

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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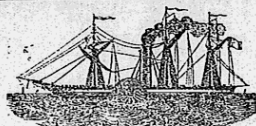
ADVERTISEMENTS { Received at the office up to Tuesday
5 P. M. and inserted at moder-
ate rates.

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

August 14, 1863.

BUENOS AIRES.

No. 16.



SALTO COMPANY RIVER STEAM-BOATS

For the URUGUAY ORIENTAL STEAMER MONTEVIDEO

Captain - LINO BELBEY.

This fine vessel makes a weekly trip.

LEAVING		RETURNING	
Montevideo on Fridays at 4 p. m.	From Salto on Tuesdays at 7 a. m.	" Concordia " 7 1/2 a. m.	" Paysandú " 1 p. m.
Buenos Ayres Saturdays 10 a. m.	" Paysandú " 1 p. m.	" Concepcion " 4 p. m.	" Fray Bentos " 9 p. m.
Higueritas " 4 p. m.	" Concepcion " 4 p. m.	" Fray Bentos " 9 p. m.	" Higueritas Wednesday " 2 a. m.
Fray Bentos " 9 a. m.	" Fray Bentos " 9 p. m.	" Fray Bentos " 9 p. m.	" Buenos Ayres " 4 p. m.
Concepcion Saturdays 6 a. m.	" Higueritas Wednesday " 2 a. m.	" Buenos Ayres " 4 p. m.	
Paysandú " 8 a. m.			

FARES

	CABIN	DECK
Higueritas	6 pts.	3 pts.
Fray Bentos	10	5
Concepcion	11	7
Paysandú	16	8
Concordia & Salto	20	10
Montevideo	8	4

Parcels for Montevideo until 2 P. M. and letters till 3 P. M. on Wednesday. For farther particulars apply at the office Henry Dowse. N.º 1 calle de Cuyo.

FOR GUALEQUAY

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 Barraca of Atayaya, is offered for private sale: her engines are in excellent order, and she is well suited to the transport of sheep to the Banda Oriental, being capable of taking 1,000 or 1,200 head each trip. The ASUNCION is of 120 tons, and with cargo, draws 3 1/2 to 4 feet of water: her two engines are each 30 horse-power. For further particulars, apply to Henry Dowse N.º 1 calle de Cuyo.

To the Public.

For sale at N. 151 calle Victoria, in liquidation of the affairs of the late Da. Rosa Amer Italian milliner, a wardrobe, with glass front and counter. Also the interest in the premises which comprise 8 rooms, and some out offices, subject to a low rent. Apply at the watchmakers, next door, No. 150.

Mr. Quadra Native of Germany.

Any one knowing the address of the above named is requested to forward it to the British Hotel calle 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

The following letters to be found at No. 48 calle Reconquista. Thomas Butt posted in Australia Matthew Cahill James Russell Thomas Dover James Barber from England George M. Clenshan Mr. Rourt Patrick Galway

Notice.

Messrs Maximo Landivar and Julio Laurent intimate to their friends and the public that they have opened an agency for affairs of town and country, at No. 18 calle Maypú.



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 - For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office. - Paseo de Julio No. 35. LUIS MAC LEAN.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE		DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.		RETURN.	
1863.		1863.		1863.	
STATIONS	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.
Parque...	9 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10
11 Sept. 11	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10
Almagro...	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10
Concepcion...	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10
Flores...	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10
San Martin...	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10
Merced...	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10
Morón...	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10
Morón...	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10	12 12 12 12 12 12	10 10 10 10 10 10



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, Vivotará, Laguna Colmena, Ballenera, Golondrina, San Martin y Moro - Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 23.
Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verde, Carralanguen, Arroyo Grandé, 25 de Mayo, Brava 6 Pantanoso, Blanquena de Herrera, Cerreto de Paulino, San Agustin, Malacana 6 Florida, Primavera y Moro. 6, 10, 26.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Guana, San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, San José, Cármen de Languiyú, Canales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tan til por Dolores, Posta de Guana, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Toribio, Chifré, Canales: Vicescheros de Cuelli, Reconquista, Miguona y Tandil, 8, 24.

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

Azul, 2. Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 4, 6, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24, 28. Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 18, 23. Lobos, every Tuesday Thursday & Saturday. Magdalená, 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.

Cabin	Deck	
Rosario.....	\$ 850	\$ 190
San Nicolás...	250	30
Obligado.....	250	30
San Pedro.....	250	30
Baradero.....	200	30
Zárate.....	150	30
San Fernando.	80	

For further particulars apply at the office: BENNAL Y CARREA Reconquista 60.

WENSAJERIAS INICIADORES.

Central Administration - San Martin, 21 - Plaza Loren, 20 - Calle las Piedras, 84

Villa de Luján, San Andres de Giles, San Antonio de Arco, Berlin y Salto 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Arrecifes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. Pergamino, y Rojas: 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Pilar, Capilla del Señor 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30. Mercedes, and Chivilcoy 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, [15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

Mercedes, Bragato, Chivilcoy, 5, 9, 15, 19, 25, 29. Navarro 2º 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

NUVAS 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 y Moro, 2, 12 y 22. Carralanguen, 20 de Mayo, Draves, Malnara y Moro, 6, 10 y 20.

Navas, Chifré, Biscacheros y Reconquista 8, 24. Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen de Languiyú, 1, 16. Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24. Tandil directamente 2 y 17.

CARRERA DEL MORO.

Juncal, Ocajevo, Asipinar de Castaño, Esperanza de Iracó, Pulpich Quevido, Arroyo Chito, Rincon de Bonadrix, Invierno, Tuñanguiché, Rincon del Moro y Martin de Aoz. Los Empresarios Torres, Ortega y Ca.

MENSAJERIAS ESPANOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration - Piedras, 80. Chascomus, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27 y 30. Dolores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 7, 10, 21, 1, 24, 27, 29.

TERMS OF PRICES.

Chascomus.....	\$ 100
Dolores.....	150
Freight arribos.....	20
Money.....	1 1/2 %

Los Empresarios Torres, Ortega y Ca.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Clock controversy.

The all-absorbing topic of the day is neither peace nor differential duties. By common consent every eye is turned on the Cabildo clock, not to see the time of day, but to criticise the ominous inscription "Jaeggli y Diavet, Buenos Ayres." As usual there are two sides to the question, but looking at the clock on every side, it is found fault with. We fancy this is premature. It is manifestly unjust to condemn without a trial, and as the virtue of a clock is to keep time we withhold our sentence until we have a test of its working qualities. Even supposing it is a "mala cara" we are not so Indian in our tastes as to refuse either a horse or a clock if it be a good goer. Some there are, it is true, who judge of everything by appearances, but this is proverbially foolish. The "cronista" of the Tribuna would, perhaps, prefer a nicely bound edition of "Ali Baba" or his own *hechos locales* to a dusty Shakespeare or moth-eaten Cicero; but thank heaven we are not of his mind: We accept nothing at first-bush, but rather estimate everything by its contents. The "cronista" may possess some advantages as to appearance: he may be a very handsome walking encyclopaedia, nicely bound in black cloth; he may understand clock-making better than Sam Slick. But if there is appeal from his mandate, we would invoke the common sense of our readers to reverse so arbitrary a fiat.

The "Tribuna" at first asserted that it was indecent to have any private name on a public monument, but when it was told that this indecency was prevalent in Europe, and that even Mr. Spurgeon received £50 to put up a clock with the maker's name in his tabernacle, they changed their tone, and maintained that it was a standing lie, to write "Jaeggli and Diavet, Buenos Ayres" when these gentlemen did not make the clock. As well might they object that Malcom and Allinson have no right to put their mark on the *quadrapeds* coming from their establishment, since they are not manufactured in this city. As well might we deny that "D. Saturnino Corobola" is editor of the Tribuna, or Lucien printer of the books bearing his mark.

A man's mark does not always denote his property, for we put our names on Pagarés that belong to other people, and the baker marks the bread intended for public consumption. This is even required by law for good faith, and in the respectable firm already named we have the security of a good clock intended (like the bread) for public use, though, not like it, to be broken for the caprice of penny-a-lingers.

If the cronista of the Tribuna could trace gypsy lineage, we should reckon him rightful heir-at-law of King Rhamdames who erected the pyramids. For in his case the architect Cheops was afraid to put his own name on the structure, and it was not until the lapse of ages had worn away the superficial inscription of royalty that the name of "Cheops" was found graven in the immortal stone. So may it now be if the Monogram of our cronista take the place of Jaeggli and Diavet whose names shall be commemorated with the Cabildo Clock, long after the Tribuna and its scribblers shall have passed into their primitive nothingness.

Life and Fire Insurance.

Nothing can be more prudent than to make a provision for future exigencies, by laying up for tomorrow a small part of our daily gains. How many do we see however, who toil and economize in order to provide for their fa-

milies, and are suddenly cut off leaving their business-accounts complicated and their children penniless. No doubt the inventor of life-insurance has merited the blessings of numberless widows and orphans, who but for these institutions must have fallen from comfort to misery, and who have received an easy opulence in return for the yearly stipend of a few shillings. We do not mean to recite the dry preamble of an Insurance prospectus in pointing out the peculiar benefit which must result to fathers of families from such enterprises. Nor is it useless to single men, since a Policy is always of value, and may even be reckoned a negotiable item in the money market; without taking into account the idea of bequest. Such is the value set on Insurances in Dublin, that few men can marry unless the Policy form a part of the Marriage settlement.

Moreover the *Life-policy* is scarcely inferior in advantages to that against fire, a calamity that has often reduced the thriving trader to the condition of a homeless mendicant. We have long wondered why our home companies did not compete with the Spanish "Pater-in" or "Porvenir"; and we think the Northern Company deserves here something more than a "local event" to call the attention of our countrymen to a system of domestic economy that has met with universal success in the United Kingdom and is doubly necessary in countries where life and property are held by a less stable tenure.

Genuine Philanthropy.

We are not all agreed on the excellence of a life of celibacy, neither do we attach more sanctity to convent-walls than to the domestic hearth. We are even inclined to accuse some nuns of a selfishness which makes them useless to their fellow-beings, and un-servicable members of society. It is not therefore from any blind admiration of conventual institutions that we feel bound to offer a passing tribute of praise to the good Sisters of Mercy of our Irish convent.

The philosopher and the philanthropist must alike confess how deeply we are indebted to those excellent ladies who devote a portion of their lives to the pious education of youth, and consecrate the remainder to the care of the sick, the protection of orphans and destitute females, and to meditation and prayer. In the modest edifice of the calle Tucuman, retiring from the eyes of the busy world, we possess a community of Irish ladies who reflect honor upon their native country, and render incalculable services. Here are found some 70 girls the daughters of our Irish estancieros who receive an education befitting the highest rank; here too are 100 poor children trained up in habits of obedience and order calculated to make them worthy specimens of conventual discipline. Nor does the work of mercy end with mere instruction, for some poor fatherless outcasts depend on the sisters for food and raiment; and servants out of employment find a safe and tender refuge in the House of Mercy.

We can only add that if all religious sisters devoted as much time and energies to their fellow-beings, the enemies of monasticism should render the same tribute to convents in general as the Irish nuns now call for at our hands.

The Argentine War.

Every cloud has a silver lining. A few days ago everyone reckoned the probabilities of an immediate war; now the general idea is peace, and it seems but a question of time as to the final arrangement. Of course there is much mystification, and many are still unwilling to believe the pacific intelli-

gence which, they say, is too good to be true. Our local press is also in the dark, and as they have nothing tangible to combat, they occupy themselves with the supposed conditions of treaty. Rumor assigns the following items:

1st.—Buenos Ayres shall pay to Paraná two millions of paper dollars per month, during the term of five years, making a sum of 120 millions.

2d.—Buenos Ayres shall enjoy a virtual independence, and, in return for the monthly subsidy, shall be free from differential duties.

3d.—At the expiration of five years she shall be at full liberty to elect Deputies and join in the Argentine Republic; or, if more pleasing, separate wholly from the sister-provinces.

These are not very hard terms, and better than we expected Urquiza would consent to; yet the war-party puts them down as disgraceful to this city, viewing the subsidy as a bribe to the cupidity of our neighbors. Surely Buenos Ayres does not expect to be freed from the disagreeable impost, and give nothing in return. Moreover if Portenios profess so much contempt for the provincials, and desire independence, they effectually gain their point. But some people are difficult to satisfy and we really believe the "Nacional" and "Tribuna" would grumble at whatever favors or concessions the provincial bug-bears could devise.

The long-expected conference between Urquiza, Derqui and Mitre took place on board the "Oberon" at Las Piedras; the only witnesses were the foreign ministers, and as nothing positive has transpired, we are at liberty to conjecture. Some say that the discussion was rather animated and that the three Masonic brethren pitched into one-another so heartily that they all seemed considerably riled. It is more probable that they came to an understanding, for Derqui at once set out for Paraná dropping Urquiza at Gorondona. One of the President's first acts was to send away two of his ministers, Gonzalez and Echagüe. As the sovereign congress was over-zealous in preaching the crusade against Buenos Ayres, Derqui is said to have curbed their indiscreet patriotism, and afforded motive for parliamentary polemics.

No doubt Urquiza has given the cue to the President's movements, and, as it was rightly judged the Captain General was not inclined for war, the minor dignitaries bent implicitly to his nod. With respect to the "Corrientes" steamer which Urquiza seized while carrying the Yankee flag, it appears the authorities of Paraná hesitated to break the consular protection improperly given her by the U. S. consul at Asuncion. On her capture at Rosario, she was delivered up to Captain Macomb of the Pulaski who hauled down the stars and stripes, while an officer of Urquiza's hoisted the Argentine flag at her mast-head.

The two special envoys Don B. Garcia and Don L. Torres respectively sent by Paraná and Buenos Ayres to canvass Lopez' alliance, returned in the Salto de Guayrá with, no doubt, equal success, and similar ideas of Paraguayan policy. Sr. Obligado likewise arrived from San Nicolas, last Wednesday, his return was the signal for all kinds of strange reports; and, when compared with Mitre's march to Rojas, was deemed an omen of hostilities. Riestra our Finance minister left on Friday for head-quarters, and as considerable activity prevailed at the Parque, conflicting opinions were rife until the news by the Dolores confirmed the peace rumor. This had a marked effect on doubters; and we should be confident that peace was a *fait accompli* were it not for the redoubled progress at the fortifications,

and the forced marches of several battalions to head-quarters. Don Juan Chassaign, one of the heroes of the Marcos Paz expedition, having escaped from Cordova, passed safely through Rosario, and is now at Rojas. One of the latest arrivals is Captain Pezzutti Pilloni, a Sardinian officer of Magenta and Solferino celebrity, who has offered his services to Mitre, like his countrymen of the Legion Libertada. The latter appear now in full Garibaldi rig; and however objectionable their conduct in enlisting, look as soldier-like as if they formed part of the brave Marsala adventurers.

Our government has seized an English vessel, laden with coal, near Martin Garcia, and as France and England have agreed that this is not a contraband of war, we anticipate this Province has found a mare's nest. However as the Rosario fleet is reported short of coal, the capture may hobble Urquiza even more than the captors. The Argentine camp has been joined by a volunteer of the Bishop of Beauvais' school, in the person of Father Marin; and the Uruguay journalists clamor so loudly for war, that it would seem fighting now-a-days is not only the profession of soldiers, but the amusement of adventurers and prosy declaimers. On our side Don Octavio Gonzalez of the Policia who has had some experience in loyering 20\$ for galloping over the police regulations, has marched to the defence of our Lanes and Penates; but we sincerely hope that we shall soon have the pleasure of announcing that these fiery patriots have returned to their pacific haunts when they no longer stand in need of such Davids to defend them.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguay.

In the "Semanario de Asuncion, Aug 3rd we read of the reception by President Lopez of the Argentine Ambassador, and also of the Buenos Ayrean envoy. Don Baldomero Garcia had a state audience in which he explained the object of his mission, indulging in useless regrets for the present *casus belli*, and reminding Lopez of the friendly services he rendered both parties in November, 69. In reply to his assurance of the wish to strengthen family ties with Paraguay, the President returned much common-place politeness which meant little more than that he was glad to see him. As to our special commissioner it may be doubted whether any political importance can be attached to the fact that his was a private interview, and we may suppose that Don Carlos Antonio Lopez has wisely resolved not to be fool in the middle, but rather dedicate himself to the development of Paraguay, for which Sor Garcia passed him a well-merited encomium. The railway was still progressing; but it is remarkable that except the import and export returns, we find not a single item in the state-journal, relative to the topics or movements incident at Asuncion.

Banda Oriental.

President Berro expressed his sincere condolence with the cabinet of St. James, on the death of H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, conveyed to him in an encyclical letter from the English court. The affair of an ultimatum on the part of the English and French agents was contradicted as the republic professes readiness to pay the 4 millions stipulated, but demands long credit, to which the foreign duns seem unwilling. It is probable they will soon come to an arrangement. Meantime some of the Blancos endeavor to induce Berro to side with Urquiza, but the former persists in a sincere neutrality. Signor

Antonini, Oriental consul-general in Sardinia has been replaced by Doctor Bottini. A splendid banner will be presented to the troops by the President, at his own private expense, on the national anniversary of August 25th. The recent gale caused some damage to the shipping: H. B. M. S. "Spy" ran foul of a Spanish war-vessel, the "Graciosa". The "Anne Nelson" was driven on shore, as also the "Salimbe"; the former is from Liverpool, the latter a Brazilian brig.

Chilo.

The elections for President have passed off quietly. In the districts of Valparaiso, Quillota and Casa Blanca, a great majority was secured for Don José Joaquín Pérez, who has been elected for ten years. In a letter from Valparaiso to the Dublin Freeman it is stated that very large sums were contributed to the sufferers of Mendoza, particularly by the English community.

LOCAL EVENTS.

American Minister.—We cordially salute the Hon. Robert Palmer, who arrived last week, as Representative of the United States, and hope his advent may be an augury of peace.

Holiday.—Tomorrow being the Assumption of the B. Virgin is a strict church festival.

Conversion.—On Sunday in the church of La Merced the interesting ceremony of baptizing a Jew, took place. The neophyte, is a Mr. Rosanz; His lordship the Bishop officiated, Sor. Llavallol was sponsor, and a select congregation witnessed the holy rite.

French Packet.—The Saintonge goes out this evening and the mail-bag is closed at the French Consulate by noon.

Magnani bonum.—After four month's circulation, we have resolved to enlarge "the Standard" in accordance with a generally expressed wish. New edition on September 1st.

Look out for squalls.—Ship-captains are hereby advised that Santa Rosa intends, this year, paying them an early visit, and expects to find everything ship-shape.

Soft soap.—The "Tribuna" keeps a quantity of this article on hands for ministerial subjects; and says it is quite equal to the most improved "blarney."

Important news.—By passengers lately arrived from Rosario we learn that the prevailing conviction there is: if war does not break out, we may be sure of peace.

Safe arrival.—The Captain and mate of the American ship "Lancashire" about whom some fears were entertained have happily reached "terra firma."

9 years old.—On last Wednesday our veteran colleague the "Tribuna" completed his ninth year, counting at present 4,000 subscribers. This is a proof of popularity, and however humble our tribute of congratulation, we wish him many happy returns of the day.

Oniosities of Literature.—Some of the sign-boards of our city are amusing. We have the *central dragage* who does not believe in extreme cases; the tailoring-shop of Noah, who, as we read, had to borrow a cloak from his grandson; and the *cigarrera* of the three Graces; whom poets have never painted with a pipe in their mouths.

The Lucky Number.—As usual the great prize, 500 doubloons, of the Montevideo lottery has fallen in this city. Strange to say, the municipality set their face against those windfalls of fortune, by prohibiting them. They say with Virgil *Tunc Divinos et dona*

ferates: though we should never look a gift horse in the mouth.

Post for the million.—It never rains but it pours: no sooner has Mr. Posadas provided us a post office in the Capitanía than Messrs Bernal y Carrega again offer to receive papers and letters.

Viva Saúze.—While political partisans shout Viva Mitre or Viva Falano, we say "Viva Saúze," the friend of progress. His *Diligencia* are decidedly the most regular, and have recently come from San Nicolas in the same time as a special courier—*aujourd'hui*.

Sabbath day.—As the observance of Sunday, at least outwardly, has been hitherto edifying in this city, we were surprised to see a man publicly pruning the trees of the Plaza on last Sunday, when said individual should have been at Mass.

Select Stanzas.—For some time past the poetical tendencies of our National Guards have been evaporating, on the subject of warm trousers and overcoats. Hercules unction turned weaver, and we fancy our civil soldiers should not make bad clothiers, if they spin hose as well as they do verses.

Opps de ballet.—All who love the poetry of motion should go see the Thierry company tripping it lightly on the Colon boards. The Italian artistes made their *debut* here on Sunday night last before an admiring circle: their next appearance is fixed for the evening of the 15th (Sunday.)

Steam transit.—The "Salto de Guayra" arrived from Paraguay on Sunday, and returns on Friday next. The "Mississippi" goes to Montevideo on Thursday. The "Dolorcita" left for Rosario yesterday morning, and the "Montevideo" for the ports of the Uruguay.

Relief Committee.—The idea initiated by Sor Albarrán of providing for the maintenance of the families left destitute by the march of our National Guards has been taken up; a committee has been formed of Messrs Vivar, Roque Perez, Albarelos, Brown and Billinghurst. The Vincent de Paul society has also promised assistance.

English Cricket Club.—The annual meeting was held on July 31st and the following officers elected: President Frank Parish Esq; Vice, J. C. Simpson Esq; Treasurer Mr. E. Darbyshire; Secretary Mr. J. H. Rostrom.

Correspondence.

Villa Lujan, August 5 1861.

To the Editor of the Weekly Standard.
Dear Sir.

Thanks to Divine Providence the severe frost we have been visited with during the past month is for the present ended, and in its stead we are enjoying mild salubrious weather with light showers at intervals, which produces a most desired effect; the camp is now beginning to assume its former verdant appearance, and places that a few days ago presented the most dreary aspect now wear a more cheering aspect, and our Irish folks are throwing off that look of sadness which was so prevalent amongst them for the last few months, owing to anticipations of a bad winter.

A great portion of those who deemed it prudent to clear out early in the season with their flocks are now returning to their former places, and it is satisfactory to know that their losses have been trifling.

There have been a great many sales of capotes made about here within the last month, for army consumption, the prices realized being from forty five to forty eight dollars, cash, which must be considered a very fine price, as the animals are not chosen with the same

accuracy that our recreos are accustomed to do, therefore all parties seem satisfied with that figure.

The scab has made rather an early appearance this season in our flocks, which if not punctually attended to will cause a deficiency of at least twenty per cent in wool.

The authorities such as alcaldes, tenientes, &c. are busily employed about here gathering up horses for government purposes; for the present they act very considerately with us, by leaving us a few, though it is to be feared that this mode of taking them is only feeding us with false fancies, as the remainder will probably soon follow.

Thus when the lion quits his fell prey Next prowls the wolf, the filthy Miskal,

Flesh, limbs, and blood, the former [make their own] The last poor brute securely gnaws the [bone]

All our young porteries have marched from this quarter; you may travel for days through the camp without meeting a male individual except English; should the revolution continue up to shearing time we must depend solely on the exertions of the fair sex.

Yours, &c.
BFFO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VINTAGES IN FRANCE.—The *Lune rousse*, says the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, has decidedly exercised a bad influence in most of the southern departments—particularly in those of the Gironde, the Rhone, the Isere, the Vanuse, and the Gard. The vines have greatly suffered; in some places it is calculated that the yield of wine will present a deficit of one-half. In the Haute Garonne the damage has not been so great as in other departments. In the immediate neighbourhood of Marseilles the fruit trees, and especially the peach and apricot, have suffered, but the vines do not appear to have sustained any injury.

ELECTION RETURNS.—The government evidently anticipate a general election ere long, for they have lately been ticking off the constituencies they will "go in" for, and naming the gentlemen who will contest them. Mr. Lawson will stand for Wexford City; and Captain Esmond for Wexford County. Mr. M. Kenna will again attempt the borough of New Ross. By the way, our two local Liberal contemporaries have lately been vying with each other which of them shall most highly extol this gentleman, and do the most to bring his name favourably before the public. Mr. M. Kenna's influence would be a tower of strength to the government. With a good local political officer like the one at present at Ross, nearly all the small boroughs in Ireland would be secured to the Whigs. *Wexford Constitution.*

LEATHER TRADE.—The leather trade continues in the same quiet state which has characterised it, with little variation, for several months. The lowering of the rate of discount has had little influence in improving the demand or inducing buyers to relax their cautious policy; and as might have been expected after the prevalence of so much dullness, prices have exhibited a slightly downward tendency. Tanners being now generally occupied with bark harvesting, supplies do not come forward so freely, and stocks have not materially increased. With the prospect of a prolonged contest in the States of America, which will have a serious influence on some branches of our home trade, there does not seem any certainty of a speedy improvement in the demand for leather, but the industry and requirements of the country will doubtless prevent it becoming less active than at present; and it is not improbable that orders connected with accoutrements for the American forces may find their way to this country. The River Plate mail brings the news of an advance of about 5 per cent, on the price of salted ox and cow hides at Buenos Ayres, but the lower rates of exchange almost neutralise the advance, and would be regarded, in the present aspect of the trade, with indifference. Australian hides have declined slightly during the month, and market hides are also lower.—*Page and Welck's Monthly Circular, London.*

VISIT OF VOLUNTEERS TO IRELAND.—We hear that a great demonstration of the volunteers is to be made and that they are about crossing the channel armed *cap-a-pie*, and are to make a sojourn of two weeks in the Irish Channel, we mean; and the men who will form the expedition are the London Irish Corps. They have been invited over by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to a great feast, and will be fed by various public bodies and private persons among their entertainers will be the Marquis of Donegal, who will board and lodge them for two days, finding them in fun and frolic—dancing, fighting, eating, and drinking to their heart's content. This campaign will be a memorable one, and the constitution of many a volunteer will be all the worse for wear. The affair is to cost the men nothing. Certainly, no hospitality is so thorough as the Irishman's.—*Court Journal.*

THE CENSUS OF GLASGOW.—The census returns of Glasgow and its suburbs have been made up, and the result is published. In the town itself the males are 159,320, the females 215,922, total 403,142. When the suburbs are added the total is 416,395. The increase of Glasgow proper in ten years is 56,257.

The marriage of the Princess Alice is not the first royal connection contracted between the English royal family and the house of Hesse. An aunt of Queen Victoria, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III, married the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, a petty state which, at the death of the reigning prince, will fall to Hesse Darmstadt; and as the Empress of Russia is the daughter of the late Louis II. Grand Duke of Hesse, this alliance will establish very intimate family relations between the courts of St. Petersburg and London.

The guarantee of the International Union of 1862 now exceeds 4,000,000.

Several seamen have deserted from British men-of-war in China to join the Taipings.

It is rumored that M. de Lesseps has just returned from Egypt to Paris to raise further funds for the prosecution of the Suez Canal. According to some accounts about 500,000l. has already been spent without adequate result, an expensive dyke on the Mediterranean side having been washed away.

The *Ageborough Gazette* quotes a letter from Verona, in which it is stated that all probability of a war having disappeared for the present General Benedek has taken leave of absence for six or eight weeks. Furloughs are freely granted at present to the Austrian soldiers in Venetia.

Dr. Mark, the well-known conductor of the troupe of "Little men" is now incarcerated in Lancaster Castle for debt. His liabilities are said to reach 40,000l.

The Italian kingdom will be recognised by France. At the same time Victor Emmanuel undertakes to respect the present pontifical territory, and to prevent any invasion of it.

AUSTRALIA.—During the present year the amount of gold brought down from the principal gold fields by escort has been 443,956 ounces which, at 40s. per ounce, gives the sum of 1,775,824l. as against 435,240 ounces, value 1,740,560l. for the corresponding period of last year. The shipments so far, for this year, amount to 434,132 ounces, valued at 1,737,934l. as against 434,584 ounces, valued at 1,736,575l. for the corresponding period of last year. Since our last summary, the quantity of gold brought down by escort amounted to 191,443 ounces, against 183,292 ounces for the corresponding period of last year, and as against 166,586 for the corresponding period of the year 1859.

The *Benidigo Advertiser* of the 16th inst. gives the following account of the discovery of another monster nugget.—"One of the largest pieces of gold that have yet been turned out of the ground on Benidigo was yesterday brought to light in a small gully called Dead Bullock Gully on the Kangaroo Flat side of Robinson's Cross. The fortunate discoverers of the treasure are in this instance, as is generally the case, 'fossickers,' and where the nugget was found is in some old ground that has, no doubt, been turned over times innumerable within a few feet of the spot where the prize was lying hid. The exact weight of the nugget is 377 oz. 67 dwts. of as pure gold as ever came out of the ground. The finders are Mr. John Knott and his son; the latter, a lad, being the party who actually found it; which he did under rather peculiar circumstances. He was down below in the old hole putting a drive in to an old pillar that had been left, when

he drove his pick into the mass of gold and partially discovered it. Under the excitement of the moment he cried out loudly, and his father who was on the top, immediately jumped down the hole, under the impression that his son had met with an accident, but fortunately found that he only required assistance in extricating the "welcome stranger."

HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—It is with much pleasure that I find myself enabled to state that the health of Her Majesty has much improved since her retirement to the more bracing atmosphere surrounding the White Lodge. It is now thought that her Majesty's indisposition has assumed a milder form, and that her convalescence may be hoped for more speedily than was at first anticipated.—*Letter from London.*

Among the King of Dahomey's army there is a troop called the Amazon Guards. The *West African Herald* thus describes them:—"The Amazon Guards, as they have sometimes been styled, are the most extraordinary troops that we have ever heard of read of. They are 3,000 in number, all females, and display such a degree of ferocious bloodthirstiness and hardihood as to bear a greater resemblance to a host of mad tigresses than to human creatures. They utterly despise death; they show no hesy to any living being in war; they are mad after blood, and seem not to know what fear means. They are, in fact, a troop of devils, so to speak, whose hideous wildness of manner, and the savage madness of whose demeanor in times of excitement is so appalling and inhuman, as to have led many welljudging persons to opine that these dreadful creatures are periodically subjected to the influence of some species of drug which has this effect. The dress of the Amazons consists of a pair of loose trousers, an upper garment covering the breast, and a cap. They are armed with a gun, knives, and daggers; some have blunderbusses, others long elephant guns, while the remainder carry the ordinary musket. In their military exercises they display good discipline, as well as wonderful dexterity and agility."

WILD BEASTS IN INDIA.—Everybody is aware that wild beasts abound in the jungles of the Punjab, but we suspect very few people entertain the remotest idea of the frightful number of human creatures, especially children, that are destroyed year after year by these animals. In the two past years no less than 299 children were killed, principally by wolves, as will be seen by the subjoined extract:—1859—Killed six men, one woman; and 467 children—474; injured, 33 men, three women, and 83 children—119; total, 153, 1860—Killed, 9 men, 4 women, and 432 children—445; injured, 24 men and 31 children—55; total, 500. The number of wild animals destroyed is not so considerable as one would expect, seeing that government has paid in two years, 14,336 rupees as rewards for the destruction of 4,225, which includes a large proportion of cubs. The total number of each description of animal killed stands thus:—In 1859: Tigers, 12; leopards, 192; bears, 157; wolves, 1,174; and hyenas, 2; total, 1,567. In 1860: Tigers, 25; leopards, 163; bears, 359; wolves, 2,050, and hyenas, 30; total, 2,655. The wolves, we understand do the greatest mischief. The wolf is probably the most cruel but most cowardly animal in existence, and a blundering stupid beast, devoid of the cunning which many wild animals display. He does not sneak up to his prey like the tiger or fox, or attempt to conceal himself up to the moment of his spring, but advances in the open, at a deliberate pace, until he arrives close to the object he has in view, when, if he experiences the least resistance—a blow on the head for instance, or a thump from a man's fist—

he will immediately show his teeth and snarl, but at the same time turn tail and be off without inflicting injury.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

Chess amateurs will be glad to learn (says the *Athenaeum*) that the Prince de Polignac, brother of the celebrated mathematician, has discovered a new solution of Euler's famous problem of making the knight go every square on the chessboard, returning to that from which it started.

"The Archduke Maximilian," says the *Independence*, "has written an account, in three volumes, of a voyage to Brazil. Only thirty copies have been printed, and circulate in the very highest circles. The work is said to display not only great talent, but much humour. It is dedicated to the Princess Charlotte, his wife."

The *Regno d'Italia* of Milan announces that several arrests have taken place at Pavia, Brescia, and Como, in consequence of the discovery by the police of an Austrian conspiracy. Important papers have been found, and several persons implicated in the affair have absconded.

M. de Bussan the private secretary of Queen Amelia, was followed from London by a French police agent, and on his arrival in France was arrested, and all the documents relating to the trial taken from him. The police searched his apartments, took away his papers, and then set him at liberty. In the Court of Bankruptcy, London, on Wednesday, Mr. Edwin James filed a petition for arrangement with his creditors. He is described as late of Berkeley-square. Protection in the usual form was given, and the 5th June was appointed for settling liabilities, estimated at £90,000.

Death of a Distinguished Irishman.

General John Thomond O'Brien so well known for his military services in the war of South American independence died recently at Lisbon. This valiant soldier, like our immortal Sarsfield, was a man of commanding figure and a first rate cavalry officer. He it was who gained the battle of Chacabuco by a victorious charge of dragoons, and thus contributed to free this continent from the Spanish yoke. He served subsequently in a diplomatic character, and gained everywhere universal esteem. The Peruvian government granted him £50,000 for the purpose of bringing out some of his distressed countrymen to the scene of his achievements, but the jealousy of the English cabinet frustrated this enterprise. He was a consistent enemy of tyrants and went to Southampton with the express object of horse-shipping Ross for the murder of Camilla O'Connell. The destiny of Ireland's most distinguished sons should be to have ordained that he should die far from his native land. He has left a daughter who is married to a gentleman of Santiago, Chile. His memory shall be dear to Irishmen.

—We regret to learn the death of the wife of William Smith O'Brien the patriot-martyr of Ireland.

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