

# The Standard

## Ficha Bibliográfica

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# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MURKELL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:  
505 per quarter, in advance.  
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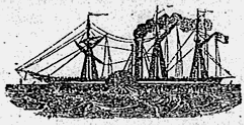
ADVERTISEMENTS:  
Received at the office up to Tuesday 6 P.M. and inserted at moderate rates.

Published every Wednesday evening at the "Standard" Printing Office, calle Defensa No. 91, where Advertisements and Communications will be received.

September 4 1861.

BUENOS AIRES.

No. 19.



## For the URUGUAY ORIENTAL STEAMER MONTEVIDEO

Captain - Lino Belbey.

This fine vessel makes a weekly trip.  
**LEAVING**  
Montevideo on Monday at 4 p. m.  
Buenos Ayres Tuesdays 10 a. m.  
Higueritas " 4 p. m.  
Fray Bentos " 9 a. m.  
Concepcion Wednesday 6 a. m.  
Paysandú " 8 a. m.  
**RETURNING**  
Fr. m Salto on Fridays at 7 a. m.  
Concordia " 7 1/2 a. m.  
Paysandú " 1 p. m.  
Concepcion " 4 p. m.  
Fray Bentos " 9 p. m.  
Higueritas Saturdays 2 a. m.  
Buenos Ayres " 4 p. m.

### FARES

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

Parasels fr. Montevideo until 2 P. M. and letters till 3 P. M. on Wednesday. For further particulars apply at the office Henry Dows. N.º 1 calle de Cuyo.

### FOR ROSARIO

Touching at San Fernando, Zárate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolas.  
**THE NEW STEAMER DOLORETTAS**  
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	CABIN	DECK
Rosario	350	90	Passaduro	200
San Nicolas	250	90	Zárate	150
Obligado	250	90	San Fernando	30
San Pedro	250	90		

For further particulars apply at the office: BERNAL Y CABRERA Reconquista 89.

### FOR COLONIA

Twice a week  
The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot Boat  
**"VILLO"**

Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday and Saturday at 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday. For particulars apply at the Whale Boat and Lighter office N.º 39 Pasco de Julio.  
Keen & Reilly.

### 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. - Pasco de Julio No. 35.  
LUIS MAC LEAN.

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
Capital £ 1:259,760.  
Fully subscribed by nearly 1000 Shareholders whose personal responsibility is unlimited.  
HEAD OFFICES  
London, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow.

### POLICIES

Policies are granted on every description of risk contingent upon life including insurances for the whole term of life, or for short periods and with or without participation in profits.

Annuities immediate, deferred or survivorship and endowments for children, in the participation class, the whole profits belong to the assured, and a Bonus is declared every five years, which may be either added to the Policy applied, to the gradual extinction of the premium or it is equivalent value received in cash.

### INSURANCES

Insurances are granted on every description of property in the United Kingdom, the colonies, and in most foreign countries at the usual rates. Forms of proposal and all other information may be had Application at any of the above offices or to any of the company's agents at home or abroad.

Agents - at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rosario - Messrs. Brown & Powell & Co. - Pasco de Julio No. 35.



## 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.

Lagunado los Padres, por Kaguél, Santa Elena, Forlas, San Antonio Belido, Grande, Durazno, Arroyo Trunco, Narajón, Vivotará, Laguna Colmena, Ballenera, Gunderina, San Martín y Moro—Martín de Hoz, 2, 12 y 23.

Correro del Moro, por Kaguél, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Páez del Furgu, Loma Verde, Carralanguen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava ó Pananuco, Blanquedo de Herrera, Cerrito del Paulino, San Agustín, Malacate de Florida, Primavera y Moro, 5, 16, 26.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Guana, San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco Lomas, Loma N. gra, Loma Partida, San José, Carmen de Languiyú, Cañales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Guana, San Miguel, Batallá, Naves, Quinteros, Toribio, Chifón, Cauales, Vicecheros de Cuclí, Reconquista, Miguón y Tandil, 8, 21.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 53, 29. San Vicente y Ranchos, 4, 12, 20, and 27.

Azul, 2. Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 4, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24, 28.  
Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 5, 18, 23.  
Lobos, every Tuesday Thu day, & Saturday.  
Magalán, 9, 19, 29.

### MENSAJERIAS

## INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Martín, 81—Pérez Lorea, 25—Calle las Piedras, 84.

Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Giles, San Antonio de Arce, Fortin y S. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Atrificas, 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, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.  
Mercedes, Bragado, Chivilcoy, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.  
Navarro 2º 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

### BUENAS 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 Martín ó Moro, 2, 12 y 23.

Carralanguen, 25 de Mayo, Brava, Malacera y Moro, 6, 10 y 26.  
Naves, Chifón, Discacheras y Reconquista 8, 24.

Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Carmen de Languiyú, 1, 16.  
Tandil y Dolores, 2, 15, 24.  
Tandil por el Azul, 15, 53, 29.

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, 30.  
TERMS OF PRICES.  
Chascomus ..... \$100  
Dolores ..... 150  
Freight by rails ..... 20  
Money ..... 1 1/2 %.  
Los Empresarios Torres, Osorio y Ca.

### MENSAJERIAS

## ESPAÑOLA 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, 30.

### TERMS OF PRICES.

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

Los Empresarios Torres, Osorio y Ca.

### LA INVARIABLE PORTENA.

For Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, Office Calle Rivadavia, 448—Leaves on the 2nd, 12th and 22nd.  
Returns to Buenos Aires 6th 16th and 26th.

Conductor MANUEL LUPO.

### NUOVAS

## MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS

Fr. Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Giles, Fortin de Arceco, Salto, Rojas, Pergamino.  
Leaves on the 5th, 10th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each month; returning on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th & 30th.  
Office calle Rivadavia No. 189 and 587, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Bonetti Santiago  
Nicasio M. Ramirez.  
Marcos Sanguinetti

### Iniciadores diligencias.

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).

### Sheep for Banda Oriental.

An experienced sheep-farmer of Buenos Ayres offers to sell sheep by the cut or otherwise to any persons transporting flocks to the neighbouring Republic. He will also, if required, purchase on commission and ship any quantity in a few days.  
Apply at this Office.

### AMERICAN IMPROVEMENTS

Messrs Meeks & Kelsey have just received from New York a machine for making *telex pictures at a time*. All persons wishing visiting Cards will be supplied by the dozen at a moderate price; also photographs for letters, albums &c. Persons sending pictures by the packet are requested to leave their orders a few day previous.  
Gallery 44 calle. Esmeral la Corser of Piedra.

### GENUINE SILVER

Mr. George J. Taylor 283 calle Bacoa Order bags to contain the friends that he has on hand a great assortment of silver harness, domestic plate, jewelry, etc., and solicits an inspection of the above articles which are offered at moderate prices.

and brought up from M. Richard Newton's estate in Samborombon.  
B. William Woodgate

### Translator.

The Director of the Commercial Rooms can recommend a competent person who will engage to translate into Spanish any documents written in the English, French, Italian or Portuguese languages. For further particulars apply at the Commercial Rooms, Calle Mayo No. 69.  
A. 91—10p.

### KNIGHT & PARODY

SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY Calle Cayalá No. 80.

DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

### Winter Stock.

Macfarlane, buckinghams, gaiters, canors, 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 shirts, linen drawers and vests, silk drawers and woolen drawers and vests, silk drawers and vests, warm comforters, dressing gowns of all descriptions; woolen, 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.

### Mrs. Burns

Begs leave to inform her friends that she is yet in the same house in Calle Páez, No. 48. And offers accommodation as usual to all those who will be so kind as to visit her Boarding House.

### On sale.

A sarto of land in the department of Soriano, Banda Oriental, distant about seven leagues from Merced, with excellent pasturage and well watered; suitable for sheep farming. Enquire at Hughes Brothers, calle San Martín No. 154.

### YOUR LIKENESS.

In photographer amblytype, taken with the most perfect fidelity by Charles Rover, Studio calle San Martín opposite the Roma Hotel. Prices as usual at cheap rates, and in every variety.

### 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.

### The Teeth.

Dr. Cornwall American Dentist. Calle Rivadavia No. 275 between Suñeza and Artes, advises his friends and the public that he is prepared to perform all operation for ailing teeth and other ills arising from decayed teeth and restoring to health and beauty these precious organs, such as extracting, cleaning, destroying nerve and filling with gold and other materials.

Being thoroughly acquainted with all the improved methods of inserting teeth or gold plate and vulcanized rubber he can guarantee entire satisfaction in every case, no charge for consultation.

### Rams for sale.

The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the camp of San Felipe he has a large number of rams of different breeds of the best quality for sale at moderate prices.

### DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS

STATIONS	1st. Cl.	2d. Cl.	3d. Cl.	4th.
1st. Cl.	2d. Cl.	3d. Cl.	4th.	
Buenos Aires	1 00	1 10	1 20	1 30
Montevideo	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 30
Concepcion	3 00	3 10	3 20	3 30
Fray Bentos	4 00	4 10	4 20	4 30
Higueritas	5 00	5 10	5 20	5 30
Paraná	6 00	6 10	6 20	6 30
Asuncion	7 00	7 10	7 20	7 30
Montevideo	8 00	8 10	8 20	8 30
Buenos Aires	9 00	9 10	9 20	9 30

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

European News.

The "Santonge," French packet, arrived on Sunday morning and brings information up to the end of last month. The Emperor Napoleon is at Vichy whether he has retired to repair his health; although the official journals persist in stating that he is quite well, there is good reason to believe that his constitution has suffered from the various coups d'etat incidental to his political career. Some modifications have been made in the tariff regarding foreign sugar, Swedish iron, coffee and soap. The Toulon squadron has been ordered to Cherbourg. M. St. Georges inspector of the Imperial printing office, who did such service in circulating the Napoleon manifestos in '49, has been disgraced. Mirés, the bankrupt banker has been sentenced to three years imprisonment and fine. Prince Czartoryski, the distinguished Polish patriot and bosom friend of the Czar Alexander I. died at Paris in his 92d year. He had fought in the national ranks, and been elected President at War, saw, during the brief independence of 1830. Prince Napoleon arrived at Lisbon. Mr. Patterson Bonaparte is about to marry the daughter of his cousin Prince Lucien Murat.

The Pope's health is said to be improving, but the pained weight of years and affliction tells sadly on him: he often falls into a sleep-like trance, and the conclave has already fixed on certain Italian Cardinal of Austrian tendencies, as his successor. Disturbances are frequent at Rome. Count San Martino has resigned the dignity of Vice-roy of Naples, and General Cialdini has been appointed in his stead. The work of pacification goes on slowly, as we read of daily encounters between the Sardinian troops and Neapolitan brigands for such is the polite term applied to all non-believers in Italian unity. The national parliament has voted several new railways, and a naval arsenal at Spezzia; besides the great loan.

In Germany public attention has been distracted by the attempt to kill King William of Prussia, who was shot in the neck, at Baden-baden by a student named Becker. The assassin is a native of Russia, aged 21, and thought to be insane.

Austria seems to apprehend revolutionary movements in Croatia; 30,000 camp-bedecked are ordered for that province: the Croats have resolved to separate from Hungary, in which latter country discontent still prevails.

The Empress of Austria is at Corfu, living very quietly and much given to boating excursions.

Abdul Aziz is devoting his care to the construction of an Ottoman fleet, and has sent two superior officers to study the latest improvements in English and French ship-building. The seraglio has been converted into a rifled cannon factory. Contrary to the anticipations of his Mussulman prejudice, he has named two Christians to posts of importance. The ceremony of installation took place at the Mosque of Eyoud with all the brilliant parade so characteristic of oriental royalty.

In England the volunteer movement and Blondin's rope-facts divide the general interest. Lord John Russell has been raised to the house of Peers and several changes have taken place in the Cabinet; but, Lord Palmerston still holds the reins of power, in spite of the vigorous opposition of the Irish members, so justly vexed about the Galway question.

Advices from Australia speak of new gold-fields, and the fears of a general insurrection in New Zealand. Prince Alfred is in Canada where the reinforcement of British troops caused some anxiety to the Yankees. Reports of gold discoveries were rife at Halifax. The comet now visible in England has been supposed to be that of 1811, but Mr. Hind, the eminent astronomer, contradicts this belief: if to be a new comet, it is the first one which has been discovered in this country because it was first seen

Our greatest enemy.

It is a serious mistake for Porteno to imagine, that Urquiza is the greatest enemy to the advancement and felicity of this province, or that no ultimate benefit can be reaped until the civil wars are exterminated. Any man of moderate perception must discover the social lane to be a spirit of laziness that is unfortunately associated with the name of Creole. Much good example has been given on the part of foreign residents to inculcate and foster a love of enterprising industry. The horn of plenty has shed such golden gifts on thousands of our European settlers, that it should seem strange the rising generation does not emulate our activity to merit the favor of Dame Fortune. Yet, there is a radical evil in the training of the youth of this city, that leaves little room to hope for amendment.

A passion for gaming is too evident in the hundreds of billiard-tables, crowded with uting players, who waste their cash, and still more, their lifetime in this unprofitable and inglorious occupation. If one-half the perseverance and skill manifested in this game of marbles were devoted to deep study or commercial pursuits, how immensely would Buenos Ayres gain by the reform!

An extravagant taste for dress and fashion may not at first sight seem so objectionable, but it is no less an item in the catalogue of local vices. We all know that the riches of the natives are fast diminishing, in proportion as their property changes hands in town and country: nevertheless their style of living is growing every day more expensive; and, so far from imitating the Spartan simplicity of Republicans, it assumes the haughtiness of European aristocrats. It may easily be imagined that a young exquisite who spends hours at his toilet, and interposes a host of perfumes "betwixt the wind and his nobility" is of more profit to his barber than to society, and a better judge of kid gloves or Parisian hoots, than in the matter of salted hides or refined tallos.

No doubt, much of this vapid enthusiasm, so prejudicial to all infant states, is traceable to the love of display which finds vent in a smart top, gold lace and brass buttons; and if we strip these youthful peacocks of their gay plumage we shall find the military fervor quickly to evaporate. Not that national spirit is unknown here, or a manly ardor reprehensible, but we fancy the strongest incentive to civil broils lies in the triple cascade of laziness, love of show, and mis-directed ambition.

Another vital cancer in our moral constitution is the character of works imported into this country under the head, "light literature." Youth is the age for reading, but assuredly it would be desirable that our future statesmen dedicated more attention to historical research, political economy or the study of philosophy than to the ephemeral, though brilliant, productions of Dumas & Co.

Procrastination, through last not least, has been aptly termed the million that weighs down the necks of Portenos. "Mayama" is a word that we could wish to see blotted from the vocabulary. There is a golden axiom: "defer not till to-morrow what may be done to-day" but we fear a century must elapse ere it shall be understood in this country.

To reform these abuses, to eradicate these defects should be the care and mission of our local press. Unhappily our Spanish colleagues are wanting in the courage or will to attack these beloved vices. Let the government prescribe this remedy: Instead of preferring trade with a 2 export duty, levy a tax off billiard-tables and players. Instead of supplying uniforms at public expense, cut down the taste for dress by making tailors' bills unenforceable; and then, cash payments may teach economy. Instead of maintaining a number of public clerks, increase the work, abolish make-shipping, and keep the Post-office, and such like institutions, open to a later hour. In fine, make diligence and punctuality an essential ingredient in the educa-

tion, of our youth, and impress them with the belief that labor is more honorable than fashion. Leave politics to those who live by it; let every citizen be convinced that his country demands something more from him than to shoulder a musket in her name, and that the arts of peace are the surest highway to national greatness.

Urquiza's address.

(From the Revista Comercial)

In saluting you, loyal soldiers of the Republic! assembled in this numerous army, by order of the Federal Government, to repress a daring rebellion: and in placing myself at your head, I rely upon the certain glory that your tried valor assures our native country.

Physical force is arrayed on behalf of the great cause which we are now summoned to vindicate: but, neither my own heart nor yours could exult if we were not also able to proclaim that we have on our side "God and our right." It is for this that you have tranquilly awaited the issue of these efforts for peace that our government and I myself have made to the best of our ability: it is for this that you have received with loyal enthusiasm and patriotic courage the tidings that our foe urged by the instincts of anarchy, is deaf to all advice of prudence and love of country.

The rulers of Buenos Ayres have not hesitated to sacrifice that rich capital for an unprincipled cause, and unprofitable interest. They tried to stir up the spirit of discord in our provinces ere they had been quite re-established under the beneficial rule of our laws and at the cost of such immense sacrifices. The contempt for our loyal provinces blinds our enemies, and mistaking our dislike to civil war for a sign of weakness, they audaciously defy the whole nation, hoping to plunge it again in the whirlpool of passion from which Caceres extricated it: they wish to commence in those provinces just recovering from the barbarism incidental to an insane civil war whose bare recollection suffices yet to draw tears from the eyes of its innocent victims.

And these are the same whom we conquered in Cepeda! And these are the same whom we magnanimously embraced after we had conquered them, and gave the seat of honor due to conquerors! I remind you of all this without a feeling of repentance although our only return has been treason and ingratitude.

These acts, which rebound to our honor, coupled with our late efforts, argue for us a new triumph, and are worthy of the glory of our fatherland, the majesty of our cause.

Mankind applauds us, and is interested in our victory which will secure a reign of peace for the empire of right and liberty. These new efforts, have wrought a change in our national character which a gloomy past had served to obscure. The foreign settler confides in our future as a civilized people, even when a treacherous faction malignly rushes into the fight and haughtily refuses to bow down beneath the principles whose watchword at Caseros was: fraternity and fusion, peace and order!

Soldiers of the Constitution! A benighted faction, whose role in the sister province is incompatible with the peace of the Republic, tells us that a victory is yet wanting to perpetuate our tranquillity. Welcome then be it! Let us offer it to our beloved country with the firmness that might, right and valor inspire.

Fellow-countrymen! I owe you the sacrifice of my life: in the hour of danger you shall see me face it with pleasure, doing battle in your foremost ranks. You are here assembled by the law and your own courage; those against whom you are going to fight are, for the most part, torn from their homes by a power that sacrifices the people's interest to their passions: Count upon many of their troops, for the moment you treat that province you shall know that this is a rebellion which abuses its own blood and riches: these elements in a short time must be converted from their ruin to

form: part of the national greatness. Soldiers of Cordova and San Luis! The nation is justly proud of the eagerness wherewith you have passed from a great distance, over every obstacle, to obey her voice.

Soldiers of Entre Rios, Santa Fé and Corrientes! Your loyalty is an eternal honor to the Argentine hero-Veterans of the law! Glory can never abandon your tried military virtues. Companions-in-arms! Forget not that the "Constitution" is our motto: make it triumph in the sister-state to which we must bring it, sword in hand. The enemy is on our frontier, I am happy that the task we have to execute will be brief. With the glory of conquest and the satisfaction that you have done your duty and secured with the national dignity, a great, glorious and happy country for yourselves and your children, you will soon return to your quiet firesides. Your discipline and valor are my guarantee.

The wreaths of Caceres and Cepeda are twined upon your brows: to arms, then, ye Argentine warriors! The law has made you brandish those weapons, God blesses them glory accompanies, victory awaits you.

Your friend and chief  
JESU JOSE DE URQUIZA.  
Head-quarters on march, Costa Pabon, August 28, 1861.

The Argentine War.

At this moment active hostilities have commenced, and are perhaps already terminated by a decisive battle, for, by latest accounts an engagement was daily expected. Much anxiety naturally prevails in this state of uncertainty: the river communication with our enemies has been stopped, and such an immense land journey intervenes between this city, and headquarters that we shall probably hear of a battle and victory without anticipation. Rockets and music if Mitre, or some run-a-way horsemen if defeated, will be, no doubt, the first official announcement. It is amusing to read the confident promises of victory held out in all the government prints, when the issue is really doubtful. Great reliance is placed on our cavalry who ran away at Cepeda as if these men had changed their skin.

We repeat that the National Guards and foreign mercenaries compose the strength of Mitre's army and will possibly sustain the whole brunt of Urquiza's legions, even single-handed. The result will verify this assertion.

A slight skirmish took place on Tuesday between 300 of the Argentine vanguard and 80 of ours, without result. General Hornos had not yet arrived owing to his want of horses but, on Saturday he must have reached Rojas. Colonel Panero lost his way for some days, but afterwards came up, with the artillery. Mitre has instituted strict discipline, shooting 2 deserters and a spy, and exercising the troops in frequent manoeuvres, and target-firing at sunrise as well as in the after noon. Pickets were thrown out to guard against a surprise, and Flores made a reconnaissance with the cavalry. A correspondent from the camp gives 21,000 men as the sum of the army, with 35 pieces of cannon. It was expected they should march to meet Urquiza at the Arroyo Pabon 18 leagues off. The latter is represented to be very badly supplied with horses, mounting his artillery with donkeys. This looks incredible, yet it is certain Derqui's army had to cross some 10 or 16 leagues of very desert campana, and thus it may be true. The port of Rosario has been closed and the "Dolorcitas" steamer detained, with the object, as they say here, of concealing the enemy's distress, but more probably to prevent our knowing his intended movements. Mention the titular governor of Santingo has returned to Cordoba, fearing an unkind reception from Taboada. No less than 17 of the Cordoban deputies were shipped from that city for Paraná, to serve in the line against their Porteno allies. Don Marcos Pabon has been set at liberty, probably on parole. The Congress has passed a guarantee of 7 p<sup>s</sup> on 7 millions hard dots, for the Cordo-

ba railway; and one of 9 p<sup>s</sup> on 1,500,000 dollars for the navigation of the Salado under Mr. Rams. They have also passed a foreign loan of six millions dollars at 6 p<sup>s</sup> and 1 p<sup>s</sup> annual amortization. These projects are very considerable, and it is difficult to guess where so much money can be raised. Dr. Pujol of Corrientes is dead (and according to the C. Times, *lamented*); he was by many reputed a man of ability and a friend of education. Dr. Zuviria has also died at Paraná. The President's expenses, in his trip to Cordova (says the Nacional), amount to 400 thousand dollars.

It is said that Urquiza has not yet armed the Corloban contingent; and that Dr. Pedro A. Zavalia a merchant of Salta supplies the cost of his army with 13,000 dollars monthly, at high interest. Moreover the English and French ministers are expected to leave for Buenos Ayres, with the view of looking after foreign property in this city.

Our chambers have voted 50 millions for the purpose of carrying on the war. The amortization is depending on an additional 2 1/2 p<sup>s</sup> duty on imports. Several horses have been seized in the city for army purposes, and the watermen have suffered most by this levy. Some artillery is being mounted on our outworks, and a formation of 600 men (*Cazadores*) formed, besides the force of Cascales numbering 600. A state of *asamblea* is expected to be shortly declared. This looks badly, but the end of the month may bring an improvement or, at least, some elucidation.

LOCAL EVENTS.

**False report.**—We have great pleasure in contradicting the report that the houses of Lafone and Quevedo in Montevideo had suspended payments.

**B. Clerks' Association.**—Already 300 shares have been issued. This augurs certain success to the movement. We are informed that shares will be issued until Oct. 1st inclusive, after which no allotment will be made until the expiration of six months from the establishment of the Association; i. e. March 1st 62.

**Lamentable suicide.**—One of our most influential merchants, Don Mariano Fraguero jun. committed suicide on Sunday evening last. It is supposed that financial difficulties may have prompted the insane act.

**Good milho faiths.**—The brig "Rainmond" from Dublin has conveyed 155 Irishmen to this country. This large importation comes very opportunely, as shipping will demand additional hands. Our camp friends had better secure their services at once.

**Commercial Times.** We refer our readers to an interesting article of our colleague who ridicules the idea of being sold to government for 300 copies. We have before heard that this an exaggeration. The Editor of that paper boldly declares that the Bank of England is too poor to purchase him.

**Lectures.**—T. o Rev Mr. Goodfellow continues his astronomical course in the American church on Tuesday evening at 7 1/2 P. M.

**Colon Theatre.**—The Therry ballet company continues to draw crowded houses. The performance of M. Bernardelli on the violin is highly creditable.

Correspondence.

Pilar—Aug. 18th 1861.  
To the Editor of the Weekly Standard.

Dear Sir,  
I must beg a small space in your columns for a question of importance to many sheepfarmers, and at the same time humbly request an opinion, advice or solution to it from your experienced readers on the subject—namely—

"What class of rams are most profitable to the general sheep-breeder." Many of us have not the means of practically investigating the subject; as such, the opinion of those who have already experimented would be

thankfully received by their brethren-in-arms.

Rambouillets & their crosses are very much in fashion but many are of opinion that they are more fashionable than profitable, they are generally delicate & the ewes very scanty in milk. Consequently they do not produce the average increase—their crosses even far removed are large framed, consequently had fattening sheep on our scanty herbage & when not fat, unable to resist the extremes of cold & wet—as such on the whole, rambouillets are not supported the most profitable. The profit gained in the extra weight of the fleece is more than doubly lost in the increase—such is the opinion of some few who have tried them but would be glad to be convinced by more experienced breeders to the contrary. The sheep breeders interest in this country lies as much in the wool as in the increase he cannot sacrifice the one to gain in the other, consequently the ram that he requires is that which will produce him most increase and at the same time be most likely to give him the weightiest fleece on that increase.

Such is the question that I have begged a space in your columns for & hope the appeal to those better versed in the matter will not be unavailing in vain—of course we will expect the answers through your columns, if you can afford space for them you would oblige by signifying as much when you insert this.

Yours &c.  
Dick.

{ San Antonio de Arco, Aug. 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the Weekly Standard.

Dear Sir,  
Please say if Mojones with horses heads planted on the bounds of the Estancia I live on, is a proper way for a man to mark out his camp. I am so situated, and wish that all my fellow countrymen be acquainted with this novel way of bounding one's camp.

I have rented a piece of camp of a native and the mojonos he has put, are horses heads which he can move about at his pleasure; please say if the Chibchaws mark out their camp in this manner.

Yours, &c.  
Edward Dillon.

The Justices of the Peace in the camp.

Small indeed would be the benefit which an independent paper could confer on its readers and the local society at large were its columns narrowed up merely to passing news which in a few days ceases to command interest. It cannot be denied that one of the primary objects of a news paper is to disseminate important and interesting news. But this is by no means the extent or limit of its usefulness, far higher and nobler is the sphere of an editor who feels an implied duty in publishing and extending virtuous actions as well as in exposing down prejudiced notions and one-sided justice.

It is not to be supposed for one moment that a newspaper is to be occupied continually with frivolous plaints or even personal grievances but with no other feelings save those of friendship and joy can we regard our paper when we reflect that by it we possess the power of holding up to scorn the overbearing impudence, and injustice which it too often falls to the lot of our fellow countrymen to receive from some of our pigmy judges, or judicial puppets.

We confess to a limited experience but with very few exceptions we assert that the most of these petty judges, are men better qualified to sell coña and yerba than deal with the imperishable rights of a resident in a free republic.

Were the independent native gentlemen of this country the justices of the peace would not for an instant complain because they, possessing a liberal fortune, have had the advantage of education and good habits indispensable to any judge. It appears these gentlemen are each worthy, hence it is that the

The farming community are completely at the mercy of individuals who possess as much property as they do educational or legal qualifications...

An interesting instance of this occurred some little time since, not 40 leagues from the cabildo, in one of our small country towns...

Upon the place beneath it is twice blessed! him that gives, and him his mightiest in the mighty; it becomes the throned monarch better than his crown...

But mercy is above his scepter's sway; it is enthroned in the hearts of kings; it is an attribute to God himself...

Since Shakespeare was a gringo it is to be supposed his worship turned a deaf ear to his immortal attribute to mercy, for Shylock could not have proved more obtuse...

The office of justice of the peace is one which enjoys such absolute and Eastern despotic authority here in the camp, it ought at least to be conferred on men who if not exactly lawyers should at least be persons who would feel the value of the trust...

A mob has attacked the banks in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The military were ordered out, and arrested thirty of the rioters. A striated guard is kept over the goal to prevent a rescue...

The French declaration of neutrality has been well received by the New York press. They profess to be able to see an important difference between it and that of Great Britain...

In the time of Ross these judges could do just what they best pleased, but we apprehend their hour is fast approaching; they will not require their spectacles to read the hand writing on the wall; this country is rapidly going ahead, and in a few years we hope to see, either qualified lawyers...

The civil war in America

There have been no movements of any importance since our last. Mr. Lincoln and General Scott seem to be waiting for the sanction of Congress, which was to assemble on the 4th inst., before ordering any further advance into Virginia...

Professor Loxe has been taking observations near Washington in his balloon, and communicating the results by means of an electric-telegraph apparatus which he takes up with him...

Connection between seceded States and the civilized world continues to be maintained by the telegraph and railway lines which run through Kentucky, and by private letter-delivery companies...

The Southerners, in addition to their other wants, stand in need of lucifer-matches and quinine. In many places they are obliged to have recourse to the old-fashioned tinder-box...

General Dembinski, the celebrated Pole, has offered his services to the Federal Government. A mob has attacked the banks in Milwaukee, Wisconsin...

The French declaration of neutrality has been well received by the New York press. They profess to be able to see an important difference between it and that of Great Britain...

The New York Times of the 23rd ult., directs public attention to the approaching International Exhibition of 1862. It says in reference to the speedy appointment of a commission...

Northern public opinion is impatient of the Fabian tactics of General Scott, denounces the Kentucky concordat, and suspects treachery in the non-recall of Mr. Harvery...

ly-appointed Minister to Portugal, and the ex-correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.

The New York police have seized at a merchant's office a petition, with numerous signatures, praying the Federal Administration to suspend hostilities.

A movement is on foot in the southern portion of California to join the Confederate States.

President Lincoln having, in his Message to Congress called for 400,000 men to enable him to restore the seceded States to the Union. Mr. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, the Secretary of the Treasury...

Having canvassed the different ways and means of raising 320,000,000 dollars, the Secretary concludes by referring to the difficulty of collecting the revenue in the ports of the so-called Confederate States...

In ANSWER—Adite, for Buenos Ayres; and Van Antwerp, for do. and Montevideo.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.—Cuxhaven, July 13, Alton; Hamburg, July 19, Asia; Cadiz, July 12, Clorinda; Cuxhaven, July 12, Maria; Glasgow, July 20, Matanzas; Bordeaux, July 16, S. T. Baker; Hamburg, July 8, (via Darmouth), Concord; do. (via Deal) Johannes; do. July 7, Cano; Genoa, July 12, Virginia.

IMPORTS OF GOAL FOR MONTH ENDING 30th AUG. By Philippe Auguste, from Cardiff 350 tons at 16S 6d.

By Antonio Pi, from Liverpool, 515 tons for Gas Co. By Main, from Hull 160 tons at 10S 6d.

Table of imports entered coastwise. Week ending Sept. 1st. Cow-hides 8039, Calf do 157, Horse do 1301, Nonas do 2129, Nutria skins 83, Sheep do dozen 006, Lambs do 54, Mares & caes 235, Indian corn fanegas 1988, Feathers lb 35, Yerba tercios 49, Charcoal fanegas 3335, Lumber cart loads 1037, Wheat bags 49, Horas 3660, Wo 174, Tallow barrels 233.

missioners report also that there were 260,000 papers in the Irish workhouses, in 1851, while there were but 50,370 persons in the Irish workhouses the day before the recent Census was taken.

Arrivals in Europe from River Plate. FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Falmouth, July 27, Brauer; Antwerp, July 15, Geziens; Falmouth, July 20, Herman Albert; do. July 14, Johanna, captain Julius; Liverpool, July 16, Johanna; Plymouth, July 14, Johanna, captain Piesch; Leith, July 17, Minnie; do. do. Patator; Antwerp, July 17, S. G. G. G.; Belfast, July 21, San Giovanni; Queenstown, July 17, San Juan Bautista; Gravesend, July 19, Walburg; Antwerp, July 12, Commodore; do. do. Juliana.

LOADING FOR RIVER PLATE. IN LOSPELOS.—Jacoba, Patriota & Alacera, for Buenos Ayres; Union & Clyde, for Montevideo; Edward and Ellis, for Montevideo and B. Ayres.

IN LIVERPOOL.—Boraco, La Florida Plata, Honita & Obey Saenger, for Buenos Ayres. Louisa Braginton & Ambrosia, for Montevideo & B. Ayres.

IN GLASGOW.—Ellis Maria, for B. Ayres, & Brothers, for id. and Montevideo.

IN HAMBURG.—Helen & Renata, for Buenos Ayres. Maria, Christian, & Louise Frederike, for Montevideo & Buenos Ayres.

IN ANTWERP.—Adite, for Buenos Ayres; and Van Antwerp, for do. and Montevideo.

IN GENOA.—Destino, Adelaide, & Apollo, for Montevideo and B. Ayres. IN BURDEAUX.—Utile & St. Germaine, for Buenos Ayres. Lecithium Mondelli & Mussa Pacha, for Montevideo.

MARKS OF FREIGHT. London Saled-hides 30s. per ton. Dry hides 50s. tallow 35s. per ton. The Channel Saled-hides 4s. 6d. bones & bone ash 2s. to 3s. Marcellis Dry-hides 70 fr. tallow 45 fr. bones, 40c. feet, 33 fr. Havre Saled-hides 25fr Dry hides 80fr. tallow 40fr. bones 45fr. Antwerp Do 17s do 60s. tallow 30s do 25s. United States D. 2 to 1 do 3 do 58. Brazil Jerked beef 3 3 3. All with 5 p 2 printing except to France which is 10 p 2.

ARRIVALS. August 27th. Montevideo, 26th inst., Oriental steamer "Montevideo" with 66 passengers. Rotterdam, June 5th and Montevideo 23d inst., Dutch schooner "Economic" to Aligolt & Forber, with 600 barrels sugar, 2,499 cases gin, 378 bags rice.

Montevideo, 67th inst., American steamer "Mississippi" to Bernal and Cargosa with 67 passengers.

Table with columns for goods (Agriculture, Potatoes, Cheese, Lard, Raisins, Eggs, Horse hair) and prices.

Table of sales of imports. Week ending Sept 2nd. SUGAR. By Pallidin, Baltimore, 100 bbls refined 19 1/2 in deposit. FLOUR. By Lillis, Boston, 600 bbls price reserved. By Pallidin, Baltimore 1430 bbls a 1 1/2. By Nellie Hunt Boston 234 bbls a 1 1/2.

Table of fruits of the country. Sold in same period. Cow hides, 100 narrow for Spain a 46 1/2 fr. Guegnay do 2,000 a 46. Entre rios do, 350 a 48. Concordia madero, 160 a 40 r. Paraguay madero, 100 a 47. 1,800 wide for Spain a 48. 400 of 23 lbs. a 47. 800 narrow for Germany a 47. 300 narrow for Germany a 50. 2,000 narrow for Germany a 49. Cordoba, 1,500 a 44. Corrientes, 750 a 47. narrow do 876 a 42. Paraguay 500 a 53—total 13,936 hides.

Table of mixed hides and other goods. Mixed hides, 200 a 115 1/2 mje-60 a 105 1/2. 500 a 123—total 720. Horse hides, 430 salted Entre rios (on board) a 14 r. 150 a 20 1/2 inst. 30 a 30 1/2. 400 a 3 1/2 total 1060 hides. Horns hair South's 40 arrobas a 100 1/2. San Juan do 28, a 23 fr. mixed do, a 26 fr. Corrientes do 30, a 30 1/2 fr. South 80 st, a 100; do do: 50 a 110; North do 150, a 93; do 50, a 98 1/2 mje: 100 a 98 1/2—total 507 arrobas. MARKS OF FREIGHT: 350 lb. a 2 1/2. TALLOW 40 pipes a 18 1/2 rls per ar. SHEEPskins 95 doz. fino a 125; 40 do good a 110; 68 do middling a 100; 63 do a 95; 200 doz. a 19 rls lb: 400 a 17; 100 doz lambskins a 20 1/2—total 967 doz. Wool 500 arrobas, good mixed, a 75 1/2. DEERskins 300 doz a 25 1/2. NETRIA 26,010 lb. 4 1/2 Entre Rian, a 5 1/2 per lb. BONES bone ash do a 1 1/2 per Eng. ton.

Table of arrivals. August 27th. Montevideo, 26th inst., Oriental steamer "Montevideo" with 66 passengers. Rotterdam, June 5th and Montevideo 23d inst., Dutch schooner "Economic" to Aligolt & Forber, with 600 barrels sugar, 2,499 cases gin, 378 bags rice.

Montevideo, Brazilian brig "Berber" in ballast. Anstion, Paraguay steamer "Sejuy" Hamburg 7th. April, and Montevideo 27th inst., Dutch brig "Haring" to Aring and Hutz, with 30 cases furniture, 250 sacks and 750 boxes sugar. Barcelona 29th April, Cadiz 4th June and Montevideo 27th inst., Spanish brig "L. y E." to Rierra, with general cargo of oil, red wine and olives.

Liverpool, 29th June English barque "Isabel" to Lumb with mixed cargo of coal, dry goods and hardware. Genoa, 18th June, Italian brig "Alfieri" to Bernalini, with 35 passengers, 95,000 baldos, macaroni, wine and oil. Cette 16th June, French brig "Be-lus" with 276,000 kilos salt.

Uruguay Oriental steamer "Montevideo" with 70 passengers. Hamburg 26th May, Dutch brig "Jean Jacob" to Hartenfels, with mixed cargo. Rosario, American warsteamer "Pulaski." Liverpool, English brig "Macfad" September 1st. Montevideo, Amer. steamer "Mississippi" with 103 passengers. Montevideo and Rio, French steam mail packet "Saintonge," with 76 passengers. Liverpool, English barque "Fortuna" to Darbyshire Green. New York, American frigate "Sportman" to Hale. Liverpool, English barque "Adventure" Bordeaux, Russian bark "Dwina," Dublin, June 27th, Irish brig "Raimond," with 162 passengers, to order. Liverpool, July 3th, English bark "Mystery."

SAILINGS.

August 27th. Uruguay, Oriental steamer, Montevideo. Rosario, Or. steamer, Doloresitas. Montevideo, Or. barque, Angelita. 29th. Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, English Mail Packet, Mercury. Up the River, French war steamer Fulminator. 30th. Foreign ports, American barque Lillie. 31st. Mauritius, French barque, Montequier. English ports, Dutch barque, Constant Maria. Montevideo, Or. steamer, Montevideo.

Exports wool ending Sept. 1.

August 27th. For London, English barque, John Dunyan, by J. P. Boyd, with 147 hales wool, 91 do, grease, 67 pipes tallow, 4,999 salted cow hides, 37,000 cows, 1 barrel salt tongues, 1 1/2 tons cow hoofs, 2850 salted horse hides, 352 cases tobacco, 95 salted horse hides.

For the Mauritius, French barque, Montequier, by Aring and Hutz, with 100 live mules. For England, Dutch barque, Constant Maria, by H. Powell, with 111 cows bone ash, 1361 tons bones. For Brazil, Brazilian brig, Dona Amigou, by R. O'Shea, with 3160 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry cow hides.

For Genoa, Italian barque, Aurora, by Sagoy with 177. lambskins, 44 do wool, 6491 dry cases, 180 horse do, 430 pipes tallow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE KING LOUIS PHILIPPE OF FRANCE.—In the sitting of the French Senate, on the 9th, a petition was read from a private individual, praying that the mortal remains of King Louis Philippe might be removed to France. Comte de Beaumont, the reporter, observed that the committee was decidedly of opinion that a more stranger was not entitled to petition for such an object, and that a member of the Orleans family could alone make the request. Were such an application sent in, there was nothing to lead to the belief that it would not be accorded. When the late King died, the Emperor had declared—as was confirmed by a letter from the Minister of State, which the reporter had in his possession—that he should not oppose the translation of the body of Louis Philippe to Dreux. That decision was made known to the Orleans Princes, who did not consider it advisable to profit by the authorisation. In consequence, the committee proposed to the Senate to pass to the order of the day. That course was agreed to.

—A Dublin paper states that the appeal in the Yelverton case, which was to have been tried at Dublin during the present term, has by consent been postponed until next term, which commences in October, before which probably the decision of the Scotch courts will have been given.

—It is understood that, in addition to the Irish estate bequeathed by the Earl of Linnlow to the Duke of Bedford, Lord John Russell takes, under the will of his brother, the late Duke, the Irish property, purchased by John, Duke of Bedford. With regard to the personality, there are various stories as to the amount left to Lord John. There seems to be no doubt that, in addition to the Irish property, there is a very handsome sum in ready money, \$30,000 has been assumed—but on no very positive authority.

TRADE WITH AMERICA.—The trade of this country with the United States during the first quarter of the present year is stated to have consisted of imports of American produce to the estimated value of £14,046,548 and of exports of British manufactures of the declared value of £4,147,019, showing a balance of £10,899,529 payable to that country. As the figures of the same period of last year consisted of imports £11,87,730 and exports £ 5,889,357, the balance payable to America on that occasion was £5,988,373. Notwithstanding, therefore, the enormous quantities of wheat and flour we have now taken, the increase this year in the balance to be paid was not more than £5,698,166.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.—A Peth letter says:—"I hear that a main reason why the Diet yielded the point about the style of the Address is, that all the European Ambassadors recommended the Emperor of Austria not to receive it so long as it left in doubt the legitimacy of his title as King of Hungary. Lord Bloomfield took the lead in this demonstration, and is reported to have said that if the Emperor by the reception of the proposed Address admitted himself to be not lawfully King of Hungary, his diplomatic position would be very awkward, and Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel might in given circumstances make use of the admission against him."

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IN MOSCOW.—The following account of the Emperor of Russia's reception at Moscow appears in Bullier's Lithographic Sheets:—"Letters received from persons well informed announced that when the Emperor Alexander entered the theatre at Moscow all the company quitted it, as if they obeyed a preconcerted signal. It is added that the Emperor's aides-de-camp were insulted by the crowd. But what is still more serious, the inscription among the peasants is extending every day, and is assuming alarming proportions. Hitherto the troops have acted without hesitation against the insurgents, but fears as to their fidelity are now beginning to be entertained."

General Bodo Aegy.—The Neapolitan General Bodo is said to have arrived in Paris to challenge Comte de Morny to a duel. The cause of

quarrel is contained in the book written by the Count on the siege of Messina. GEORGE SAND.—Madame Dudevant (Georges Sand) has written a letter to the Emperor, declaring that there is no truth in the rumour that she had received a present of 20,000fr. from the Emperor Napoleon. She says: "It is very true that gracious offers have been made me, but I did not believe myself at liberty to accept them, having neither desire nor need of any recompense or any distinction from any Government whatever."

ODDS AND ENDS. Equines.—In Jamaica, any one who wears a black hat is an "Equine." No grocer pays pay no attention to the ringing of a bell. They consider such a summons a species of insult to their respectability and sense of equality as members of the human family. Nor will they often answer if called to apply by the Christian name. They generally require the prefix of Mr., Mrs., or Miss. "Heigh dem call me like dasg ho cri; us no go-me no dasg."

—"Native and to the Manner Born"—In the House of Commons last week Mr. Blake said:—"If the noble lord (Palmerston) was not born in Ireland, he was born out of his native land."

ERONS OF THE PRESS.—In a notice of Mr. German Reed's humorous singing in a contemporary satirical week, "Hunting recitals" was substituted for "Hunting recitals."

INSCRIPTION ON AN AMERICAN TOMBSTONE.—"Sacred to the remains of JOHN B. Thompson, a pious Christian and an affectionate husband. His disconsolate widow continues to carry on the trade and trotter business at the same place as before her bereavement." BORN OR CONTENTION.—The other evening, she was worthily divided in a broad-thinking doctor who was discussing about the Essays and Reviews, some doubts were raised whether Eve was formed from a "Hone" when a poetical lady remarked:—"Well, if Eve was so formed, it must have been from the Bone of Contention!"

YOUTH AND CHARMED AGE.—A census-taker in one of the districts in New York State has discovered a beautiful girl of fifteen with a husband one hundred and seven years of age. NEVER SAY DIE.—No young man really believes he shall ever die. There is a feeling of eternity in youth which makes us careless for everything. Death, old age, or words without a meaning—a dream, a fiction. To be young is to be only less than one of the immortals.

CONCERT.—People seek for what they call wit on all subjects and in all places, not considering that nature loves truth so well that it hardly ever admits of flourishing conceit. It is to nature what paint it is beauty; it is not only needless, but it impairs what it would improve.

WORLD AND SHALL.—There are a good many people in the world who spend half their time in thinking what they could do if they were rich, and the other half in conjecturing what they shall do as they are not.

PRUDENT RESERVE.—A young lady should often maintain a prudent reserve and silence in the presence of her lover; he will be certain to love her a great deal more than she can show herself by her talk.

ATTENTION DIETET.—Before an affliction is digested consolation ever comes too soon; there is but one mark between these two, as fine almost as a hair, for a comforter to take aim at. HUMAN NATURE.—There exists in human nature a disposition to murmur at the disappointments and calamities incident to it, rather than to acknowledge with gratitude the blessings by which they are more than counterbalanced.

CAUSING THE FLOWERS.—How many a man, by throwing himself to the ground in despair, crushes and destroys for ever a thousand flowers of hope that were ready to spring up and gladden his pathway.

THE AUTUMN OF LIFE.—The cheeks of a lady in the autumn of life and the leaves of the trees in the autumn of the year often grow red and redder, but the nature is not always in both cases the same.

TOO NO TO BE HALF.—A young gentleman of our acquaintance says he thinks that young ladies who refuse

good offers of marriage are too No-ing by half.

AWFUL CHARGES.—In an advertisement by the E. C. railroad company of some mangled goods, the letter "P" had dropped from the word "package" and it read, People to whom these packages are directed, are requested to come forward and pay the awful charges on the same."

A DEFINITION.—"Now, papa, what is hámberg?" "It is," replied papa, when his son pretends to be so very fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirts."

LITERATURE [FROM THE ATTENAZUM].—"A Letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, upon the Question of the proper Treatment of Cases of Polygamy, as found already existing in converts from Heathenism." From the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, D. D., Bishop of Natal (Pietermaritzburg, Durie).

There is a Bishop of the English Church, under any circumstances, whose name will appear to many persons rather startling. But the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of Natal, not only tolerates polygamy, under certain circumstances, but defends it on the ground of religion and humanity.

A well-known story represents the circumstances with which Dr. Colenso has to deal. An African chief is converted by missionary zeal to Christianity. But there is a difficulty. The proselyte has two wives. The Christian teacher tells him he must put one of them away, for the new law does not permit a man to have more than one wife. The chief is sorely perplexed. It is no easy thing to disturb domestic institutions, and the poor convert goes away to his home rather dark in the countenance. But a light fell suddenly upon him; and when next he met the missionary his eyes were wild with joy. "My holy good Christian now," he shouted, "my only one wife."—"Ah, very well," says the missionary, "and what have you done with the other?"—"Other," says the gleeful savage, "I no put her up-riical!"

11 de Setembro Market.

Table with columns for CLASS, NAIRE, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, FROM, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Includes entries for English, Belgian, Brazilian, Danish, Spanish, French, Dutch, Hamburg, Mecklenburg, Italian, and N. American.

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THE STANDARD PRINTING OFFICE. Calle Defensa No. 61. MICHAEL G. MULHALL, PROPIETOR. This establishment, the only English one in town, has a large assortment of types and ornaments of every kind, Bills, cards, circulars, manifests, receipts, placards, pamphlets and all forms of publication are executed with the greatest elegance and punctuality. Prices moderate. Documents in the English, French, Spanish and Italian languages translated, or rendered in the original idiom with due exactness. Also daily or weekly newspapers got up in the above languages. Play-bills and funeral cards done at the shortest notice.

SHIPPING LIST.

Large table with columns for CLASS, NAIRE, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, FROM, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Includes entries for English, Belgian, Brazilian, Danish, Spanish, French, Dutch, Hamburg, Mecklenburg, Italian, and N. American.

FOR ANTWERP. The fine A. L. Dutch chopper, Anthonis, has all her dead weight engaged, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight &c. apply to the consignee, Messrs. Alghem & Co., or to Henry J. Powell & Co. Brokers. FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT. The A. L. British barque Ann Yvonne, only takes part cargo, has a special accommodation for cabin & steerage passengers, and will have quick dispatch. For particulars see application to Henry J. Powell & Co. Brokers. FOR LONDON. The first class British barque, The Prior Queen, Captain Warren, 800 tons burthen, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. For freight &c. apply to Henry J. Powell & Co. Ship Brokers. FOR BOSTON DIRECT. The new clipper brigantine, The Zinn, 270 tons; this vessel made her trip from hence to Boston in 99 days. Has accommodation for a few cabin passengers. For freight &c. apply to Messrs. Zimmerman, Esra & Co., or to Henry J. Powell & Co. Ship Brokers. Calle de 25 de Mayo No. 25.