

## The Standard

### Ficha Bibliográfica

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<b>Título:</b>	The Standard
<b>Variante del Título:</b>	The Weekly Standard
<b>Número de Edición:</b>	24
<b>Fecha de Publicación:</b>	1861-10-09
<b>Lengua:</b>	Inglés
<b>Creador:</b>	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
<b>Tipo de Recurso:</b>	Periódico

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# 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.

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

October 9th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No 24.

**FOR COLONIA.**

Twice a week

The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat

**PELOZ**

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 Pasco de Julio.

Kean

**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.

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

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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—

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Messrs Henry J. Powell & Co.

Office at Buenos Ayres, calle 25 de Mayo 50.

With 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 Parady.**

S. 11 5p

**Burgundy Wines.**

J. Cotter, 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 of best flavour, coming from the Costa de Oivetter, L'omard, Ch-mbertin, Mutz, Beaume &c.—Piedras 68.  
S. 11 5p

**On sale.**

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

**YOUR LIKENESS.**

In photograph or ambrotype, taken with the most perfect fidelity by Charles Roeber, Studio calle San Martin opposite the Reina Hotel. Frames and cases 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 Suipacha and Artes, advises his friends and the public that he has 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 her's 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 Francisco halla leguas to the North of the Villa Mercedes, he has on hand an excellent assortment of nearly 400 rams of different classes and prices to suit the wants of buyers, all having been selected by himself personally and brought up from M. Richard Newtons estancia Samborombon.  
E. 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. 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. Also rams of all classes. He undertakes to deliver them at any point the purchaser may require, for which purpose he has the best of means.  
Also for sale, one league of excellent land in Banda Oriental. Apply at N. 460, le de Reconquista.  
Merit Parker.

**Railway time table.**

WEEK DAYS.	DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.	STATIONS.	RETURN.
1st.	7 am.	Parque...	10-20
2d.	7-10	11 am.	10-30
3d.	7-15	11-15	10-40
4th.	7-20	11-20	10-50
5th.	7-25	11-25	11-00
6th.	7-30	11-30	11-10
7th.	7-35	11-35	11-20
8th.	7-40	11-40	11-30
9th.	7-45	11-45	11-40
10th.	7-50	11-50	11-50
11th.	7-55	11-55	12-00
12th.	8-00	12-00	12-10
13th.	8-05	12-05	12-20
14th.	8-10	12-10	12-30
15th.	8-15	12-15	12-40
16th.	8-20	12-20	12-50
17th.	8-25	12-25	1-00
18th.	8-30	12-30	1-10
19th.	8-35	12-35	1-20
20th.	8-40	12-40	1-30
21st.	8-45	12-45	1-40
22nd.	8-50	12-50	1-50
23rd.	8-55	12-55	2-00
24th.	9-00	1-00	2-10
25th.	9-05	1-05	2-20
26th.	9-10	1-10	2-30
27th.	9-15	1-15	2-40
28th.	9-20	1-20	2-50
29th.	9-25	1-25	3-00
30th.	9-30	1-30	3-10
31st.	9-35	1-35	3-20
1st.	9-40	1-40	3-30
2d.	9-45	1-45	3-40
3d.	9-50	1-50	3-50
4th.	9-55	1-55	4-00
5th.	10-00	2-00	4-10
6th.	10-05	2-05	4-20
7th.	10-10	2-10	4-30
8th.	10-15	2-15	4-40
9th.	10-20	2-20	4-50
10th.	10-25	2-25	5-00
11th.	10-30	2-30	5-10
12th.	10-35	2-35	5-20
13th.	10-40	2-40	5-30
14th.	10-45	2-45	5-40
15th.	10-50	2-50	5-50
16th.	10-55	2-55	6-00
17th.	11-00	3-00	6-10
18th.	11-05	3-05	6-20
19th.	11-10	3-10	6-30
20th.	11-15	3-15	6-40
21st.	11-20	3-20	6-50
22nd.	11-25	3-25	7-00
23rd.	11-30	3-30	7-10
24th.	11-35	3-35	7-20
25th.	11-40	3-40	7-30
26th.	11-45	3-45	7-40
27th.	11-50	3-50	7-50
28th.	11-55	3-55	8-00
29th.	12-00	4-00	8-10
30th.	12-05	4-05	8-20
31st.	12-10	4-10	8-30
1st.	12-15	4-15	8-40
2d.	12-20	4-20	8-50
3d.	12-25	4-25	9-00
4th.	12-30	4-30	9-10
5th.	12-35	4-35	9-20
6th.	12-40	4-40	9-30
7th.	12-45	4-45	9-40
8th.	12-50	4-50	9-50
9th.	12-55	4-55	10-00
10th.	1-00	5-00	10-10
11th.	1-05	5-05	10-20
12th.	1-10	5-10	10-30
13th.	1-15	5-15	10-40
14th.	1-20	5-20	10-50
15th.	1-25	5-25	11-00
16th.	1-30	5-30	11-10
17th.	1-35	5-35	11-20
18th.	1-40	5-40	11-30
19th.	1-45	5-45	11-40
20th.	1-50	5-50	11-50
21st.	1-55	5-55	12-00
22nd.	2-00	6-00	12-10
23rd.	2-05	6-05	12-20
24th.	2-10	6-10	12-30
25th.	2-15	6-15	12-40
26th.	2-20	6-20	12-50
27th.	2-25	6-25	1-00
28th.	2-30	6-30	1-10
29th.	2-35	6-35	1-20
30th.	2-40	6-40	1-30
31st.	2-45	6-45	1-40
1st.	2-50	6-50	1-50
2d.	2-55	6-55	2-00
3d.	3-00	7-00	2-10
4th.	3-05	7-05	2-20
5th.	3-10	7-10	2-30
6th.	3-15	7-15	2-40
7th.	3-20	7-20	2-50
8th.	3-25	7-25	3-00
9th.	3-30	7-30	3-10
10th.	3-35	7-35	3-20
11th.	3-40	7-40	3-30
12th.	3-45	7-45	3-40
13th.	3-50	7-50	3-50
14th.	3-55	7-55	4-00
15th.	4-00	8-00	4-10
16th.	4-05	8-05	4-20
17th.	4-10	8-10	4-30
18th.	4-15	8-15	4-40
19th.	4-20	8-20	4-50
20th.	4-25	8-25	5-00
21st.	4-30	8-30	5-10
22nd.	4-35	8-35	5-20
23rd.	4-40	8-40	5-30
24th.	4-45	8-45	5-40
25th.	4-50	8-50	5-50
26th.	4-55	8-55	6-00
27th.	5-00	9-00	6-10
28th.	5-05	9-05	6-20
29th.	5-10	9-10	6-30
30th.	5-15	9-15	6-40
31st.	5-20	9-20	6-50
1st.	5-25	9-25	7-00
2d.	5-30	9-30	7-10
3d.	5-35	9-35	7-20
4th.	5-40	9-40	7-30
5th.	5-45	9-45	7-40
6th.	5-50	9-50	7-50
7th.	5-55	9-55	8-00
8th.	6-00	10-00	8-10
9th.	6-05	10-05	8-20
10th.	6-10	10-10	8-30
11th.	6-15	10-15	8-40
12th.	6-20	10-20	8-50
13th.	6-25	10-25	9-00
14th.	6-30	10-30	9-10
15th.	6-35	10-35	9-20
16th.	6-40	10-40	9-30
17th.	6-45	10-45	9-40
18th.	6-50	10-50	9-50
19th.	6-55	10-55	10-00
20th.	7-00	11-00	10-10
21st.	7-05	11-05	10-20
22nd.	7-10	11-10	10-30
23rd.	7-15	11-15	10-40
24th.	7-20	11-20	10-50
25th.	7-25	11-25	11-00
26th.	7-30	11-30	11-10
27th.	7-35	11-35	11-20
28th.	7-40	11-40	11-30
29th.	7-45	11-45	11-40
30th.	7-50	11-50	11-50
31st.	7-55	11-55	12-00

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

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Ganna, San Miguel, Batallín, Navas, Quinteros, Toribio, Chelf-ró, Canales: Vizcacheros de Cuñi, Reconquista, Mi-guena y Tandil, 8, 24.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 23, 29.  
San Vicente y Rancho, 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, 8, 18, 28.  
Lobos, every Tuesday Thursday, & Saturday.  
Magdalena, 9, 10, 20.

**MENSAJERIAS INICIADORES**

Central Administration—San Martin, 81—Plaza Lorea, 26—Calle las Piedras, 84

Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, San Antonio de Arco, Fortin y S. Ito, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 10, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

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

Pilar, Capilla del Señor 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Mercedes, and Chivilcoy, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

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

**NUVAS PENINSULARES**

General Administration, calle Potosi, 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, Balneario, San Martin 6 Moro, 2, 19 y 22.

Carranlanquen, 25 de Mayo, Brava, Malacra

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Law of Retaliation.

Since the retirement of Urquiza, we have been led to suppose that the army of the Provinces suffered a complete demoralisation, and broke up into scattered parties of freebooters. These gaucho Bedouins are represented as having abandoned warlike operations, devoting themselves to the plunder and devastation of our frontier districts. A question therefore suggests itself: how are the marauders to be treated if captured? The local press condemns them to be shot, sans ceremony; resting such sentence on the precedent of Lynch-law.

Far be it from us to become the apologist of social or political crime; but it appears strange that our humane colleagues who have labored (so unworthily) to abolish capital punishment, should now advocate a penalty, for the robbery of sheep or cattle, which they think severe for assassination. "Everything is fair in war" is an old proverb, which, though not universally true, is enough to show that warfare tolerates many acts otherwise treasonable and nefarious. Among the primary effects of such an opler of things, confiscation and booty are signally remarkable. Sacking captured cities is, by modern civilization partly exploded; yet we read of the English and French troops plundering the Imperial Palace at Pekin, in this year of grace 1861. And in the wars of Napoleon, that enlightened warrior and legislator, himself carried off the most precious works of art, and even sacred vessels, which were of infinitely more value than a flock of sheep or cows. Yet no sage journalist presumed to hang him for a malefactor; nay, even when fallen from his high estate, he gained numberless sympathies, and his imprisonment at St. Helena has been condemned as harsh, excessive and unjust. Plundering in time of war is therefore, not deserving of capital punishment, and may be exercised by Mitre's army in way of retaliation.

The Lynch-law has been cited as applicable in this case, but, with all respect for our colleagues' understandings, we are at a loss to discover a single analogous point. Admitting fully the justice and even social benefit of the summary jurisdiction of the Committee of Public Safety, their power must be considered exceptional and only to be tolerated in extreme cases of a like nature. The San Francisco council condemned malefactors of their own city, but never judged a foreign enemy who had declared war to their state. If a band of robbers organized themselves in B. Ayres to sack and murder in open day, we should say by all means "Lynch them!" but, for Urquiza or Mitre to condemn his prisoners to be shot, for eating or stealing their neighbor's cattle, it is unwarrantable and contrary to the rights of nations. Neither does it alter the question that our enemies carried off the property of neutral parties, since such foreigners look for protection to their own governments and in no case can demand compensation for Urquiza's ravages from the authorities of this state.

We have considered the subject of cattle-stealing, since it is on this head, that the enemy is accused and condemned to death. If we suppose the case of murder, we are almost ready to sanction the sentence of Lynching. But, unhappily, in two instances such assassination has been the act of Mitre's deserters, and it is manifestly unjust to throw the odium of this barbarity on the enemy. We read in the "Commercial Times" (a journal friendly to government) that Mr. Doyle and his peon were foully butchered without any provocation by our deserters; and private letters inform us that the enemy carried away 5,000 sheep and 100 rams. We have it also on good authority that another Irishman of San Antonio was lanced by Mitre's fugitives.

For such enormities, heaven and society alike demand retaliation, and

justice is outraged if the penalty, so merited, escape our savage gauchos to fall on Saa or Virasoro. There may be some violent partisans who will charge us with sympathy for barbarian hordes; or perhaps some of our own countrymen who deem us too lenient towards an enemy that robs their substance and alarms their very lives. (To one and the other we reply, that death for robbery is a sentence only worthy of Draco, whose laws were written in blood; and it seems hard to shoot a man for frightening you.

"An eye for an eye: a tooth for a tooth:" this is the talion law, and we are retrograde enough to invoke it in the present instance. If Virasoro steal cattle, let Mitre do the same; the charge of bad example will fall on the former, and the latter can safely maintain that he has no other means for compensation. If the provincial gauchos murder unarmed men, tie them up to the next tree (shooting is too good for them.) If our deserters pillage or murder condemn them (for desertion) to be shot in the first instance, hanged drawn and quartered in the last.

But, let not the dictum of our colleagues become law, for the war would be extermination, and the unfortunate captives, become a bloody holocaust. We are not so inconsistent as to abolish the penalty of death for murder, and put the same sentence in force for robbery. Therefore the sweeping condemnation of the Federal Cossacks is to our idea, rather attributable to political rancour than a love of justice; and little love as we bear towards Gauchos on either side of the Arroyo del Medio, humanity demands that we protest against the cold-blooded execution of prisoners unless taken in the act of assassination. We are convinced that Mitre is of our judgment, in spite of the virulence of our local press.

*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*

Actual & Intended improvements.

"Hell is paved with good intentions" says the Spanish proverb; and we are told that the Portuguese are so fond of fine projects, that in Lisbon, there is a great number of public monuments commenced, but very few finished. *Finis coronat opus*: there's nothing like perseverance. Talking of great improvements, without commencing them, is building castles in the air, rather an unprofitable occupation: and commencing them, to leave off in the middle, is a waste of energy, time, money and genius, only productive of disappointment.

It has been the fortune of this country to propose very many useful innovations, and to carry some of them into effect with the most signal success: Captain Head who visited these shores some 40 years ago would be indeed surprised to find the numberless changes that have since taken place, for the better. The "Teatro Colon" would salute him as a new acquaintance, and he would look, in vain, for bullock-carts in the Plaza Victoria. The naming, numbering and paving of the streets would appear startling reforms, and he should scarcely discover a relic of the past except the wooden bridge of the calle Defensa and street-posts few and far between. Taking an evening stroll, the gas-lamps would remind him of Europe, unless he rambled into the oil district, where the lighter is often like the foolish virgins, without his lamp kindled. In fine the new edifices and plazas, without, would make it difficult for him to recognise old localities; and, in-doors, he would derive satisfaction from perceiving the improved taste of the inhabitants so many of whom could shew off in his own foreign tongue a good education. Not only should he see potatoes and butter, unknown in his time, but he would receive invitations to tearparties as if he were in old Abolion. Instead of riding over the quagmires of the Flores road, he would take a first class ticket by train, and send a telegraphic despatch of his arrival.

Instead of entering a gaucho with

gam to sit on bullock-skulls, sip mate, eat without plates, and sleep on his *recado*, he would visit an English estancia, where furniture, farming implements, wines, books, servants and bull-dogs, all freshly imported, would make him feel quite at home; and he would rashly dream that nothing more was wanted for the prosperity and advancement of the country. He had seen the actual, but not yet studied the proposed improvements. He had justly estimated the progress already made, but not taken a view of the immense strides that might yet be effected in the onward path.

The intended docks, so badly wanted for the safety and increase of our commerce, would seem more vitally important than even gas or telegraph. What is Liverpool, without her docks; these have made her the first port in Europe, and the same would make this city the emporium of South America. Then we should not fear St. Rosa, nor land passengers in drays. Again, the railways to Chascomus and Mercedes, by opening up communication with the markets of the South and West, would be the arteries of trade, giving new life to our productive pampas. Adieu to lumbering waggons, lazy diligences and savage inns. Immigration with its stalwart arms and spirit of industry flows in a limited current, but with the impulse of protection, would drive the country rapidly a head and repel the Indian incursions. A drainage system for our streets would no longer render them impassible in wet weather, and an Artesian spring would save us from drinking dubious river-water. A better arrangement of justice and police in the rural districts would make life and property a little more secure, bring a few assassins to the gallows (*baquillo*) and confer a favor on humanity at large. The cultivation of our islands would rid us of tigers and the plantation of peach-mounts would induce rain and dispel the terrors of a drought.

All these are improvements heretofore mooted, and time will see them in happy reality, but if we can hasten the adoption of any such measures, our pen has not been an idle effusion, nor rae efly a passing service.

Civilization and barbarism.

A superficial observer, who would take for gospel the thousand and one assertions of the Tribuna & contemporaries, must at once put down Buenos Aires as the centre of civilization and Urquiza the personification of barbarism.

Look, they say, at our troops so nicely clad, while the provincial hordes are in a savage state of nudity. Alas! this is the great secret: civilization in Buenos Aires consists in fine clothes, no matter who pays the tailor. We seem to forget that Napoleon's army at Marengo had neither shoes nor trousers, yet they were gallant soldiers. Even William Tell never wore epaulets, though he was the hero of his country.

But, forsooth, civilization is incompatible with a *chiripa*, and the Bank is our great defence from the inroads of barbarism.

If a jury of twelve decent foreigners were empanelled in judgment on the verses so freely circulated, by a well-known press, during last week, we have no doubt that their sentence would be to burn the press at the hangman's hands, stick the author in the pillory, brand his admirers as infamous and degraded, and ensure the police for a want of vigilance in not seizing incontinently so base, immoral and filthy an evidence of the corrupt taste of some of our civilized citizens.

It may be said that the difference of language precludes our right of censorship, and that we perform an ungrateful office in criticising public morals. But, the outrage of all decency, compared with the professions of high civilization, makes us enter a protest, already endorsed by every foreigner in the city. We would not pollute our columns with any savory extracts; others use our friends in Europe should certainly say on reading

them, that the poet, who so prostituted rhyme, and the people, who reads with admiration such verses, are unworthy of the 19th century, and very far from what we understand by enlightenment, morality and civilization.

Condition of Ireland.

To an Englishman or foreigner the present state of Ireland presents indeed a highly flattering picture. The quantity of arable land has increased 8 per cent, the value of property 6 per cent: flocks and herds have multiplied amazingly, the poor-houses now contain but one-fifth the number of paupers in 1851, and crime has almost disappeared from the country, the whole calendar of Ireland being much less than that of half an English county (St. Lancashire)

English legislators rub their hands, Frenchmen stare in astonishment at these remarkable returns: the former ascribe this happy state of things to their wise management, and the latter wonder why there is so much sympathy for unfortunate Erin. But, the medal has its reverse; in Ireland, everything thrives but man; the squalid cabins of former years have gone, and with them is departed the bone and sinew of a hardy, active race. Sheep and cows roam undisturbed over the lands that were held for centuries by the children of the soil; the poor-houses are empty, because their late occupants are in the grave, or beyond the seas: agrarian outrage is unknown, because the long strife of landlord and tenant has ended in the extermination of the latter; and to sum up in one brief word, the prosperity of Ireland has banished 40 per cent of her population, and is daily sending forth thousands who cannot (poor ignorant fools) for the life of them imagine how philosophers call the country happy, and talk of a magnificent policy that must end in—

Yet looking fairly at the subject, it cannot be denied, that those who remain at home have less misery to relieve, and more riches to share, while the stalwart sons of toil that have repaired to foreign climes have amassed wealth for themselves and for the country of their adoption. Thus the terrific ordeal through which they have passed, while ruining Ireland has yet benefited Irishmen. If English economy could now devise some method of stopping the flux of emigration, and inviting back, by kind measures, those exiles with their fortunes to the Old Country, nothing more is wanting to make Ireland the rival of England in prosperity, and constitute both Kingdoms in heart and will a happy United Empire.

Social science 3th Session.

The Social Science Congress was opened by Lord Brougham in the mansion-house Dublin on August 14th. Several distinguished English, French, Russian, German and Belgian philosophers and men of science assembled on the occasion, making this session one of the most successful yet held. More than 1,600 of the *élite* of the capital were present including ecclesiastics of the Catholic, Protestant and Presbyterian religions, lawyers, physicians, peers, gentry and traders. The President gracefully alluded to the city whose parliament once boasted such men as Grattan, Plunket &c: he dwelt on the superior working of the Irish convict-system, and passed in review the oppressed European nationalities and the abolition of the slave-trade. A grave discussion arose touching Irish education, in which, the Catholic and Presbyterian bodies, of accord denounced the present mixed system which was defended by the Protestants. The society advocated the employment of women as mercantile clerks, stating that the experiment had resulted favorably in England.

The Galway Line has issued now shares for £ 600,000, as the renewal of the grant is confidently expected. We extract the following from Mr. Lever's Letter to Sir R. Peel. That the ocean line of steamships

from Galway to America was, in reality, one of the great events of the age was rendered evident from the number of passengers that flocked to the route. In 1855 the Indian Empire sailed from Galway with only eleven passengers, yet, the returns of the transatlantic passenger traffic, prepared by the Emigration Commissioners, and published by order of the House of Commons, give the following results for the year 1859.

Average for the year 1859. From Liverpool. Allen's 81 passengers per outward trip. Cunard's 89, Inman's 116: 286 total in three vessels. Average for the year 1859. From Galway Line 373 passengers per outward trip. 373 total in one vessel.

Thus in the infancy of the line, when its existence was not generally known, and neither time nor opportunity had been afforded for getting it into proper working order, or for developing its capabilities, a single vessel from Galway carried in 1859, per average outward trip, 84 passengers in excess of the number carried collectively, by three vessels belonging to three different companies, and sailing from Liverpool.

Invasion of Santa F6.

At length, Mitre has recommenced his onward march. The prolonged halt at San Nicolas was calculated to shake our confidence, if we did not remember that the consequences of Pavon paradoxically obliged him to fall back after the triumph. Pyrrhus after beating the Romans exclaimed "another such victory, and I am undone." Mitre gained the battle of the 17th, but, needed a fortnight to take breath. The dispersion of his cavalry, who abandoned the infantry in an open enemy's country, exposed him to great risk; the wants of his sick and wounded, imperatively required winter-quarters; the large number of prisoners embarrassed field operations; and, it was deemed absolutely indispensable, to collect re-inforcements before attempting a *coup de main* on Rosario, or making a bold dash across the frontier.

Our General, therefore, having re-assembled more than half of the cavalry fugitives, forwarded his prisoners to this city, and drafted about one-third into his own regiments, attended to the necessities of his sick-list, and received several fresh battalions that had been guarding our trenches, has again passed the Rubicon, and on Sunday 5 inst was encamped on the battle field of Pavon. Slowness to resolve is by no means a fault, but, rapidity in action is a high military virtue. If Mitre march at once on Rosario, as we expect, we shall hear of his capture next week. Hannibal lost Rome by resting in Campania; the allies botched Sebastopol by not attacking it after the Alma.

Leaving future events to their own development, there are many passing events recorded in the daily prints, of importance. If we believe reports, the wandering troops of Federals have begun to return home; Saa after carrying off large flocks of cattle, is at full gallop for San Luis. It is said that one Colonel Lopez, having pillaged some B. A. an herds and left them at his estancia in Santa Fe, returned to this province for more booty, and, in his absence, Saa took away not only the plundered animals, but also Lopez's own flocks. We are also told that Derqui is shipping the defences of Rosario, with the intention of abandoning that city, Urquiza is represented transporting his live stock to the Banda Oriental, but there is no reason to suppose that he will leave Entre Rios for a change of air. Mitre has issued a proclamation to the Santafecinos, inviting them to remain in their homes: some two of their officers have submitted to the invading arms, one of whom is Colonel Goiten. The bandit Bejar with 700 deserters (we suppose Mitre's) took flight at the approach of a force under Col. Lavreano Diaz, some of them going in the direction of Melincue. It seems there is yet a number of desperadoes prowling about Pergamin and Rojas

who have escaped Hornos, vigilance pursuit. The districts of Villa Mercedes, Giles, and Arcoo are, however, tranquil, the families that took refuge in those villages having already returned home. In the Nac onal we read much of the savage denizens of the Guardia del Monte, whereas, in reality, this partido has an unusual proportion of peaceable foreigners. Our countrymen express little sympathy for the unfortunate Vila, who resorted to very harsh measures with the seizing all their horses: his everit towards the gauchos was quite just, but, at the same time, an act of impudence which cost him his life. Letters from Pergamin mention a rencontre with 800 Federals, who left three dead in their retreat. Col. Saa was wounded, Heavy rains had fallen near the Arroyo del Medio, and swelled that river so much, that the marauders were forced to swim across, abandoning 20,000 head of cattle which they had taken. In honour of the battle, our government has named the "Montevideo," recently armed for war, "the Pavon" Col. Murature halted at Martin Garcia, as the French engine-drivers, shipped instead of the English, were unable to manage the vessel, and had to be replaced by others. The Senate is about to confer the grade of General, on Gelly-Obes who has amply testified that activity in office compensates for any want of campaigning experience. He is a man who has served his cause zealously and acquired public esteem though not of shining talent.

Ex-Governor Peña of Cordoba has sought to establish here a junta composed of himself and three or four *quondam* deputies, but, after the abuse so lavishly showered on him it is probable he will not accomplish his ends in this city. Our minister Obligado is still at San Nicolas, but now is bent on peace-making; he is drafting the prisoners into our fleet. Several stories were rife of a naval engagement, but they want confirmation.

By late despatches from headquarters, dated Oct. 5th we are happy to read a magnanimous proclamation of Mitre strictly forbidding robbery.

As the right of war clearly permits him to take booty, and as one of our Spanish papers prophesied that the Santafecinos should pay dearly for our losses, we are agreeably surprised that our general, instead of retaliating, preaches Christian forgiveness. The "Tribuna" correspondent states that the Federal army has dwindled away to some bands of vagrants headed by Laprida Chivengo &c, that within a few days Rosario, will be taken without a struggle, and that the President only thinks of defending Parana. The invading army counts 7,600 infantry, and 42 pieces of artillery, along with 4,000 cavalry not worth mentioning. General Flores leads the van, Hornos the centre, and the rear is brought up by the Commander in Chief.

In this city many impartial critics believe that Mitre will traverse a portion of Santa F6, unopposed, but that an ambuscade is prepared for him to cut him off on the enemy's ground. However the tide of affairs turns, it seems Mitre will take the bull by the horns; and a dozen Virasoros will not supply the vacuum left in the Federal ranks by Urquiza's retirement.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Rosary Sunday.—This festival, the anniversary of the battle of Lepanto, was celebrated in Santo Domingo with the usual pomp, to commemorate the triumph of Christianity over the Turks. H. E. the Bishop alluded to some obscene productions in which modern Islam has lately outraged Christian morality.

Roman railways.—Our colleague (Com. Times) wants information on this head. The Civita Vecchia line is some 65 miles long; the Frascati and Roman, nearly the length of our San Fernando project. The Aucona and Viterbo is in construction. The Naples junction by Terracina, already surveyed. The tele-

graph wires, of greater extent than Cyrus Field's broken cable. Modern Roman improvements are infinite, and the Vatican mosaics of 1860 lick the Great Republic hollow. (details in our next)

**Fire bell.**—On Sunday night a general alarm was given, but the conflagration was only that of a small pile of charcoal in calle Belgrano which was naturally extinguished by throwing cold water on it.

**Trotto Colon.**—The last performance comprised "Grecian Independence" and "the dress makers' ball." Miss Thierry was the "star" of the evening, making some astounding flights in space. The pieces being pantomimic afford a rare treat to our un-Castilian friends, who should not miss the amusement.

**French "buffs."**—This company has arrived, and intends to perform in the Victoria theatre. Their own previous reputation and the charm of novelty will, we augur, draw them crowded houses.

**European Mail.**—The "Saintonge" in her last trip was minus several English papers. She goes out, with mails for Europe, on Monday next.

**Uruguay transit.**—The "Doloritas" is advertised to re-open communication with Salto and intermediate ports on Sunday, 13th.

**Mr. John Doyle.**—From a neighbor of the unlucky deceased, we learn that his assassins were of our fugitives: The "Com. Times" is therefore apparently incorrect in recifying its first statement; though the mistake is natural, as so many ruffians of both parties were prowling about, that it is difficult to decide from which government we must demand redress.

**Correspondence.**

Partido de Matanza, Oct 1st 1861.

To the Editor of the Weekly Standard.

Sir  
In your last you wished to know which was the most profitable sort of rams for sheep in this country. I have enquired of Mr. Ham, and he recommends the mestizo Rambouillet. Mr. Ham is one of our most experienced sheep-farmers and breeds a large quantity of rams for sale. Another experienced sheep-farmer Mr. Bolesty approves of the mestizo Rambouillet for the thickness of their wool and size. All my neighbours approve of the above mentioned class of rams: you may recommend them in your next

Yours a subscriber.  
E. W.

**Europa.**

The "Monitor" also publishes a numerous list of appointments to the Legion of Honour, and announces the arrival and warm reception of the Emperor at Chalons.

**ITALY.**

A religious ceremony took place to day in the church of the Lazzarists in honour of the fete Napoleon, and was attended by many French and Italians.

A magnificent and spontaneous illumination took place at Naples yesterday evening in honour of the fete Napoleon. The Italian soldiers have taken the village of Ponte Landolfo, in the province of Saunio, and that of Caselduni, in the province of Molise, from the insurgents.

The Neapolitan journal, the "Nazione" and the "Democrazia" received by to day's mail, announce that General Cialdini has arrested several persons, among others a Frenchman; by name Thomas Digioute.

Letters from Rome state that General Goyon has made a search at the Convent of Casamodi and at other points of the Roman frontiers.

M. De Merode will remain in the ministry. His altercation with Gen. Goyon has not interrupted the good understanding of the Pope with France. The Archbishop of Chambery, the Papal nuncio at Paris, two Spanish prelates, and Mgrs. Quaglia and Bedini, will be made Cardinals in the Consistory to be held on the 16th September. Prince Chigi has been

appointed Papal nuncio at Paris. Rome is tranquil and the Neapolitan reaction is diminishing.

The Italian government has informed the Federal Council that the decision in reference to the expulsion from Naples of the Swiss soldiers, formerly belonging to the Swiss regiments in the service of Francis II., has been cancelled. The note of the Italian government regrets, however, that the Swiss government had caused the publication of the despatches of M. Tourte, Swiss Minister at Turin, on this subject.

**POLAND.**

On Thursday evening last a conflict took place at Warsaw between the people and military, in consequence of the latter having interfered to prevent an illumination of the city. One person was killed and several arrested.

On Friday Warsaw continued in a very disturbed state, a great concourse of people assembled in the Metstrathe, notwithstanding the request made to them to disperse. The military marched on, but were afterwards withdrawn. Great agitation prevails.

Since yesterday troops and artillery have been placed in all the public gardens and squares of Warsaw. It is said that the Emperor's acceptance of M. Willoposki's resignation arrived at Warsaw last night.

Popular feeling at Warsaw is very much excited. The people hope that a national Polish Government will soon be established. A newspaper under the title of "Phare" has for some time past been secretly circulating in Warsaw. A circular has been secretly distributed, warning the judges, not to yield to the influence of the government in trying the persons arrested during the late disturbances at Iodlin.

**AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY**

An ordinance from the Minister of Finance orders that at present, and during the harvest time, those Hungarian taxpayers who are really indigent are to be treated with indulgence, but that the most energetic measures of severity are to be employed against the solvent persons who refuse to pay the taxes.

In to-day's sitting of the Lower House the draft of an address from the Diet to the Emperor was proposed by M. Deak. The demands made in this address do not differ from those contained in the first address. It refuses the Imperial rescript, and declares in conclusion that further negotiations are broken off. This address was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, and it was resolved to send it to the Upper House.

The draft address, as proposed by M. Deak, also mentions the rights of the Bohemian and Galician crowns, but decidedly declines that deputies from the Hungarian Diet should be sent to the Council of the Empire, and declares that the Hungarian Diet must cease transacting any parliamentary business.

**FRANCE.**

To day at 11.39 a.m., the Emperor officially received the Minister of the Kingdom of Italy. His Excellency and suite were conveyed to the Tuilleries in three state carriages.

It is asserted that the interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will take place at Strasbourg on the 6th October next.

The "Moniteur" of Tuesday publishes a circular addressed by M. Rouland, Minister for Public Worship, to the bishops of France, relative to the celebration of the Emperor's fete. M. Rouland reminds the bishops that his Majesty firmly maintains the glorious traditions of France, which opened a gospel civilization of the extremity of the East, and efficaciously protects the Christians in Syria "The Pope," he says, "in a solemn manner, thanks our army for the support and the security which it gives him. Undoubtedly, there still remain difficulties to overcome, but their solution must be the work of a patient, loyal, and circumspect policy. This solution belongs principally to Providence."

The circular concludes thus:—"Let us loudly pray that the Divi-

ne blessing may be continued to their Majesties, to assist them in their constant thought: for the peace of nations, and the happiness and dignity of France."

**TURKEY.**

The "Patrie" of Thursday says reports are current that the Prince of Montenegro had demanded that the Porte should recognise his independence, and the right to inheritance in his family. He also demanded the concession of a port on the Adriatic Sea, and a fresh settlement of the frontiers.

According to the same paper the Porte had refused to accede to these demands, and had declared that he would recommence hostilities.

Sir Henry Bulwer had an audience of the Sultan to-day. His reception was most warm. In reply to the congratulations of Sir H. Bulwer, the Sultan expressed his deep sense of the friendship of England, and his determination to effect large reforms. Pensions have been granted to the recently dismissed members of the grand council. A forthcoming general circulation of calmes is announced.

**VARIETIES.**

THOMAS F. MEAGHER ON THE FIELD.—Through the kindness of Mr. Lalor, editor of the Irish News, we (Irish American) are permitted to make the annexed extracts from a letter received from a warm personal friend of T. F. Meagher, conveying the gratifying intelligence of the hero's conduct and safe return of our distinguished fellow-countryman:—

WASHINGTON, JULY 23, 1861.—Our countrymen of the 69th, and particularly our dear friend Meagher, acted bravely and courageously, and from all I can learn, were only equalled by the New-York Zouaves—who, by the way, are nearly all our countrymen—in their deeds of daring and heroism. All concede that Meagher's unprecedented prodigies of valour and true courage have never been surpassed, if equalled, on the best and most well-contested battle fields of Europe. He was always in front, urging and encouraging his men up to the very muzzles of the enemy's guns in their masked batteries; and in one instance he singly and alone mounted the enemy's entrenchments, waving the green old flag of our fathers; but all to no purpose. What a noble subject for the inspiration of another Angelo to bequeath to the safe keeping of our race—the noble, chivalrous son of our country, on the ramparts of the enemy, waving the proud old flag, urging on his men to death or victory. How he escaped through this truly fiery ordeal unscathed and unharmed, is miraculous. The hind part of Meagher's horse was shot clear away from under him, and still he came out unharmed. Yesterday morning I was in great tribulation and anxiety about him. I was awoke up by the news that he was killed, and after diligently running and driving for over four hours, found out the truth—that he escaped unscathed from the contest. The advantages in the fight were entirely on the side of the Confederates. They had 110,000 men in and around Manassas—just double the number of M. Dowell's command—on the ground selected by themselves, strong fortifications behind their intrenchments and embankments, and all their positions well laid, it is said, 1,200 men were killed on this side."

Mr. Crosbie, of the E. company 69th, writing to the same paper, under date Fort Corcoran, the 25th July, says:—"There is not on this continent a braver man than Thomas Francis Meagher. When his horse was actually torn from under him by a rifled cannon ball, he sprang on one of their outside parapets, and, waving his sword above his head, pointed to the green flag, following, shouting "Boys! look at that flag—think of Ireland and Fontenoy,"—all the while the bullets rained around him. It was nothing but rally charge and repulse. We could see no enemy; they fought from the woods

and from masked batteries. When we'd charge to the borders of the woods not one of them was to be seen—all the while their secreted riflemen and artillery, with every advantage of position pouring their hail over and around us. When Corcoran ordered the flag to be lowered, as it made too prominent a mark, the man that bore it said, "No, colonel, I'll never lower it!" and was almost instantly killed; another sprang to it, and met the same fate. One thing was evident, not a man in the regiment would lower that flag an inch. I thank Heaven we have it safe. You must bear in mind we had to fight fresh men on their own ground, while we were after a weary march of fully 30 miles on a cracker per day, with horrible ditch water for subsistence, lying in the wet grass whenever halted; still the boys went to their work like bricks. Corcoran made a regular target of himself; I have not seen him since; I understand he's wounded; he's a brave officer; but Meagher is the adoration of the regiment. I hunted every where and made all the inquiries possible to find where Haggerty's body lay, but could not find it; his wife, I know, will be in a dreadful state; I did intend to write to her, but am not at present fit; it's his only consolation to her, he died a hero.

—The rumors of modifications in the French ministry which have been mentioned gain credit. It is said that, in addition to the appointment of M. Fould to the Ministry of Finance, in the room of M. Foreade de la Roquette, who is to resign, M. Rouher is to give up the Ministry of Commerce, and to become minister without portfolio; Count Chasseloup-Laubat, who is now Minister of Marine, succeeding him; Rear-Admiral Somiere le Noury taking the Marine Department.

On the arrival of the King of Sweden at the camp of Chalons at half-past twelve on Saturday, he was received by Marshal M'Mahon. After partaking of a breakfast prepared at the imperial quarters, the royal party proceeded to the ground near the camp to witness a series of grand military manoeuvres, imitating an attack in force and its repulse, the various episodes of which lasted until half-past five. The King several times expressed his admiration of the appearance of the troops, and presented to the Marshal the Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of Sweden.

AN IMPERIAL ACQUAINTANCE.—Whilst the Emperor was at Vichy he was taking a walk on the banks of the Sichen and lost his way. A labourer chancing to pass at the time, his Majesty made the necessary inquiry of him. "Second to the right and then first to the left sir," said the man. "What you know me?" "Yes, and have had the honour for years past." "Where?" Your Majesty of course does not remember me but you were once the cause of my passing two days in the Black-hole; for when you were at Nam I was a soldier there, and was punished for passing you in a pound of tobacco." "Well," said the Emperor, it shall be my turn now," and in a few days after words, the man was installed in a well stocked tobacco-nist's shop.—*Court Journal.*

THE VISIT AT THE TUILLERIES.—Napoleon III. is now entertaining a guest whose name and whose descent awaken some very curious historical reminiscences, and may give rise to some interesting reflections in the Emperor's own mind. The gallant, stalwart, well-bearded gentleman in the black uniform and the blue and yellow plume in his hat, who comes to France escorted by war vessels bearing old Viking names, and attended by officers of unmistakably Scandinavian lineage, is Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway. Well, there may be nothing so extraordinary in the visit of a secondary Northern potentate who wishes to contrast the gaieties of Paris with those of Stockholm, and is perhaps desirous of saying a good word for himself, and of putting a little spoke into the wheel of Russian aggression. He is sure of a courteous reception at the Tuilleries;

and if the King of Denmark could only get rid of his morganatic mil-liner, he, too, might be a welcome guest in the French capital. The King of Sweden, we believe, contemplates a visit to England, and will be, as usual, feted and lionised, and taken over the Bank and Barclay and Perkins's brewery, and shown all the manufacturing and mercantile marvels of Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool. But the stay of Charles XV. in Paris has a far more suggestive significance. It will not be forgotten that this is no ordinary monarch of a Northern race, but that the fifteenth Charles is the son of Osear, the son of that famous Charles John Bernadotte, who was once a private soldier in the French army, whose father was but an obscure advocate in a French Provincial town, but who rose to be Marshal of France, Prince of Ponte Corvo, and one of the ablest and most trusted lieutenants of the Great Napoleon; who was adopted by Sweden, was elected Crown Prince, and ultimately wore the crown of Gustavus Vasa. Nor will the students of history be disposed to overlook the fact that the grandson of the Swedish monarch now in Paris only owed his kingdom to his falling away from and waging war against the master who had been the founder of his fortune. The phantom thrones established by Napoleon I.—Spain, Westphalia, Naples, Holland—all faded into nothingness; the vicereignty of Italy melted away from Eugene Beauharnais; the confederation of the Rhine dissolved. Even timely treachery and rapid adherence to the Bourbons could not save the majority of Napoleon's marshals from falling into obscurity or worse. Ney and Murat were executed; Marmont died a self-banished exile; Davoust, Savary, Macdonald, were forgotten years before their death; but Bernadotte, the only marshal who had not been afraid of Napoleon I; who had protested against his ambition, who had crossed his path and invited him to rivalry, and whose election to the heirdom apparent of the throne of Sweden was, although sanctioned by his imperial master, thought to be anything but palatable to him, survived the great shock of the disruption of the First Empire—made common cause with the allies, and was at once admitted into the bosom of that family of monarchs who, in solemn congress at Vienna, declared Napoleon to be an outlaw and an enemy of the human race. And now the grandson of this successful time-server sits by the nephew of Napoleon in opera-boxes and carriages, at banquets and at reviews. The Emperor of the French has, in his own career, exemplified, in a remarkable degree, the truth of the precept which bids us let bygones be bygones; and his cordial reception of the sovereign whose grand sire did his uncle so much harm is a proof that he knows how to apply to others that principle of oblivion and condonation of the past which Europe has been not unwilling to apply to himself.—*London Telegraph.*

—Madame Luther-Felix, a charming French actress, is dead; aged thirty.

SMITH O'BRIEN IN FRANCE.—Mr. William Smith O'Brien has visited the Camp of Chalons since his departure from Ireland. He has been most kindly received by the illustrious Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta. During his stay at the camp (three days) he was received as a guest in the house of the marshal.—*Cork Examiner.*

—The O'Conor Don, M.P. has purchased, by private contract, the estates of Mr. O'Beirne in this county and in Sligo for the sum of 24,000. This additional purchase ranks the O'Conor Don among the largest landowners in the country.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

In the *Journal du Havre* of the 1st instant, we find it stated that "during the six months of the year 1861, 6,748 emigrants left Havre for New York, New Orleans, and Buenos Aires; 7,953 had left during the same period of 1860."

**ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.**

Oct. 1.  
From Rio Janeiro French mail steamer "Saintonge" with 56 passengers.  
From Montevideo, Braz. war brig.  
San Nicolas, Oriental S. "Doloritas"  
From Montevideo, Amer. steamer "Mississippi" with 109 passengers, and cargo.  
From Esenada, French barque "Nonvalle Pallas"  
From Havana, Span. polacre, "Modesta" in quarantine with sugar for Llavallol.  
From Poland (U. S.), July 21, Amer. barque "W. Woodside" to Hiale with 311,000 ft. lumber, 18,000 coral-planks, 1150 do. of 1 1/2 in., \$7,750 rafters, 50 brls aguardiente.  
From Rio Janeiro, Sept. 14 Span. brig, "Pedro Antonio" with 500 brls and 360 sacks flour, 100 boxes starch.  
From Tarragona, July 24, Span. barque "Gesoria" with 500 pipes *tiato* wine, for Llavallol.  
From Barcelona, Aug. 3, Span barque "Villa de Tossa" with 350 *bs tiato* wine, 20 brls. sherry, 200 hampers wine, 400 sacks rice, 100 bales paper, 50 brls olives, 10 bales corks.  
From Cadix, Aug. 3 English brig "Wilton Wood" to Milligan Williamson with 173 Gs. salt.  
From Hamburg, July 4 Dan. brig "Maria" to Hartenfels with hardware.

**SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.**

Oct 1.  
For London, Dutch brig "Jennette Marianne" with 651 bales tobacco, 4 do. horsehair, 27 do nutria; 003 dry oz-hides, 1779 salted mares do., 10-357 horns.  
For Montevideo, Am. S. "Mississippi" with passengers and cargo.  
For New York, Amer. barque "Star King" in ballast.  
For Foreign Ports Mecklenburg brig "Wilhelmine" in ballast.  
For Foreign Ports-English barque "Mary Ann Pollio" in ballast.  
For Asuncion, Paraguay steamer "Jejuy".  
Liverpool, English barque "Rosfora" with 2,107 salted ox-hides, 933 dry do., 1799 salted mares, do., 103 pipes tallow, 30 half do., 47 pipes mares grease, 1333 bales tobacco, 33 do. horsehair, 5 do. sheepskins; 17 do. hide-cuttings, 74 do. wool, 1 do. deerskins, 12 do. nutria, 367 tons bones, 12,000 horns.  
For San Nicolas, Nat. SS. "Changador".  
For San Nicolas Or. S. "Doloritas"  
For San Nicolas Eng. S. "Espigador" with 1235 brls flour.  
For Foreign ports, Eng. goletta "Allen Gardiner" in ballast.  
For Antwerp, Austrian barque "Matilde" with 194 bales wool, 18 do. horsehair, 25 do. hide-cuttings, 33 do. sheepskins, 6147 dry ox-hides, 1898 salted do; 204 pipes tallow, 41 1/2 do; 130 casks do; 70 pipes mares grease, 20,980 horns.  
For Cadiz, Ital. barque, "Sorpresa" in ballast.  
For Marseilles, French barque "St. Eloi" with 332 bales sheep-skins, 6 do. wool, 18 do horsehair, 2 do. calf-skins, 6327 dry ox-hides, 648 calf do; 625 mares do; 1 chest dry goods, 1200 horns.  
For Montevideo, Am. S. "Mississippi" with passengers.  
For San Nicolas, Nat. war steamer "Montevideo".  
For Up the river, Nat. brig "Emina" with coal.  
For Batavia, Hamburg barque "A-lardus" in ballast.

**Change of Promises.**  
The *British Library* will be re-opened in the new premises Calle Dofonsa No. 5 (third door from the Plaza) on Friday next 11th. Inst.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Different statements have been made respecting the recognition of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy by the government of Holland; but a telegraphic despatch from the Hague now announces that the recognition is a *fait accompli*.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Austrian government having resolved to withdraw the Italian troops from the garrison of Rastadt, and to replace them by Germans a detachment of Austrian infantry has just passed through Munich on their way from Innsbruck to Rastadt.

Cialdini is carrying out his idea of employing the Garibaldini; besides a number of subaltern officers, he has called into his councils and into his service General Stocco and Baron Moscati. Both of these men were active partisans of the Calabrian rising last year, and the former landed with Garibaldi at Marra's. Both are made governors of the provinces and are to raise bands of Calabrians to put down the "brigands."

The *Espresso* of Turin states that, in consequence of the De Merode Goyon incident, M. Cadore has received instructions of M. de Thouvenel which may be considered as direct manifestation of the imperial intentions. When they have been communicated to Cardinal Antonelli they will be published in the *Moniteur*. The imperial government deplores the good intentions of the Holy Father and is frustrated and paralyzed by a party which is hostile to France, and of which the Minister of War is the leader.

Accounts from Beyrouth give reason to believe that the French and English fleets will pass the winter on the coast of Syria, owing to the nomination of Daoud Effendi not having been received with entire satisfaction either by the Druzes or the Maronites, and to the populations of the Lebanon having manifested on this subject dissatisfaction of a nature to lead to the belief that the presence of the two fleets will be necessary to prevent the return of events similar to those of August, 1860.

It is said that the King of Prussia, out of his private resources, has doubled the appanage of the Queen Dowager, thus raising the amount to 200,000 thalers.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* describes a quarrel which has sprung up between the Sultan and Prince Milosch, the ruler of Servia, which discloses pretensions on the part of the latter denoting an extraordinary amount of confidence in the warlike qualities of his states, or an unwise degree of reliance in the weakness of his suzerain. Instead of sending an envoy to Constantinople to congratulate Abdul Aziz on his accession, he forwarded a most insolent note, claiming the transfer to his own authority of the Mussulman quarter of the town of Belgrade, which is held by Turkish forces. The Porte has despatched a circular to the great powers, enclosing the Servian note and pointing out its aggressive character. At the same time orders have been sent into Herzegovina to carry on the hostilities with more vigour than has been hitherto shown.

The circular addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the Italian diplomatic representatives has been published. It is a lengthy document, and the pressure on our columns today prevents us from producing it. It has been drawn up for the purpose of sustaining the confidence of Europe in the character, position, and stability of the new kingdom of Italy. It surveys the events which have taken place since the Italian revolution, and points to the spirit prevailing in the Parliament upon the question of Italian unity, the absence of any class of the politicians representing legitimacy, and the success of the national loan, as indications of the position in domestic and foreign opinion which the new kingdom has attained. The circular contains a grateful allusion to the services rendered to Italy by the Emperor of the French, which few will deny has been well earned.

Letters from Toulon state that 900 marines arrived there on Friday last from the northern ports, to be embarked for Cochinchina with the least possible delay. The staff-officers of the

steam frigates *Vauban* and *Descartes* have been likewise ordered to embark for the same service, together with a fourth lieutenant. 140 apprentice artillerymen are to be embarked for Alexandria, and are to be exchanged there for an equal number of artillerymen serving on board the French fleet on the coast of Syria, who are to be brought from Beyrouth. The artilleryman will then proceed to Cochinchina. It is officially known at Toulon that the promotion in the navy on the occasion of the Emperor's fête will comprise three vice admirals, six rear admirals, fifteen captains of the first class, twenty captains of the second class, and one hundred and twenty lieutenants.

Bank Robbery of 16,000l in Prussia—A reward of 5,000 dollars has been offered for the apprehension of John William Rishnow, the messenger, who absconded with 16,000l from the Dusseldorf Branch of the Bank of Prussia.

An official notice in the *Post* announces that, as the Russian government is not inclined to support the English project of a submarine telegraphic line in the Baltic, and over Gothland to Libau, the Swedish government has declared that it renounces the project.

Certain Paris journals express their strong belief that very important events are on the eve of transpiring in the "Eternal City." The grounds of their faith they do not condescend to explain, but perhaps the brief, vague assurance of its existence is merely a feeler.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says, that the Cardinal Archbishop addressed a circular to his clergy, directing them, in accordance with the request of the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship to have the *Te Deum* and the prayer for the Emperor chanted in their churches after the celebration of mass on his Majesty's fête day.

The Paris correspondent of the *Nord* says that the coast defences of France are to be actively presented this year, and that 20,000,000fr, which remained over from the previous year, are to be devoted to this object. The construction of a coast line of railways is also spoken of which would naturally commence with the Channel coast.

RECORD OF WRECKS.—We the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, publish to day our usual monthly record of wrecks, from which it appears that the number of wrecks during the month of July was 61; in January the number was 202, in February, 285; in March, 133; in April 149; in May, 142; and June, 115—making a total during the present year of 1,117.

The Americans have invented an "elevator" for reconnoitring purposes. It is a telescopic tube of sheet iron, raised by a windlass. It can be elevated 50 feet in four minutes, and lowered in one minute, weighs 1,700lbs., and can be drawn by two horses easily. At 50 feet troops are seen distinctly nine miles; at 100 feet, 15 miles. They have also invented an India-rubber "yoke" for knapsacks, which dispenses with the straps and is said to relieve the burden most materially.

IRISH SALT FOR COPENHAGEN.—Two large cargoes of the Duncruisall rock, from the mines have recently been shipped hence for Copenhagen; and this is regarded as the opening of a trade with that port in this article.—*Northern Whig*.

IRON PATECO DOGS.—Some of the prettiest dogs exhibited at the Leeds dog show were ticketed at the most fabulous prices one lady putting the price at 2,000l whilst others modestly catalogued them at 1,000l.

RELIC OF VAN TROMP.—During the removal lately of some old batteries at the mouth of the Medway a shell was discovered stamped "Van Tromp" and bearing the date "1666." It is supposed to have been fired when the Dutch fleet, under Admiral de Ruyter, called up the Medway to Chatham, and burnt several vessels of war at Ulphar.

A LATE CHEMIST.—At the late examination in chemistry conducted by Professor Hoffman, in London, Miss Lily Colthurst occupied the eighth place among 340 successful candidates having obtained two first-class prizes

and a bronze medal. There are only six medals for the United Kingdom; and these three, in addition to fifteen prizes, were won by Cork. The young lady who thus distinguished herself for Alexandria, and are to be exchanged there for an equal number of artillerymen serving on board the French fleet on the coast of Syria, who are to be brought from Beyrouth. The artilleryman will then proceed to Cochinchina. It is officially known at Toulon that the promotion in the navy on the occasion of the Emperor's fête will comprise three vice admirals, six rear admirals, fifteen captains of the first class, twenty captains of the second class, and one hundred and twenty lieutenants.

—Brutal Flogging of a soldier!—During the last week there have been constant rumours about the city that a soldier had been flogged to death in the barracks. We are happy, however to be able to state that the whispered fatal result had not ensued. The facts of the case, it appears, were, that private Morer, of the 3d battalion Rifle Brigade, had been guilty of desertion three times; the last time he had been "absent" for two years, and was in a good situation in London, and had been, as it were given up by the military authorities as not to be discovered, when a sister-in-law betrayed his secret, and he was again taken, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to receive fifty lashes. The sentence was ordered to be carried out last Monday morning, and fearfully it was so. The man, on being tied up, implored mercy in the most piteous terms. The officers were unheeded by the stern executioners of the sentence, and his punishment proceeded; at the fifth stroke of the "cat," he fell as in a swoon; the medical man lifted the man's eye-lashes, ordered him water, and then to proceed with the punishment. This was done, and the remainder was administered while in a state of insensibility, ceasing only at the forty ninth stroke, when the "cat broke, and the wretched sufferer was carried off to the military hospital, from which, if he emerges alive, it will be with such a mutilated frame that he may be said to be no longer a man.—*Andover Times*.

—James Holdforth, Esq., of Barley Hall, Leeds, who recently died, at the advanced age of eighty three, was the first English Catholic Mayor elected in England since the reformation. Some of the German papers speak of a project for erecting a church on the spot where the attempt was made upon the life of the King, in order to commemorate his Majesty's providential escape.

A youth employed by a lawyer is under remand, in London, charged with having stolen about 500 deeds, which he had sold for a paltry sum as waste paper to a marine store dealer, who is also in custody.

**11 de Setiembre Market**  
Dry cow hides, narrow pesado 125 to 130  
Hides of all stakes — 105 to 120  
Ox skins — 80 to 90  
Hides of colts each 28 to 30  
Sheepskins unwashed dozen 45 to 50  
Do mixed 70 to 90  
Mestiza, fine 100 to 150  
Nutria lb 4 to 4 1/2  
Horse hair North arroba 95 to 100  
Do, south 100 to 110  
Tallow pure 40 to 45  
Oleole wool washed 75 to 80  
Do unwashed 40 to 45  
Do mixed 50 to 70  
Fines mestiza wool 80 to 100  
Lamba do 40 to 60  
Ostrich feathers loose, lb 22 to 24  
Do woven 25 to 28  
Ox horns thousand 800 to 900  
Inferior do. 300 to 400  
Wheat superior fanega 260 to 270  
Do middling 220 to 230  
Do inferior 180 to 190  
Indian corn 125 to 180  
Barley 80 to 100

barque Onja 332 Naron  
brig Spartan 218 M. Colbeck  
barque Itria 310 Tavelier  
frigate Flora 443 Barage  
City of Kandy 376 Bv. ley  
barque Warior Queen 227 Wilcox  
barque Main 314 Murty  
barque Sea Wave 314 Murty  
barque Canotides 314 Murty  
barque Chass 337 Leader  
golette Nancorpa 303 Frg rithes  
barque Linope 303 Frg rithes  
barque Isbell 351 Huxton  
barque An. Nelson 329 Watta  
barque Adventure 330 G. wan  
barque Portcha 427 Hamilton  
barque Mysary 249 Hochst-ed  
barque J. & T. 270  
brig Malira 270 Cooper  
brig Pinyu elrud

brig Da Ruyter 250 Hjelms-tron  
barque Tolosania 373 Fuiza  
barque Victoria 273 Cadar-o  
barque Sea ajona 135 Millet  
barque Virgen del Carnica 163 Arta  
brig Fontoro 138 Alina  
brig Hago 230 Modell  
brig Reago 117 Colme  
brig Soborano 212 Colome  
brig J. & E. 201 Millet  
brig "L. & E." 278 Perredid  
brig Naxco Maria 233 Mchedo  
brig Palkoa 234 Austriah  
brig Procor 148 Millet  
brig Sargeta 237 Fannile  
brig Bucclo 239 Fomad an  
barque Pedro Antonio 209 Oza  
brig Villa de Tossa 281 Brugoo  
brig Monarca 218 Pajes

barque Marie 250 Boovier  
barque Coronandel 211 Balier  
barque Coruelco 207 Arriet  
frigate Ataciles 419 Picarriama  
brig Frederics Engenia 166 Nello  
barque Philippe Augusto 235 Ambert  
barque Henri et Louise 192 Oulot  
barque Yelona 219 Havit  
barque Aona 237 Gannet  
barque Eino 278 Sillonette  
frigate Jacu 615 Seidamer

barque Hermann 247 Herelmann  
barque Ovirit 803 Budellmann  
barque Dolphin 207 Mayer  
barque Ataciles 377 Picarriama  
barque Hurich Arens 315 Wend  
ship Do. 630 Damermann  
logger A. von Franckin 307 Von Franckin

barque Mariana 342 Solasco  
barque Victoria 273 Grandea  
barque Principio 335 Calderoo  
frigate Numa Pompili 385 Norico  
barque Casili 319 Freve  
barque Ruffieria 117 Dodes  
barque Almir 326 Marchese  
barque Capera 216 Bianchi  
barque Virgula 311 Quesai  
barque Cletiana 324 Avegno

barque Greenland 649 Menyman  
barque T. D. Carter 413 Damon  
barque Nel Hunt 272 Johnson  
barque Helton 383 Wham  
barque Star King 428 Holden  
barque Benjamin Acjocar 150 Lower  
barque Mesenger 460 Hooper  
barque Sportman 626 Thompson  
brig Lons Star 875 Duser  
barque Lime Blue 396 Pierson  
barque Carolina 364 Grindle  
barque Ada 200 Godfrey  
brig pilot boat Sidney Price 278 Oshobone  
barque Mary Goodell 217 M. Tilgery  
barque John C. Bruno 338 Gayle  
barque George Furrer 518 Lally  
barque Henriqueito 437 Brown  
barque Hartington 458 Sawyer  
barque W. Woodside 469 Veaner

barque Ravelaral 270 Bombaroli  
barque Antonio Fi 530 Petranik  
brig Frida 289 Land  
brig Sidon 164 Haggria  
barque Divina 245 Rauh  
golette R. mass 120 Abacilo  
brig Emma 422 Sumpica

barque Ravelaral 270 Bombaroli  
barque Antonio Fi 530 Petranik  
brig Frida 289 Land  
brig Sidon 164 Haggria  
barque Divina 245 Rauh  
golette R. mass 120 Abacilo  
brig Emma 422 Sumpica

**Swedish Tar.**  
Of Best quality in Barrels and half Barrels and in Tins of 12 pounds, & 1 & 2 arrobas each.  
For sale at Calle 25 de Mayo No. 19.

**Money**  
Advanced on mortgage of Real property situated in this City or in the Province.  
Apply to P. D. Lynch.  
Calle 25 Mayo No. 9—Buenos Aires.

**Notice!**  
All persons indebted for their passage per the "William Peile" "Bolla Portena" "Philomel" "Delhi" "Rossario" "Hugh" "W. Litch" "Hollywood" "The Countess of Durham" "J. H. Robertson" "Matrona" "Gautlet" "South Ek" "Agnes" "Rosalia" "Libra" "Latria" "Anno Wilson" and the "Francis Carvill"

are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, before the first January.  
P. D. Lynch  
9 Calle 25 de Mayo Buenos Aires.

**For Sale.**  
In the Partido de Quilmes about 5 Leagues from town 500 to 800 fine mestic Sheep—Apply at Calle Oha cabuco no. 287.

**On Sale**  
Rock Salt for Sheep A. M. Moss & Co.  
Calle Defensa No. 23

**To Estancieros**  
An Englishman who has just arrived with his family, and who understands the making of Butter, wishes the care of a herd of milk cows, on shares. Apply to Mr. Southam 82 Calle del Parque, Buenos Ayres.

**Hotel and Restaurant**  
**FRANCOIS.**  
Proprietor E. Vignolles, Chacabuco 105.  
This house offers every convenience for persons coming from the country, to remain some days in town. Its situation, fronting the old market is very central. Every attention is paid to the guests, and the charges are moderate.  
sp 25 2p.



**Consulate of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**  
The Consulate of the United States of America has been removed to Calle Parque N. 28.  
02. 8p.

**For Liverpool direct.**  
To sail in about 10 days the fine first Class clipper British Barque "ISTRIA"

of 500 tons burden, Captain Thomas Javner.  
This vessel has excellent accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, and presents a fine opportunity for families wishing to return to Europe.  
For further particulars apply to the Captain No. 140 Calle Reconquista or to  
**Henry A. Green & Co.**  
Ship Brokers & Co.  
Calle Reconquista 83.

**SHIPPING LIST.**

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
<b>See arrivals.</b>							
<b>English.</b>							
barque	Onja	332	Naron	July 11	Glasgow	B. Barclay	Liverpool
brig	Spartan	218	M. Colbeck	July 19	New York	Geiting	Without destination
barque	Itria	310	Tavelier	July 21	Liverpool	Thomson	Liverpool
frigate	Flora	443	Barage	August 7	Cardiff	Byrd	Unloading
barque	City of Kandy	376	Bv. ley	August 14	Liverpool	Goffin	Unloading
barque	Warior Queen	227	Wilcox	August 15	Glasgow	Daguid	London
barque	Main	314	Murty	August 15	Hull	Darbyshire Green	Unloading
barque	Sea Wave	314	Murty	August 16	Liverpool	Bombay	Unloading
barque	Canotides	314	Murty	August 18	Cardiff	Darbyshire Green	Unloading
barque	Chass	337	Leader	August 17	Glasgow	Bole	Unloading
golette	Nancorpa	303	Frg rithes	August 17	Cardiff	Nicholson Green	Unloading
barque	Linope	303	Frg rithes	Augt 10	Liverpool	Lomb	Unloading
barque	Isbell	351	Huxton	Augt 29	Liverpool	H. Powell	Unloading
barque	An. Nelson	329	Watta	Sept 1	Liverpool	W. A. Green	Unloading
barque	Adventure	330	G. wan	Sept 1	Liverpool	Darbyshire Green	Unloading
barque	Portcha	427	Hamilton	Sept 1	Liverpool	to order	Without destination
barque	Mysary	249	Hochst-ed	Sept 1	Boston	M. G. & Co.	Unloading
barque	J. & T.	270		Sept. 10	Liverpool	Rensie Tvedie	Unloading
brig	Malira	270	Cooper	Sept 17.	Liverpool		Unloading
brig	Pinyu elrud			Sept 22	Fray Bentos		Unloading
<b>Belgian.</b>							
brig	Da Ruyter	250	Hjelms-tron	August 7	Antwerp	Ferberg	Antwerp
<b>Brazilian.</b>							
barque	Tolosania	373	Fuiza	June 30	Bahia	F. Gills	Bahia
<b>Spanish.</b>							
barque	Victoria	273	Cadar-o	July 23	Cadix	Soriano	Cadix
polacero	Sea ajona	135	Millet	July 27	Montevideo	Llavallol	Unloading
barque	Virgen del Carnica	163	Arta	August 5	Barcelona	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Fontoro	138	Alina	August 12	Barcelona	Ochoa	Unloading
brig	Hago	230	Modell	August 18	Barcelona	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Reago	117	Colme	August 18	Rio Janeiro	O'Shea	Unloading
brig	Soborano	212	Colome	August 18	Rio Janeiro	Ochoa	Unloading
brig	J. & E.	201	Millet	Augt 8	Barcelona	Ochoa	Unloading
brig	"L. & E."	278	Perredid	Augt 23	Barcelona	Restira	Spain
brig	Naxco Maria	233	Mchedo	July 7	Malaga	Zumaran	Unloading
brig	Palkoa	234	Austriah	Sept. 11	Havana	Zumaran	Unloading
brig	Procor	148	Millet	Sept 15	Barcelona	Ochoa	Unloading
brig	Sargeta	237	Fannile	Sept 18	Barcelona	Ochoa	Unloading
brig	Bucclo	239	Fomad an	Sept 27.	Montevideo	Freyer	Unloading
barque	Pedro Antonio	209	Oza	Oct 4	Rio Janeiro	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Villa de Tossa	281	Brugoo	Oct 5	Rio Janeiro	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Monarca	218	Pajes	Sept 30	Rio Janeiro	Llavallol	Unloading
<b>French.</b>							
barque	Marie	250	Boovier	July 23	Cette	Llavallol	Cette
barque	Coronandel	211	Balier	July 23	Marrillies	Lapier and Kramer	Marrillies
barque	Coruelco	207	Arriet	August 14	Bayona	Salleno	Unloading
frigate	Ataciles	419	Picarriama	August 14	Hamburg	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Frederics Engenia	166	Nello	August 15	Cette	to order	Unloading
barque	Philippe Augusto	235	Ambert	Augt 27	Cardiff	M. A. Green	Marrillies
barque	Henri et Louise	192	Oulot	Augt 10	Cette	Audin	Marrillies
barque	Yelona	219	Havit	Augt 10	Cardiff	Bole	Unloading
barque	Aona	237	Gannet	Augt 30	Cardiff	Bole	Unloading
barque	Eino	278	Sillonette	Sept. 11	Cardiff	Bole	Unloading
frigate	Jacu	615	Seidamer	Sept. 12	Bayona	Apetaguy	Unloading
barque	Marie	250	Boovier	Sept 12	Bayona	Joule	Unloading
<b>Dutch.</b>							
barque	Hoolie Wichgler	170	Keasen	August 12	Rotterdam	Baquo	London
barque	Diana	257	Meadep	August 15	Antwerp	Vigul	Antwerp
barque	Warden	180	Actien	August 20	Hamburg	Row what Gayan	Antwerp
barque	Do. unwashed	208	Actien	August 23	Rotterdam	Arning Hutz	Antwerp
barque	Do. mixed	202	Lingwech	Augt 21	Hamburg	Arning Hutz	Antwerp
barque	Fines mestiza wool	80 to 100	Leisher	Augt 27	Kottersdam	Algett Fisher	Antwerp
barque	Lamba do	40 to 60	Boerhate	Augt 29	Hamburg	Frensein	Unloading
barque	Ostrich feathers loose,	lb. 22 to 24	Elizabeth	Aug. 14	London	H. A. Green	Unloading
barque	Hermann	247	Herelmann	August 22	Hamburg	Luden	Without destination
barque	Ovirit	803	Budellmann	Sept. 11	Cadix	Dejlen	Unloading
barque	Dolphin	207	Mayer	Sept 17	Valparaiso	Freyer	Unloading
barque	Ataciles	377	Picarriama	Sept 17	Hamburg	Freyer	Unloading
barque	Hurich Arens	315	Wend	Sept 20	Pernambuco	Freyer	Unloading
ship	Humboldt	630	Damermann	Sept 20	Bremen	Deutzer	Unloading
logger	A. von Franckin	307	Von Franckin	Sept 20	Bremen		Unloading
<b>Hanse Towns.</b>							
barque	Mariana	342	Solasco	July 15	Genoa	Paggio	Without destination
barque	Victoria	273	Grandea	July 20	Genoa	Delfino	Unloading
barque	Principio	335	Calderoo	July 30	Cadix	Gullot Bertarelli	Unloading
frigate	Numa Pompili	385	Norico	August 3	Cadix	Gullot Bertarelli	Unloading
barque	Casili	319	Freve	August 16	Genoa	Paggio	Unloading
barque	Ruffieria	117	Dodes	August 13	Genoa	Bertarelli	Unloading
barque	Almir	326	Marchese	Augt 30	Genoa	Bertarelli	Unloading
barque	Capera	216	Bianchi	Sept 3	Narrerilles	Delfino	