

The Standard

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THE FRONTIER

How to defend the frontier is a question that the government and people of Buenos Ayres are awaiting the importance of a development of agricultural resources, and a sale of government lands, the first idea that naturally suggests itself is how to protect our frontier, and even how far to extend it. No doubt geographical limits give us as far as the Cordillera, but the Indians dispute the title and we are de facto in possession of only a restricted area. It has been fashionable to compare this republic with the United States, and to follow in the steps of the Model Republic. Without wishing to imitate her divisions we should not do amiss in making a wrinkle in the Yankee, as to colonization and go ahead.

Where lies the secret of that immense increase of industry, population, territory and riches that we made (in a few years) New York the third city and sea-port of the globe, and a colony of New England one of the greatest nations? Turn to the statistics of Emigration, and you will find that ten millions of Europeans during the present generation have gone to the prairies of America. These men brought with them little more than brawny limbs and a wish to work. The majority was composed of Germans and Irishmen, who left their homes not from a spirit of adventure, but from want and landlord tyranny. They cleared primeval forests, built colossal rail-ways, and grew plentiful crops on the hunting-grounds of Paynes and Choctaws, for the red man retired at the sight of the settlers and the hum of labor, the puff of the steam-engine, the stroke of the axe, the dip of the plow, the saw, and the anvil had more terrors for the savage than a roll of musketry or em-battled fortresses. The Indian cannot breathe in the atmosphere of industry, he requires a boundless waste, un-inhabited by civilization, where no unsightly landmarks hurt his vision, nor new sounds break upon his ear. By giving therefore an impetus to immigration, the government could easily introduce 20, 50 or 100,000 colonists from Europe and these pioneers of industry would not doubt prove as useful here as they have been in the United States, or as beneficial to the Irish and Scotch shepherds here already proved here. Moreover instead of deterring such men from coming by selling their cows, give them an inducement to populate and enrich our idle pampas. The error of General Manilla's plan was to identify soldiers and colonists, for though innocent Romans carried this idea into admirable practice on the banks of the Danube in their military colonies, it is not suited to our day. *Non omnia omnia.* Men change with the times, and as we cannot command half a dozen of Trajan's legions, we must be content with Irish peasants, and these we can have by paying their passage-money.

Perhaps it will be said the plan is costly, but reclaimed lands are worth the expense. Or does Buenos Ayres dread too large an importment of foreigners? Surely not for shepherds made little politics, being proverbially peaceable. Or will it be said that introducing an evil by creating a better one, since an increase of camp population would require a stronger military cordon. As all might a man protest against riches, for the more he had, the more anxiety will care they involved. It is a paradox that the more distant possessions England has to guard, the more peaceful she has grown, and Buenos Ayres shall some day admit that the greater number of sheep farms within her frontier, the more

secure she will be from Indian attacks, and the more fertile her soil and the more abundant her wealth and consequent power, let the authorities set men with a wool shearing, and shepherds to fix in the country, and exempt so precious a race from military service.

Our Camp Correspondent.

As we have scouted the services of a highly intelligent Irish sheep-farmer, in this column of local news, we trust our readers shall find the subject and its treatment interesting.

(Partido de San Antonio d. Areco, May 27 1861.)

To the Editor of the Weekly Standard.

Dear Sir: Supposing that camp news will be as acceptable to your city readers, as city news is to us ca p folks, I beg to occupy a small place in your valuable paper with some rural remarks.

The winter has set in with heavy frost but no rain, the consequence is that our camps are beginning to get very bare, there is however plenty as yet for sheep, but the cattle have scarcely anything to eat, and are beginning to leave their "querencias" in quest of grass. The lambing season is nearly over for the present although there are still some good flocks left now in the height of lambing; still as a general thing all have sealed and although it cannot be called a disastrous, still it has proved anything but a prosperous season, at least in this Partido, at an average I may say the lambing has been about 18 per cent at corte, sheep are however in good condition, and capons fat, all those who had an early lambing have lost heavily owing to the great drought in February and March. It is a general remark that the sheep have much more wool at present than they had a month later last year and except we account for it by the improved condition of the flocks, it seems strange.

This is the period when most sheep farmers take the rams out of the flock, and keep them apart until about the end of September, a system which few of the natives adopt, but which experience has proved most essentially necessary. Good rams are exceedingly scarce, and flocks are miserably supplied, great numbers are trying mestiza Rambouillet, and in some cases these have proved first-rate, but as yet it is hard to say if they will surpass the merino or even mestiza merino.

There can be no doubt that where quantity is not quality is the object of the farmer the Rambouillet is preferable.

There have been no sales of sheep about here for these last few months, but good sound mestiza sheep can't be got much less than 49 or 50s al corte. The native estancieros are beginning to awake to the fact that sheep are more profitable than cattle and with less risk, most of them about here are trying to dispose of their ródacos but camp prices for cows great a very low figure.

Yours, &c.
EOTEK.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguay. Latest advices from Asuncion speak of the railway inauguration as far as Limpio. In our days steam is emblematic of progress, and we must therefore take it for granted that President Lopez is a pushing man. He will shortly bring Paraguay and its forests into communication with the world. *Tourists* account. Perhaps next shall one day be as fashionable on the Boulevard Italian as Mocha berries, and a Yerba tea-house might be opened on C. Exp.

side. In any event, the natural riches of the country require to be placed on the high road of commerce to find a ready market, and the sheep and grasslands of the people in this instance well mentioned by H. L. Carlos A. Lopez.

Argentine Republic.

The mountain was in labor and brought forth a mouse. Last week we were told of a terrible invasion of the San Luis Cossacs in the province of Cordova, but later letters say that, instead of a warlike explosion, it has ended in a bottle of smoke. We are sincerely happy to find that Saas has not burned Cordova, that the Pantanos have not cut throats nor sacked pulpicias, and that our local press was at least premature. Still it looks bad that the National Government should have declared the provinces of Cordova and San Luis in a state of siege, and mobilized the national guard of three or four districts. Certainly the May festivals this year were ushered in under very different auspices from those of 1860, and it is a melancholy fact that all confidence in republican tranquillity and Argentine love of treaties is rudely broken. After the solemnities of last year this new impending rupture will give us a sorry appearance in the eyes of Europe, and Argentine will become a pass-word to match with Mexican, or perhaps worse. Some of our statesmen are able politicians, and if they can but merge minor questions in the welfare of the Republic, all may yet be well, but nobody seems inclined to yield to anybody, and hence a lamentable ruin. Why not call another conference and again shake-hands. It would seem the last one closed with the witches' prophecy in Macbeth:

"When shall we three meet again?
When the hurly-burly's done
When the battle's lost and won
Then shall we three meet again!"

Foreigners love it is country too well to admire a pigmy warfare, or applaud the gladiators in this suicidal game. God knows where the fault lies, but we confess our sympathies with this our adopted city, which should be the Queen of the South; and we hope she may not be the victim of a puerile insane ambition.

General Urquiza seems to reanimate the semi-defunct tail ray from Rosario to Cordova. To him also is ascribed the idea of making Paraná the fixed capital of the Republic, but it is evidently the wrong side of the river unless he constructs also a Victoria bridge to the opposite coast. From Rosario we still hear of differential duties, robberies and disorders. It would seem that Ali Baba and his forty thieves have made that city their head-quarters. The money sent to Mendoza was not so useful as the clothes; for, there being no shops, it was difficult to buy. Mr. Forbes went in search of a crater, but has not found it yet. He advises the natives to rebuild Mendoza on the rock, even if they go up the Cordillera a little, for otherwise he says they may again fall through. Last news from California by Europe gives us an account of an earthquake at San Francisco, on February 11th, but the distance of time forestalls the idea of any complicity with the Mendoza catastrophe.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Queen's birthday.—On last Friday Her Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and of Ireland completed her 59th year. We wish her many happy returns of the day, and accept the compliments of our Spanish colleagues on the event.

Easter gift.—The Tribuna copies a passage from "La Luz" which states that 18 waggon-loads of arms, ammunition and uniforms sent by this province to Cordova were captured by the Santafecinos. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." The present was handsome, but it seems the Rosario authorities judged it by no means good for their neighbors constitution.

Differential Duties.—The duty owed to the country by Derqui, Urquiza and Mitre differently calculated by each. At present the rate of duty is in vogue; but where is the proportion.

Stand at ease.—National guards have received an indefinite furlough, and thanks to the Minister of War may now stand at ease behind their desks, counters or toilet-ables; they may turn their bayonets into tooth-picks, and hold up razor-strops, or go a-larking with their guns.

Suffering humanity.—All who suffer from corns, bunions, &c., will be glad to learn there is a project to pave all the streets in front of the Cathedral. Men of the feeblest understanding will perceive this is a leveling process which will put us all on an equal footing.

Branch of privilege.—The Victoria Theatre has refused us the customary pass out to grounds of small capacity. We hope they do not mean to hint that the character of this company is in keeping with the edifice. Our paper is rather small for their antics.

The latest faux-pas.—In choosing Paraná it is clear the Argentines have put their capital in the wrong bank, and Urquiza will draw the interest.

Distribution of Prizes.—Last Sunday was a festival for the "Nueva Generacion" of Buenos Ayres. All the children of the public schools got their rewards of merit. The government was present as if it was a holiday; they were teaching the young idea how to shoot.

Country Products.

(From the "Tribuna").

Our market in saladero produce is dull, and prices are low. The following are the sales since April 26th:

Dry cow hides for North America	8,800 at 48 reals
Do. for Germany	30,600 at 56 to 68 reals
Do. for France, Spain & Italy	22,000
Buenos Aircau hides for Spain	at 60 to 62 reals
Cordova do.	50 — 51 —
Paraguay do.	54 — 55 —
Corrientes do.	49 —
Entre-Rios do.	52 — 50 —

The stock of mixed hides consists of: Cordova hides 13,000; Paraguay do, 8,000; Corrientes do, 7,000; Entre-Rios do, 25,000;—in all 53,000 hides.

Salted cow-hides—19,000 were sold at 47 reals; 500 do 51 reals; 2,000 novillo hides 64 reals; 1,400 do 51; 16,800 55.—Total 29,300 hides.

Latest prices for cow-hides 47 reals Do. Novillo 55 "

30,000 head of cattle were slaughtered in the month. Tallow—863 pipes were sold at 19 to 20 reals; last price 19. Salted horse-hides—16,000 were sold at 13 to 14 reals; last price 14. Mares Grease—31 pa.

Wool.—The price of wool might have been higher, but in deposit has been sold to 120 or 130,000 lbs. at 106 to 108. Good quality Mixed 86 to 89, second quality inferior 68 to 69, grade 42 to 44. Entre-Rios ordinary 47 to 48 reals. Sheet-Scour. The stock is insignificant. Mestiza well at 100 to 120 p dozen, half-wool do 70 to 75. Shorn do, 30 to 35. Lambskins according to size, 2 to 108.

Our London Letter.

London, Thursday, April 5. A too sanguine temperature impelled me to adopt hopes for a summer many to think that the weather had "taken up" and that the perennial drizzle and fog that had so long rendered the metropolis at least so uncomfortable, had at last given way to a dryer atmosphere and clearer sky. A couple of three fine days at the close of last week have been followed by an inclement and unseasonable great or has even been observed in spring. On Sunday morning a fog deep and sultry, covered the vast metropolis, like a pal, from the early morning till noon, accompanied by the continued plash of soaking rain, which lightened somewhat in the chilly evening. On Monday it rained nearly all day, treating all our local volunteers to an unwelcome bath at the scene of their magnificent "Whitfield" Common, while those who ventured to the sham fight at Brighton were more fortunate, the rain having ceased at ten a. m. at the Sussex tryal. Yesterday and to day the weather has much improved.

Perhaps it will interest your readers to read a speculation which will appear in one of Cassell's publications of the 18th inst. It is as follows:

"There are now more spots of the sun than have been seen for many years. Some of these are visible through a smoked glass, to the naked eye. Several stars, some of them of great brilliancy, which, from their accustomed distance, must have been as large as our sun, have totally disappeared from the sky; and the question, as been raised among astronomers, whether the light and heat of the sun are gradually fading away. As this would be accompanied by the destruction of all the plants and animals on the earth, it is rather an interesting question. The sun's light and heat are diminished by the dark spots at the present time about six per cent."

Meanwhile business, especially in the money market, is of the dollet description. The political news from all parts of Europe indicates a uniform distrust of the maintenance of peace, whilst the preparations for war on all sides would make this great calamity appear a foregone conclusion. Then the melancholy weather, which has retarded agricultural operations a full month already, excites keen apprehension of harvest prospects. In all the market's corn has advanced, and the latest arrival from the United States, the great wheat depots of the States. It is thought that so the close of business this evening the Bank directors may decide on reducing the minimum rate of discount to six per cent, as a considerable influx of gold has taken place into the Bank, coming from American exchanges having advanced, the influx of gold has received a check in the quarter.

From the manufacturing districts the accounts of trade do not vary much from those of last week. The strike in the London building trades, has displaced in Lancashire, coupled with doubt of the next harvest and the uncertain issue of Compagnie and American affairs are of course creating a

...depreciating influence on the industry of the country generally; but if the statistics observe that only one of the localities exhibit anything like a depression of business, whilst the other districts of the north are feeling the effects. The markets of Huddersfield, Leicester, and Leeds have been inactive, but the report from Birmingham is altogether unfavorable. A section falling off having occurred in nearly all branches of industry. From Manchester we learn that trade is languid, several mills running short time; and again the Nottingham lace trade has experienced dullness. From Sheffield and neighbourhood a depression in the staple product is announced; but there is said to be a brisk trade doing in *crinoline steel*. The accounts from Newcastle-upon-Tyne are favourable, large orders arriving from Holland and Hamburg. The number of hands out of work now in Lancashire, (on strike or in consequence of it) amounts to 46,000, the contributions for whose support from those who remain, in would not keep them from starvation.

On Sunday evening next, simultaneously throughout the land, the taking of the census will commence. The staff of enumerators amounts to nearly 82,900 men; and the enumeration papers, which have been economically enough issued from her Majesty's Stationery Office, weigh over forty-five tons. A census of another description has been taken this week by a Radical Alderman of Manchester, who in speaking of the present composition of the House of Commons, says it contains seventeen members who are Ministers and Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty; twelve vice-presidents, commissioners, under-secretaries and the like; and five lay officers, ninety-two officers of the army, nine naval officers; and nine militia officers (if he said forty-two would be nearer the mark); forty-two yeomanry cavalry officers, and eighteen volunteer officers. Between 1842 and 1853 (giving the authority of Mr. Gladstone) the increase in the wealth of the country was at the rate of 12 per cent., and the increase in the expenditure was at the rate of 84 per cent.; between 1853 and 1859, the increase in the national wealth was 104 per cent., but the increase in the national expenditure was at the rate of 88 per cent. A speaker at Brighton Reform meeting also computed the present expenditure of the country at 210,000 per hour of existence, day and night.

The Exhibition building will cover over twenty-six acres. There will be some half million feet of flooring more in this building than in 1851. The greatest height of the proposed building will be 260 feet, and the nave will be 3,900 feet long, by 709 broad, expensive of the space required in agricultural implements, which space is roughly calculated at 1,000 feet long, by 220 broad. Messrs. Kellogg and Lysons, so often mentioned above, have contracted to furnish the edifice for 2,200,000, though its real cost is calculated at 2,600,000. The payment of the extra 400,000 is conditional on the gross profits exceeding 1,000,000, as they did in '51. The building, as you are aware, has its site at Kensington; in front of the new grounds of the Horticultural Society, which it will enclose. One of the main axes of the building, on the Exhibition road, will present a lofty facade, from the entrance of which will rise a superb monument, and in the summit, height 135 feet, will be the base of the dome of not less than 160 feet in diameter. There will be 1,000,000 of these one and a half character of being the largest ever yet erected. The dome of St. Peter's is 131 feet at the base, and St. Paul's 136 feet 10 inches. The entire design and plans were conducted by the building and the

...of Cardinal Fourier, R. E. and announced that, for its purpose the building will be as beautiful and appropriate a structure as has ever been planned. The granite he found has now reached the highest requirement of the committee; and very sanguine anticipations are indulged in of this exceeding all previous efforts in the vastness of its success. One fact officially illustrates one of the probabilities of its good fortune. In 1851 the railways to London were only equal to bringing and taking away 42,000 persons daily; now 140,000 travellers could be brought to the metropolis by rail, and the same number taken back each day.

An order from the Horse Guards raising the standard in the infantry to five feet eight inches, virtually prohibits further recruiting for this arm of the service. In fact, unless our envoys and agents get us into some other war in the far East, nearly 17,000 supernumeraries from China and India will be discharged in the next few months.

It is said that Mr. Russell is about to proceed to America, as "special" for the Times, to watch the progress of events in that quarter of the world.

An article on the "Irish Convict System," in the *Cornhill Magazine* for this month, has excited very great interest, and has been written and spoken of with deserved praise. Some people here wonder how it is you contrive to do anything better in Ireland than it can be managed here; and say there is something radically wrong in the English system. There is, no doubt; but I question exceedingly if the Iris system applied here would be attended with the same results as with you. The entire secret lies in the *morale* of the two countries. There is a substratum of religion in the most abandoned Irish hulk, which even if permitted to early memories of a better life, when in childhood religion reached the mind by either precept or example; but here, with the richest church in the world, the vast bulk of the poorer classes never come into contact with religion; and scarcely ever mention the name of one of its ministers without a curse of a knave. But this is not the place to pursue the disquisition further.

Dublin Telegraph.

The Bishop of Orleans.

The *Times* Paris correspondent, speaking of the sermon preached by the Bishop of Orleans (Monsieur Dujanlou), in the church of St. Roche, on Monday last, says:—"So far as I could judge, there were not less than 4,000 persons present, comprising a good proportion of British, but chiefly French, of course. The preacher is, I repeat, a tall times, and on all subjects, an attraction, and I will not consequently attribute this immense assemblage to specific occasion. Had the charity sermon been for sufferers in Kamtschatka the attendance upon him probably would not have been less. It is difficult to give summary of his sermon, which enters so largely into the composition, but I may state that allusion to the Parly case, to the English government, and the Protestant church in Ireland, were studiously avoided. It was, in fact, a *lecture* on Ireland as a nation, being profusely overcharged with quotations illustrating its superiority in religious tenacity, in patriotism, in marital courage, in domestic life, and especially his powers of endurance in suffering, personal and political. It took two hours in delivery, and was listened to throughout with breathless attention. The preacher announced at the outset his purpose to commit his statements at once to print, and warmly repudiated the charges made against him by anticipation. 'I come not here,' he said, 'to add a fresh tribulation to the wounds of

...country. I am here solely to address the cause of mankind, not to perform the part of an accuser. This is not a political question; nor is it one of religious controversy; but it is a just and heavenly cause, conducting me to a higher region than that of human politics, where the human heart may linger to survey by turns what is pure and exalted and what is abused and trampled upon.' He then proceeded, in the highest terms of French eloquence, to hold up the national points of character, introducing some telling allusions to O'Connell, M'Mahon, and the assimilations of the Celtic to the Gallic type of character. In this matter, he said a saying of Louis XIV, that 'Irishmen needed no bill of naturalization in France.'

The ladies who took part in the collection were the Duchess of Hamilton, the Duchess of Fitz-James, the Duchess d'Estissac, the Marchioness de la Ferté, Madame M'Mahon, the Countess de La Roche, the Princess Wittgenstein, and Mademoiselle M'Loyd. The Empress is known to have sent her contribution; and some time back Madame M'Mahon, wife of the Marshal forwarded to Ireland the sum of 100*l.* received for this occasion. Altogether no doubt seems entertained that a very large sum must have been collected.

Austrian Italy—War.

The *Perseveranza* publishes the following letter, dated from the banks of the Mincio, 25th March—

"A convoy of Croats arrived at Verona last night. It is said a promise has been made to them that they shall not be employed outside the Quadrilatero. The Austrians are taking measures which seemingly indicate an approaching war. The officers speak publicly of soon entering the Duchies and Lombardy. Besides, sisters of charity guides and field-telegraphs have also arrived. An order was sent yesterday by telegraph to all officers and workmen employed on the fortification to send home their families. Two large counting-offices at Verona have been ordered to be turned into military hospitals. The new works at Peschiera are carried on with the greatest activity, 'the men even working on holidays.'

Berne, April 1.—It is asserted here that a fresh order has been issued by Garibaldi to his officers residing in Switzerland, requesting them to be ready to assemble at his summons within a fortnight hence.

April 2.—The Turin Military Gazette published an article proposing to France, Italy and Austria, the partition of Switzerland. Count Cavour has officially declared to the Federal Council that this article does not represent the policy of the Italian government.

Austria.

Vienna, April 1.—The news of a lauding of Garibaldi's at Spezia is a mere invention. The insurgents in the Herzegovina have been repulsed by the Turkish troops.

We observe, with very deep regret, that a general strike of the masons and bricklayers of London is imminent. Indeed, the men employed by Messrs. Kell and Co., Messrs. Lucas and the firm with which St. Martin's Place is completed are already out. The source of strike being, it is alleged, the demand of nine hours work per day instead of ten. Messrs. Lucas and Messrs. Kell are the contractors for the exhibition building of 1852, and it is scarcely necessary to say that this strike will lead to serious inconvenience, if indeed, it do not result in a delay in the opening of the exhibition. We learn from the *Observer*, however, that a strike should be done to prevent any closure in the contract between agents

...the very evil with which the contractors are threatened in the event of their undertaking. The masons and joiners of Edinburgh have been on strike for some time in consequence of the refusal of their employers to yield to the nine hours' movement, but we learn from the *Scotman* that the joiners have decided upon resuming work on the old terms.

11. de Setiembre arroz

Dry cow hides, narrow	preeds 100 to 125
Hides of all sizes	120 to 145
Calf skins	20 to 30
Hides of cattle	20 to 30
Sheepskins unwashed	40 to 45
Do washed	40 to 45
Wool washed	60 to 70
Wool	4 to 4 1/2
Mares grass North	100 to 150
Do south	105 to 140
Tallow pure	48 to 49
Grease wool washed	70 to 75
Do unwashed	40 to 45
Do mixed	30 to 35
Fine milled wool	40 to 45
Lambswool	40 to 45
Ostrich feathers loose	16 to 24 to 50
Do woven	21 to 28
Oz hairs	thousand 20 to 300
Wheat superior	300 to 400
Do middling	average 208 to 210
Do inferior	170 to 190
Indian corn	12 to 150
Oats	65 to 70

Doublons.

May 22nd	\$ 379 3/4
23rd	374 3/4
24th	376 3/4
27th	378 3/4
28th	374 3/4

Interest.

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

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros	\$ 220 to 225
Do matadero, picked bullocks	250 —
Do Cows picked	220 — 250
Three year old mules	250 —
Asses	15 — 20
Fat horses	85 — 90

Exchange.

England	65 s.
France	8 1/2 fr.
United States—par	
Rio Janeiro	308,000 reis.

Exports from April 26th to May 25th.

Dry cow hides	64,202
Salted Do.	72,700
Dry horse hides	2,019
Salted Do.	14,673
Wool—bales	3,668
Do—sacks	128
Horse hair—bales	169
Do—sacks	55
Lard and tallow—pipes	1,835
Do—boxes	620
Mares grass—pipes	40
Do—boxes	228
Sheep skins—bales	575
Holes—tons	319
Teak—bark—cwt.	29,243
P. rugosa tobacco—bales	11

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS. COLON THEATRE.

Thursday May 30th. After a select overture, will be represented the grand 6 act drama translated from the French of Alexander Dumas, entitled;

CATALINA HOWARD
Under the direction of Sor Torres.
At 7 1/2 P. M.

...The present storm of the *Weekly Standard* is only a temporary arrangement, as it is felt to be too small. The Editor therefore contemplates enlarging it by one-half more; but owing to the expenses of a new undertaking, it is necessary to wait for an increased number of subscribers, ere we can afford to give it its full dimensions.

Those kind friends then who wish us well, will please to bear this in mind, and make some allowance. "C'est le premier pas qui compte."

Agencies.

Buenos Ayres.	Messrs. Mackens.
Victoria.	Victoria Hotel, calle Reconquista.
Rosario.	Robert Taylor & Co.
Villaverde.	D. Silvestre Torroba.
Lobos.	Mr. Patti O'Neill.
Cañuelas.	Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio.	D. Leopoldo Tayaeda.
Qiles.	D. J. Picheta.
Barracas.	Mr. George Nobis.
Once Setiembre.	Mr. M. Duggan.

KNIGHT & PAROY SUCCESORS TO G. TEMPERLEY

Calle Cagallo No. 80

Deposit of every man's clothes.

Winter Stock.

MacLaren's, buckingtons, raglans, caftans, Garibaldi and a choice assortment of all winter clothing constantly on hand. They are composed of every best material and latest cut. Complete suits of unbuttoned, linen shirts, linen frocks, colored shirts, linen drawers and vests, silk drawers, flannel vests, and woolen drawers and vests, silk drawers and vests, w. m. comforters, dressing gowns of all descriptions; woolen, linen and cotton socks, winter gloves, umbrellas, walking sticks, &c. &c.

This show will give an idea of the immense variety of all kinds of clothing which we have on hand for gentlemen and youth generally for the present season. Terms moderate.

Also all kind of clothing made to order.

WANTED.

An assistant-cook or house-pool in the Victoria Hotel, Calle Reconquista, esquina de Cayo.

Country House.

To be let a beautiful country house situated on the Barranca de los Olivos, 40 rods to San Luis, Province to the River, very good soil, and very fertile.

The house has every convenience necessary for a family residence; it is surrounded throughout with beautiful woods and spacious grounds, looking out to the river. Furniture, a piano, and a small house, stable and a small building for a carriage; it will be let for a season of some years, or for a longer period, if desired.

Apply Calle Cagallo, 148, at 10 o'clock.

To the lovers of good wine.

A French gentleman, whose family resides in Burgundy, has recently received from a friend from France, a small quantity of the richest wine of Burgundy, which he has brought to Buenos Ayres, under the names of Costa de Oly, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854. He has a quantity of each of these wines, and is willing to sell them at a low price.

Wanted a housemaid.

By a family in Buenos Ayres. Any person with good references may apply at this office, Defensa No. 10.

Sheep and Land.

To be sold a league of land, with or without the sheep, situated at 25 leagues from Buenos Ayres, with a small house, and a well. Also a large quantity of sheep, and a large quantity of land. Apply to the office of Reconquista.

...of the new world, with a personal liberty unknown to antiquity, and with the largest Republic ever published among mankind. When to these unparalleled items be added a volunteer militia; a trained patriot national guard, composed of all the citizens fit to bear arms, it can be proved from the clear premises that such a glorious Republic on all hands has never been established through all the ages in the whole world, as the common faith of the United States of America.

A stranger who has resided here for some time, is forced to form singular conclusions in reference to American popular political decisions. Every fact here associated with all kinds of policy is presented to the public every day, through the press in a high-sounding exaggerated description; and again, the amount of written or printed tales devoted to this exaggeration is more abundant than the daily history of all the transactions of all Europe! If a small fort, with about five or six companies of soldiers within its walls, be menaced by the South, this fact is described in language something on the style of the Malakoff fortress before the final assault of the French! If the capital city of Washington be said to be in danger from a secret combination to seize its arsenal and stronghold, military movements are reported to be contemplated by the Commander-in-Chief of such a gigantic strategy, that no higher phrases could be employed describing the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, or the sack of Rome by the Northern Barbarians! If a war steamer be put in commission and despatched with a detachment of soldiers to relieve a threatened point, it is described like the whole English fleet weighing anchor for Gibraltar! This wordy description being often repeated, and yet no fighting, no bombardment having taken place, the stranger begins to read American description of all kinds of politics, as multifarious talk; and never ending, or likely to end in practical hostile results. It is all a parade exhibition; it is all blank cartridge: *tot et proterva nihil*. This idea, therefore, gives to a stranger a hope that when the due amount of talk shall have been expended (usual on such occasions), the war will subside by inaction; the steam will have all escaped; the boiler will grow cold; and the engine will stop of itself. Of course I don't mean to say anything at all offensive to America; I am expressing my opinions as a traveller, and the ideas just written have taken themselves on my mind before I had resided one month in a country. God grant my historical sentiments may be verified and reinforced; and that the contemplated terrors of guns, trumpets, drums, and blunderbusses may all end in a grand national American scene of Republican talk.

No! this American grandiloquy is, of all, the preservation of the States from all the horrors of war. As all men here are equal, no army will move unless in a cause endorsed by all; and hence, while this national unanimity is being collected, men have time to reflect, and perhaps talk away the approaching war. Whereas, if two Kings, instead of two Republics, are preparing to fight, the case is quite different. Their armies have no voice in the contest; they are not even allowed a vote, or to speak one word on the battle; and hence the two Kings or Emperors, leaving no masters to consult; having no counsel but their own views to follow; they strip at once like two prize fighters; enter the ring like gladiators and heroes, and cover the earth with their blood, before the cause of the day, or the disaster of the fight are ascertained either by themselves or their

subjects. After all, then, this American talk may be a great means of preventing bloodshed. Yet they fight at an enemy, instead of common battles, with a shower of anonymous slanders instead of grape and canister; to repel the southern foe by an appalling onslaught of hissing iron in enlarged type, instead of a charge of cavalry with drawn swords; all this may be in America at present a useful, a judicious, a merciful, perhaps a civilized mode of settling national disputes without shedding one drop of the precious Republican blood at New Orleans and Banker's Hill. This national character will save the living generation from dissolving the union won by the lofty genius and the flashing sword of Washington; and will save young America from the ingratitude of planting thorns on his grave instead of strewing flowers on his tomb. But whatever the results may be, you have only one idea to attend to in this case, namely, to remain at one till commerce will revive, till money will flow in all its former channels of expenditure, and till labor of all kinds will be called for in the market.—Your attached fellow-countryman,

D. W. CAHILL.

Travels in France and Italy by one traveler.

CHAPTER 1st.

The grand tour in good old times was an essential part of fashionable education. Our English nobility and Irish gentry judged it indispensable, to give the finish to their hopeful sons, who after having pored over dusty volumes and become practiced fox-hunters usually required the relaxation of going on the continent. The pleasures of travelling were varied by incidents more or less diverting: a boxing-match with the French police, a diligence breaking down, a rencontre with Italian banditti, a masquerade love-affair followed by a duel; these were at once the excitements of the hour, the theme for future fireside anecdote, and the necessary ordeal whereby local prejudices were obliterated, refined manners acquired, and an indelible something engendered that at once turned our hero into one of the *haut ton* to a full fledged man of the world.

But alas, *nos jours* change *tout cela*! In these matter of fact days the grand tour has degenerated into a summer trip or excursion-ticket. Diligences have disappeared, boxing is not in fashion, the bandit's occupation is gone since we can steam over the Alps and Appennines, and the class of travellers is now altered. A boarding-school miss goes to delect the Rhine, a half-pay officer en route for Mont Blanc, a bankrupt tradesman, escaping from his creditors, a hopeless barrister visiting Paris, a political agent about to revolutionize Sicily or Spain from now-a-days the usual passengers *voies* the chemist.

In the Autumn of 1852 I found myself on board a packet bound from New-haven to Dieppe, and having in due time lost sight of the white cliffs of England, arrived safely on the coast of France. Dieppe lies most sea-porter looks well from the mast-head, its most prominent features being the barmek which commands the town, the three or four antiquated churches with Gothic bell-towers, and the long line of battlements which constitute its celebrity. As we near the wharf confusion commences simultaneously on board and ashore. Some are bustling about with children, others with luggage, and as all rush to the gang-way, the *downers* seize indiscriminately boxes for mantles, carpet bags &c. These myrmidonic rumpage everything and then resign us to the tender mercy of a mob of porters that

is clamouring for their prey. Now, although a school-boy of fifteen might have done as well, I had the good fortune to have been attacked by a Malay pirate of Cataonian Indians, whom confident I should have understood as much of their lingo, as of the horrible jargon of those Dieppe man-of-war. At once, I was made prisoner by three parties, one of whom carried off my ruck, another my writing desk and the third pushed a card into my hand, mentioning some hotel and table d'hotel at all hours. As I could not follow my three guides different ways I ran the risk of losing either my luggage or myself, perhaps both. I then providentially met a gentleman who rescued me from these sharks. Doctor Moriarty is the government physician of Dieppe, and when he learned I was a countryman, with true Irish hospitality, he brought me to his house, and in the society of his amiable wife and children I passed a pleasant evening, and found my first impressions of the Continent much improved. Next morning I took a ramble through the town, which is of very old build, with narrow streets, high conical houses and a multiplicity of shops wherein ivory and bone work is exhibited. A life statuette of Napoleon cost me five francs, and medals and rosaries nicely wrought were even cheaper. A large proportion of fishermen crowd the streets, and some model crafts hung before the altars in the cathedral, are indicative of their gratitude for delivery from the dangers of their calling. There are no works of art and for hisoric associations by an army of Elizabeth sent to succour Henri Quatre. O, returning home I met the Abbé Moriarty, who told his brother that to-morrow I should be his prisoner, and as my ticket to Paris gave me four days, I was not sorry for the stay. In a little dog-cart the venerable Abbé took me to his village of Arques, and the journey being about two leagues, we passed a time talking of Ireland and home-scenes. On the road I observed some huge crosses, and at one a peasant was saying his prayers, but not being penitentially inclined my notice was more particularly called to Cesar's encampment. This lies very close to the shore, consisting of several solid embankments which tradition consecrates as the spot where Julius Cesar halted his legions before crossing to conquer Britain. Ancient Roman works bear an enduring impress which enables the antiquary to discriminate, and certainly on comparing it with the Colosseum, baths and aqueducts of Rome, I fancied the camp at Dieppe a fax of the same Caesarian mould. The country roads in France are decidedly good and after half an hour's drive through orchards and corn-fields, we arrived at that picturesque village of Arques, situated on a little river and embosomed in trees.

The French troops in the Papal States were increased last summer and autumn from 6,000 or 7,000 to 19,000 or 20,000 men. Since then their effective strength has never exceeded the number last written, and I doubt whether it has ever quite reached it. Letter from Rome.

The agents of the steamship Great Eastern are in treaty for the conveyance of a family group of 1200 German emigrants, who are about to proceed to New York en route for the Mormon territory. The Great Eastern will be exhibited at Cork after her return from the United States.

The intended reinforcements for the French garrison at Rome were contemplated with a view to counteract the movement of the Austrians towards the Mincio and the Po, as it was estimated that an aggression against Piedmont

was intended. A half British division was to have occupied Ancona. An organization took place at Genoa on the 11th, the period of playing thousands of banquets, with words of long life, Victor Emmanuel, the Gariboldian funds for the purchase of a million of rusk-bread, 77,600,000. The committee also classed itself dissolved. The general staff of the French army comprises 10 field marshals, 24 generals of division, an aide-major-general, 19 of whom have held the rank of general-in-chief, and 489 generals of brigades: 349, colonels, 317, lieutenants-colonel, 1,870, majors, and 6,571, cap-tains.

The Herald says that letters from Manchester speak of apprehensions among the branch connected with the Franco printing. The particular firm alluded to (Messrs. Darton, Bross & Co.) is feared; liabilities varying from 80,000l. to 90,000l.

A public meeting was held on Friday in the Masonic House, Dublin, to adopt measures to relieve the existing distress in India. The Lord Mayor presided. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £3,500 were announced. From the trade returns for 1850, just published, it appears that the total amount of merchandise imported into Canada during the year was 34,447,336 dollars, the duty collected 4,768,468 dollars, and the total exports 34,631,260 dollars, being larger than in any previous year since Canada had an existence.

The funeral of the late Duchess of Kent took place on Monday morning. The body was removed with as much privacy as possible from Frogmore to the chapel at Windsor Castle at five o'clock, and at eleven o'clock the last melancholy ceremony was commenced, the proceedings extending for over about half an hour. The town of Windsor observed the day as one of mourning, and in the metropolis the great bell of St. Paul's tolled, and many of the shops were partially closed at the time appointed for the funeral. At Woolwich minute guns were fired, and at Portsmouth and the other naval stations, her Majesty's ships boomed out similar signs of mourning.

We regret to observe unmistakable symptoms of the approach of a very general struggle between the employers and operative weavers of South Lancashire and the cotton districts of Cheshire and Derbyshire. Numerous meetings of the weavers have been held at Ashton, Stalybridge, Oldham, and Hyde. A formidable list of strikers on Monday paraded the streets at Stalybridge, and while many of the weavers still exhibited at work were visited in detail, and the operatives called upon to join the ranks of the strikers. Oldham and Stalybridge are to be visited by the strikers, and it is expected that the number of strikers will be increased.

The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the management of the naval dockyards has been published. The organization of the department is defective, the mode of keeping the accounts imperfect, and large retrenchments might be made without impairing the efficiency of the yards. The report expresses no opinion upon the subject of iron casings, but significantly remarks that their capability has yet to be tested. The Commission further recommends that these vessels be built by private contract.