

## The Standard

### Ficha Bibliográfica

---

<b>Título:</b>	The Standard
<b>Variante del Título:</b>	The Weekly Standard
<b>Número de Edición:</b>	21
<b>Fecha de Publicación:</b>	1861-09-18
<b>Lengua:</b>	Inglés
<b>Creador:</b>	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
<b>Tipo de Recurso:</b>	Periódico

---

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

**SUBSCRIPTION:**  
100\$ per half year, in advance.  
20\$ per month,  
6\$ single copy.

**Agencies:**  
Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Mackerns.  
Fortin de Arco D. Manuel Ramos.  
Villa Mercedes D. Silvestro Torrobas.  
Lobos Mr. Patk. O'Neill  
Cañuelas Mr. Griffin.  
San Antonio D. Leopoldo Taboada

Giles Ranchos Barracas Once Setiembre Villa Lujan Capilla del Señor

D. J. Pichete. Sr. I. Campero. Mr. George Noble. Mr. M. Duggan. Mr. Michael King. Doctor Priestley.

Pilar Chacomus Paraná Montevideo Asuncion

Sr. Bollaschini. Mr. James J. Graham. Mr. Myers. Messrs. Mackern Bros. Mr. Nesbott.

**ADVERTISEMENTS:**  
Received at the office up to Tuesday 5 P.M. and inserted at moderate rates.

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

September 18th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No 21.



## For the URUGUAY ORIENTAL STEAMER MONTEVIDEO

Captain - Lino Belbey.

This fine vessel makes a weekly trip.

LEAVING		RETURNING	
Montevideo on Monday at 4 p. m.	From Salto on Fridays at 7 a. m.		
Buenos Ayres Wednesday 10 a. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "		
Higueritas " 4 p. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "		
Fray Bentos " 9 a. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "		
Concepcion " 6 a. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "		
Paysondú " 8 a. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "		

**FARES**

CABIN	DECK	CABIN	DECK
Higueritas — 6 pts.	— 3 pts.	Paysondú — 16	— 8
Fray Bentos — 10	— 5	Concepcion & Salto 20	— 10
Concepcion — 14	— 7	Montevideo — 8	— 4

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

### FOR ROSARIO

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

**THE NEW STEAMER DOLORCITAS**  
Capt. in-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	\$ 130	Baradero..... 200	90
San Nicolás..... 250	90	Zárate..... 150	80
Obligado..... 250	90	San Fernando..... 30	
San Pedro..... 250	90		

For further particulars apply at the office: BRUNAL Y CARRETA Reconquista 89.

### FOR COLONIA.

The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat **VELOZ**

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. 39 Pasaje de Julio.

Kean & 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 — Pasaje de Julio No. 35.

Luis MAO 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 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 its equivalent value received in cash.

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 on 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 Henry J. Powell & Co.  
Office at Buenos Ayres, calle 25 de Mayo 50.



## MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO

**CORREOS DEL ESTADO.**  
General Administration calle de las Piedras 81, Agency calle de Rivadavia 8.

Chacomus 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, Forcia, San Antonio, Bellido, Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Grande, Narajón, Vivorata, Laguna Colmena, Balnearia, Guadalupe, San Martín y Moro—Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 23.

Carretera del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verde, Carrasquen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava ó Pinta, Blanca de Curi, Reconquista, Miguels y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Guana, San Miguel, Batallón Navas, Quintana, Puntilla, Chiforó, Canelas, Vizecheras de Curi, Reconquista, Miguels y Tandil, 1, 24.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 22, 29.

San Vicente y Raichos, 4, 12, 20, 27.

Azul, 2.

Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 4, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24, 28.

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

Lobos, every Tuesday Thursday, & Saturday.

Magdalena, 9, 19, 29.

### MENSAJERIAS INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Martín, 81—Plaza Lorea, 26—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.

Arrecifes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28

Pergaminos, 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 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

### MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS

For Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Giles, Fortin de Arco, Salto, Rojas, Pergaminos.

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. 180 and 587 plaz. de Lorea, tienda de D. Rosati Santiago

Nicolas M. Ramirez.  
Marcos Sanguinetti.

### MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS

For Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arco, and Arce.

Leaves Buenos Ayres on the 1, 11 & 21 and returns on the 5, 15 & 25.

Agency 189 Rivadavia or 537 Plaza de Lorea.

Conductor and Proprietor Pablo E. Diaz.

### Sheep for Banda Oriental.

An experienced sheep-farmer of Buenos Ayres offers to sell sheep by the cut or otherwise to any persons transporting flock to the neighbouring Republic. He will also, if required, purchase on commission and ship any quantity in a given time.

Apply at this Office.

### NURVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, calle Potosí, No. 140.

### CORREOS DEL ESTADO

Chacomus 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, Balnearia, San Martín ó Moro, 2, 13 y 23.

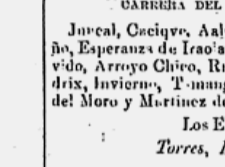
Carrasquen, 20 de Mayo, Brava, Malacosa y Moro, 6, 16 y 26.

Navas, Chiforó, Biscacheras y Reconquista 8, 21.

Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen de Lanqueyú, 1, 16.

Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 21.

Tandil direct-m-nt-3 y 17.



## MENSAJERIAS ESPANOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration—Piedras, 86, Chacomus, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27 y 30.

Dolores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29.

**TERMS OF PRICES.**  
Chacomus.....\$100  
Dolores.....150  
Freight utroba.....20  
Moro.....14 %

Los Empresarios Torres, Osorio y Ca.

### LA INVARIABLE PORTENA.

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

Returns to Buenos Aires 6th 16th and 26th.

Conductor MANUEL LURO.

### NUEVAS MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS

For Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Giles, Fortin de Arco, Salto, Rojas, Pergaminos.

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. 180 and 587 plaz. de Lorea, tienda de D. Rosati Santiago

Nicolas 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 531 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Rivadavia).

### MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS

For Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arco, and Arce.

Leaves Buenos Ayres on the 1, 11 & 21 and returns on the 5, 15 & 25.

Agency 189 Rivadavia or 537 Plaza de Lorea.

Conductor and Proprietor Pablo E. Diaz.

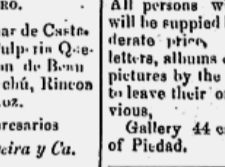
### Sheep for Banda Oriental.

An experienced sheep-farmer of Buenos Ayres offers to sell sheep by the cut or otherwise to any persons transporting flock to the neighbouring Republic. He will also, if required, purchase on commission and ship any quantity in a given time.

Apply at this Office.

### AMERICAN IMPROVEMENTS

Messrs Meeks & Kelsey have just received from New York a machine for making twelve pictures at a time.



## Wool Bags

On sale at Calle Defensa n. 66.

**Education**  
ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY 321 Potosí 331

Between Buen Orden and Lima.

This school is designed to give a thorough and liberal education, to furnish the facilities for acquiring the English and French languages, and the best instruction in arithmetic, drawing and music, and other accomplishments. Two English teachers reside in the family and also an excellent French teacher, who give their personal attention to the pupils. The moral training and the health and physical development of the scholars are carefully attended to.

References, Rev Mr. N. Goodfellow; James Gibson; W. Temperly H. McKern.

William Parody.  
S. 11 5p

### Burgundy Wines.

J. Cottey, late of calle Maypú, has removed to No. 68 calle Piedras, where he offers for sale, a rich assortment of wines which he receives monthly from Burgundy. These are of the purest grape, and best flavour, comprising the Costa de Olivettes, Pomard, Chamberlain, Mutz, Beaumo & Co.—Piedras 68.

S. 11 5p

### Mrs. Burns

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

### On sale.

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

### YOUR LIKENESS.

In photograph or ambrotype, taken with the most perfect fidelity by Charles Rover, Studio calle San Martín opposite the Roma Hotel. Prices and rates 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.

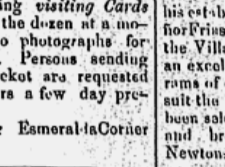
### The Teeth.

Dr. Cornwall American Dentist, Calle Rivadavia No. 275 between Saipacha and Arce, advises his friends and the public that he is prepared to perform all operations for relieving pain 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



## 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. 21—10p.

### Sheep and Rams.

The undersigned has order to sell a large amount of sheep; he can supply purchasers in almost all of the departments in the country, either picked or by the cut. A set of all circumstances. He undertakes to deliver them at any point the purchaser may require, for which purpose he has the best of men.

Also for sale, one league of excellent land in Banda Oriental. Apply at N.º 46 calle de Reconquista.

Merit Parker.

### STATIONS

STATIONS	DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS	RETURN	STATIONS	DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS	RETURN
Montevideo	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	Montevideo	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.
Paysondú	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	Paysondú	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.
Higueritas	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	Higueritas	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.
Fray Bentos	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	Fray Bentos	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.
Concepcion	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	Concepcion	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.
Paysondú	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	Paysondú	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.	7 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m. 7 p.m. 9 p.m.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Argentine War.

We are still in *nubibus* as to the course of operations. While the city is under arms, expecting the issue of one of the most eventful encounters that have marked the annals of South-American warfare, there is little to denote that all minds are turned to that particular. But for the call to the defences, and an unnatural stillness in the thoroughfares at closed hours, the days wear on as usual; no one seems to anticipate a visit from the Indians or *lanca seca* and we are so accustomed to look for the army mail, that peace, when it comes, will deprive us of a pleasurable excitement, and cause a death in newspaper items.

In the absence of fighting, talking is very good to keep up the spirits; hence it is that we have so many orders of the day. In our number of the 4th, we gave Urquiza's address, which was very pretty, but probably he never wrote a line of it. Here we give Mitre's, which is evidently in the style of Belgrano's historian, and equal to his farewell address.

The Governor of the Province and Generalissimo to the soldiers under his command.

Soldiers, I salute you on this day in which B. A. vindicated her rights, and on this spot in which the most powerful army ever raised by this province, displays, the glorious banner of the "11 de Setiembre," in face of an enemy that trembles at our approach; and promises liberty to our enslaved brethren.

Soldiers of the army! I have the satisfaction of telling you that the operations of the campaign are commenced, and we march resolutely on the enemy to conquer wherever we meet him. The city of Buenos Aires counts upon your triumph, and even your enemies give in as vanquished at the sole glitter of your arms.

National Guards of the city and country. You are about to combat for all that is most sacred on earth, the liberty of your native land, the security of your homes, the honor of your families, the rights of your inheritance; all which were saved by the revolution of September, and only now demand a moment's courage and decision to consolidate for ever.

Soldiers of the line! You are going to fight for that city which has ever regarded you as its faithful and valiant defenders; which trusts that you will gain new laurels in this brief and memorable campaign to crown the glories of nine years' warfare, and thereby merit the garland of gratitude which our father-land offers to her worthy sons.

Soldiers of every grade! The moment has arrived to perfect the glorious revolution of September by a splendid victory, fit emblem of Buenos Ayres, and deserving the cause of liberty she invokes for the Argentine Republic, which awaits at your hands the establishment of law and order, instead of a regime of anarchy and bloodshed.

Soldiers! Your general and comrade promises to lead you to victory, sharing the dangers of the foremost, and relying on the justice of our cause, on the immense strength of our arms, and on the patriotic enthusiasm which, I see animates your countenances. I confide in your success, and, to commemorate the glorious anniversary of September, I invite you, its armed representatives, to exclaim:

Hurra for Buenos Aires!

Hurra for the 11th September, and hurra for the Argentine Republic freed from tyrants!

Head Quarters Arroyo Medio MITRE.

The city entrenchments being now completed the embargo has been removed from materials of war. The elections resulted in the return of SS. Alsina, Muñoz, Bosch, Marmol, and Elizalde as Senators, and Cantillo, Montedeoca (M), Tejedor, and Castro as Deputies. It is said that a quantity of arms has been forwarded to Urquiza via Higuera and Gualeguyachá; also that every available man has been marched from Entre-Ríos. Major Paz, has tendered his resigna-

tion to Derqui of the post of aide-de-camp with which he was honored alleging his duty and resolution not to take arms against this province. Colonel Sandes, a daring cavalry officer, has lent his arm to Mitre; like Flores and many others, he is an Oriental. Most of the army medical corps have volunteered their services, and their names are a guarantee that it was not for want of patients.

From Santiago we hear of a more open rebellion but imagine the *casus belli* will be solved entirely between Mitre and Urquiza. The engagement has been already named by the "Nacional" the battle of Cabral, but we prefer baptizing the infant of Bellona after birth, unless it be a miscarriage *excuse the bull*. Print, Devil.

Latest news from the army.

Last night at 11 P. M. the courier arrived with despatches from headquarters, dated 16th inst. Our forces had not stirred from the borders of the Arroyo del Medio, where they were encamped by former account. In the correspondence we find "the battle must come off on the 17th: a nephew of General Flores, who is our prisoner, states that Urquiza proposes falling back on Rosario. Our vanguard is now two leagues beyond the frontier; the enemy is half-a-day's march distant, and has abandoned, his position on the Orqueta to retire towards Rosario. We have had skirmishing: we are on the eve of a decisive battle. The 17th or 18th is the day of our triumph!

MITRE CROSSES THE FRONTIER.

Much anxiety has prevailed in town since our last impression, owing to the non-arrival of the courier from our encampment. Despatches were expected on Wednesday evening, but neither on that night nor during the following day did any arrive.

At length the telegraph wires announced yesterday that the news had come. Dates from the army are up to the 10th inst.; the delay having been caused by the heavy rains which obliged the mail to make a great circuit. On that day the headquarters of Mitre was at *Puntas de Cepeda*, and a slight action had taken place. Major Caraballo, of the vanguard, at the head of 80 men of Garcia's regiment forced a passage over the Arroyo del Medio. A body of the enemy numbering some 250 men opposed the passage, but in vain, for Caraballo dispersed them with the loss of several killed and wounded.

On the 11th the whole army was to cross the frontier. We are assured that unless Urquiza run away, Mitre shall have gained a splendid victory by today, 14th. Our local press thinks defeat impossible.

Urquiza's army is encamped on Cabral's land and seems resolved to remain there expecting Mitre's attack, but their vanguard under the command of Saa has pushed on towards the Arroyo del Medio, so that ere this Mitre should have driven them back and come face to face with the redoubtable Captain General. Thus it appears the contest is immediate and perhaps already over.

As we anticipated, the anniversary of the 11th has been turned to account, for while our army invades Santa Fé on that day, our fleet likewise has passed Las Piedras and must come to a brush either with Urquiza's vessels or the Rosario batteries. Previous to the arrival of the despatches it was privately surmised either that Mitre had penetrated too far into the enemy's country to permit of his risking a courier, or that his communication with this city was cut off. Today another mail is expected from headquarters, bringing perhaps the news of a final engagement.

News from San Nicolas informs us that a military hospital was in course of construction, each of the families of that town having charitably volunteered to provide a bed for the wounded soldiers. Two doctors of some place had been attached to the medical staff; the sisters of charity arrived safely and busied themselves with preparations for their office. The govern-

ment has politely declined the services of Miss Mahan and Miss Pizarro who desired to become army nurses. From Martin Garcia we learn that the garison was on the alert, and not even a whale-boat could escape their vigilance. Reports from Paraná and Rosario state that they are less confident of Urquiza's success and regard the battle as of very doubtful consequence.

News from Europe.

The English packet is bearer of little of importance regarding the old world. The English parliament voted two millions and a half sterling for the construction of steel-plated ships of war, and enunciated the principle that France has no right to vie with Great Britain in her naval armaments. Meantime Lord Palmerston still holds the administration in which many changes have been made: Sir George Lewis is named minister of War, Sir Robert Peel, Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Cardwell, Chancellor of Lancaster. Lord John Russell took his seat in the House of Lords on July 31st being introduced by Lord Willoughby D'eresby, Sir A. Clifford, black rod, and Sir C. Young, King at arms. The Exhibition building progressed rapidly: the "Warrior" steel-plated frigate made her trial trip at 14 knots an hour: the Queen was preparing to embark for Ireland; and the Ministry went to Greenwich for their white-bait dinner. The extraordinary affray between Major Murray and Roberts the attorney resulted in a verdict on the body of the latter, finding a justifiable homicide by the former. As is usually the case, a woman was the cause. In the charge of Baron de Vidil, his son refused to accuse him of intent to murder, and the matter is *in statu quo*. The report of the Galway Committee defends the conduct of the Post-master General, but recommends the line to the favorable consideration of Government.

The Emperor Napoleon is amusing himself at Vichy; he has recognised the Southern Confederacy, on hearing of the defeat of the U. States troops. The "Courrier du Dimanche" denies that France has demanded the island of Sardinia; but states that Russia and Austria have agreed not to recognise the kingdom of Italy. Signor Riccasoli intends to solicit an interview with the Emperor, the kings of Prussia & Sweden are likewise about to visit him. Miss Patterson arrived at Havre from America, but did not remain 24 hours on French soil, being embarked immediately.

In Rome, an angry dispute occurred between Monsignor Merode and General Goyon, in which, it is said, the French commander proposed to fight the Papal minister. The ex-King Francis II remains at the Quirinal and entertains hopes of returning to Naples, in which kingdom the brigands or rebels, amounting to 40,000, have baffled all the efforts of Victor Emanuel and his armies. The work of Italian unity is still of difficult accomplishment. Garibaldi has received, at Caprera, a magnificent sword from the citizens of Melbourne, Australia; and an invitation from the Poles, to whom he replied that his ubiquitous services were always ready in the cause of liberty. The Pope has protested against the Italian loan of 500,000,000 his health, though better, is far from re-established.

Austria is agitated by the intrigues of Hungary, and suffering from financial embarrassments. The German states propose to unite under Prussia, which must eliminate Austria from the Confederation. At Munich some young men were arrested on a mission to kill Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi. It is probable that Pius IX. intends to take refuge in Bavaria, or in Austria, since the Piedmontese troops are concentrated on Terracina; and the "Opinion" quotes a letter to the Tuileries, which says, in case the French garrison be withdrawn from Rome the Papal Court will retire from that city. The German Diet has resolved on presenting his passports to the Italian minister, as is supposed, at the instigation of Austria.

In the Herzegovine the Turkish troops have been again attacked by

the populace. The new Sultan is making great reforms, the most wonderful of which is abolishing the seraglio. The Dowager Sultana having sent him a present of a beautiful slave, he declined the favor, adding that one wife was enough for him. He has prohibited the press from publishing telegrams. An hospital for women is in course of erection.

Spain is at present somewhat disturbed: while the insurgents of Loja met their deserved penalty, we have reports of a conspiracy at Granada involving 9,000 persons. At Salamanca also revolutionary placards were fixed upon the walls. It is said that Marshal O'Donnell intends to recognise Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy. In Santo Domingo, the Spanish regime was established and Admiral Rubalcaba obliged the Haytian republic to pay compensation, and salute the royal standard. Morocco is in a state of ferment.

Alexander II has met with manifestations of discontent both from his nobles and the serfs: but the revolution in Poland is still more threatening; funeral service was sunk in the Cathedral for Count Czartoryski by the patriotic archbishop, whom the people dragged in triumph to his residence. An enthusiastic crowd assembled before the English embassy, crying, "Long live Queen Victoria & Palmerston." A terrible conspiracy to assassinate the Czar with all his family was discovered, and some ladies figured in the plot.

These are the only items which attract attention on the Continent; there are however some of no less interest from other parts. By latest mails from New York, we learn that President Lincoln had sustained a great defeat, losing 4,000 men with all his artillery & baggage. From China there are reports of the advance of the rebels, who, received a check, near Tien-tsin, from the English garrison.

For commercial news, see next column.

Death of Thomas Francis Meagher.

Amongst the foremost of those who fell in the Federal ranks at Bull's run, was the above-named illustrious Irish exile, Captain of the New York Zouaves (69th). Our readers will remember that he was the head of the ill-fated revolution of 48, and a short summary of his eventful career may be interesting. He was a native of Waterford, and received his education in Clongowes Wood college, on leaving which, he at once threw himself into the daring project of totally separating Ireland from the sister kingdom, The Liberator, O'Connell, was then supreme in Ireland, and the extreme national party succeeded only in thwarting the policy of the great Tribune, who foresaw their ruin. Mr. Meagher had already distinguished himself by a fiery eloquence which wrapt his auditory into a wild enthusiasm. On one occasion he stood candidate for his native city, which was represented by his father, and almost triumphed in the unnatural opposition. Finally in his memorable discourse entitled "the Sword-speech" he roused some thousands of excited sufferers to take up arms, and, being defeated was condemned to death for high treason.

His sentence being commuted to banishment, he was conveyed with his fellow patriots to Australia, where he married an Irish lady, and ultimately managed to escape. In the United States he dedicated himself to the press, and edited "the Irishman" in a spirit of nervous hostility to the English rule. In the recent distractions, he espoused the Northern party of Yankee politics, and died, sword in hand, fighting for his adopted country. We may well suppose that his last words were those of the valiant General Sarsfield on the field of Landon "Alas! that it is not for my native land"—Irish opinion, in common with our own, differed from his views, but it is impossible for any Irishman not to lament his loss; and the world must admire the devotion and gifted genius of one who loved his country "not wisely, but, too well."

Montevideo.

The extraordinary session of the Chambers closed on the 7th inst. The police authorities arrested one Abelardo Garcia for the sacrilegious robbery of the Matrix. Business is at a stand-still. The government and ecclesiastical power are again at logger heads: the curate of the Matriz Don Juan Brid, had been expelled without giving previous notice, or demanding permission from the civil functionaries. The latter therefore requested the Vicar Apostolic to restore the disgraced ecclesiastic, but no answer was given. The city is again lighted with gas, since it would appear our Oriental friends have got over the strange prejudice that it breeds epidemics. An Englishman, a washerwoman and a little girl have been drowned, the two latter by slipping into holes on the beach, the former had a wound on his head. Piracy is bruited in the Uruguay. Commissary Arrom sends a despatch to the chief of Police in Soriano, stating that he has seized a vessel belonging to a gang of free-booters that have, for some time past, molested the navigation of that river. He promises to be on the look-out for more; but, strange to say, his vigilance suffered the pirates to escape, and he doesn't know what to do with the vessel. The "Nacional" states the *blancos* of Montevideo have raised 3000 doubloons for Urquiza; yet as this is merely a private subscription, we do not think it fair to charge the Orientals with a breach of neutrality.

LOCAL EVENTS.

French Consul.—Count Alfred Brossard has presented his despatches in quality of Acting consul for France, and been recognised by government.

Paper War.—Our Colleague the "Revista" gives us another broadside last week, charging us with strong language. Probably he refers to our rebuke to the "Tribuna", which paper in a spirit of good taste seeks not to defend his Co-laborator, tacitly admitting "the error of his ways."

Many thanks.—In reply to our local event, Mr. Posadas has been so gracious as to open the *Capitania* for newspapers. This is a great convenience, and an act of justice which we rightly expected from the Post-master. New subscribers.—We have to congratulate the "Weekly Standard" on the considerable accession of 68 town subscribers since the enlargement of its columns. This is a telling indication of how fully our sentiments express the opinions of our foreign brethren.

Doctors differ.—With respect to the state of siege, the "Revista" enumerates amongst its effects, that all bills for 3. 6. 9 months & co lie dormant, this interval not being counted. The "Nacional" denies this, and, as the matter is important, we should like to hear the law on the subject.

Army nurses.—The idea of Florence Nightingale is becoming fashionable in this country. Mrs. Muraturo is the third volunteer in this capacity but we believe the government considers the sisters of charity as sufficient for all exigencies.

"Commercial Times".—Our antiquated friend calls us young and inexperienced, and bids us mind our own business rather than run a tilt against every body. If it is a fault to speak out we plead guilty; but we assure our colleague that there are occasions when silence is also culpable, viz: seizing foreigners' horses. If he wink at these peccadilloes we can only say "he's not the man for Galway!"

The word "Creole".—In our last impression we used this term which we are sorry to find has been misinterpreted by some natives. In Europe it conveys no reproach but expresses a native of these countries; thus we say the Empress Josephine was a Creole. Speaking of sheep it implies Indian mixture, but this is only applicable to mutton-headed subjects.

Morning issue.—This paper is now published on Wednesday morning as the change is found of great con-

venience to our readers, and also to ourselves.

Cricket club.—The report of last game, (30 th ubi) comes to hand too late for a full report. Mr. I. C. Simpson's side, 1st innings 73: 2nd 70. The latter was consequently victorious by 11 runs.

Late arrivals.—Señor Pintos, Brazilian consul-general, is one of the passengers of the "Mersey" from Rio. The new English Admiral commanding in these waters, is Rear Admiral Warren whose flag-ship is the "Arden" war-steamer.

Colon Theatre.—The Thierry Company has suspended their functions. A French troop of *buffos* (not *buffers*) is advertised for three performances.

Housemaids.—Some Irish girls are on hand at this office. Apply between the hours of 9 & 4.

Obildo clock.—This public monitor will soon be on its legs. On trial, it went quite well, but a trifling piece of mechanism was required to prevent the hammer from deadening the sound of the bell when striking.

Scotch school.—The children of this academy were entertained, by Mr. Augustus Powell, on Monday last, at a juvenile fête in which some young ladies played pieces on the piano with great taste, especially Miss A. Soler.

Apology.

It is with cordial satisfaction that we retract the incorrect statement in our last, regarding some Irishmen who were said to have enlisted. It is true that they were tempted at £45 a head, but it is quite false, as we now learn, that any of them accepted it. All honor to them.

English Packet.

The "Mersey" entered this port Saturday morning, bringing the Southampton mails of August 9th.

The civil war in America.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND.

The Confederate ship-of-war Sumter ran the blockade off the port of Charleston, and escaped to sea. The privateer Jefferson Davis has captured five Northern vessels off Cape Hatteras, and sent them into unblockaded Southern ports. Six revenue cutters have been despatched from New York and Boston in pursuit of the *somatrudors*.

On land the fighting has been confined to General M'Lellan's division in Western Virginia, and General Lion's in Missouri. The former division attacked the entrenched camp of the Confederates, numbering 2000 men, at Rich Mountain, near Bovaloy. The Confederates were routed, and all their guns, camp equipage, and waggon were captured. Sixty Confederates and twenty Unionists were killed in the encounter.

In Missouri a battle occurred at Carthage on the 5th inst. 1200 Federalists attacked 4000 State troops, and retired with a loss of eight men and forty-five wounded.

On the 12th Colonel Smith routed another body of State troops at Monroe, Missouri.

General Patterson is still at Martinsburg, where he has received large reinforcements. General Johnson, at the head of 16,000 Confederates, is stationed at Bunker's Hill, a place seven miles south of Martinsburg.

CONFEDERATE STATES.—No one is allowed to leave Richmond in any direction without a passport.

Colonel Taylor, who had been sent with despatches from Mr. Davis to Mr. Lincoln under the protection of a flag of truce, was sent back without an answer, his communication being of too frivolous a nature. It is supposed that it related to an exchange of prisoners.

Major-General M'Clellan has won a succession of victories over the

Confederates in Western Virginia, which enables him to report that he firmly believes Secession is killed in that section of the country. On the 12th a division of Federals, led by General Rosecrantz, drove the enemy from an entrenched camp at Rich Mountain, near Beverly. On the 13th General McClellan pushed on to Beverly, and captured six brass cannons, of which one was rifled, and all the camp equipage and transportation waggon. The enemy lost in killed and wounded 160 men, and at least 100 prisoners. The Federals lost in this second engagement 11 killed and 35 wounded. On the same day General McClellan received from Colonel Pegrain (not Pogran) propositions for the surrender of his whole command, numbering 600 men.

On the next day, the 14th, General Garnett and his forces were routed at Carrackford, near St. George, and his baggage and one gun taken. General Garnett was killed in the engagement. The Confederate loss was not far from 200 killed and 40 wounded. The troops engaged in these affairs were chiefly from Ohio and Indiana.

The main body of the Federal Army of the centre, numbering 55,000 men, and commanded by General McDowell, began its march towards Richmond on the 17th ult. They met with no serious resistance until they reached Dulbram, a fortified position, three miles from Manassas Junction. On the 18th the advanced guard of the Federals attacked this position and was repulsed. Afterwards, however, the position was carried. At the last accounts the two armies were within a mile of each other, near Manassas Junction, and a battle seemed inevitable on the next day (Sunday) or Monday, the 22nd ult.

General Patterson, who was last heard of at Martinsburg, has been surprised by Major-General Banks. General Dix succeeds General Banks in command at Baltimore.

The Federal Government has decided that no more fugitive slaves shall be allowed in camp.

In Missouri Colonel Sigel has gained another advantage over the State troops.

The confederate privateer Sumpter, which escaped from New Orleans, made for Cuba, where she seized eight Northern vessels, six of which were run into Cienfuegos and one was burned. The Governor-General of Cuba allowed the privateer to coal and water, but retained the prizes. One of them which had been sent home under a prize crew was taken into a Northern port, the crew revolting and being unwilling to return to the Sumpter. Two of this crew were Englishmen.

Galveston, Texas, was blockaded on the 2nd ult.

The Secretary of the Treasury raised 5,000,000 dollars in Treasury notes, at par, in the New York money market in forty minutes; the energetic course of the Government in suppressing the revolution having infused new confidence into the capitalists.

The eighty-fifth anniversary of American Independence was observed with the usual éclat throughout the South.

Vice-President Stephens is delivering public harangues in the Gulf States in behalf of the pro-Union loan of the Southern Government.

The usual mail facilities are still extended to the people of East Tennessee by the Federal Government in consideration of their loyalty.

There is much suffering among the working classes and the families of the volunteers in New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. In New York the Common Council have voted 500,000 dollars towards the relief of the needy.

The particulars of the accident which proved fatal to Mrs. Longfellow are as follows:—She was engaged in making wax seals in the library for the amusement of her two youngest children, when her dress caught fire in a match with which she was melting the wax. She had on a light sum-

mer dress, which was all in flames in a moment. Mr. Longfellow, who was in his study near by, ran to her assistance and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, with considerable injury to himself, but too late to save the life of his wife. She was the daughter of the Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, and leaves a family of five children—three of them daughters and two sons.

The trade returns of the port of New York show to what an extent the import trade of that port has suffered in consequence of the war. For the week ending July 13 there were imported of dry goods only 226,338 dollars, against 1,776,456 dollars for the corresponding week of last year and 2,630,210 dollars in 1859.

**Married or single.**

(From the Revista.)

Kind readers, in spite of the hard times, the state of siege and all the objections you may offer, I am resolved to give up my condition of bachelor. I accept the marriage yoke, not for the pleasure of sending round 500 wedding-favors to Tom, Dick & Harry whom I don't know from Adam. This is an extravagant bother, easily avoided by putting an advertisement in the Revista, Standard & Co, along with 100 placards on the city walls, telling all whom it may concern that I have got a helpmate through my 800\$ including expenses of hack-coaches & Co. I commit matrimony for the sake of economy, by the advice of matrons with marriageable daughters. Living as a bachelor I spend \$2050 a month; via:

2 pair front	\$ 300
grub	500
shoe-leather	150
subscription to all the papers of the globe	400
public amusements	200
taverns, billiards &c.	200
<b>Tot—</b>	<b>\$ 2050</b>

The marriage estimate is much cheaper:

House-rent, marketing & linen 600\$  
Married men don't read, so they spare 400\$ subscription They don't amuse themselves, nor hire jarveys; a saving of 800\$.

Thus it is clear that a married man may save up a fortune in a few years, if he let his wife wear the breeches. With this flattering idea shall I hesitate to become a benedict. No! I must marry right off.

**Hang me if I marry!**

Excuse me, unfair readers. After a little cogitation, I have put on my considering cap, and made up my mind never to get spliced. When I think of mother-in-law, furniture, nurse & the little incumbrances which follow matrimony, I can give solid reasons for celibacy.

License &c.	\$ 500
Coaches, at least five	1000
Sweets (bitters), sherry, gas & servants	2000
Presents to mother-in-law's brothers-in-law sisters-in-law, since I must marry the whole family, according to custom	4000
Rent, butcher, grocer, baker, milkman &c.	4000
Parlour fixings	20,000
Ottoman lounge	2000
Cleaning Kitchen (a very pig-stye)	500
Chest of drawers wash stand, commode &c.	4000
Dinner-table, pictures, curtains, sideboard, carpets &c.	20,000

**Tot— \$ 68,800**

Just fancy such a sum. For my soul, I haven't got it, and if I had I wouldn't throw it in the street, that way—Moreover, add to this the thousand trifles which my dear better-half would suggest during the honey-moon. No, Sir! I refuse point blank; and only beg you will be so kind as to get me a vacancy in the Chartrouse or the Great St. Bernard. Hang me if I marry.

**VARIETIES.**

**PRINCE ALFRED IN CANADA.**—Prince Alfred was most enthusiastically received at St. John, Fredericton, and other places which he visited in his tour through New Brunswick. On the arrival of the prince, on the 29th the firemen of St. John, Carleton, and Portland turned out in full force in uniform, each man with a torch; and standing shoulder to shoulder, on each side of Prince William-street, formed two brilliant lines, reaching from the place of landing to near the foot of King-street. Through these lines his royal highness passed in the carriage provided for him, in great profusion. After the carriage had passed, the men, who were accompanied by four bands, formed into square in front of the Waverley House, their torches illuminating the street and the adjacent square, and shedding a brilliancy over the whole neighbourhood. The prince, from one of the windows of the hotel, seemed to enjoy the scene.

**PLOTS AGAINST LOUIS NAPOLEON.**—Vague rumours have for some days been flying about that the police had discovered a new conspiracy against the French Emperor, and that persons suspected of being concerned in it had been arrested, both at Paris and Fontainebleau.

**THE LATE MR. BRAIDWOOD AND HIS MIRACULOUS ESCAPE IN 1844.**—

There are some facts connected with the death of the above lamented gentleman which will at the present time be read with more than ordinary interest, particularly when it is stated that within a very short distance from the spot where he lost his life he had a hair-breadth escape on a former occasion. In the month of August, 1844, a very large fire broke out at Topping's Wharf, Tooley-street, and although it was nothing compared to the present fire, the damage done was very serious, and the fire was not completely extinguished for nearly three weeks. This fire extended to St. Olave's Church, which was greatly injured, the splendid organ being consumed. A very remarkable circumstance took place whilst the church and organ were in flames, a marriage being solemnised in the south east corner entrance of the sacred edifice from Tooley-street. By order of Mr. Braidwood the engines ceased playing whilst the ceremony was being performed. Two gentlemen asked special permission to view the ruins of the fire from the tower of the church, which was readily granted by Mr. Braidwood, who, to use his own words, said he would take them the safest road. He accordingly passed through the porch under the belfry with the gentlemen in question and the writer—but had not done so more than a few seconds when a terrific crash was heard; it was at first thought part of the tower had given way, but it turned out that the bells had fallen on the stone pavement, breaking both bells and pavement into very small bits.

**DISTURBED STATE OF RUSSIA.**—The Journal Des Debats of yesterday comments on the accounts which arrive from the interior of Russia. Little Russia, so long a disputed territory between Poland and Russia, is in an extremely disturbed condition. The inhabitants, invoking their ancient privileges of independence, demand political institutions which would guarantee the distinct providential existence in several governments. In other parts of Russia the peasants have assembled in arms to the cry of "Liberty!" and have been dispersed only by force. The revolt in the government of Perza has been of the most serious character. Five hundred peasants were driven into a village under the head of one of their number; they defended themselves with the utmost fury against the military commandant of the province. They were not overcome without a regular battle, which lasted an entire day. It is said that the Emperor himself has been received with much coldness by the population of St. Petersburg on his return from Moscow.

**THE YELVERTON CASE.**—On Saturday, the First Division of the Court of Session gave judgment in the re-

claiming notes against Lord Ardmil-lan's interlocutor in the case of Yel-verton v. Yelverton. The Lord's resi-dent said he had thought the pursuer had got the full benefit of the relaxa-tion with respect to the admission of hearsay evidence. Indeed there were one or two of the evidences in her fa-vour which the Lord Ordinary had erroneously admitted. The Lord Or-dinary was quite right in allowing proof as to the footing on which the parties were living. The declaration of marriage was partly laid on the ground of habit and repute, and there-fore evidence of the footing on which the parties were living was quite ad-missible. As to the competency of examining the pursuer in order to prove the loss of certain documents, his opinion was clearly against it. It was settled law that a party to a con-sistorial action could not be examined as a witness. In regard to the ques-tion proposed to be put by the defend-er, to the pursuer as to an alleged certificate of marriage shown by her to the priest, that could not be al-lowed. The question was plainly point-ed at the certificate being a forgery, and for that no foundation had been laid by the defender. As to the doc-uments in the possession of Mr. Par-ker, solicitor, in Ireland, who declined to give them up, he thought the court should oblige them to be produced, so far as concerned the objection that they had not been produced before the re-cord was closed. In regard to the other documents the court reserved its opinion.

**European Markets.**

Condensed from the correspondence of Revista.

**HIDES.**

London. Salted hides of River Plate are not much in demand. Prices declining. New arrivals only disposed of in small lots.

Horse hides also limited; but as the stock is small prices are high.

Liverpool. Salted hides look brisk, cow and matadero hides little sought for, excepting good light novillos.

Horse hides rising, and in demand, excepting light or inferior quality.

Antwerp. First class hides scarce; good prices for cow-hides. Inferior do. falling. Salted do., and horse hides at even prices.

Marseilles. This market is in a very bad condition. Speculators are afraid of a crisis, and there are no exports.

Sheepskins alone maintain a good price and are in demand.

Haver. Hides are falling without hope of recovery, very little doing. Salted hides are perhaps an exception; prices not so low. Horse hides very dull, and looking down.

**MARES GREASE & TALLOW.**

London. Tallow, heavy and declining in price. Mares grease, no activity, price steady; no importation.

Liverpool. Tallow has come down to a fair price for purchasers, but the market is overstocked.

**HORNS BONES & BONE ASH.**

London. Slight demand at reduced prices.

Liverpool. Horns not sought for, and falling. Bones and bone-ash, steady and looking up.

**HOSE HAIR.**

London. Nothing doing, market full, prices downwards.

Liverpool. Dull and falling decidedly.

Antwerp. In some demand, but not very active.

Marseilles. Almost nothing transacted; Cow-hair wanted.

**WOOL.**

Antwerp. Good and middling quality, somewhat brisk, superior do., no demand.

Marseilles. Looking better; middling quality only a little reduced in price.

Haver. Transactions limited and prices falling.

**Rates of freight.**

London Salted hides 30s per ton.
Dry hides 50s. tallow 35s. per ton. Ba-
les, ton. 40c feet 20s to 27s.
The Channel Salted hides 40s. Tallow
40s. Bones and bone ash 25s to
30s.
Marseilles Dry hides 70frs. tallow
45 frs. bales, 40c. feet 40 frs.
Haver Salted hides 25f. Dry hides
50f. tallow 40f. bales 45f.
Antwerp Do 10s do. 60s. tallow 30s
do 25.
United State Do 3 to 3 do 5 c do 5\$
Brazil. Jerked beef 3 3 3.
All with 5 p g primage, except to
France which is 10 p g.

**Ships arrived in Europe.**

From River Plata.
July 26 C. nuelio at Cadix from B. A.
" 31 Louisa " Texel " "
" " Braemar " Belfast " "
Aug. 1 St Fra: çois " Marseilles " "
" 2 Elconor " Antwerp " "
" 1 John & Heinrich " Gravesend " "
" 5 Angelo " " " "
" 5 Recompensa " Queenstown " "
July 31 Deux Chaires at Havre from
Montevideo.
Aug. 4 Silviau at Liverpool " "
" 7 Austria " " " "

**Ships loading for River Plata.**

At London: Minerva, Jacobs & Nep-
tuno for Buenos Aires.
" " Union, and Clyde, for M.
" " Edward & Elias for M. and B. A.
At Liverpool: John Hillmann, Dor-
neo, flor de Plata, Rosatta.
" " Obay for B. A.
" " Yi for Montevideo.
" " Lonisa Braginton, Queen Bee,
Santiago, Amelia, and May Garland
for Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" " Oxus for Buenos Aires.
At Glasgow: Ella Maria, and Brothers
for Buenos Aires.

**Ships sailed for the Plata.**

Jy 15 from Algeiras, Catalana to B. A.
Ag. 1 " Mars illes Sautona " "
" " " Hamburg, Canoa " "
" 2 " Bremerhaven, Adelheid " "
" 3 " Holoos, Sta Catharina " "
" 5 " Deal, Aliante " "
" " " Hamburg, Ceert Hervig " "
" " " Pat-iotesa " "
Jy. 31 " Antwerp Van Arteveldo to Mj
Aug 1 " Liverpool, Ambrosino " "
" " Cardiff, Mary Jane " "
" 3 " London, Helen Cooper " "

**London Prices.**

(from the Nacional)
Superior dry cow-hides 1 1/2 d to 1 1/2
Ordinary do. 9 " 10 1/2
Light do. 9 1/2 " 10 1/2
Second class do 7 1/2 " 9
Bull hide 8 " 9
Salted ex-hides 6 1/2 " 7
Light do. 6 " 6 1/2
Cow do. 5 1/2 " 6
Salted mates, each 8s. 6p. 11s. 7p
Dry do 6 8 " 7 0
Chinchilla skins doz 15 " 18
Deerskins, each 4d " 1
Sheepskins, good per lb 6 " 10
Do, mixed " 5 1/2 " 8
Do ordinary " 3 " 5 1/2
Do Lamba doz. 14 " 15
Horse hair p lb 1 " 2 6
Do middling " 10 " 11
Do short " 8 " 9 1/2
Horns 25 " 50
Bones per ton 85 " 110
Bone ash " 90 " 100
Tallow, pure p q. 47 6 " 48 6
Do saladero " 40 6 " 47 0
Do mixed with ma-
res grease " 41 " 49
Mares grease " 37 " 38

**Table of imports entered coastwise.**

Week ending Sept. 1st.
Cow hides 16,416
Calf do 901
Horse do 1795
Nonas do 2143
Nutria skins bales 984
Sheep do dozen 3724
Mares grease pipes 149
Indian corn fanegas 268
Feathers lb. 359
Yerba terclos 1
Charcoal fanegas 3110

Lumber cart loads 871
Horns bales 16,984
Wool bales 68
Algarroba cistons 170
Oranges 40,300
Potatoes fanegas 10
Cheese arrobas 53
Limo fanegas 1800
Tiger skins 6
Leas 100
Pigs 13
Horse hair arrobas 440
Pino pieces 3800
Sea hog skins 771
Cows 64
Brom sticks doz 120
Viregar pipes 16
Honey damaj. 44

**ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.**

11
Cardiff June 23, French barque
"Anna" to Boio with 324 tons coal.
Glasgow, May 28th American bar-
que "Lone Star" to Rennie Treedie
with 175 tons coal, whiskey, iron &c.
Cádiz July 13th Bremen barque
"Corient" with 197ls. salt.
Havana, Spanish sugar "Palkoa"
to Martinez with sugars & cigars.
12.
Bayonne July 8th. French barque
"Estincello to Apestogui with 127 pas-
sengers, wine &c.
Liverpool June 16th English barque
"J. & T." to Milligan Williamson
with 760 tons coal.
Havre July 21st French frigate
"Jacques Coeur" to Jourd with ge-
neral cargo.
14.
London, June 19 Dutch brig "Eli-
zabeth Johanna" with general cargo.
14.
Rio & Montevideo, English R. S.
Packet "Mersey" with 22 passengers.
Montevideo. National, brig "Come-
ta" to Riso with coffee, coñao &c.
15.
New York, July 6th American ship,
"Mary Goodel" to George Bell with
300 barrels rice, 250 sugar, 160 whis-
key, and 200,000 feet white pine.
Uruguay, 1 Or. steamer "Montevi-
deo" with 60 passengers.
Higueritas, National S. "Changador"
Montevideo, American S. "Mississi-
ppi" with 34 passengers, and general
cargo.
Barcelona, July 6th Spanish, brig
"Proci" to Ochoa with almonds oil
& wine.
Hamburg, June 20 Hamburg. barque
"Alanlus" to Biiber with 188 ls salt
and general cargo.

**SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.**

10th.
Liverpool Eng. barque "Frankie
Carwill," with 6,992 bags bone dust,
111,800 shin bones, 646 bars copper.
11th
Genoa, Italian barque "Anna" with
6130 dry cow-hides, 11,000 horns
1300 pipes mares grease.
12th
Brazil Portug. brig "San José."
Spain, Span. brig "Recurso 2.º"
with 16,400 dry cow hides, 1600 hor-
so do., 3000 bones &c.
Montevideo, American steamer Mis-
issippi with passengers.
13.
Havre, French frigate "Panania"
with 308 bales wool, 10,831 dry cow
hides, 6,302 salted do. 200 horse hi-
des, 72 pipes oil, 17 do tallow.
14
Antwerp, Dutch barque "H. M.
"Elizabeth" with 13,677 dry cow hi-
des, 2241 salted do. 200 horse hides,
7000 horns.
Foreign ports, Mecklenburg lugger
"A. Tronkin" in ballast.
Montevideo & Rio, French packet
steamer "Saintonge."
15
Montevideo Or. S. "Montevideo"
San Nicolas, Or. S. "Doloritas."
10.
Asuncion, Paraguay steamer "Salto
do Guayra."

**Beer in wood.**

Casks containing 13 galls.
Do. do. 55 do.
66 Calle Defensa.

RISSOLLANOUS.

LOST BAGGAGE.—The following notice is posted at an American railway station:—"Travellers should be careful to deliver their baggage to proper persons, as a gentleman's bag was entrusted to his wife by a stranger, and has not been heard of since."

PITY BY PROXY.—"I don't miss churchmen much as you may suppose," said a lady to her minister, who called on her during her illness; "for I make Peter sit at the window as soon as the bells begin to chime, and she tells me who are going to church, and whether they have got on anything new."

LITERATURE.

(FROM THE ATHENEUM.)

The Holy Bible translated from the Latin Vulgate: Published with the Approbation of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland. (Dublin, Duffy)

WHEN such a work as this reaches us from a Roman source, we imagine ourselves addressed as follows:—"What do you mean by saying that we Catholics prohibit the reading of the Bible by each person in his own tongue?" The edition before us appears to be a reprint of the Douay and Rheims versions; the corrections, if any, are needless in a load of hay. There are a few notes, sometimes of a doctrinal and obliquely controversial character; but in good taste.

All statements made, we have here a nicely printed and cheap edition of a version which differs very little from our own. We have seen zealous Protestants, who imagined that Roman Catholic versions are full of alterations, omissions, and insertions, very much surprised when they were shown the Rheims translation. Should any such Protestants yet remain, we recommend them to lay out four shillings upon the work before us.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—ELOPEMENT FROM THE AGAPEMONE.—A few days since one of the grooms at the Abode of Love made up his mind to escape from that interesting establishment, and accordingly on one afternoon proceeded to his room, where he commenced packing up his effects. Whilst so engaged a fellow-servant heard him rummaging about overhead, and entered the room to see what was going on. Perceiving the preparations which were in progress, he immediately gave an alarm to some of the chiefs of that place. Meanwhile the would-be fugitive considered that it would be better to escape with a little than to be detained with all, and therefore took as much of his property as he could conveniently carry, and hurried off. His betrayer followed, and told him that Brother Thomas wanted him, but an answer was returned to him that Brother Thomas must go to him if that was the case, as he did not intend to go to Brother Thomas. The groom then threw his clothes over a wall, on the other side of which stood one Isaac Sayer's cart in readiness to forward the escape. Miss Hodder, another inmate of the Agapemone, was so endeavored to get away, but was detained. The groom proceeded to Biggwater, and left his boxes at a house in Polden-street. Next morning he returned to the Agapemone, and fetched away Miss Hodder with whom he left Bridgwater and took the train to London, where both, we believe, have friends residing. Within a few minutes of the flight certain of Brother Priore's disciples followed by way of the Cannington-road, but were unable to catch the groom and his companion.

A HEROINE.—The following account of the heroic conduct of a woman in saving the life of a girl on the Irish coast has been forwarded for the consideration of the National Lifeboat Institution by its Wicklow branch, where that society has an excellent lifeboat establishment. Mrs. Brownrigg, wife of the rector, whose daughter witnessed the woman's noble services, states that on Monday, the 1st inst., the girl, who was bathing, suddenly disappeared; E. Byrne, who was at the time at some distance from the scene of danger, without a moment's hesitation, rushed to the spot, tied a rope round her waist, the end of which she gave to another woman to hold on, and, with

all her clothes on, dashed in, and diving, found the body of the girl at the bottom of the sea. Seizing her by the hair of her head, Byrne succeeded in bringing her to land before the vital spark had fled. This is the third life that this brave woman has saved, but her services have never been previously made public.

INDIA.

The Viceroy is to pay his last visit to the north-western provinces during the present rainy season, and the necessary orders have been issued for his intended tour.

Mr. Laing was not better by the latest accounts we have received. By the steamer Ganges, from China, which arrived in our harbour yesterday, we learn that Mr. Laing had arrived at Penang, by the steamer Australasia, the previous day, from Calcutta. Arrangements were made for his landing and going on the Great Hill; but it was found, when the time came, that he was too ill to bear the fatigue.

The Australian was to leave for Calcutta on the 28th May, and Mr. Laing will proceed thence to England overland, by the first mail in June. Important questions, which cannot be satisfactorily settled without him and which demand immediate attention, were delayed till his expected return to Calcutta. The sanction of the Home Government to the Currency Bill has not yet been received. The battle of a large additional reduction of the Native Army has yet to be fought. The final settlement of the numbers and cost of the new constabulary throughout India, has yet to be effected. The Income-tax has to be popularised and amended, and the new local taxes have to be arranged.

The volunteering of the late company's troops all over India for her Majesty's general service is concluded. Of the whole force—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—it is stated that not above five hundred have remained for local service; and that more officers have volunteered for general service than are required for the new regiments added to the British line. The officers to command the new line regiments furnished to her Majesty's army by the late company's European regiments are being selected from the royal army. This involuntary distinction is creating great dissatisfaction, as it is considered a reflection on the competency of the late company's field officers to lead European troops.

Salabut Khan, the murderer of the late Major Burton, who was assassinated at Kotah during the mutinies, has at last been captured in Oude. The Nizam has requested permission of the British Government to dismiss his minister. The state of that country is most dangerous to us, the situation critical, and we need to sustain the Minister in power to maintain order and to support our interests. Salabut Khan, moreover, under circumstances peculiarly trying to his good faith, saved European interests, believing that he served the best interests of his country in so doing.

The Southala are quiet, again, and have turned their hands to their ploughs, and are busily engaged in cultivating their lands. The cause of the disturbance amongst them was the screwing up of the rents by Zemindars, Ezardars, and Government officials. One Ezardar had in three years raised his rents about 430 per cent., while lately the crops had been bad. We receive few particulars now respecting the famine, Rain has been general throughout the north-west provinces, and the prospects for the future are bright.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent, writing on the 18th May, says:—"Our advices from Shanghai are to the 12th instant. Steamers had recently arrived at Shanghai from Hankow, and report that that place had not been taken by the rebels. The people were returning, and the prospects of trade were good. Mr. Gingell, her Majesty's consul, had taken up his residence in Hankow."

Admiral Sir James Hope arrived on the 15th instant, in her Majesty's steamer Scout, from Chifu and Nagasaki. Accounts from Japan report all quiet there. From Canton we hear that eight men

of the 29th Regiment deserted and went into the country. A party of police was sent after them and overtook them, when an encounter took place and one of the deserters was shot; the rest escaped into the hills. Some men of the 99th and two officers have since gone to capture them. We have to report another atrocious piratical attack, almost within sight of this harbour. The brig North Star, shortly after leaving this, was boarded by pirates, who wounded severely the captain and several of the crew, and having taken possession of the vessel, secured a small quantity of treasure that was on board, and left her. A steamer was dispatched after the pirates, but no clue of them has been obtained as yet.

WHAT LADIES' GLOVES AND JELLIES ARE MADE OF.—How dashed with bitterness are all sublunary things. Alas! the smaller kind of ladies' so-called kid-gloves are made chiefly out of rat-kina. The smaller the hand the more ratty the inference! Parchment trimmings contribute in no small degree to the stock of a London pastry-cook's jelly-pot. It is said that an hiatus exists in the parchment documents of the Patent-office, a boy on the establishment having surreptitiously taken documents away and sold them to the confectioners. Very good jelly (scientifically speaking) can be manufactured out of parchment; but, any person amenable to sentiment in the slightest degree, would spare his stomach some qualms by not inspecting the manufacture of parchment. Absolutely and rationally there is nothing repulsive in the idea of manufacturing ivory dust into jelly; but a fair creature—engaged in soft dalliance with a jelly—would pout and make wry faces, and thrust the jelly from her, if told (which is the fact) that most of the ivory dust in question is purchased of the small tooth comb makers!

11: de Setiembre Market

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Dry cow hides, Hides of all states, Galf skins, Hides of oxen, Sheepskins unwashed, Do mixed, Mexitas, fues, Netriz, Hairs hair North, Do, south, Tallow pure, Grease wool washed, Do, pawashed, Do, mixed, Fine mexita wool, Lams do, Ostrich feathers loose, Do, woven, Ox horns, Inferior do, Wheat superior, Do, middling, Do, inferior, India corn, Bayley.

Doobloons.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Price, Price. Includes Set. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th.

Gas shares

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Gas shares, Dolsa do.

Interest.

Market rate of int. rest at 3 1/4 to 1 3/8 per month. Bank receives m/c. at 6 1/2 per an. " " specie at 11 1/2 " " advances m/c. at 8 1/2 " " " specie at 12 1/2 "

Money market—specie—1 1/4 to 1 1/2 monthly.

Do. m/c. 1 1/4

Current Price of Cattle

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Item. Includes Good horned cattle for saladeros, Do matadero, picked bullocks, Do Cows picked, Three year old mules, Asses, Fat oxen, Ordinary mestiza, Sheep, Fine do.

THE STANDARD PRINTING OFFICE. Calle Defensa No. 91. MICHAEL G. MULHALI PROPRIETOR. 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.

FOR ANTWERP. The fine A. J. Dutch schooner... FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT. The A. J. British barque Ann... FOR LONDON. The first class British barque... FOR BOSTON DIRECT. The new clipper brigantine...

SHIPPING LIST.

Shipping list table with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, FROM, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Includes sub-sections for English, Brazilian, Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian, N. American, and Austrian.