The Standard

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Universidad de SanAndrés

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

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Published every Wednesday morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, calle Defensa No. 9I, where Advertisements and Communications will be received.

November 13th 1861. BUENOS AYRES. No. 29.

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9 Calle 25 de Mayo Buenos Aires.

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The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has an excellent assortment of the above articles. He can particularly recommend his table Wine both Red and White. He has likewise a general assortment of Grocery and Spirits of the vert best quality and most moderate yerms

Buenos Aires 14 Oct. 1861.
Jno. Blues.
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Veinte cinco de Mayo. 60

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Funeral Undertaking.

107—*Calle Moreno*—107

The undersigned respectfully intimates that at his well-known establishment will be constantly found a large assortment of lead, mahogany, & cloth coffins of superior quality and of every variety of style, at prices ranging from 50 to 2,000 $.

William Kitching.

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Messrs Meeks & Kelsey have just received from New York a machine for making *twelve pictures at a time.* All persons wishing *visiting cards* will be supplied by the dozen at a moderate price, also photographs for letters, albums, &c. Persons sending pictures by the Packet are requested to leave their orders a few days previous.

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331 Potosi 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.

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s. 11 5p *William Parody.*

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On Sale,

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Duff Gordon's Pale Sherry in octaves. *H. M. Moss and Co.*

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The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the camps of Señor Frias half a league to the North of the Vil a Mercedes, he has on hand an excellent assortment of nearly 400 rams of different classes and price to suit the wants of buyers, all having been selected by himself personally and brought up from M. Richard Newton's estancia, Samborombon.

E. William Woodgate.

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For Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San, Antonio de areco, and Arrecifes.

Leaves Buenos Aires on the 1, 11 & 21, Agency 189 Rivadavia or 587 Plaza de Lorea.

Conductor and Proprietor
Pablo E Diaz.

Grocery and General Provision Store.

78—CALLE DEFENSA—78

H. M. Moss former proprietor of the above establishment begs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres that he has disposed of the same to *Mr. Richard Hastings.*

The undersigned recommences business in the above establishment with the determination to spare neither pains nor attention to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage and hopes by a careful selection of Stock and the speedy execution of orders to merit a continuance of the support which was enjoyed by his predecessor.

Richard Hastings.

Orders from the Country executed with precision and despatch.

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A steady active man wants employment in one or two families in the City, or suburbs thereof, to teach a general Course of English Education, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, measurement of all descriptions of Timber &c. of course included.

Reference can be given to several persons of high respectability in the City. Buenos Aires 4th, November 1861, application No. 5 Calle 25 Mayo.

To Sheep Farmers.

Good investment for surplus wool money. Ground for building on in lots to suit purchasers in the immediate vicinity of the Plaza 11 Septiembre with fronteages to Calles Cangallo, Cuyo, & Castely. To see plans &c apply to P. D. Lynch Calle Mayo No. 9; or to Edward Seymour, Calle Lima No. 99.

MENSAJERIAS

INICIADORES

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

Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, San Antonio de Areco, Fortin y Salto 3, 5, 7, 9 11, 13, 15 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

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

Pergamino, y Rojas: 2, 6, 10, 14, 1, 22. 26, 30.

Pilar, Capilla del Señor 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28,

Mercedes, and Chivilcoy 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

Mercedes, Bragado, Chivilcoy, 5, 9 15, 19, 25, 29.

Navarro 1 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

La Invariable Porteña.

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Office calle Rivadavia, 443; leaves town on the 2d. 12th and 22d.

Returns to Buenos Ayres 6th, 16th and 26th.

Conductor
Manuel Lupo.

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Mensagerias Argentinas

For Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, Fortin de Areco, Salto. Rojas, Pergamino.

Leaves on the 5th, 20th, 25th, and 30th, each month; returninin gh on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, & 30th. 587, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Benoti Santiago

Nicasio M. Ramirez.
Marcos Sangueneti

Negrette Rams.

40 selected Negretto Rams recently imported by the Bremen Bark "Humboldt" are for sale in the Barracca Solis, calle Solis, No. 57 & 59 corner of Potosi.

For further particulars apply to.
Deetjen & Co
Calle Moreno No. 120.

To be sold.

At 50 per cent, the out lying subscriptions due to this paper in the country districts The defaulters for the whole period are 86 in number, those for the 2nd quarter 230, and all are persons well off and able to pay. For details apply to the unfortunate Editor.

Education.

Mr. D. F. Sauvain offers his services as Teacher in English, French, German, Latin & Greek. For further particulars apply at the English Seminary Suipacha 20, or at the Anglo-French Seminary Potosi 331.

2p.

Pure Negretto Rams.

On Sale at the Barraca of Messrs. J. Ruiz y Hermano, calle Rivadavia N.° 576. For further particulars call at calle Reconquista N.° 70.

Rambouillet rams for sale.

PETER HEALY has for sale at his Establishment, [mid way betwen the Pilar and the Capilla del Señor] pure bred Ramb. rams & the cross of the Rambouillets with the merino ewe: the ewes have been selected from the most celebrated flocks in this country without regard to price. And the rams are considered, by competent judges the best imported here.

Purchasers can suit themselves in rams at prices varying from 200 $ to 12,000 $.

N. 1--18p.

NUEVAS PENINSULARES.

General Administration, calle Potosi, No. 143.

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

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

Laguna de los Padres, Ballenera, San Martin ó Mora, 2, 12 y 22.

Carraulanqueu, 26 de Mayo, Brava, Malacara y Moro, 6, 16 y 26.

Navas, Chelforú, Biscacheras y Reconquista 8, 24.

Cinco Lomas, Lomn Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen de Lanueyú, 1. 15, Tandil y Dolores 1, 8. 15, 24.

Tandil directamente 2 y 17.

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Junical, Carcique, Alpmar da Castaño, Esperanza de Iraola, Pulperia Quovido, Arroy Chico, Rincon de Beandrix, Invierno, Tamanguchú, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Hoz.

Los Empresarios
Torres, Begeira y Co.

MENSAGERIAS
Española y Americana

General Administration—Potsí 146.

Chascomus, 1 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, y 30.

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

TERMS OF PRICES.

Chascomus	$ 100
Dolores	150
Freight arrobes	20
Money	1¼ o/o

Los Empresarios
Torres Osorio y Co.

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The fine A I. Dutchs choonor *Economie*, has all her dead weight engaged, and will have immediate despach. For freight &c. apply to her consignees, Messrs. Algeth Ferber & Co. or to

Henry J. Powell & Co.
Brokers.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

The A. I. British barque *Ann Nelson*, only takes part cargo, has splendid accommodation for cabin & steerage passengers, and will have quick despatch. For particulars &c. apply to

Henry J. Powell & Co

FOR LONDON

The first class British barque *Warrior Queen*, Captain Warren, 297 tons burthen, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. For freight &c. apply to

Henry J. Powell & Co:
Shpd Brikers

Change of Premises.

The British Library has been reopened in the new premises Calle Defensa No. 5 (third door from the Plaza) on Friday 11th. Inst.

For Sale.

In the Partido of Quilmes about 5 Leagues from town 500 to 600 fine mestizo Sheep—Apply at Calle Chacabuco no. 287.

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.

H. M. Moss & Co:

CALLE DEFENSA NO. 23, 25, &, 27,

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have opened a new Establishment. Calle Defensa No. 23, 25, and 27, where they have a large and select stock of teas. groceries, &c. at moderate prices.

Buenos Aires October 24th 1861.
H. M. Moss & Co.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a new and select stock of summer clothing, shirts, vests, pantaloons, hats, &c. to be disposed of at low prices.

H. M. Moss.

Lost.

A letter to Mr. Patrick Smyth, from friends in New York, the letter has been posted in New York city May 26th; it should have arrived here during the months of July or August, any person having the said letter will favour the owner by leaving it at the Victoria Hotel 105 calle San Martin or at the store of Don Patricio Hookey 145 Venezuela.

Capital investment.

The following highly valuable properties are at present offered for sale the terms and details of which may be learned on application at the office of Mr. Patrick Browne No. 64 calle Potosi, or of Mr. John Hughes, broker, at the Bolsa.

1st.—15,000 *fine mestiza sheep*, in the Partido of Arrecifes on the land known as *Fontezuelas*, which will be sold before or after shearing as best suits intending purchasers. If so desired, these sheep may be left on their present grazing.

2d. *A potrero*, composed of 25 *cuadras* square of productive land, situated in the calle sola at Barracas, below the *Convalescencia*: it is subdivided into 20 lots with the necessary streets leading to each lot in case it were destined for building purposes: the plan may be consulted at Mr. Browne's office.

3d.—*The well-known saladero of Browne*, standing on this side of Barracas bridge, comprising all the premises requisite for this branch of business, and moreover amply furbished with vats, instruments, machinery, cylinders, *corrals* and other appurtenances, ready for working on the purchase of same.

4th.—*A tract of alfalferos*, bounded on one angle by the Barracas bridge, fronting the *calle Real* on one side and the calle Sola on another. This ground is high and adapted for building.

5th.—*A corralon*, very large; North of the above Establishment.

6th.—*A desirable country-house and farm*, on the coast of San Isidro, above the *barranca*, being two squares nearer than the village. It contains 10 *cuadras* square, with a large modern residence forming 4 fronts. There are 14 apartments with out-offices, coach-house, stable, hen-roost, *algibe*, pigeon-house. The pasture-lands attached are extensive, and there are excellent fruit-trees, besides a garden nicely laid out with flowers of value. For families desirous to live in the country, this residence affords all the conveniences imaginable.

For further particulars apply as above.

Henry D. Murphy.

Respectfully offers his services as Wool Broker, or in any other kind of produce. Those persons who will be kind enough to patronize him, may send their orders to his office, calle Rivadavia, Plaza 11 de Septiembre.

NOTE—All other kind of business that may be confided him will be duly attended to.

Universidad de SanAndrés

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Argentine Confederation

Events have marched rapidly of late; Mitre's expedition to Cordova, Urquiza's alliance with B. Aires and Derqui's flight are almost simultaneous, rendering it difficult to say what is the cause or which the effect. We have always said that Urquiza has the casting voice in the national councils, and it is probable that his attitude has at once animated Mitre to invade the interior, and alarmed Derqui so as to induce, his abdication.

Subsequent to Mitre's entrance into Rosario, the titular President, like Ishmael in the desert, would seem to have turned a complete vagabond. At one time he was in Paraná, soon after *en route* for Cordoba, then vegetating on the banks of the Carcarañá and finally locked up in a delapidated edifice in Santa Fé which served both for prison & custom house. Where was the army of the Confederation? where the brave Puntanos, dashing Correntinos, invincible Entre-Rians, alas! even brigadiers Saa & Virasoro, had gone off with their tinsel decorations and stolen cattle, leaving President Derqui,

"Deserted in his utmost need"
"By those his former bounty fed"

Two journalists, Calvo and Barra, alone followed the fortunes of their master, and amid the universal depravity, it is refreshing to find such traits of heroic fidelity. As the Swiss guards stood by Lewis XVI, so, these consistent advocates of an exploded policy resolved to "die game" rather than live, traitors. During his stay in the capital of Santa Fé, Derqui was alarmed by signs of popular discontent, and resolved on making for the scene of his former *coup d'état*, Cordoba. But Lopez, surnamed Mascarilla, stopped his way, intimating that such was Urquiza's pleasure. Seeing then that all was lost he hurried to his family at Paraná, and, as Louis Philippe did at Saint Cloud in 48, told them pathetically, to pack their trunks, for all was over. Although not a certainty it is supposed that H. B. M. S. "Ardent", which passed this port on Saturday last, had on board the fugitive President bound for Montevideo: that vessel, before leaving Paraná, had refused all communication with the shore and, passing by Rosario, some pretended to recognise Derqui's family. The "Dolorcitas" also hailed the "Ardent" but received no reply to their question about Paraná.

Urquiza, who decreed a just vengeance on the assassins of Virasoro, who rejected our Deputies for informality of election, who elevated Derqui to the curule Chair, and dictated every important measure, is now content to eat his words, abandon his agents and unite with his late enemies. He is said to have offered Mitre 3,000 cavalry to assist in the pacification of the interior, and promised to disarm the steamers, returning them to their former packet-service. In fine, as Governor of Entre-Rios, he will confine his attention to that province, retiring into private life to rest upon his laurels and sip *mate*. Nor will he again enter the political arena, unless called by the voice of the nation.

The *corps d'armée* destined for operation on Cordoba is very small; and, altho' Garibaldi conquered Sicily with 800 men, we think General Paunero would find 3,000 not half enough if he should meet with active hostilities. It is, however, presumed that none of the *caudillos* between Paraná and the Cordillera will attempt to move without Urquiza's sanction. The National Executive may shower paper pellets, but Mitre's grape-shot is more convincing, and from the united reasons advanced by the two Generals, it is a clear consequence that the functionaries of Paraná may as well shut up, and change the venue. The ordinary amusement of skirmishing still goes on, Mitre's vanguard being encamped on this side, and Virasoro's remnant of 600 men on the other side, of the Carcarañá. This stream is at present much swollen so that it is not easy to arrive at close quarters, if even both parties were anxious for a tilt. Our main body is still about 1½ leagues N. of Rosario. The invasion of the Indians is confirmed: the Cacique Mariano was at Melincué with 200 warriors, taming horses; and, from the flying parties seen beyond Azul and Cruz Alta, it is known that the redmen are preparing an inroad imagining that our army was scattered at Pavon. It is said large parties of provincial gauchos have joined common cause with the savages against our frontier, making a total of some thousands.

As yet we do not know in what quarter to expect an attack, but Mitre is busily preparing detachments for emergencies, and it is believed that the garrison of Rosario will be reduced to 2 battalions of infantry a few squadrons of cavalry, and a company of gunners with 6 field-pieces, all under the orders of Major Mitre. The new head-quarters will, probably, be in a more central point, near the converging limits of Santa Fé, Cordoba & Buenos Ayres. The intended movements are kept secret, as it is not impossible that, were they published in our Spanish journals, some of the caciques [thoughnot subscribers] might get a hold of them.

Meantime, the nett proceeds of the Rosario custom-house have been confiscated by Mitre, for the maintenance of our army, on the principle that, as the former is national property, it must go towards a national object, such as the troops raised by B. Ayres. The 5th & 6th brigades under Col. Arredondo had, by last accounts, taken up a position beyond the Carcarañá. Baigorrea had marched his Indian contingent to a point indicated by the Commander-in-chief, who, moreover, gave the *soubriquet* "Gen. Paz" to a battalion of our Cordoban prisoners (now called volunteers.) The meaning of our fleet's indifference to the movements at Diamante, is now-explained by the proposals of Urquiza to Mitre; confirming, what we have so often said that the General knows his own business best, and our ephemeral critics can scarcely judge his acts, unless indeed Mitre take them for counsellors, a measure we must unhesitatingly oppose.

A visit to the ruins of Mendoza.

This interesting *brochure* has been published by D. Felix Frias in the columns of the Tribuna. We regret that its length precludes our translating it, but wish to give our readers some extracts of the most telling passages.

It was a moonlit night when we visited the ruined city: some leagues before reaching Mendoza we perceived the shattered tenements which first indicated our approach to the mysterious scene of death; then baring our head we penetrated among the ruins with a feeling of awe, as if treading on the tombs of the departed.

What words can convey an idea of the tragedy here so recently enacted! Imagine a city full of life and bustle, at the hour of sunset, on the last evening in summer. Resting from their toils, surrounded by their families, some in genial conversation, others buying in the shops, and not a few assembled in church, where a Jesuit father was exhorting them to penance and preparation for the coming Holy Week; all, all the citizens in four seconds overwhelmed, and their city no more! A subterranean thunder bellowed hideously, and the earth shook so violently that the few survivors could neither walk nor stand. Then reigned a death-like stillness only interrupted by the howling of the dogs; at the same time, a thick cloud of dust obscured the moon, as with a funeral pall, and a fire breaking out in the principal street enveloped the ruins with a strange unearthly glimmer. Many perished in the flames, but, others contrived to crawl on broken limbs as far as the Alameda. An extreme cold was experienced, while the groans of those buried alive contributed to the sufferings of the survivors, who begged of God for mercy, thinking the terrible Day of Judgment had come.

In the country round, many wondered what had happened, and the gauchos seeing rockets, which accidentally exploded, concluded it was a merry-making and rushed into town. These savages, nowise awed by the wrathful visitation of Heaven, nor moved by the cries of the dying, set to plunder every thing: the sack lasted 4 days. This eternal stain upon our name and nation surpasses in horror the bloody orgies of Rosas. Some foreigners, whose country be untold, emulated our *gauchos*; one man was shot for robbery by those who wanted to take his booty. An unfortunate drunkard who had fallen asleep and was awakened by the earthquake, insisted that he had died the night before and was in hell, since he could see no city, but only flames and demon-like men around him.

The enemies of religion have asserted that these sacrilegious robbers fell on their knees when the ground quaked, and then continued their plunder: this is a malicious lie intended to cast odium upon those holy precepts which forbid such enormities. It was said the Jesuits [whom calumny follows like a shadow] alarmed the escaped victims by saying that the earth would swallow them up; but such a story is due rather to the wreckers who wished to paralyze the energies of all that might oppose their depredation.

In the suburb of St. Nicolas an hospital was formed of three large sheds which held 50 persons: the timely succour from Chili saved these poor people, who, clad in rude mourning, assisted at a daily mass for the repose of their lost relatives. After the destruction, there was heard a frightful echo in the Andes produced by an aereolite; but, to us there seemed a more horrible echo, twas the sound of the trumpet calling Argentines to civil war on the day after the catastrophe: it was unsheathing the weapons of Cain ere the unburied corpses were yet cold, which lay among the ruin profaned by our impiety. The very *gauchos* are after all, not so criminal as the authorities, who during half a century have left them in brutal ignorance; and we would ask is it true? that the money generously sent by foreign nations, for the surviving victims, was expended on shot and shell to mow down Argentines on a battlefield. Remember if the property of the dead is sacred, the money of the poor is doubly so.

A writer of the "Debates" has sought to explain away this awful phenomonon, by the law of Nature; yet who dictated such a law, or in what fabric was nature manufactured: the theory is adopted to make Nature independent of the Creator.

Yet we have seen the Creator's care, in a manner which justifies our *incorregible fanaticism*. One building has escaped, a large and handsome chapel of three aisles, in which took refuge a community of nuns and the members of St. Vincent de Paul's conference. Not far off the ground opened up a fissure from which welled out a stream of water. The pious sisters devote themselves to the education of such poor girls as escaped, while every effort is made to relieve the sufferers. Among those who have sent their contribution, is the holy and venerable Pontiff who once passed as a simple traveller through that very city whose destruction has moved his paternal heart. In the list of charity we must return special gratitude to Chile, Perú, Banda Oriental, Paraguay, Brasil, England and France, which nations have bestowed considerable sums. In particular Pius IX amidst all his domestic afflictions, as also the Emperor Napoleon, have been signally generous. Chile and Montevideo were the first to lend assistance, shewing that neither the waters of La Plata nor the peaks of the Andes are wide or lofty enough, to separate nations that wish to draw closer the links of Christian fraternity which unite us all in one great family. This inspires us with hope for the future in the genius of civilization.

The city of Mendoza has been utterly destroyed and 14,000 inhabitants buried in its ruins: we would then remind our Catholic readers that, to morrow being the festival of All Souls, they should consecrate a special part of their devotions before the altar of the Most High, to the pious memory of their brethern who perished on that sad occasion.

November 1 1861.
Felix Frias

The Emigration Scheme.

It will be perceived that an item of two million currency enters into the new budget "for immigration purposes." To any man of moderate experience in this country, such a vote appears eminently calculated to confer on us a signal blessing. The scarcity of farm servants, the increasing resources of our *pampas*, the high price of manual labor, all demonstrate to what utility the current of emigration may be here turned. Not even the United States, nor the Australian gold-fields nor the banks of the St. Lawrence, nor the pastures of Cape Colony afford the same advantages for the farmer or labouring man, as this country. The importation of 20,000 Irishmen would be therefore a common benefit to Buenos Ayres and our poorer countrymen at home. No selfish feeling induces us to wish that, of all European nations, Ireland should get the preference, but, if we consider the class of foreigners most in requisition, it will be admitted they are shepherds; and as the flocks of this province are almost totally held by Irishmen, there is a tacit admission of their superiority in this branch of industry.

Yet the *modus operandi* is also important, and it would be a decided mistake to propose, as is rumored, a fixed premium to captains of ships, for every passenger, if even such were all Irishmen. The Government emigration at home is conducted on a safe plan, and is productive of good results in the Australian colonies. Not only is it limited to certain conditions of life, but the intending emigrant must produce a certificate of good character from the priest and magistrate of his district. For if ships be laden pell-mell with an indiscriminate cargo of human live-stock, we run the risk of spending money to over-run the place with vagabonds. Supposing again that a conscientious captain succeeded in weeding out bad characters from a crowd of applicants, much inconvenience may be caused. As it will be evidently his interest to ship as many as possible, he will not look to their chance of employment or probable utility, and merely land them in this port to claim his freight. Milliners bankrupt tradesmen, ex-officio clerks are generally anxious for a change of air, and are just the persons not wanted here. Men with families and without money, girls with characters and without husbands, are equally useless.

Two kinds of emigrants are especially wanted: strong young men bringing a capital of £1,000 or upwards, and single farm servants. It is foolish to expect that stylish young *swells* with a couple of hundred pounds can better themselves here, since sheep are worth 10/0 each and less than 1,500 is too little for a start.

The class denominated farm-servants is very eligible, but, unhappily, we hear many complaints among our own countrymen, of the gross inexperience and exorbitant demands of many lately arrived. It would be, therefore, desirable to ensure for the public money, so expended, a selection of our home peasantry, striplings of brawney arms, robust constitution, sober habits and the least taste of experience.

This cannot be effected by shipping promiscuously a whole Barony or Parish, nor by means of the sagest navigators. It is necessary that some Agent, who feels and understands the interest of this country, should take in charge this Emigration scheme without any sordid view of percentage. Much will depend hereon. The two millions if rightly applied may give us 1,000 or 1,500 useful citizens, but, if merely given as a premium on live importation, must prove money thrown away, and perhaps, lay the seed of serious evils.

All's well that ends well.

The mission of Don Juan C. Ocampo has been fruitful in results. Rumor had spoken truly of an understanding between Mitre and Urquiza, and now nothing remains, but the official declaration, to inform us that the rival athletes have consented, in a charming and mutual manner, to cast all the blame of late differences on the luckless Derqui. Thus state-jugglery becomes canonized amongst us, and the ex-president slips between the two stools, *Federal* & *Unitario*, to the amusement of all parties. Politics are, of course, naturally variable, but, it would be difficult for any other than a S. American to follow the twists and turns of our most crooked diplomacy, even for a single season. Statesmen are the puppets and scribblers the showmen: a string is pulled, and up starts some well-known character for whom are invoked cheers or curses as suits the showman.

Poor Derqui! there are few among us who doubt that he was merely Urquiza's stalking-horse, and without saying whether he acted right or wrong, it is plain that he is made answerable for obeying his master. Some say he was an enthusiastic servant, often anticipating his superior's pleasure, and that this led him into many a *faux pas*. Others think that he conspired, with Saa, the overthrow of the Captain General. If he did, then grievously hath he answered for it; but we are inclined to believe rather it was Urquiza who betrayed his *compadre*. The former saw that he was urged to a war for which he was little prepared; and, being deceated, found it necessary to abandon either his friends or his cattle. He chose, with the instinct of selfishness, to imperil everything but his estancias; and hence we read of his treating with Mitre, at the very time that he abandons the President to their common enemies. "No hay mal que por bien no venga" is a proverb older than the days of Margatriños Cervantes, and there can be little doubt that Urquiza's tergiversation and Derqui's flight will tend to a speedy resolution of standing difficulties

Latest News.

President Derqui bade his adieu to Paraná and the Sovereign Congress in a letter of abdication, stating that it was alleged he was the only obstacle to the public happiness and he was therefore resolved to retire, from the scene: he added that the armed presence of the enemy had not afforded the least motive for such a step. An amusing incident of his flight is the fact that the commander at Martin Garcia sent a messenger on board H. B. M. S. Ardent, demanding the person of his ex-excellency as a public offender. We do not know whether the "Gibraltar of the Plate" offered to stop the passage; it is however certain that the English officer replied, with an intimation that he would not give up his guest; but, at the same time, felt highly honored by his communication and kissed his hands.

Pedernera wishes to assume the cast-off mantle but he will probably find it not to fit him, unless thoroughly remodelled by Urquiza and Mitre, state tailors to the Executive. Affairs at Paraná are "out of joint," and it is plain that the last fashion of constitutional garb is thrown aside as unfit for the proximate change of season—Mitre is elected Provisional Director, with Urquiza's acquiescence. The expedition to Cordoba is ready to strike tents and off—: ex-Governor Peña is intent to oust governor Olmos, just as titular governor Alcorta went to supersede the Taboadas; but it is possible Olmos may not "Kuncklo down" so softly as did Villafañe of Tucuman. The latter it seems, suffered a severe defeat at Manantiales, and altho Col. Navarro did not nominate the new Governor of Tucuman, yet the change of hands shows anything but a victory for the Liberals.

Montevideo.

The old proverb "one must go abroad to learn news of home" is verified in a statement in the "Nacion" of Oct. 19 that Derqui had resigned the Presidency: the same paper mentions a fight to have taken place between the hostile fleets, and says that Mitre is running short of provisions in Rosario, where beef sold at 22 silver reals per arroba. We read of a new volcano in Chile, which opened a crater near the city of Chillan; throwing up clouds of smoke by day and fiery scintillations by night.

The Matriz church was opened for the novena of All Souls, on Friday 25th ult. The "Nacion" calls loudly for a *concordat* with Rome to avoid ecclesiastical difficulties. The Brazilian war-steamer Pedro II was stranded on the Punta de Carretas and all efforts to get her off were unavailing: this is the third vessel of the Imperial navy lost within one year. The society of painters gave a grand ball in Solis theatre, and a beer-distillery has been established. Government is preparing a polyglot work on the varied riches of the Banda Oriental, which is to be distributed at the London Exhibition of, 62.

An article on Mendoza shows that the work of rebuilding on the ruined sites goes on actively; over 8,000 persons inhabit already the new city which is built mostly of wood. Reports in Montevideo said that Saa has returned to Santa Fé with 2,000 men, being joined by La Priela & others: it is believed that Urquiza will form an inter-fluvial Republic of Entre-Rios & Corrientes.

On the 5th & 6th it blew a strong gale from the N. W. but, fortunately, there are no grave casualties. The pilotboat "Eduardo," master Nicholas Lamly, succeeded in rescuing the crew, 4 in number, of the goletta "Rosita" which had foundered about 4 leagues from S. Gregorio. These poor men had taken to the boat, and expected immediate death, when they were so gallantly saved. One man, a passenger, was, however, lost. The Spanish war-steamer "Covadonga" went to assist a dismasted barque, near Isla de Flores, supposed to be the "Eva" from Havanna.

It is rumored that the foreign men-of-war will ply as packets between this city & Buenos Aires, seeing the want of a regular steam communication. The Chief of Police, Botana, was severely reprimanded for misconduct in arresting an Editor, and resigned his office, but the President refused admitting his renunciation. Important gold and iron mines have been discovered in Rio Grande, which Mr. Plant, an English geologist sent thither on exploring pursuits, has declared valuable. The Lyric Company is about to leave for Buenos Aires.

Paraguay.

A new customs' tariff is about to be published. On the 17th ult. a strange meteor was observed near Piribebuy, about 3½ P. M. It was a ball of fire, rapidly revolving and casting forth electric sparks resembling lightning, leaving, in its passage, long blue stripes, and then disappearing in the S. W. Immediately after, a great report was heard, which lasted for some time, being distinctly audible in the Department of Missiones.

General items.

Doctor Lorenzo Torres has returned from Paraguay, and Doctor Obligado from Rosario. Don Juan C. Ocampo left the last city for San José on the 6th inst Ex-Governor Pascual Rosas had gone to hold a conference with Urquiza. L. Col. Sandes, who talks of 49 wounds (make it even 50) is elevated to the grade of Colonel. Major Clavero attacked a gang of brigands near Sauco, taking 18 prisoners. Of

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the Indian invasion we learn, that some 50 warriors penetrated as far as Laguna de Galvan situated between Brogado and 25 de Mayo. Although they were pursued they succeeded in carrying off a flock of mares and horned cattle from Don A. Lezica's estancia, which they were intent on plundering, since they did not touch any other animals in their transit.

It was expected in Rosario, that our army would break up its encampment on the 11th or 12th inst. one division marching on Cordoba, the other on the capital of Santa Fé. Derqui, on the eve of departure received visits of condolence from Molinas and Olmos, H. E. had not arrived in Montevideo up to the 10th, although it is certain that was his destination.

Our chamber of Deputies is summoned for this evening to consider the Western Railway and sub aqueous telegraph projects. We read of a rumored revolution in Corrientes, whither Calvo ultimately went; to assure his friends that Mitre's subalterns had sold the pass.

The city-trenches have suffered sentence of demolition and the materials are to be auctioned off by Government: the outer line of fortification is, of course, left untouched.

Pauperism in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

At the meeting of the British Association, in Manchester, on Tuesday, Mr. Frederick Purdy read a paper on. "The relative pauperism in England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1851–50." The paper treated of the relative pauperism of England, Scotland, and Ireland during the ten years ended-in 1860. In England the average number of paupers was 802,000; in Scotland, 121,000; in Ireland, 96,000, or 3.9, 4.0, and 1.5 per cent. on the population respectively. According to the most recent statis ics, there were 43,810 pauper lunatics in the United Kingdom: England having 33,038, Scotland 5,103 and Ireland 5,639 of this unfortunate class. In each 10,000 of the population, England has 17, Scotland the same, and Ireland 9 only. In the ten years 92,000,000*l.* had been raised in poor rates: in England 78,000,000*l.*, Scotland 6,000,000*l.*, and Ireland 8,000,000*l.* Comparing the amount expended in 1860 with that of 1851, it appeared that in England it was now 10 per cent., and in Scotland 25 per cent. higher; in Ireland, on the other hand, it was now 60 per cent. lower. The yearly cost per pauper was, for England 6*l.*, Scotland 5*l.* and Ireland 7*l.* Ireland stands higher here, because relief in the workhouse is dearest individually, though, in its ultimate effects, the most economical and the least demoralising. The rate per head on the population of the assessments under schedules A, B, and D was computed to show the relative wealth of the three countries, this in England was 11*l.* 17s.; in Scotland 9l. 13s.; and in Ireland 3. 11s. Taking these figures in conjunction with previous ratios, it would appear that the pauperism has been inversely as the poverty of the three countries—England the wealthiest and most pauperised; Ireland the poorest and least pauperised; Scotland coming between, but much nearer to England in wealth and in pauperism. It was asked, in conclusion, if Ireland, under judicious adminis ration of her poor laws, has reduced her pauperism to a quantity which, at the present day, is less than one per cent. of the population, under what conditions can we hope that similar results may be achieved for England and Scotland.

Clofin Bowen, Emperor of France.

Among the curiosities of literature may be ranked an extract from a Yankee journal (copied into the Tribuna) discovering the important secret that Louis Napoleon died many years ago, and that Napoleon III is no other than a wide-awake Jonathan who has gulled the French nation.

"During his residence in the United States, the late Prince Louis Napoleon contracted an intimacy with a New York black-leg named Clofin Bowen, who, by the way, resembled the Prince so closely that even their friends found some difficulty to distinguish them. On the night preceding the Prince's intended departure for Europe he and Bowen met at the theatre, going afterwards to sup at a house of ill fame, with two females of easy virtue. They entered a private room where the landlady waited on them; and Louis Napoleon partook of his last meal. For, while the Champagne was passing round, the Prince fell to the floor in an apoplectic fit and expired immediately. All present were struck with alarm, the landlady declaring his highness's death would bring the police upon her, and deprive her of her license. Don't be afraid, said Clofin after a brief pause, I will go to Europe and pass off for the Prince. We have been such friends that I know all his private affairs. Come, I'll take his clothes, purse, watch and rings. His luggage is already in his berth on board the steamer; he has dismissed his servant, so that I have only to go aboard. But, first, let us bury the poor Prince.

"Accordingly the three women assisted by Bowen had soon dug a grave in the back-yard, and there at present lies Prince Louis Napoleon. The rest is easily understood: Clofin Bowen, the daring adventurer is to-day Napoleon III, Emperor of the French. His accomplices are still living, being supported in easy style in American society by funds supplied from France."

Mercantile register & directory.

The great majority of our foreign friends experience, from time to time, the want of a general directory such as is found in every large city at home, and this desideratum we propose to supply. Something of the kind has been heretofore attempted, but, the difference of language, and irregular classification, in a manner, nullified its interest. Written in English it will be equally accessibe to our brethern of the three kingdoms, to Germans and Americans, as well as to a large proportion of the native and other foreign houses. Based on the form of Thom's Post Office Directory it will comprise an alphabetical list of all our commercial firms and professional men, public offices and their regulations, dignitaries civil and otherwise, statistics of trade, population and finance; in a word every thing about town. Moreover it will embrace all the *partidos* of Buenos Aires giving, with their extent and distance, an enumeration of the principal estancias their owners, dimensions and number of cattle; also the local magnates, schools, national guards, hotels, doctors & bridges. In an appendix will be found the railways, diligences, post-houses and every convenience for travelling.

To every one in town and country it will prove a useful Vade Mecum, and, being published annually, on January 1st, will answer every requirement.

Persons putting down their names as subscribers before December 15th will have a preference of 10 p0|0 in the retail price.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. K. Fortin.—Your paper went with the rest, and as your name is on our agent's list, the latter must be either a confirmed dolt or secret enemy not to have given it you.

Capilla.—You ask us about an "*affair of honor* which didn't take "place in Paris, between one of our "Porteño scribblers and an Austrian "officer:" we know nothing of such a negative proposition.

An enquirer.—As to the respective ages of our brother *Editors* we decline impertinent questions, but believe they are mostly juvenile; those of the Duende are still school-boys, and there is scarcely one who has attained an honorable old age, altho, some of our colleagues are in their second infancy.

Delamour.—Nothing for nothing, is our motto, and you can take your change.

Bisenchos.—The machine for catching them is a simple trap; it would be desirable to exterminate these animals, but require also a long time.

Sept. 31st.—We really cannot tell you what day this is, on which our American colleague fixes a ship's sailing it may correspond with St Tibb's eve.

Summer clothing.—You will find the article with Temperley or Moss, but we would caution you against the little boys who may ask you for "Orchata". Ducks, contrary to the English proverb, are unsuitable for wet weather.

TO
CAPTAIN THOMAS OWER
OF THE BRITISH BARQUE
LA FLOR DEL PLATA.

Dear Sir,

We the undersigned cabin passengers desire before going ashore to return our sincere thanks to you, for your very great kindness and attention to us during our pleasant passage from England. The voyage, sir, has been to us, as a long voyage must be to every one accustomed to the society of home, tedious latterly, yet by your great kindness and good will, you have not only enlivened, but shortened our passage. Accept therefore, our heartfelt gratitude and wishes for your future happiness and welfare; and trusting that at some future day, we may have the pleasure of again sailing with you, we wish you a long & prosperous life in the profession you so ably support.

Signed—*Maria Sones — Matilda Riddle.*

Wrigley Shaw—Edwin J. Nicol—Maxwell Hall—Frederick L. Jacobs.

To country subscribers.

Our friends in the *camp* will please bear in mind that the 1 years's subscription in advance became due a fortnight ago (Oct. 31) and they will much oblige, by paying the same to our agents, or sending an order on some house in town. The best subscriber is he who pays most punctually.

LOCAL EVENTS.

European mails.—The French Packet Co. closes the mail bags for Europe to morrow at noon: the "Diligente" goes out same day at 4 P. M. The "Mersey" is not expected to arrive before next Monday.

Foreign races.—The 11th instbeing a holiday and the weather propitious, great numbers of our foreign & native population were present at the races of Loma de Zamórra. Everything passed off agreeably and crowds of cavaliers returned in the evening all evidently delighted with the day's enjoyments.

Cricket match.—The British Cricket Club played off a match on last Monday.

Pick and choose.—In to-day's columns will be found Mr. Parker's catalogue, comprising fine sheep in various lots and localities: also 15,000 in Arrecifes & 600 in Quilmes. Of rams there is every variety: Ms Healy's Rambouillets, Mr. Woodgate's of Villa de Mercedes, Ms. Ruiz's Negretles, & Mr. Deetjen's of same breed.

Market reports.—In town, money tight, nothing doing; in the country, shearing going on, hands scarce, no fear of a d ought next year.

Immigrants.—Arrivals last week are: Italians 215; Basques 139, Irishmen 11—total 365. They are welcome: would it were double the number.

Found drowned.—Mr. John Fynn, pilot, relates that, in conducting the American barque "Jane Williams" from Montevideo to this port, he perceived, 5 leagues S. W. of Cerro, the body of a young lady apparently about 18 or 20 years of age, with fair hair, black silk dress & gold bracelets; and about 300 yards off, the corpse of a man dressed in black trousers and white shirt.

Terrible shipwreck.—There is too much reason to fear that the "Mustapha Pacha" from Bordeaux to this port was lost with all her crew and 37 passengers. The Captain of the "Margarita" relates that passing near *the English bank*, he saw signs of a recent wreck and, among the fragments, picked up a brandy cask marked "G. Borges & Co; Bordeaux" and another "B. & L. vieux cognac No. 196; we are told these appear in the manifest of said vessel.

Errata.—In our shipping-list appear two vessels which sailed on Nov. 1st the Dutch goletta "Economie" and the swedish brig, "Fride." Also the "Langeen" from Liverpool, entered same day, escaped our notice till too late for correction.

Exchange.—On England is going up sensibly, last quotation 65 shillings; on France 82.

San Martin.—The festival of our patron-saint went off with something less than usual *eclat*. The review consisted of a single battalion, and the number of spectators was not great, owing to the absence of so many citizens in campaign. Two years have elapsed since the famous treaty of Flores: *tempora mutantur.*

Mississippi.—This vessel is undergoing the *crinoline* process, described in our last; a multitude of empty barrels are fastened round her *stays*; some say there is too much *bustle* about her, but few are inclined to think her of *a light character.*

Colon & Victoria.—In one theatre the ballet company is giving first-rate entertainments; in the other the Buffos and Spanish Drama divide attention. The *Bolero* of Mmes. Thierry & Ferrari & MM. Martini & Bernardelli is a *chef d'oeuvre.* It is not true that any of the Buffos has been seized with *delirium tremens.*

Our letter-box.—Can any reader of the "Standard" say whether our diplomatic friend Doctor Foster is the author of an article, signed "Foster," on Illinois railroads, in the last N.° of the "Com. Times" dated *Monday Nov. 9th 61?*

The Chimborazo.—This colleague died prematurely last week, but we understand it will shortly reappear like the Phœnix, more glorious after mortality.

Rates of Freight.

	S'ted hides ton delivd.	Dry Hides.	Tallow, p. ton weight of 40c. feet	Bales, ton bone ash.	Bones and J'ked beef qtl.
Liverpool	30 s.	50 s.	30 35 s.	25s.	
London	7				
The Channel					
Marseilles	25 f.	80 f.	30 f.	45 f.	
Havre	10 f.	80 f.	45 f.	45 f.	
Antwerp		70 f.	30 s.	25 & 30 s.	
Hamburg					
Genoa					
Spain					
U. States					
Havana	Nominal				
Brazil					

All with 5 p.00 primage except to France which is 10 p.00

3 34

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

Nov. 5.

Braz. S. S. "Marquez de Olinda" from Montevideo.

6.

Eng. barque "Chase" for England, with 25,000 shin-bones, 359¾ tons loone-ash & 242, do. loones.

Braz. brig, "Penguin" for Brazil, with 237 qq jerked beef & 25 bxes allow.

7.

French barque, "Juanita" from Bayonne, Sept. 2 to Apestegui with 135 passengers & gen. cargo.

Braz. war-steamer "Ivahi" from Rosario.

8.

Belg. brig "Van Artevelde" from Antwerp, Aug. 2, to Allgelt Ferber with zinc, sugar, nails, paint, candles & dry goods.

Swed. ship "Andromeda" from Liverpool Sept. 8, to Gas Co. with 761 tons coal.

Span. brig "Romantico" from Barcelona Aug. 7, to Cibils with wine, & almonds.

Amer. brig "West" from New York Aug 1 to Zimmermann Fairs with starch & hardware.

Eng. barque "Flor del Plata" from Liverpool, Sept. to Drysdale.

Eng. barque "Rosette" from Liverpool Sept. to Ashworth.

Eng. barque Obey " " to Drabble.

Eng. S. S. "Espigador" from Rosario.

Nat. brig "Romano" from Montevideo.

Nat. pilotboat "Veloz" from Montevideo Nov. 7 with 18 passengers.

Amer. barque "Jane E. Williams" from New York Aug. 14 to Zimmermann, Fairs, with 11 passengers & 250,000 ft. lumber.

Nat. goletta "Cometa" from Montevideo, Nov. 7 with 19 passengers.

Amer. brig "Wm Mason" from Bangor, U. S. Aug. 19, to the captain, with 182,000 ft. lumber, 50,000 rafters, 3,000 *corral* planks.

Dan. brig "Johannes" from Hamburg July 15 to Bieber, with toys, pianos, dry goods & 16 sheep.

Orient. goletta, "Lusitano" from Montevideo.

Brem. barque "Adelheide" from Bremen, Aug. 5, to Deetjen with 14 passengers & gen. cargo.

Hamburg brig "Mainlust" from Amsterdam, Aug. 7, to Ferber with 126 tons coal, 1,660 bxes gin, 200 brls sugar & 10 bxes *eau de cologne.*

9

Braz. brig, "Veloz" from Parnaguá, Sept 27, to Freyer, with 1399 tercios yerba, 90 pieces cedar:

10

Parag. S. "Salto de Guayra" from Asuncion, with specie & 539 bultos yerba.

11

Amer. barque "Angela Brewer" from Boston, Aug 23, to Greenway, with 455 tons ice, 182 bxes chairs, 1 do silver plate: to order 5,770 pieces lumber.

12.

Eng. S. S. "Espigador" from Montevideo, to Nicholson Green with 74 passengers, & gen. cargo.

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

Nov. 5.

Patagones, Ital. brig "Colombo."

Havanna, Span. brig "Barcelo" with 4,568 qq jerked beef, 198 brls tallow, 185 dry hides.

6.

Antilles, Eng. barque "J. & T.," with 84 mules & fodder.

Rio Janeiro, Orient. barque "Primogénito" with 5,232 qq jerked beef, 33 brls tallow 130 dry horse hides, 20 cow do.

Cuyabá, Braz. S. S. "Marquez de Olinda."

Span. brig "Hugo" for Entre-Rios, in ballast.

7.

England, Eng. barque "Warrior Queen." with 320 salted cow hides, 3,233 dry do., 5,332 salted horse-hides, 508 dry do., 62 pipes tallow, 20 bxes do., 110 pipes oil, 40 do. soap, 7 bales horse-hair 8 p.ges do., 17 bales nutria-skins, 11,000 horns, 27 tons bones.

Aust. barque "Pravoslawni" for England.

Aust. barque "Antonio Pi" for England, with 71,000 shin-bones, 152 tons bones, 396 do. bone-ash.

10.

Span. schooner "Prisca" for Montevideo in ballast.

Span. brig "Soberano" for Havanna, with 225 bxes tallow, 11 bales hide-cuttings & 50 dry cow hides.

Eng. barque "Istria" for Liverpool with 2,376 salted horse hides, 1,488 dry do., 1,122 cow do., 97½ pipes tallow, 15 pipes & 199 boxes mares' grease, 209 bales & 28 bhgs wool, 36 bales & 65 p.ges horse-hair, 40 bales sheepskins, 160 do. tobacco, 1 box chinchilla skins, 319 bars copper, 150,000 shin-bones, 4,682 horns, 8½ tons hoofs.

Amer. barque "Utah" for W. Indies.

Span. brigant, "Procer" for Havanna, with 3,915 qq jerked beef & 20 dry cow hides.

Span. barque "Camilla" for Entre Rios, in ballast.

KNIGHT & PARODY
SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY
Calle Cangallo No. 80.
DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.
Summer Stock.

New assortment of Ready Made Clothing for Spring & Summer just received per French Packet *Ceylan.*

Fashionable casimir Newmarket coats with vest & pant of the same, black fine cloth frock coats, black silk vests & black casimir pants. Black satin Victoria frock coats & sacos of the same, fancy casimir for pants, a large assortment of casimir for coats vests & pant, light waistcoating, black alpaca frock coats & sacos, linen coats pant & vests, shirts with lined fronts wrist & collars, thread gloves & thread half hose, linen drawers & cotton drawers, silk gloves color & size assorted, silk singlets & drawers, shirt collars wrists and a large assortment of fashionable ties hats etc also a large assortment of clothing for children, shirts hats caps &c. &c.

Sheep on sale.

3000 in the District of Ensenada by foro sheering— 5000 " " Magdalena 2000 picked—6000 the South side of the Salado by the cut.— 2000 in the District of Ranchos 1000 picked.—3000 " " Guardia Monte by the cut.— 7000 " " Cañuelas 2000 picked— 6000 " " Navarro 3000 id.— 4000 " " Villa Lujan by the cult— 2000 " " Pilar id. —8000 " " Fortin de Areco 5000 picked.— 2000 " " Baradero by the cut.— 2500 " " Villa Mercedes id— 8000 " " Capilla del S. id.— 2000 " " Zarate id— 8000 Pergamino id.— 6000 " from Moreno 3 leagues 2000 pick d.— 6000 " from Banda Oriental by the cut.

The undersigned will contract to deliver the sheep in the Banda Oriental, any person who has land for sale to rent, will find ready purchasers by applying to calle Reconquista N.° 46

Merit Parkes.

1,000$ Reward.
LOST SHEEP.

Take notice that in the late storm, 300 fine mestiza sheep, of my property, were lost or stolen: my *señal* is "*pétria una oreja, y la otra con punta de lanza y agujero.*" I offer one thousand dollars reward to any person who will give information that may lead to my finding them.

Nov. 6th 1861.

William Mullaly.

Fortin de Areco.

In Press. Price $10.
The Irish Catholic Almanac for Bs. Ayres edited and published
BY M. G. MULHALL AT THE "STANDARD" PRINTING OFFICE.

This volume will contain a Calendar for the year, with the feasts and fasts of the Church, local statistics & taxes, a synopsis of the Catholic Church, table of distances and extent of partidos, postal routes, sailing of packets, new laws, duties of foreigners, treaty with England, will-making, inheritance, métrico y, imports, exports and a thousand other useful and interesting subjects.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

In the course of the season just concluded a lecture on "The Armed Forces of Europe" was delivered, at the United Service Institution, by Captain Petrie, of her Majesty's 14th Regiment, employed on the Topographical Staff. The subject is one so full of interest, and so constantly discussed, that we willingly avail ourselves of Captain Petrie's great carefulness and research for the means of supplying our readers with the information which they would otherwise find it difficult to obtain at all, or, if it were obtained, it would fail to possess such a character of authenticity as obviously distinguishes the statements which we now reproduce :—

AUSTRIA.

The war establishment of the Austrian army, according to the organisation that came into force in April, 1860, is as follows:—309 battalions of infantry, 437,964; 41 regiments of cavalry, 60,110; 136 batteries of artillery, 27,176, guns, 1,008; 2 regiments of engineers, 7,460; 6 regiments of pioneers, 6,858; 24 squadrons train, 18,204; 10 companies of sanitary corps, 2,550; staff corps, corps of adjutants, and general staff, 3,389; total regular army, 564,211; volunteer corps organised in 1859, 30,000; depots and reserves of all arms, 103,751; gendarmerie, police, veterans, &c., 40,382; grand total of forces, 738,344; total guns, 1,036.

PRUSSIA.

Infantry — Guard, 9 regiments, 38,674; line, 72 regiments, 229,392; jager, 10 battalions, 10,480; total, 268,546. Cavalry—48 regiments, 36,768; feld jager and staff orderlies, 902; total, 37,670. Artillery—9 regiments, 41,292; guns, 1,228. Pioneers, train, &c., 11,971; total field troops, 359,479. Depots and Ersatz troops, 98,487; guns, 216. Landwehr and garrison troops, &c., 261,126; grand total of forces, 719,962; total guns, 1444.

RUSSIA.

The army of Russia is so complicated in its organisation that there would be considerable difficulty in making an exact analysis of it; but the numbers have been ascertained, with sufficient accuracy, to be on the present reduced establishment about 850,000 men. Of these the active army numbers 520,523 men, and 1,160 guns; the rest are composed of disciplined Cossacks and Irregular troops.

FRANCE.

The infantry consists of 103 regiments of the line, each having three active battalions and one depot battalion, 20 battalions of Chasseurs, 3 regiments of Zouaves, 2 regiments of Foreign Infantry, 2 battalions of African Light Infantry, and 3 regiments of Turcos, or Tirailleurs Algeriens. The Artillery includes 4 regiments of horse artillery with 192 guns, 10 regiments of mounted artillery with 600 guns, 10 batteries of foot with 60 guns, 1 regiment of Pontooneers, 6 squadrons train; giving a total of 38.767 men, 31,954 horses, and 852 guns. This is in addition to 15,000 men, garrison artillery, and the depots, artificers, &c. The total number of guns that can be brought into the field, including the Imperial Guard, is 942, all of which are of brass and rified. The Imperial Guard, forms a complete *corps d'armée* in itself. It is composed as follows :—1 regiment of Gendarmerie, 1 regiment of Grenadiers and Voltigeurs, 1 regiment of Chasseurs, 1 squadron of Gendarmerie a Cheval, 6 regiments of Cavalry, 15 batteries of Artillery, 2 companies of Pontooneers, 2 companies of Engineers, 4 companies train. Its total establishment is 38,060 men, 13,447 horses, 90 guns. The official returns on 1st Jan., 1860, gave the total number of available men as follows:—Troops in France, 398,559; in Algeria, 83,782; North Italy, 55,281; Rome, 7,904; China, 4,458; total under arms, 550,994; men on *congé*, 64,471; reserve, 11,017; grand total, 626,481.

GREAT BRITAIN

Regular troops of all arms, 218,971; horses, 30,072; guns, 366; British local and colonial troops, 18,249; guns, 248; foreign and coloured troops chiefly in India, 218,043; guns, 58; military police in India, 79,264; grand total, 534,527; horses, 30,072; guns, 672. Of these there are in the United Kingdom—Infantry—Guards, 7 battalions, 6,294; line, 35 battalions, 33,105; total, 38,402. Cavalry —Life and Horse Guards, 3 regiments, 1,311; dragoons &c, 16 do., 10,560; total, 11,871. Artillery—Horse, 6 batteries, 1,299; guns, 36; field, 23 do. 5,060; guns, 138; garrison, 39 do. 4,680; total, 10,940; guns, 174 Engineers, 2,316; Military Train, 1,880; Hospital Corps, 609; Commissariat Staff Corps, 300; grand total of active forces, 67,268; guns, 174. Besides, there are the depot establishments :—Infantry—Line, 126 depots, 24,770; cavalry, 9 do. 396; artillery, 2.976; total depots, 28,141. Reserves available for the defence of the kingdom in case of war.— Pensioners, 14,768; militia, 45,000; yeomanry, 16,080; Irish constabulary, 12,392; volunteers, 140,000; total, 228,140.—

Morning Post.

OUR RAILWAYS.

The total amount of money raised up to the present time by share or loan for railway purposes in the United Kingdom is not much less than the enormous sum of three hundred and fifty millions. On the 1st of January, 1859, the precise amount was 325,375,507*l.*, made up in three items of—ordinary share capital 181,837,781*l.*, preference shares, 61.854,546*l*; loans, 81,683,179*l.* On the gross total there has been spent for parliamentary and legal expenses 6 per cent.; for land and compensation, 18 per cent.; for works, 66 per cent.; and for rolling stock, 10 per cent. The average cost of railways up to the beginning of 1859 had been 34,243*l.* per mile for Great Britain and Ireland; but when we come to look at the comparative cost of each of the three great divisions of the kingdom the difference is very striking. In England the average cost had been 38,779*l*; in Scotland, 27,534*l.*; and in Ireland, only 11,061*l.* But, while these figures represent the average expenditure for the whole period over which our railway system extends, it has been noticed as a singular fact that, as regards lines for which acts have been obtained since 1848, the average cost has been only 10,500*l.* a mil—viz, 12,600*l.* in England, 8,700*l.* in Scotland, and 6,600*l.* in Ireland. The total receipts on account of passengers, parcels, horses, carriages and dogs, were, in 1858, 11,697,004*l.*; in 1859, 12,530,646*l*; and in 1860, 13,085,756*l.*, showing an increase in 1859 of 832,742*l*, and in 1860 of 555, 110*l.* The increase in 1860 was thus at a much diminished rate as compared with that in the previous year; but although that lessened rate of progress may be due partly to other causes, it may be recollected that the increase shown on 1859 must be regarded, to some extent, as indicating a recovery from the stagnation which the panic year 1858 produced in railway traffic. There is a diminution in the average fare for each class for 1860 as compared with 1858, but there is an *increase* when we take the average fare received for all classes. This points either to a greater proportional increase in the higher classes of passengers than in the third class, or to a greater average length of the journey performed by passengers in 1858 than in 1860 The rate of increase in third—class passengers in 1859, as compared with 1858, is almost double that in first, and considerably higher than that in second, while, in 1860, the rate of increase in the first-class has rapidly advanced, and that in the third class has fallen to nearly two per cent. under that in the second class. Contrary to what might have been expected the proportion of passengers travelling by the third-class is less in Ireland than in Great Britain; but this apparent preference for the more expensive mode of travelling in Ireland is readily accounted for by the fact that the general population of Ireland do not yet avail themselves of railway accommodation to the same extent as in Great Britain, and especially in England the number of passengers in England in 1858 having been 115,956,957, while in Irelaand it was only 8,447,774, not much more than half of the number in Scotland, which was 14,788,968. The vastly greater proportion of third class passengers in Scotland, is very striking.—*Evening Mail*.

At Warsaw, on the 7th, which was the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, and consequently an official fete, about 100,000 persons assembled in the different churches to attend a funeral service for the Poles who died, arms in hand, in defending Warsaw against the Russian army in 1831. General Lambert, the new Governor, had the good sense not to oppose the demonstration. On the 29th ult, a remarkable incident occurred. A cortege of 20,000 persons was following to the grave a young Pole, who died from wounds received in the collision of the 8th April. The general met the procession, and asked what it meant. On being told, he alighted from his carriage, sent away the police, placed himself in the cortege, and went with it to the cemetery. General Lambert, we have before remarked, is an Irishman, if not by birth, as least by descent.

The *Independance* says that Baron Ricasoli has either sent, or is on the point of sending, proposals to the court of Rome. The Pope is offered a part of the city of Rome, with independent jurisdiction and inviolability of territory.

Mrs. W., the widow of a celebrated musician, had inscribed upon his monument. "He is gone where only his music can be excelled." The widow of a pyrotechnist saw this, and had inscribed on her husband's tomb, "He is gone where only his fireworks can be excelled."

11: de Setiembre Market

Dry cow hides, narrow	pesada	125 to 130
Hides of all stakes	—	110 to 120
Calf skins	—	80 to 90
Horse Hides	each	29 to 30
Sheep skins unwashed	dozen	45 to 50
Do mixed		70 to 100
Mestiza, fine		100 to 160
Nutria	lb	4½ to 5
Horse hairNorth	arrob.	95 to 100
Do. south		100 to 115
Tallow pure		40 to 42
Creole wool washed		75 to 80
Do. unwashed		40 to 45
Do. mixed		50 to 70
Fine mestiza wool		80 to 100
Lambs do-		40 to 70
Ostrich feathers loose.	lb.	24 to 26
Do. woven		25 to 30
Ox horns	thousand	700 to 800
Inferior do.		300 to 400
Wheat superior	fanega	200 to 210
Do. middling		180 to 190
Do. inferior		120 to 140
Indian corn		125 to 130
Barley		90 to 100
Hide-cuttings	quintals	40 to 50

Doubloons.

Nov. 6th	415	—	7550
" 7th	414½	413	9,720
" 8th	411	412	13,155
" 9th	412	412½	23,390
" 12th	407	409½	18,644

Gas shares	77½ p.%
Bolsa do.	7 to 10 p% dees

Interest.

Bank receives m|c. at 6% per an.
" " specie at 9% "
" advances m|c. at 8% "
" " specie at 12% "

Money market—specie—1½ to 1¾ per monthly.
Do. m|c. 1 1½

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros	$ 200 to 220
Do matadero, picked bullocks	250 — 280
Do Cows picked	— 250
Three year old mules	250 —
Asses	15 -- 20
Fat mares	85 — 90
Ordinary mestiza.—	
Sheep	80
Fine do.	40

Ploughman.

A man in this capacity, possessing excellent testimonials from families in this city, whom he has served several years, is in search of employment. Apply at this office.

Wedding rings &c.

George H. Jeanes begs to inform the public that he has received a new assortment of gold and silver jewellery. Wedding rings of all sizes and superior quality on hand. All kinds of work in the precious metals made to order—Calle Buen Orden 285—287.

FOR CORK (Ireland.)

To sail about the 10th November the fine first class clipper British Barque.

"MYSTERY."

Of 800 tons. burden, Capt. M. J. Hamilton.

This vessel being a well-known trader between Liverpool and this port offers a fine opportunity for passengers wishing to avail themselves of this destination, and has excellent accommodations for Cabin and steerage passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Captain at the Hotel de Provence or to.

Henry A. Green & Co.
Ship Brokers &c.—Reconquista. 83

Translator.

English to Spanish and vice-versa. Documents of every description translated in these languages at moderate prices. Apply 172 calle San Martin.

Important Notice.

Persons, of the town or country, having any business to transact either at the Government House or any other of the public offices, will find a competent agent at.
N.° 40 calle San Martin.
n6. 10p.

Wanted an office.

On the ground floor, and not far from the *Bolsa*; one or two rooms in the first *patio* would suit. Apply at this office.

THE STANDARD PRINTING OFFICE

Calle Defensa N.° 91.

MICHAEL G. MULHALL 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. Prices moderate. Documents in the English, French, Spanish and Italian languages translated, or rendered in the original idiom with due exactness.

Also daily or weekly newspapers got up in the above languages. Play-bills and funeral cards done at the shortest notice.

On Sale

Rock Salt for Sheep A. M. Moss & Co:

Calle Defensa No. 23

English Grocer Store.

59. AND 61 CALLE DEFENSA,

CORNER OF POTOSI.

The subscriber has opened the above as a grocery store the stock includes teas, sugar, wines, spirits and other necessaries for family use in town and country, of the best qualities, all purchased and selected with the greatest care.

Particular attention will be given to the cultivation of a family trade, and orders from the country carefully attended to.

Robert Urie.

Tanning Trade.

Wanted two workmen who understand something of currying or tanning. They will be liberally paid if they are proficient in dressing fine leather, or in any other department of the trade. Apply at Mr. Bookey's Calle Venezuela 149.

John Welsh

Is requested to call at, or communicate his address to, the British Consulate in this city, or any person who can give any information respecting him.

Frank Parish
Consul.
British Consul te Buenos Aires
4 Nov: 1861.

SHIPPING LIST.

See arrivals.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.		FROM	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
				English.				
frigate	Flora	440	Savage	August	7	Cardiff	Boyd	England
barque	Isabel	351	Hewson	Augt	29	Liverpool	Lamb	Liverpool
barque	Mystery	427	Hamilton	Sept	2	Liverpool	to order	Cork
barque	Matanzas	325	Harroway	Oct	9	Glasgow	Barbour Bareley	Unloading
barque	Patriotism	287	Mercer	Oct	11	London	Getting	London
barque	Asia	549	Barr	Oct	13	Hamburg	Hartenfels	London
ship	Ozus	3.6	Smith	Oct	26	Liverpool	Gas Co.	Foreign ports
barque	Flor del Plata		Ower	Nov	8	Liverpool	Drysdale	Unloading
"	Obey		——	"	"	"	Drabble	Unloading
"	Rosette		——	"	"	"	Ashworth	"
				Brazilian.				
barque	Clementina	268	Pishejro	Oct	27	Bahia	Llavallol	Unloading
				Spanish.				
polacre	Mensajera	136	Millet	July	27	Montevideo	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Virgen del Carmen	183	Artan	August	5	Barcelona	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Hugo	230	Modolell	August	18	Barcelona	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	"L. & E."	278	Ferrandis	Augt	28	Barcelona	Riestra	Spain
polacre	Palkon	224	Austrich	Sept.	11	Havanna	Llavallol	Unloading
polacre	Sorpresa	251	Fontanills	Sept	18	Barcelona	Ochoa	Unloading
barque	Pedro Antonio	209	Orta	Oct	4	Rio Janeiro	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Villa de Tossa	251	Bragas	Oct	5	Barcelona	Llavallol	Unloading
brig	Monarca	218	Pajes	Sept	30	Rio Janeiro	Llavallol	Unloading
polacre	Modesta	205	Maristany	Oct	4	Havanna	Llavallol	Unloading
polacre	Maria	319	Sisa	Oct	9	Havanna	Freyer	Unloading
polacre	Christina	180	Avila	Oct	9	Pernambuco	Ochoa	Unloading
brig	Paco	198	Garcia	Oct	16	Havanna	Lo. ez	Unloading
barque	Anita	295	Galils	Oct	20	Rio Janeiro	Freyer	Unloading
barque	Camila	210	Mestres	Oct	20	Barcelona	Llavallol	Unloading
barque	Ciudad de Lano	285	Roé	Oct	24	Tarragona	Lumbrau	Unloading
brig	Romantico	241	Soler	Nov	8	Barcelona	Cibils	Unloading
				French.				
brig	Cornelie	207	Airjart	August	14	Bayone	Salano	Havre
brig	Frederica Eugenia	166	Mello	August	18	Cette	to order	Cettel
barque	Philippe Auguste	234	Ambert	Augt	27	Cardiff	M. A. Green	Marseilles
barque	Anna	215	Jomo	Sept.	11	Cardiff	Bolo	Marseilles
frigate	Jacques Cœur	615	Seuldaner	Sept	12	Havre	Jourde	Havre
ship	Ceyland	698	Leforestier	Oct	24	—	Bonnemason	Unloading
barque	Lucie	235	Fourcade	Nov	2	Cette	Viv rés	Unloading
barque	Juanita	406	Duard	Nov	7	Bayonne	Apeitegui	Unloading
				Dutch.				
brig	Warden	150	Artica	August	20	Hamburg	Rosenthal Gayen	Antwerp
brig	Joan	208	Klyn	August	23	Rotterdam	Arming Hutz	Antwerp
goletta	Economie	209	Leicher	Augt	27	Rotterdam	Aligelt Ferber	Antwerp
brig	Elizabeth	190	Lawory	Aug.	14	London	H. A. Green	Antwerp
				Hanse Towns.				
barque	Hermann	247	Heralmann	August	22	Hamburg	Luden	Without destination
brig	Dolphin	202	Meyer	Sept	17	Valparaiso	Freyer	England
brig	Heinrich Arens	315	Wend	Sept	20	Pernambuco	Freyer	Unloading
brig	Canis	231	Forster	Oct	20	Hamburg	Rosenthal	Unloading
barque	Diana	380	Husing	Oct	24	Valparaiso	Lamb	Unloading
barque	Bradim	248	Wulff	Oct	27	Montevideo	to order	in ballast
barque	Adelheide	278	Spille	Nov	8	Bremen	Deeyjen	Unloading
brig	Mainlust	196	Pettersen	"	"	Amsterdam	Ferber	"
				Mecklemburg				
lugger	A. von Fronckin	407	Von Fronckin	June	24	Bordeaux	Ferber	Porto Alegre
				Italian				
barque	Marianna	342	Solarro	July	15	Genoa	Piaggio	Without destination
frigate	Numa Pompilio	385	Morico	August	2	Cadiz	Gallici Bertarelli	Antwerp
barque	Carlota	319	Preve	August	15	Genoa	Piaggio	Unloading
brig	Alfieri	284	Marchese	Augt	30	Genoa	Bertarelli	Unloading
polacre	Caprera	216	Bianchi	Sept	2	Marseilles	Delfino	Without destination
barque	Virginia	314	Queirol	Sept	18	Genoa	Bertarelli	Unloading
barque	Clorinda	324	Avegno	Sept	16	Cadiz	Pietranera	Unloading
brig	Guiseppe	216	Vassallo	Oct	11	Santa Catalina	Pietranera	Unloading
barque	Sofia	320	Campajola	Nov	1	Genoa	Schiaffino	Unloading
brig	Apollo	210	Pagliano	Nov	2	Genoa	Capitle	Unloading
brig	Calatafimi	131	Croce	Nov	3	Marseilles	Bertarelli	Unloading
				N. American.				
barque	Messenger	440	Hooper	Augt	25	Cardiff	Bolo	Cadiz
barque	Carolina	264	Grindle	Sept	20	Glasgow	Getting	East Indies
lugger	F. J. Mead	34	—	Oct	21	Salto	—	Unloading
barque	John C. Bruno	333	Gayle	Sep	22	Baltimore	Zimmerman	Baltimore
ship	George Turner	518	Lesley	Sep	25	Boston	G. Bell	Unloading
ship	Burlington	458	Sawyer	Sep	27	Cardiff	Bolo	East Indies
barque	W. Woodside	469	Venner	Oct	4	Portland	Hale	Unloading
pilotboat	S. F. Baker	215	Price	Oct	7	Bordeaux	to order	Unloading
brig	H. B. Emery	345	Perkins	Oct	10	Cardiff	Getting	Unloading
barque	James Cook	299	——	Oct	10	Cadiz	——	Unloading
brig	Exit	297	Stapes	Oct	10	New York	Coffin	Unloading
brig	Waceaman	197	Nickels	Oct	14	Lesport	O'Shea	Unloading
ship	Minerva	407	Bliss	Oct	31	Boston	Zimmerman Fals	Unloading
brig	Ella Maria	297	Hemell	Nov	2	Glasgow	Getting	Unloading
brig	William Mason	261	Gardiner	Nov	8	Bangor	U. S. the captain	Unloading
barque	Jane E. Williams	296	Wilson	Nov	8	New York	Zimmermann	Unloading
brig	West	297	Roger	"	"	"	"	"
				Austrian.				
barque	Antonio Pi	580	Petrovik	Augt	14	Liverpool	Gas Co.	England
barque	Stefano Oprich	347	Sesulovich	Oct	22	Rosario	H. A. Green	Liverpool
				Swedish				
ship	Andromeda	649	Danuberg	Nov	8	Liverpool	Gas Co.	Unloading
brig	Fride	299	Lund	August	18	Glasgow	toorder	Unloading
brig	Sidon	164	Haggain	Sep	22	Montevideo	in ballast	Unloading
				Russian.				
barque	Dwina	345	Rauh	Sept	2	Bordeaux	Barque	Foreign ports
				Chilian.				
ship	E. Labarreaux	709	Harrison	Oct	11	Chile	Ochoa	Unloading
				Danish				
brig	Maria	150	Kroger	Oct	6	Hamburg	Hartenfels	Antwerp
brig	Johannes	143	Brockmolde	Nov	8	Hamburg	Bieber	Unloading
				Belgian.				
barque	Van Artevelde	330	H.en	Nov	8	Antwerp	Ferber	Unloading