

The Standard

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Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULLHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

100\$ per half year, in advance
20\$ per month.
5\$ single copy.

- Buenos Ayres. Messrs Mackern.
Fortin de Arco. D. Manuel Ramos.
Villa Mercedes. D. Silvestre Torrobas
Lobos. Mr. Park Oneill.
Cañuelas. Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio. D. Leopoldo Taboada

Agencies:

- D. J. Pichete.
Mr. M. Duggan.
Mr. Michael King.
Doctor Priestley.
Sr. Bonachina.

- Chascomus. Mr. James L. Graham
Paraná. M. Myers.
Montevideo calle. M. Suffran.
Porton. M. Nesbett.
Asuncion. Mr. P. Carron.
Chichis. M. I. Elvers.
Guardia Monte.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Received at the office up to Tuesday.
10 A. M. and inserted at moderate rates.

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

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 31.

November 26th 1861.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week
The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat

FLOZ

Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday at 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars apply at the Whale boat on Paseo de Julio.

Geo

For Colonia.

THE WELL KNOWN PILO ESTRELLA.

Willa sail from this port every WEDNESDAY at nine a. m. returning every MONDAY For further particulars apply at the Whale Julio No. 35.

Leo

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO

ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT. Capital £ 1,259,760

Fully subscribed by nearly 1000 Shareholders possibility is unlimited.

HEAD OFFICES. London, Edinbrough, Aberdeen.

Policies are granted on every description of life including insurance for the whole term...

FIRE.

Insurances are granted on every description United Kingdom, the colonies, and in most usual rates.

Agents - at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo.

Messrs HENRY J.

Office at Buenos Ayres, calle de 25 de Mayo

Money

Advanced on mortgages of Real property situated in this City or in the Province.

Apply to P. D. Lynch. Calle 25 Mayo N.º 29 - Buenos Aires

Notice!

All persons indebted for their passage per the...

- "William Peile" "Bella Portena"
"Philomela" "Dellu" "Rosario"
"High" "W. Kewitch" "Hollywood"
"The Countess of Duham" "J. In Robertson" "Matrona" "Gau-tie" "South Ek" "Agnes" "Rosario" "Libra" "Luzia" "Anue Wilson" and The Francis Carvil"

are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, before the first January prox.

P. D. Lynch

9 Calle 25 de Mayo Buenos Aires.

Tea Wine and Spirits.

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 Groceries and Spirits of the very best quality and most moderate prices.

Buenos Aires 14 Oct. 1861.

Jno. Blues.

Calle Cagallo No. 16

Veinte cinco de Mayo. 60

CHAMBERS.

Two rooms nicely furnished to let No. 100 calle Maypá.

English Governess

An English lady, for many years resident in this city, seeks pupils of a tender age to whom she could impart the rudiments of an English and Spanish education. Apply 137 calle San Martin.

Fun

The number of the instrument will ascertain the variety of from 50 t

Ampric

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.

Gallery 44 calle Esmeralda, corner to Piedad.

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.

YOUR LIKENESS.

In photograph or ambrotype, taken with the most perfect fidelity by Charles Rover, Studio calle San Martin opposite the Roma Hotel. Frames and cases at cheap rates, and in every variety.

Education. ANGLo FRENCH SEMINARY

321 Petosi 331 Between Buen Orden and Lima.

This school is designed to give a thorough and liberal education, to furnish the students for countries...

MENSAGERIAS

INICIADORES

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

Giles, San Antonio, Fortin de Arco, Arceifes San Nicolás and Rosario

MENSAGERIAS

Española y Americana

General Administration - Petosi 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.

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.

II. M. Moss.

Lost.

A letter to Mr. Patrick Smyth, from friends in New York, the letter has been posted in New York city May 28th; it should have arrived here during the month 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 Dooley 145 Yencuela.

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 Petosi, or of Mr. John Hughes, broker, at the Bolca.

1st. - 15,000 fine mestiza sheep, in the Partido of Arceifes 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 Brañas, standing on this side of Barracas bridge, comprising all the premises requisite for this branch of business, and moreover amply furnished with vats, instruments, machinery, cylinders, covers 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 Establecimiento.

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, aljibe, pigeon-house. The pasturo-lands attached are extensive, and there are excellent fruit-trees, besides a garden of oylaid out with flowers of value. For families desirous to live in the country, this residence affords all the conveniences imaginable.

For further particulars apply at above.

FOR COBK (Ireland.)

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

"MYSTERY."

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

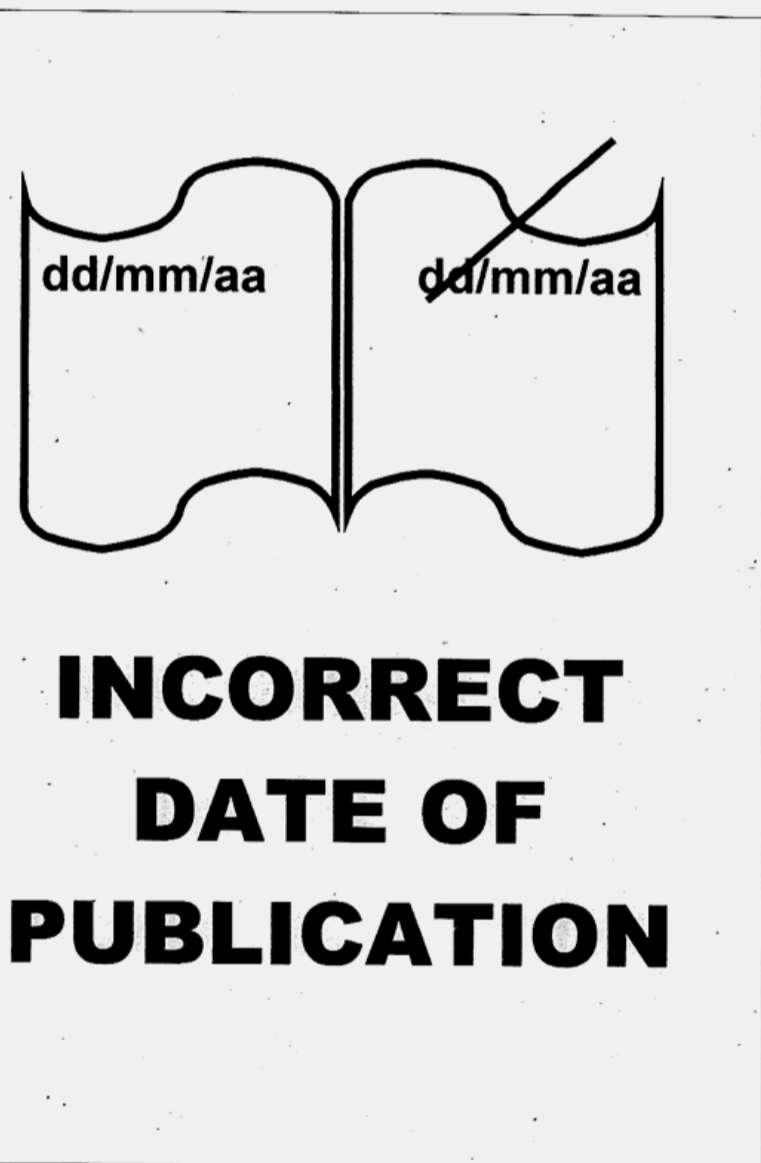
This vessel being a well-known trader between Liverpool and this port offers a fine opportunity for passengers wishing to avail themselves of this destination, and has excellent accommodations for Cabin and steerage passengers.

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

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

Translator.

English to Spanish and vice versa. D. elements of every description translated in these languages at moderate prices. Apply 173 calle San Martin.



INCORRECT DATE OF PUBLICATION

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.

bred Ramb. rams & the cross of the Rambouillet 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.

Iniciadores Diligencias

This new and commodious line makes three journeys weekly to Lobos: leaving Buenos Aires on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays - Agency 521 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Rivadavia.)

To be let.

The quinta of the late Admiral Brown, enquire at 171 1/2 calle 25 de Mayo, or 314 calle Bolivar.

8000 " Fortin de Arco 5000

picked.

2000 " Baradero by the cut.

2500 " Villa Mercedes id.

8000 " Capilla del S. id.

2000 " Z rate id.

8000 " Pergamino id.

8000 " from Moreno 3 leagues

2000 picked,

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.º 46.

Merit Parkes.

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.

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Mr. Park Oneill.
Mr. Griffin.
D. Leopoldo Taboada

Agencies:
D. J. Pichete.
Mr. M. Duggan.
Mr. Michael King.
Doctor Priestley.
Sr. Bonachina.

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For particulars apply at the Whale boat and lighter office N. 31 Paseo de Julio.

George 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.—Paseo de Julio No. 35.

LEIS MAC LEAN.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital £ 1,259,760.

Fully subscribed by nearly 1000 Shareholders whose personal responsibility is unlimited.

HEAD OFFICES.

London, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow.

LIFE.

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

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

FIRE.

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

Agents—at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rosario—
Messrs HENRY J. POWELL & Co.

Office at Buenos Ayres, calle de 25 de Mayo 50

Moley

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," "Bella Putena," "Philomela," "Delia," "Rosario," "Hugh," "W. Tarwith," "Holywood," "The Countess of Du Lam," "J. in Robertson," "Matrona," "Gauviet," "South Esk," "Agnes," "Rosalia," "Libra," "Leticia," "Anne Wilson" and "The Francis Carroll"

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

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Buenos Aires 14 Oct. 1861.

Jno. Blues.
Calle Cangallo No. 16
Veinte cinco de Mayo. 60

CHAMBERS.

Two rooms nicely furnished to let No. 100 calle Maypú.

English Governess

An English lady, for many years resident in this city, seeks pupils of a tender age to whom she could impart the rudiments of an English and Spanish education. Apply 137 calle San Martin.

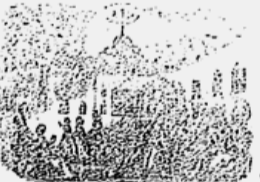
Funeral Undertaking.

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.

American Improvement!!



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.

Gallery 44 calle Esmeralda, corner fo Piedad.

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.

YOUR LIKENESS.

In photograph or ambrotype, taken with the most perfect fidelity by Charles Roever, Studio calle San Martin opposite the Roma Hotel. Frames and cases at cheap rates, and in every variety.

Education.

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY : 31 Petrol 331

Between Buan Orden and Lima.

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

References, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow; James G. Brown; W. Temperly G. and H. M. Kern.

William Parody.

On Sale.

Calle Defensa No. 23.
Duff Gordon's Pale Sherry in octaves.
H. M. Moss and Co.

Rams for sale.

The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the campa of San Fria he has a large number of the best of his own raising 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.

Mensajerias Argentinas

For Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arce, and Arrecifes.
Leave Buenos Aires on the 1, 11 & 21 by way 139 Rivadavia or 637 Plaza de Lorea.

Conductor and Proprietor

Pollo E. Di z.

English Education

A steady active man wants a pupil in one or two families in the City, or suburbs thereof, to teach a general course of English Education, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, 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 frontages to Galles Cangallo, Chyno, & Castely. To see plans &c. apply to P. D. Lynch Calle Mayo No. 9; or to Edward Seymour, Calle Lima No. 99.

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

Translator.

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MENSAGERIAS INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Martin, 81—Plaza Lorea, 26—Calle las Piedras, 84
Giles, San Antonio, Fortin de Arce, Arrecifes San Nicolás and Rosario 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 30.

Villa de Mercedes, every day.
Pilar, Capilla del Señor and Z rate 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28.
Mercedes, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

Navarro 3, 5, 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25,

La Invariable Fortin.

For Casulara, Monte, las Flores.
Office calle Rivadavia, 443; leaves town on the 2d, 12th and 22d.
Returns to Buenos Ayres 6th, 16th and 26th.

Conductor

Manuel Lupo.

NUEVAS Mensajerias Argentinas

For Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, Fortin de Arce, Salto de Rojas, Pergamino.
Leaves on the 5th, 15th, and 25th, each month; returning on the 10th, 20th & 30th. 587, plaza de Lorea; Cenda de D. Benito Santiago.

Nicasio M. Ramirez

Marcelo Saugueti

Negrette Rams.

40 selected Negrette Rams recently imported by the Bremen Bank "Humboldt" are for sale in the Barraca Solís, calle Solís, No. 57 & 59 corner of Petrol.

For further particulars apply to Deijen & 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 8 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.

On Sale.

Beer in Wood.
Calle Defensa No. 23.
H. M. Moss & Co.

Pure Negrette Rams.

On Sale at the Barraca of Mezara, J. Ruiz y Hermosa, calle Rivadavia N.º 576. For further particulars call at calle Reconquista N.º 70.

Rambouillet rams for sale.

PETER HEALY has for sale at his Establishment, (mid way between the Pilar and the Capilla del Señor) pure bred Ramb. rams & the cross of the Rambouillet 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.

Iniciadores Diligencias

This new and commodious line makes three journeys weekly to Lobos: leaving Buenos Aires on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Agency 581 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Rivadavia)

To be let.

The quinta of the late Admiral Brown, on quito at 171 1/2 calle 25 de Mayo, or 314 calle Bolivar.

MENSAGERIAS Española y Americana

General Administration—Potosí 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..... 1.0
Fr. i. lit arrobes..... 20
Money..... 1 1/2 oct.

Los Empresarios

Torres Osorio y Co.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

The A. I British barque *Araucario*, 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.

In Press. Price \$ 10.

The Irish Catholic Almanac for B. Ayres edited and published
BY M. G. MULLHALL, 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, matrimony, imports, exports and a thousand other useful and interesting subjects.

1,000 \$ Reward.

LOST SHEEP.

Taken notice that in the late storm, 300 fine mestiza sheep, of my property, were lost or stolen: my reward is "patria una orzo, 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 Arco.

Sheep on sale.

3000 in Estancia before sheering.
5000 " Magdalen 2000 picked
6000 " South of the Salado by the cut.
5000 " Ranches 1000 picked.
3000 " Guardia Monte by the cut.
7000 " Cañuelas 2000 picked.
6000 " Navarro 3000 id.
4000 " Villa Lujan by the cut.
2000 " Pilar id.
8000 " Fortin de Arco 5000 picked.
2000 " Baradero by the cut.
2500 " Villa Mercedes id.
3000 " Capilla del S. id.
2000 " Z rate id.
8000 " Pergamino id.
8000 " from Moreno 3 leagues
2000 picked.
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.º 46.
Merit Parkes.

Ploughman.

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Ship Brokers &c.—Reconquista. 83.

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

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

"The daily Standard."

When first the Standard made its appearance, we said that it was "the representative of a new literary generation in this country." This may have been received by some as a boastful expression, or unmeaning figure of rhetoric; but, to day we have the pleasure of announcing a novelty in our Anglo-Porteno press which justifies the above prediction.

For the first time, since Columbus discovered this continent, an English daily paper will be published in South America. Considering the difficulties of such an enterprise, and the smallness of our population, we trust our readers will excuse the economy of space we are obliged to adopt. The Daily Standard will appear every morning [except Wednesday] in half the size of the Weekly paper, being as large as the British Packet of happy memory. It will contain, besides the talk of the day, a complete Maritime List, and such other Commercial items, both of this port and Montevideo, as are generally interesting. As an advertising medium it will offer an advantage hitherto unpossessed by our foreign society; and, though not aspiring to the importance of the Tribune, will prove as regular and [may we hope] as agreeable a morning visitor as our great colleague.

To meet the convenience of our country subscribers and suit for transmission by the mails for Europe, we will continue the weekly impression of the Standard; this edition will condense all the daily publications, and be given on Wednesday instead of the morning N.º to our daily subscribers. It will contain double the quantity of matter in our present paper, at the same price. Thus, subscribers to the daily Standard pay 30 \$ a month for both papers, or 10 \$ more than those who take only the weekly issue.

The Daily Standard comes out on Dec. 1st, and will be delivered every morning, before 7 o'clock. The Shipping List will be published twice a week. Advertisements inserted at the same prices as in the other daily papers, and received until 3 P. M. on previous day. For further particulars see 1st N.º

Foreign Currency.

We translate the following important article from the "Revista;" its merit will be understood on considering the subject treated of, and the numerous respectable signatures affixed.

The undersigned have read some observations in the Nacional [16 inst] on the petition of our Commercial public to Government, praying the introduction of foreign moneys as currency, and their attention is directed to the attack made by said contributor on the parties herein interested. This gratuitous philippic condemns the petition as a speculation in Exchanges by two or three individuals.

The writer's motives are sufficiently clear, and it requires a total ignorance of the present condition of our trade, paralysed by heavy engagements in specie, [which are payable at the present depressed rate of currency,] to doubt that the immediate consequence of introducing foreign money, which possesses more intrinsic value than even doubloons, would be, to enhance the credit of paper-money, and save our commercial body from frequent failures which result simply from the depreciation of the actual currency.

Moreover, to assert dogmatically that there is no need of gold in the market, because the Bank holds in deposit 60,000 doubloons, shews a lamentable blindness to the necessities of our commerce, to the scarcity at present felt, and to the just proportion that should exist between specie & paper-money.

Doubloons are every day disappearing faster from circulation, and late or early it will be imperative to introduce foreign money into market, or for the Government to coin gold ounces. As a measure of this kind by the

Government will meet with the sympathy of our Commercial public, by reason of the salutary results that must ensue."

Signed by Messrs :

Bates Stokes—T. Tomkinson—Darbyshire Green—Jordan Krabbe—Gifford—T. Clark—S. B. Hale, Laders—Thos. Arms rong—Bletscher—Zimmerman Fairs—E. W. Edwards—Lumb—Ochoa—A. Barber—O'Donnell—Brownell—Riestra—Beac—Devoto—Mauá—Lanuz—Ropes—Rocha—Duguid—Lanz bros.—Fris—Franqui—R. & J. Carlisle—Martinez—Iturraspe—Sallano Etchebarne—Visser—Elortondo—H. A. Green—Cibils—Mallman—Sassenberg—Klappenback—Bunge—Fels—Amadeo—Van Deurs—Freyer—Russell Warda—Fragueiro—Nicholson Green—Blaye—Frias—Carrianza—Drabble—Udaeta—Bertarelli—Hartens—Milligan—Williamson, Wedekin—Fehr—Diehl Fernau, Legnick Scharff—Deetjen—Treusein—Hells—Wanklyn. &c.

Our Provincial Campaign.

After Pavon, one of our friends, risked a prophecy that the war was not over, but only commencing. Although such prediction seemed unreasonable, it has been verified; in an opposite sense, however, to our friend's forethought. Last week it was known that the tedious negotiations between Mitre and Urquiza were virtually broken off; and now we have to announce the revolution of Cordoba and battle of Santa Fe. Both these events resulted favorably for Buenos Ayres, confirming the prestige acquired by Mitre at Pavon, and dealing a more deadly blow to the expiring administration, than was even the President's flight.

On the evening of Tuesday Nov. 12. Governor Allende being gone in direction of San Luis, the populace rose on the officials left behind, and making them prisoners, declared liberty and alliance with the cause of Buenos-Ayres. Major Olaseoza headed the movement, and a Provisional Government was formed of Sres. Roman, Olmedo & Bazan. Among the captured enemies, is Clavero, the barbarous assassin of Dr. Aberastain of San Juan, who was shot on the roadside, an unarmed prisoner. It is probable he will meet the fate of his victim. There are 13 other gaucho notabilities arrested; and a force was sent to overtake the bird of passage, Allende, he may be less fortunate than his late master Derqui. Scarcely was the despatch from Cordoba known at Rosario, when Gen. Paunero with his column of 3,500 men set out for that city which is distant some 20 days march.

Almost simultaneously with the above, we hear of a signal victory gained by Gen. Flores over the last reliques of the Confederate army. Mitre, as we reported some weeks back, disposed that, while the Federals were looking out for his troops in Cordoba, another division under Flores should make an irruption northwards. This expedition was chiefly composed of an undefined number of cavalry. Don Venancio's despatch, announcing his victory, is neither clear nor laconic; thus, in 25 lines of details he has forgotten to mention how, when, or where, the battle took place. The date is Nov 22. Cañada de Gumes. He says "it is 5 1/2 A. M. and my valiant division has just gained a complete victory over Gen. Virasoro"; by this it would appear the engagement was by starlight. "The enemy lost 150 killed and 80 prisoners: we had a few wounded." This looks as if the enemy were all somnambulists, who were slaughtered without our losing a man "We have taken all their arms, horses and baggage." This rather contradicts the previous assertions, that Virasoro had scarcely 200 men, who were destitute of every thing; and yet the enemy (without horses) manage to escape, Col. Caraballo going in pursuit. Col. Ruiz and Father Marin have been captured; the latter is sadly wounded having received three lance-thrusts and a musket

ball. Notwithstanding some inconsistencies of the narration, we are not inclined to term it a *canard*, and feel certain, that it will not a little surprise General Urquiza.

All hopes of an accommodation with Urquiza have lost strength, and some calculate on his taking the field at once; it is, however, more probable that we shall have a series of temporising missions, and the final attitude of the Captain-General will depend on the issue of Mitre's campaign in the upper provinces. Don Juan Ocampo, who was special commissioner in Urquiza's first overtures, is, it is said, quite disgusted with his master's prevarication, and refused to be any longer, his Mercury. Yet he consented to accompany Sr. Moreno and introduce him to Mitre's Urquiza's *alter ego* and diplomatic stalking-horse.

The funeral of Admiral Fourmartin took place at Rosario on the 15th. The Chaplain-general, Commander of officers of the garrison, with several lieutenants went on board the day previous, and recited the service for dead; the corpse was then "coffined" and waked by officers in turns. On Monday morning at 8 A. M. the 2nd batt. 1st reg. Nat. Guards was drawn up on parade with muffled drums and draped banners to receive the *corpsé*. This was attended by the Minister of War, (but not by Mitre) and having reached the cemetery, the remains were deposited in a temporary vault pending their removal to Buenos Ayres. The customary salute was then given for the last time to the late commander; Col. Muratori, as senior officer, has been already named his successor.

The latest accounts from Entre Rios state that Urquiza was assembling all his available forces for a last stroke; Corrientes has promised a contingent of 8000 men, the Chambers not only rejected Mitre's proposals as inadmissible but dictated others in a haughty tone, viz: both fleets to be at once disarmed, Mitre to retire to San Nicolas, a commission to be composed of one Deputy from each province, for the final pacification of the Republic. These terms leave no margin for hope of an arrangement, although they may produce a lengthened discussion.

Montevideo.

There is an interesting discussion going on in the daily press about the French demand for compensation. It seems the Imperial Government proposed to indemnify their subjects for all losses sustained on condition that French imports at Montevideo should pay a reduced or nominal duty, for a certain period. This it is argued will have the effect at once, to satisfy a pressing demand and increase French commerce in those waters, without a notable diminution in the state-revenue. Otherwise the Banda Oriental must disburse 10 millions or suffer a French occupation. The barque "Eva" from Havana has been placed in quarantine on suspicion of yellow fever.

A fine new clock has been fixed in the tower of Matriz church, and the citizens express themselves highly pleased with its working. The 19th being the birthday of Queen Isabella, was celebrated with due honor; a salvo was fired from the Spanish men-of-war in port, and the press complimented her Majesty on the auspicious anniversary. At first it was rumored that ex-president Derqui did not visit President Berro, and this was ascribed to the neutral policy adopted by Montevideo, but it is since known that he paid the latter a private visit of courtesy.

From the correspondence of the "Nation" we learn that Francia has 3,800 men at Diamante and that Lopez counts 4,000 in Santa Fé, but these items are doubtful.

The late gale has caused many disasters on the Brazilian coast: 4 vessels have been lost and 29 corpses picked up. The newest on *dit* is that President Lopez has offered Urquiza men and money, for which the citizens and Father Marin have been captured; the latter is sadly wounded having received three lance-thrusts and a musket

from Derqui, not over-freely towards the Captain-General of Sea & Land.

General Items.

The expenses of Bank-clerks &c. have been fixed for the year at a trifle of 1 1/2 millions. A military serenade took place on Thursday evening in the Plaza, with fireworks &c. in honor of the Cordovan revolution. Our Chambers have not yet passed the Railway bills, the senate having an evident reluctance to sanction the projected vote of L 750,000, as supposed to be excessive. It has been ascertained that Admiral Fournartin died of an apoplectic stroke. Five sisters of charity have arrived from Rio Janeiro. Urquiza's collage at Concepcion has been closed, 1,000 doubloons being claimed by the butcher and baker; the boys have been drafted into an infantry battalion. The Mississippi S. S. is we are happy to state, again afloat, having got off the strand yesterday morning. Capt. Hunt threw a bridge over the Carecra for the passage of the army.

Mitre's reserve of horses, not in service, is estimated at 10,000 fat animals. Reports from Cordova affirm that the Taboadas had completely routed Navarro, who lately conquered in Tucuman, and that Carranza had assembled some troops in Santiago to defend that province from the Federals. In the revolt of Cordova the women distinguished themselves by parading the streets, with banners: Our governor *pro tem.*, Ocampo has responded to the provisional governor of Cordova, craving over Derqui's flight to Montevideo. Dr. Pizarro is dying in Rosario, Dr. Varela has left the "Patria" of that city to return to the "Tribuna" of this, Dr. Razouff has likewise returned. Dr. Sarriento is auditor of the expedition to Cordova. Col. Sandes is long going for a brush with San. Cristo and Birinchin in the frontier of Cordova. The Rosario garrison has been augmented by the 1st & 2nd batt "North." Mitre's illness is not mentioned, so that it cannot have been more serious than a tooth-ache.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Felo de se.—On Sunday the Emma Cushing was perceived to hoist her flag reversed & half-mast high. Subsequently it was known the cook committed suicide, to escape the condition of a *galley-slave*.

New Consulate.—It is understood among our city diplomatists that His Majesty Orelie Antonie, King of Aracania has accredited a Consul General for this port. A gentleman, whose name is allied with Paraguay, is spoken of, but we are assured he cannot accept the post, having already received similar despatches from the Celestial brother of the sun and moon.

The Largest paper.—By the new arrangement of publishing a daily paper whose contents will be condensed into the *Weekly Standard* this paper will contain (excepting advertisements) more matter than either the *Tribuna* or *Nacional*, and thus become the *largest paper*, probably, in South America.

Rigolotto.—This amusing periodical, replete with Attic salt, is piquant and well-seasoned. Regarding life as a joke, and all the world a stage, it promises to become our local "Punch." Wishing it long life (since it is published in this office) we refer our friends to the 1st number December 2d.

Doubloons.—The recent turn of events instead of inspiring confidence has driven ounces to the unprecedented figure of 423. Closing price yesterday 428. In the Banda Oriental some false doubloons are in circulation, marked "Commercial Bank, 2d series."

Pilgrimage.—In Montevideo the crew and passengers of the "Iguacia" from Vigo went barefoot to the "Ejercicios" in fulfillment of a vow made during a terrible gale which threatened to engulf them in their transatlantic passage.

Philharmonic.—The "Tribuna" states that crowds are every evening attracted to the Irish Concert to hear the Sisters of Mercy sing the *Doronicus* called at home Month of May or here *Mes de Maria*.

Chapter of accidents.—Mr. I. Price, pilot, dropped dead on last Thursday. The corpse of a boy who had been watering horses was washed ashore last week. The *serenos* found a man dead in the street, without marks of violence. An English fireman of the "Dolorcitas" threw himself overboard.

Wool.—Fine mestiza lots are selling at 80 to 85 \$ per ar. Many are storing their fleeces, but, we think, with little prospect of a rise in the market.

Fire-eaters.—Don Lucio Mansilla has been made a captain; Don Hector Varela is already a Major: this shows that the Editors of the "Tribuna" can point a sword as well as a pen, and provide leaders for the *colonas* when required. Their quill will be the highest feather in their caps, and their penwiper on the field of glory will shine as "the star of the Legion of Honor." *Politicians!*

Sacchanals.—Some malicious individuals have asserted that one of the French Co. in Victoria Theatre appeared on the stage in a state of intoxication. We don't believe a word of it: perhaps said actor had been looking at some persons drinking.

LETTERS.

In this city on the 21st inst. Mr. Christopher Flood aged 59 deceased was a native of Co. Westmeath, and much respected. Also on the 23rd, Mr. Henry Burns, aged 84: he was from the North of Ireland and had long resided in the Banda Oriental where he lost most of his property during the civil war. R. I. P. At Maldonado, of heart-disease Mr. I. Price pilot aged 38 years, an active & worthy member of his profession.

The Camp Justices of Peace.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The "Tribuna" of the 5th inst. appears astonished that the camp justices of peace wink at the infringement of certain statutes; there are few statutes in force that the justices of peace do not sometimes wink at, for the present suffice it to cite one or two to prove the truth of the statement. There is a statute in force the 7th article of which prohibits the use of the *señal dos ojeas trozadas* still such *señal* is used—rather a broad wink. There is another which requires that every proprietor of sheep, over a certain number, must have a boleto for each *señal*, many have paid in their 50 \$ for each boleto, but many others have laughed at the legislators—a slight wink. In fact as long as the justices of peace in the camp command *uncontrolled* the arbitrary power they have, they may not only wink, but break every statute of the code, for it is seldom they find any one to call them to order. It requires a man of capital and of a determined mind to appeal to any of their decisions, for every one is well aware of the loss of time, loss of patience and loss of money that a lawsuit incurs, of this the justices of peace are fully convinced and consequently rule their districts with little or no fear, their decisions no matter how erroneous or arbitrary are seldom or never even spoken of in the press because the interested parties are generally afraid to do so, for they well know that by doing so, they will be marked in the black book, and if natives very likely their doom is a march to the frontiers. Every one versed in the secrets of the circumlocution office know how easy it is to make a man do frontier or other military services and keep him in that service as long as it suits the offended party.

If it happens to be a foreigner who offends, God help him if he ever again has occasion to see the same judge on judicial business. Even allowing the

conduct of all the justices of peace in the camp to be above impeachment, their object will then be, to make as few enemies as possible and the result is that they finally decide no suit that comes before them, with a view to keep friendly with both parties the judge hushes up the demand, camp fashion, and the plaintiff gives up the case in despair, thereby suffering frequently a serious loss, the judge by putting off and hushing up things in this way gains his point—that of creating himself no enemies, but in the mean time the camp interests are abandoned and at least half a century behind date. Every one who lives in the camp knows how difficult it is to prevent trespass, a neighbour may have a narrow strip of land, with a large quantity of mares and cattle that daily graze on your land, the utmost you can gain after frequently summoning the owner, is directions to turn them off, and then you dare not turn them beyond the line of your camp; of course you no sooner turn them off, than they are again on, if you have not the patience of Job, you give up the case in despair or otherwise employ men to mind your neighbour's cattle, there is no partido that cannot cite numberless instances of this kind, and of much more importance, which is at least a proof that property has no particular owner. The legislators seem to think of the camp only when they require a new tax and the government seem to treat it something akin to a conquered territory, for they leave it to the sole mercy of a justice of peace, who if a good man, does nothing at all for, or against it, and if a bad one does all the mischief he can. The Government well know how difficult it is to get men of independence to fill the office of justice of peace in the camp, the reason is, that those gentlemen know the responsibility attached to office, and, to fill it properly, they must create many enemies; but if that responsibility was once removed then gentlemen of the highest position would fill the office with a good will. Now that responsibility could be easily removed without any additional expense to government or the partido and the interests of the camp would be much better attended to if some such plan as the following were adopted: direct the justices of peace to hold fixed court days (say once a week) and, on those days, hear all Civil cases with a Jury composed of three, five or more persons; they should be required to decide strictly in accordance with the jury's verdict. This method would relieve them of their responsibility and be a great benefit to the camp interests, for no matter how upright a judge may be, three or five men on a Jury are more likely to administer justice with more impartiality than any one man. Until something of the kind is done camp interests will be at a stand-still, for the justices of peace with their present instructions are fully determined to leave everything they possibly can in statu quo. They certainly cannot be blamed for their determination, because the more strictly they adhere to it, the less enemies they create, and at the expiration of their term of office, they follow on their business in the partido without fear of being tarred & feathered or perhaps something worse: it is only a few days since an ex-justice of peace of our district received three different notices that his life was in danger and it is the opinion of the district that there is not a more just or upright man in the partido.

It would be only just that the inhabitants of each partido should have the nomination of their own juries, in such case five or six juries should be elected; for the entire year, on a fixed day in the same way municipalities are elected, those juries could serve in their turn, week, or month about; and in case one Jury was rejected with due cause, by either plaintiff or defendant, another Jury could be called. If the Jury was composed of only three it would perhaps be necessary to require that the verdict should be unanimous, whereas if it were composed

of five or more, a majority could perhaps suit the ends of justice, and be more applicable to the present state of the camp. There is no partido that cannot afford a certain number of intelligent men, capable of forming a Jury and certainly no one would reject the office, as it would be ultimately for the benefit of their own partido. In all cases not purely civil the justices of peace could act alone as heretofore. Some improvement in the administration of justice in the camp is really necessary, but those who can effect such improvements seem to be careless about camp interests, even its senators & representatives are principally city grandees, who think they do enough for their constituents when they accept their election without even a simple "thank you." If that noble champion of the people's rights (the "Tribuna") would only look down on his camp friends with compassion, we then might hope for better days, but we fear the king of the press and all his princes will do nothing for us, perhaps it's only what we deserve, considering we ran away from the glorious field of Pavon, but on the other hand it should be remembered that we are the paymasters of the war, and, as such, deserve a little consideration.
Dick.

November 26th 1861.
Mr. Editor.

Sir:
Your correspondent who signs himself a "British Resident" seems surprised at the idea of raising the fees of the Scotch National School. I cannot see why he should be surprised. It is well known that during the last nine years everything has risen in price, the butcher, the tailor and even the changador have raised their charges, then, why in the name of common sense and justice should not the school-master be allowed the same privilege? Your correspondent cannot be aware of the fact that the fees of the Scotch National School are not per cent lower than any other school in the town, this should not be. I do not see why the master of the Scotch School should not receive the same fees as any other master. I suppose your correspondent is a man of business, if so, no doubt he has taken good care to raise his prices. I don't suppose he buys and sells and lives in his losses; "live and let live" is my motto. I would advise your correspondent to have a little consideration, perhaps he has not been here long, if such be the case he has yet much to learn. I trust all the friends of our teacher will support his cause and bear in mind though he be not a Scotchman, yet a man 's a man for a' that.
I am, Sir,
Yours very Obedtly.
A SCOTCHMAN.

Foreign Intelligence.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The old curse of Hispano-American Republics, civil war, it not confined to the provinces of the Platô, but involves, at present, most of this lucrescent continent.
Peru has not forgotten her differences with Bolivia, and we read of a menacing note from President Castilla, in which he evinces a fixed resolve to cross the frontiers of the neighboring state. At the same time the Minister of Ecuador has been ordered to withdraw from Lima, and the Peruvian army 20,000 strong is ready for operations against either, or both, of the contending Republics. Much sensation has been caused by General Castilla's protest against the Spanish annexation of Santo Domingo: this document, being an encyclical letter to South American governments, calls upon the whole continent to unite in preventing the ambitious views of O'Donnell, who seems to entertain the idea of restoring to Spain her long-lost colonies. Marshal San Roman is canvassing for the future Presidency, elections for which will take place in 1863: this is "taking time by the forelock," but as this veteran is rather feeble, his claims may fall, ere then

to his next of kin. Castilla has employed a countryman of M. Lesseps to supply two cities, Paifa and Piura, with water; and M. Jaurier, another Frenchman, has been sent to Europe, being about to establish in Peru a model-school of trade and art for the rising generation. A co-freer of Elibuster Walker, named Almeida, has been practicing Calligraphy to his neighbors detriment, but, as this young gentleman thought Railway shares an ignominious booty, he borrowed President Castilla's name for a bill of 40,000 silver dollars. Strange enough the fraud was not detected until the bill became due, and Messrs. Gibbs of London protested it as dishonored, while the Peruvian Government protested the bill was indeed highly dishonorable.

From Bogotâ we hear of great doings. Mosquera has everything his own way, and rules with most capricious sway. He has confined the ex-president Ospina, along with several other dignitaries civil and clerical. He has made the citizens pay up 400,000 \$ and sent all Granada diplomatic agents about their business, threatening jocosely to hang them with their own red-tape. He has declared war to the Church and banished the Jesuits. He has converted Congress into a Plenipotentiary Assembly, and ordered all correspondence (even love-letters, the barbarian!) to be posted unsealed, thus saving the trouble of Sir James Graham's formula, and possessing himself of the affections of his subjects. He is about to march on P. payan, having confiscated the whole city & province; but Sr. Giraldo appears disposed to dissent from his measures, and has raised 3,000 men by a monopoly of beef and salt. Thus the unfortunate people are in a sad way between Constitutionalists and Legitimists, when, in reality, there is no Constitution and very little Legitimacy in the whole Republic.

VARIETIES.

"India, my boy" said an Irishman to a friend on his arrival at Calcutta "is just the finest climate under the Sun; but a lot of young fellows come out here, and they drink and they eat, and they eat and they drink, and they die; and then they write home to their friends a pack o' lies, and says it's the climate as has killed 'em."
Two cardinals found fault with Raphael for having in one of his pictures, given too florid a complexion to St. Peter and St. Paul. "Gentlemen" replied the artist dumbly surprised; I paint them just as they look in heaven. They are blushing with shame to see the Church below so badly governed.

PRIVATE HISTORY OF THE POPE.

The following remarks on the private history of the Pope were made at a Catholic soiree at Carlisle, by the Rev. C. Clifton: "Pope Pius the Ninth, who at present sits in the chair of St. Peter, was born of a noble family, and in his early youth he entered the army. Having been attacked by a serious illness, on his restoration to health he, in gratitude for his recovery, embraced the ecclesiastical state. For some time he was employed on a mission in South America. After his recall he was appointed Apostolic Nuncio at Naples. By his indefatigable and praise-worthy labours there, particularly during the prevalence of the cholera, he gained the golden opinions of all men. He sold his horses, his carriage, and his furniture, and ministered to the necessities of the sick and the dying; and when questioned on this point he replied, 'it is not fitting that the ministers of Christ should ride in carriages when the poor of Christ's people are dying in the streets.' (Loud applause.) He was afterwards appointed Bishop of Imola, and on the death of Gregory the Sixteenth he was finally elected Pope. On hearing the news of his election he fainted away, and it was only after the repeated solicitations of the cardinals

that he accepted the office. He accepted it, exclaiming, 'Lord, notwithstanding the unworthiness of thy servant, thy will be done.' His tiara has truly proved to him a crown of thorns. Benevolent and forgiving, he was truly great in the days of his adversity, and now that he is again seated on his rightful throne, in his own city, may he live long to diffuse happiness and contentment around him, to direct and govern the Catholic Church entrusted to his charge, and may many years be the reward of his exalted virtues." [Applause.]
Liverpool Times.

MARKET REPORTS.

REMARKS.

Charters.—The following have been effected since our last.
H. B. Emery to load here for England Bone ash Bones arr. 27, in full.
West to load here for Newport for £. 2,000.
Evangelist to load at Fray Ventos for England Salted hides Tallow arr. 49s. & 5 0/0
England.—Cargo is offering more freely & freights have advanced.
Antwerp.—There has been an active business done this month in Dry hides, and the new wool is already coming forward; rates for both articles have advanced.
France.—All the vessels loading for this destination have their full cargoes engaged—The new wool has only come forward so far in small parcels, but large quantities of dry hides have been engaged—Rates will be maintained as French tonnage is likely to be scarce.
United States.—Shipments of dry hides & wool have been resumed & several vessels have engaged full cargoes—It has been necessary to take up English vessels as several houses have declined to ship in American vessels.
Freights in general.—Have improved, and as the season has opened with an insufficient supply of tonnage we expect to see a further advance when the River Saladeros commence working; with the exception of Americans, the number of vessels expected is unusually small for this season of the year.

Cargo engaged for vessels loading.

England.—1000 salted ox and cow hides, 1500 salted horse do., 6200 dry ox and cow do., 1200 dry horse do., 466 pipes tallow, 1200 boxes do., 460 bales wool, 528 packages tobacco.
Antwerp and Northern Continent.—1000 salted ox and cow hides, 88,500 dry do. do., 296 pipes and 100 boxes tallow, 1,100 bales wool.
SALT.
By "Gratna" from Liverpool 3,500 fanegas, retailed at 12 rls.
By "Cornelia" from Cadix, 20.0 fanegas at 11½ rls.
By "Plata" from Lisbon, 2160 fanegas at 11½ rls.
Total 7,600 fanegas.
COAL.
By "Oxus" from Liverpool 761 tons, Gas Co.
By "Eric" from Glasgow, 425 tons consumers account.
By "Sangeen" from Liverpool, 701 tons, Gas Co.
By "Ella Maria" from Glasgow, 153 tons, unsold.
By "Mainlust" from Amsterdam, 102 tons 10 pat.
By "Andromeda" from Liverpool. 761 tons, Gas Co.
By "Eugenio" from Cardiff, 534 tons, 10 pat.
Fraction 120 tons.
Total 3,557 tons.
LUMBER.
By "Minerva" from Boston, 253,000 37 pat.
By "J. E. Williams" from New York, 250,000 at 39.
By "W. Mason" from Bangor, 182,000 at 36½.
By "Mainlust" from Amsterdam, 20,000 at 42.
By "A. Brewer" from Boston, 56,000 at 35½.

By "Geert Hering" from Hamburg, 32,000 at 42.
By "Leland" from Boston, 134,000 at 46½.
By "B. Dunning" from N. York, 171,000 at 40 to arrive.
By "J. Frederic" from Hamburg, 75,000 at 42.
By "E. Cushing" from Boston, 248,000.
By "Leonidas" from New York, 502,000, consumers' account.
By "Udola," 229,000 at 37 to arrive.
Total 2,202,000 superficial feet.

Salt.—Although the Stock on shore is light, Saladeros so far show no disposition to purchase.
Coal.—We have no improvement to advise this month—the article continues very difficult of sale.
Lumber.—Import heavy and prices have in consequence, suffered a decline.

SAILED IN BALLAST.

- Oct. 24, Greenland, E. Indies.
- Nov. 17, Messenger, Cadiz.
- " 6, I. & T. foreign ports.
- " 1, Mary Goodell.
- Oct. 25, J. C. Brene, Baltimore.
- " 30, Henrietta, Rio Janeiro.
- " 27, Challenger, Paraaguâ.
- Nov. 11, Utah, foreign ports
- " 1, Frife
- " 20, Geo. J. Turner, New York.
- " " Win Woodside, foreign ports.
- " 15, East,
- " 24, James Cook
- " 22, Johannes

LEAVING IN BALLAST.

- Sept. 2, D. a. n. a, foreign ports.
- " 27, Burlington, E. Indies.
- Oct. 14, Asia, foreign ports.
- Nov. 8, Mainlust, Batavia.
- " " Andromeda, foreign ports.
- Oct. 21, Elisa Maria Pto. Alegre.
- " 11, Matanzas Cape Corrientes
- " 14, Waccamaw, foreign.

The sales of Saladero ox and cow hides since packet of 26th October are 600 ox hides, on private terms.—Stock 400 hides.

In Saladero tallow the sales are 100 pipes at 15½ rls. No stock.
In saladero horse hides, no sales; no stock.

In jerked beef the sales are 55,500 quintals at 17 to 16 rls. and last price 16½ rls. Stock 63,500 quintals.
Mares Grease, worth 318 cy. without cask.

The total sales of dry hides during the month are 142,000 hides. The total stock of all classes now remaining unsold is 54,000.

In American Hides, the sales are 41,000 hides at 35½ to 36 rls. before the arrival of the packet, and at 40 to 42 rls. since. Stock of classified 10,000 hides.

In German Hides, the sales are 71,000 hides at 47 to 49 rls. for half ox and half cow. Matadero ox at 48 rls., cows at 44 rls. Stock of classified 22,000 hides.

In Spanish, French and Mediterranean hides, the sales are 30,000 hides at 45 to 46 rls. for wide Spanish; 44 to 41½ Paraguay; 42 for Cordova; 42 to 43 for Entre Rios; 40 to 43 for Corrientes. Calf skins at 36 rls.
Buenos Ayres 26th November 1861.

Exchange.

England—65 sh. 6 to 66 sh.
France—52½ to 53 frs.
Brazil—30,600
Montevideo—par

Exports for November 1861.

Ox-hides, dry	91,523
Do. Salted	13,794
Horse hides dry	5,828
Do. Salted	13,594
Tallow	615
Do. boxes	1,279
Mares grease	175
Do. boxes	1,143
Hair	263
Do. bags	206
Wool	673
Do. bags	26
Sheepskins	278
Tobacco	427
Jerked beef	21,402

Bonea tons. 571
Bone-ash cargoes 3
Copper btrs 311

Rates of Freight.

Liverpool	30 s 35
London	50 s
The Channel	50 s
Marseilles	90 s
Havre	40 s 35
Antwerp	60 s
Hamburg	50 s
Canton	60 s
Swatow	60 s
Cebu	60 s
Manila	60 s
Hong Kong	60 s
Batavia	60 s
Singapore	60 s
Sourabaya	60 s
Panama	60 s
Colon	60 s
Santiago	60 s
Valparaiso	60 s
San Pedro de Macoris	60 s
Santiago de Chile	60 s
Montevideo	60 s
Buenos Ayres	60 s
Rio Janeiro	60 s
Colon	60 s
San Pedro de Macoris	60 s
Santiago de Chile	60 s
Montevideo	60 s
Buenos Ayres	60 s
Rio Janeiro	60 s
Colon	60 s
San Pedro de Macoris	60 s
Santiago de Chile	60 s
Montevideo	60 s
Buenos Ayres	60 s
Rio Janeiro	60 s

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

Nov. 19.
Hamburg brig "Louise-Fedirike" from Hamburg Aug. 19, to Schaufler Hartenfels, with 6,298 pieces pine and genl. cargo.
Bremen brig "Plata" Lisbon Sept. 13, to Deetjen, with 375 nayos salt to order.
Amer. ship "Leonidas" from New York Sept. 19, to G. Bell with 502,396 ft. pine 28 p-ges hardware.
Amer. barque "Emma Cushing" from Boston Sept. 3, to S. B. Hale, with 247,640 ft. pine & 60,250 rfters.
French war-steamer "Fulminante" from Montevideo.
Austrian brig "Eugenio" from Cardiff Aug. 14, to Leguinek Scharff with 524 tons coal.
Nat. pilotboat "Veloz" from Montevideo.
Nat. schooner "Maria" from Sta. Catalina Nov. 10, to Martins with 1,656 bags farinha, 200 sacks gum.
Nat. goletta "Catalina" from Montevideo to Lavessari, with 774 tercios yerba, 45 arr. Corrientes wax, 13 boxes bone-dust.
Amer. goletta "Udola" from Machias Sept. 10, to Folmar, with 2,29 335 ft. pine.
Nat. brigant. "Nuevo Relampago" from Montevideo with wine and gen. cargo.
Dutch goletta "Sta. Catharina" from Rotterdam, bound for Rosario.
Eng. S. S. "Espigador" from Montevideo, with gen. cargo.
Braz. brig "Maria Rosa" from Paragua Nov. 2, to Guimaraens with 1,266 p-ges yerba, 2,000 crates lumber.
Belg. brig "Adela" from Antwerp Aug. 23, to Vignal, with hardware & liquors.
Eng. barque "Velocidad" from Hong Kong July 29, to Latham with 4,917 boxes dry goods.
Span. polacre "Nicacia" from Rio Janeiro, in ballast to Llavallol.
Amer. pilotboat "Queen of the South" from Tomé Oct. 9, to E. Bunge, with 2,500 qq flour, 3,115 fanegas wheat.
Amer. pilotboat "J. S. Waring" from New York Aug. 23, to Zimmermann Fairs, with 200 brls whiskey & gen. cargo.
Braz. S. S. "Marquez de Caxias" from Montevideo with 21 passengers.
Orient. S. S. "Doloritas" Rosario with 64 passengers.
Span. polacre "Paca" from Montevideo, to Ochoa with 24 boxes oil.
Braz. war-schooner.
Salings and exports.
Nov. 20.
French brig "Frederic Eugenio" for Cette with 318 bales sheepskins,

13. do. un-sheared wool, 100 salted horse-hides, 70 dry do.
Ital. barque "Carlota" for Genoa, with 250 bales mares grease, 3 tons hoofs, 10 qq copper, 2 bales calf-skins, 1999 calf-hides, 11,968 dry cow-hides, 26,600 horns, 6,000 tiles [broken].
Amer. barque "Woodside" for Calcutta in ballast.
Braz. S. S. "Marques de Caxias" for Montevideo with passengers.
French ship "Jacques Cœur" for Havre, with 126 bales wool, 341 do. sheepskins, 102 do. horsehair, 50 do. hide-cuttings, 10 do. feathers, 7 do. deer skins, 3 do. calf skins, 13,087 dry cow-hides, 274 salted horse do., 100 dry do., 249 calf-hides, 4 pipes tallow, 2 boxes do, 10 tons horn-tips.
Span. barque "Gesoria" for Concepcion del Uruguay with 50 dry horse-hides & 5,000 bricks.
Amer. ship "Geo. Turner" for foreign ports, in ballast.
Danish brig "Johannes" for foreign ports, in ballast.
French barque "Juanita" for Havre, with 600 boxes tallow, 55 do. dry goods, 27 bales do., 21 cases do., 456 flag-stones 1250 brooms, 231 brls roman cement.
Eng. S. S. "Espigador" from Montevideo.

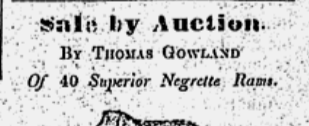
Scotch National School.
A meeting of the Congregation shall be held in the School Room on the Evening of Thursday the 28th Inst. at 8 o'clock to consider an application from the Teacher for an advance of Fee.
By Order.

On sale.
A large and Select Stock of Tea, Groceries, Wines, and Spices, are offered at moderate prices, they will be well packed and forwarded to any of the Piazas or Railway Stations by
Thomas Nuttall & Co
N.º 29 Calle 25 de Mayo, B. Aires.
N. B.—The Lanch Establishment in "Mo-on" will furnish all goods at the same prices they can be supplied at from this city.
By Order.

English tutor.
A young man well versed in English, Arithmetic, Geometry, &c., is ready to give lessons in private families or at schools.
Apply "Anglicus" at this office.

For Liverpool.
The fine, fast sailing English barque
FLOR-DEL PLATA.
Registered A. T. for 12 years; 322 tons, Captain-Owen (late of the "John Ritson") This vessel, expressly built for this line of traffic is well known for her quick passages and good delivery of cargo. She will be shortly despatched, and offers every accommodation, in cabin and stowage, for passengers who may be going home.
Apply to the consignees
Drysdale & Co. or to
H. A. Green & Co.—Shipbrokers,
N.º 58 Ca to R. conquista.

Sale by Auction.
By THOMAS GOWLAND
Of 40 Superior Negrette Rams.
At his auction rooms calle Defensas N.º 111.
On Friday 29th inst. at 12 o'clock precisely will be sold by auction to the highest bidder with conditions that will be stipulated at the time of sale.
40 Negrette Rams recently imported from Europe, selected from the most famed flocks of Germany. These animals are of a most superior class, of large size & very fine wool. They may be seen and inspected on Thursday at any hour at the above mentioned auction rooms.



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MISCELLANEOUS.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT ON POLAND.

M. de Montalembert has spent a considerable part of the summer of this year in visiting Poland, and in obtaining by personal inspection, accurate knowledge of love. M. de Montalembert does not appear now for the first time as the advocate of that unfortunate country, or as the avenger, in so far as the eloquent tongue and the eloquent pen can avenger, a great nation crushed by so cruel an oppression, and abandoned by those in whose cause it had so often given its best blood.

"Let the man who knows the Paris of 1861 figure to himself a whole nation which dreams neither of amusement nor of money-making. Poland thinks only of her past and her future. She is absorbed by her sorrows and her hopes. In presence of modern civilization, which looks but to lucro and pleasure, which denies the existence of pain, and which enervates the will, she suffers and she wills. Her suffering is incurable; her will is invincible. With her all is grave, sad, and sombre. With her everything bears the impress of one inflexible determination—that of accepting neither peace, nor prosperity, nor security, and of never leaving either to her masters till justice is done her. That justice is a debt of God! It will be paid. Cost what it may, it will be paid; and until it be paid we will protest, and none shall ever force us to compromise with iniquity. This is the dominant thought of Poland. It is this which speaks in her looks, in her words, even in every gesture of her children. It is the ever recurring theme in her conversation, in every prayer, in every hymn; it is found in the chorus of the famous canticle which is heard at this moment in every church and in every thoroughfare of Poland—Lord God restore to us our liberty!"

"Meantime her mourning is complete and universal. A people gay by temperament, ardent for shew and pleasure, now totally refrains from them. Theatres are abandoned, gardens deserted, public and private festivities suppressed. The dance, of all pastimes the most popular among the Poles, as among the Hungarians and the Spaniards, is strictly prohibited, even in the interior of families. Every woman dresses from head to foot in black. They who so much love ornament, and for which they are so well famed, have unanimously renounced every colour but that of mourning. For the last six months the practice has been adopted from one end of Poland to the other, in sign of reprobation and indignation, but also as a pledge of union and reconciliation. The parties which once divided Poland are now but one; all differences are suspended, forgotten, or lie hidden beneath the funeral habiliments of the common country. No prohibition, no violence, no cruelty even (and several acts of cruelty have been committed against persons wearing mourning met by the Russian soldiers in the streets) can put a stop to this terrible and mute "declaration of war." "The churches resound with the music of mournful chants, mingled with aspirations for a happy resurrection. The words of the old Litany, 'From pestilence, fire, and war, deliver us, Lord,' have been changed; they are now, 'From pestilence, fire, and Muscovite servitude, deliver us, Lord.'"

"I have heard and admired," says M. de Montalembert, "all the masterpieces of religious and profane music, ancient or modern, but neither the boasted marvels of the Sixtine Chapel nor the enchanting harmonies of Gluck and Beethoven have ever affected me so much as that chant inspired

by the ardent inspiration of faith, of sorrow and of patriotism, and which penetrates the deep mysteries of all. Every time those truly celestial sounds struck my ear, whether in the full choir or in the modest village church, when the organ alternated with the voice of the peasant, or when the tremulous voice of childhood, or the sweet accents of the youthful maiden were heard in a lone garden or by the hearthstone, that melody seemed to me like something superhuman. Never were imploring accents expressed in sweeter, more searching, and more passionate modulations. I pity the man who could hear them without his heart thrilling with anguish and his eye being wet with tears as the plaintive notes rise and fall in a cadence, each time more and more pathetic, until the closing invocation is heard in an irresistible burst of anguish and of love. But what must be the feelings of those who have heard it rush forth, like a torrent of fire, from the lips of twenty thousand, of fifty thousand Christians at the same moment, standing up, unarmed, before their bewildered oppressors—of multitudes determined not to combat but to die, and breathing in the agony of death, and with their last sign, a defiance and a protest—this irresistible appeal to the avenging Omnipotence of Heaven! It is at once the cry of a soul and the cry of a nation, both bowed down beneath the bitterest of griefs, and both inflamed by the most fervent faith. It is the cry of anguish and of confidence, of reproach and of tenderness, which would force itself through the vault of Heaven for eternal justice and pity to descend."

M. de Montalembert affirms that Poland has never yet for one moment become reconciled to her servitude. What she demanded in 1830, in 1831, in 1837 she now demands; she is resolved to get it; and she is convinced that she will get it, doubtless by other means than at these periods, but with the same resolution and the same unanimity. "What other nation in the modern world," he asks, "is in the same condition? What remains to the France of 1789 of her ideal of justice, of progress and liberty, of her generous aspirations, of her youthful and candid ardour in pursuit of good, of her simple confidence in right, in liberty, in reason, in parliaments, in the all-sufficient force of reasoning? What remains to England of the grand and powerful policy which, with all her errors and her selfishness, had so justly won the confident admiration of the world—which, with the inspired eloquence of Burke, and the firm and resistless hand of Pitt, seemed to have implanted for ever in every English heart the eternal distinction between resolution and liberty? What remains to Germany of the memorable union of her princes and her people in 1813—of the immense and glorious movement which raised them up as one man against a foreign conqueror? What remains to North America of the institutions and ideas which had so long accustomed us to seek on her soil the ideal of the future? Nothing, alas! or almost nothing."

M. de Montalembert pays a noble tribute to the memory of Prince Adam Czartoryski; and expresses full confidence in the future of a country which can produce men of such a stamp. He recalls with pride the protests of the French parliaments in which he himself took so large a part in favour of Poland. "We did not fail in our duty," he says, "when we solemnly protested, aided by a publicity the most sincere and the most complete that ever existed, for right against indifference and forgetfulness; when we cherished the secret flame of honest indignation; when we prevented the establishment of prescription for the advantage of iniquity. In spite of the contemptuous disdain which the press of the antechamber now affects towards us, we have nothing to regret. The famous words, 'Polish nationality will not perish,' heard thirty years ago from a constitutional throne, are now more than ever a truth. Those words, which I then repeated with the ardent inexperience of youth, I now again repeat with the rooted conviction of ripe age.

Yes, Poland will have another birth. She has twice lived already. She has disclosed to the world her existence by a moral victory, of which her own history, of which contemporaneous history does not present a second example. The events of Warsaw are a battle won. I understand the mourning which I have everywhere seen; but it is not the victims, but the victors who are wept for. Poland will again live by them, and like them; let her continue to be herself. Let her imitate no one. Let her put her trust neither in orators nor in Czars. Let her do nothing to forfeit the sympathy of honest men, of Christian people. That sympathy of may be often, and even long, powerless; but the cause which has it not is condemned to perish ignominiously. Hail, then, cherished and noble Poland! If God prolong your trial, it is to render you more worthy of a glorious emancipation. Hail, Niobe of nations! Salvation and hope be yours, the undying type of right, of innocence, of misfortune, but also of power—of moral power—of the only power which merits to be served and admired here below!"

11. de Setiembre Market

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Dry cow hides, Hides of all stakes, Calf skins, Horse hides, Sheep skins, Do mixed, Mestic, fine, Natric, Horse hair, Tallow pure, Grease wool, Do. unwashed, Do. mixed, Fina mestiza wool, Lams do, Ostrich feathers loose, Do. wove, Ox horns, Inferior do, Wheat superior, Do. middling, Do. inferior, Indian corn, Barley, Hide-cuttings.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Price, and Quantity. Includes entries for Nov. 20th, 21th, 22th, and 23th with prices like 410 422 1/2 and 61,575.

Table listing Gas shares and Doln do. prices.

Table titled Interest, showing Bank receives m.p. at 6% per an. and "specie at 9%".

Table titled Money market—specie—1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per monthly.

Current Price of Cattle

Table listing prices for Good horned cattle for saladeros, Do matadero, Do matadero, picked bullocks, Do Cows picked, Three year old mules, Fat oxen, Ordinary mestiza, Sheep, Fino do.

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.

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

Land on sale and to let.

The Undersigned informs his friends in the country that he has now orders to sell 3 different pieces of Land from one half league to one league also one league of excellent Land for sheep to let: apply to Callo Reconquista N.º 46.

By paying one half the price he will proposition the remainder for the time the purchaser may require.

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 linen fronts wrist & cellars, 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.

Wedding rings &c.

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

THE STANDARD

PRINTING OFFICE

Calle Defensa N.º 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. Moore & 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 tea, sugar, wine, 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 Uric

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.º 40 Calle San Martin. 16. 10p.



John Welsh Is requested to call, 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 Consulate Buenos Aires 4 Nov. 1861.

SHIPPING LIST.

Large shipping list table with columns: CLASS, NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, FROM, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Includes sections for English, Brazilian, Spanish, Dutch, Hauss Towns, Indian, N. American, Austrian, Swedish, Russian, Chilean, Danish, Belgian, and National.