin	June 24	Havre	J. B. Vignol	Havre
Dutch.							
brig	Maia Anna	154	Jong	June 14	Antwerp	A. Berker & Co.	Antwerp
brig	B. to	70	Meyer	June 13	Hamburg	R. Gey & Co.	Unloading
brig	Maria	235	Wassenaar	June 18	Amsterdam	O. A. B. van	Unloading
brig	D. T. Vasey	205	Vander Linden	June 21	Rotterdam	D. T. Vasey & Co.	Unloading
brig	Nord Holland	181	Fony	May 11	Antwerp	J. B. Vignol	Unloading
brig	Reichold	261	Mulder	June 18	Amsterdam	Bot Brothers	Amsterdam
brig	H. M. Elizabeth	349	Rouzeau	June 10	London	H. A. Green & Co.	Unloading
brig	Sp. N. N. N.	130	Bank	May 3	Hamburg	Rosenthal Gayen & Co.	Unloading
Hamburg.							
brig	Ebe	118	Getch	May 3	Altona	J. Rick & Co.	Foreign Ports
brig	Acoph	210	Crow	June 21	Hamburg	Diell Fernau & Co.	Unloading
Hanoverian.							
brig	Jupiter	95	C. H. Ramm	June 2	Santa Catalina	Frias Brothers	Brazil
brig	Lotho	128	Steuur	March 6	Parnaguá	F. Ramos	England
English.							
barque	Moulton	87	K. M.	March 19	London	H. A. Green & Co.	London
barque	B. sico	21	Winter	April 5	Liverpool	Miligan Williamson & Co.	London
barque	M. s. Fox	274	White	April 19	Glasgow	G. T. Gifford & Co.	Liverpool
barque	K. McConnell	233	Hunter	April 17	London	A. Latham	Antwerp
barque	Orion	234	Pinner	April 20	Liverpool	T. Duguid & Co.	Without destination
barque	Saint Magnus	219	Hendall	May 1	Glasgow	Best Brothers	Glasgow
barque	Sulu	228	F. Madges	May 20	Liverpool	Hest Brothers	England
barque	Gucho	237	Gregson	May 20	Cadiz	Hughes Brothers	Liverpool
barque	Jan. Carphill	254	Hill	May 20	Hamburg	R. Gey & Co.	Liverpool
barque	Dona	289	Stephens	June 2	Glasgow	B. Barclay & Co.	Unloading
barque	Ag. s.	285	Olman	June 2	Liverpool	Nicholas Green & Co.	Antwerp
barque	Te. cer	293	S. anders	June 6	Liverpool	T. Duguid & Co.	Unloading
barque	N. s. t. e.	257	L. f. v. b. r. e.	June 7	Liverpool	K. r. & C. r. s. o. n.	Unloading
barque	B. v. e. r. e.	118	Wright	June 8	Liverpool	Hesse Brothers	Unloading
barque	P. e. i. l.	185	Meyers	June 10	Cardiff	H. A. Green & Co.	Unloading
barque	M. v. a. r. e. u. m. a.	326	Rouffignac	March 19	Liverpool	O. G. Brewin & Co.	Unloading
barque	M. e. s. o.	193	Lopez	June 13	Uruguay	To Order	Without destination
barque	J. h. B. u. n. y. n.	228	Watt	June 14	London	J. P. B. y. d. & Co.	London
barque	Witch of the Wave	253	Blake	June 15	Liverpool	Gas Company	Liverpool
barque	Sirug	418	Lopez	June 19	Liverpool	Gas Company	Unloading
barque	Francis Carrill	398	McKevitt	June 22	Liverpool	Gas Company	Unloading
barque	Belle of Devon	198	Hooper	June 24	Hamburg	Lucas & Co.	Unloading
barque	Assey	343	Grace	June 24	Liverpool	A. Barker & Co.	Unloading
barque	E. m. u. d. P. r. i. o. u. s.	429	Crocenti	June 25	Liverpool	D. O. Thompson & Co.	Unloading
Italian.							
brig	Def-nroca	273	Beverino	June 7	Cavtat	Benardo Delfino	Genoa
brig	H. dia	139	Magione	June 8	Genoa	Cap. & V. d. e. o.	Unloading
brig	D. l. i. g. n. o.	189	Recagno	June 10	Genoa	Benardo Delfino	Unloading
brig	Ad. le	216	Isarelli	June 10	Genoa	A. F. i. g. g. i. o.	Unloading
brig	Av. c. i. o. n. i.	254	Guastabiuo	June 12	Marseilles	P. Nougier	Unloading
brig	O. r. e. s. o.	236	O. c. e. s. e.	March 15	Glasgow	B. Barclay & Co.	Unloading
brig	G. i. n. s. e. p. p. e.	216	Vesillo	June 13	Santa Catalina	T. Pietroneri	Without destination
brig	G. i. o. v. a. n. n. a.	196	G. i. o. v. a. n. o.	June 17	Genoa	G. Bertarelli & Co.	Unloading
Norwegian.							
brig	Orwar Odd	235	Eus	April 9	Rotterdam	A. Berker & Co.	Unloading
N. American.							
ship	G. A. Morrison	570	Morrison	May 9	Calis	E. Baunce & Co.	Antwerp
brig	Vigo	414	Taylor	June 2	New York	DeWyckoff Green & Co.	Unloading
brig	F. S. Meane	375	Mearns	June 5	Cadiz	Best Brothers	Unloading
brig	Archer	405	Lewis	June 6	Cardiff	J. P. B. v. d. & Co.	Unloading
brig	Brothers	195	Brooke	June 3	New York	S. B. H. e. l. e. & Co.	Unloading
brig	A. v. a. n. d. e. r.	398	Robins	June 22	Hull	J. B. e. l. l. o.	Unloading
brig	Salvia	451	Bursley	June 23	Boston	S. B. H. e. l. e. & Co.	Unloading
brig	Conroy	295	Woodward	June 24	Patagoes	D. G. W. e. l. l. a. n. d.	Unloading
Odenburg.							
brig	Phil	142	O. r. d. e. s.	June 7	Hamburg	Best Brothers	Unloading
Prussian.							
barque	Bertha	367	Becher	February 14	Liverpool	Gas Company	London
ligger	Regina Maria	227	Wagner	June 8	Antwerp	J. B. Vignol	Unloading
Swedish.							
barque	Oscilla	234	Austrin	June 6	Cadiz	H. A. Green & Co.	Unloading