

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Capture of Rosario.

The Late bloodless victory has wonderfully elated our friends of this city, which caused some foreigners to observe, that they were making too much of a clean walk-over. But, it is not fair to estimate the importance of Mitre's advance by the opposition encountered: it will be remembered that one short month ago Urquiza was sweeping his squadrons toward this city, with the boastful threat that it should be his last visit to Buenos Aires and an exemplary one. In some manner his words have been verified, for we believe he will never again declare war against this city, so signal and unexpected has been his overthrow. The tables are turned: we were preparing to defend our ramparts from an enemy that had the reputation of being irresistible in the campaña, and now this very enemy disappears as by enchantment after abandoning the metropolis of their territory. This probable Derqui would not have refused the proposals at Las Piedras could he have anticipated the loss of Rosario.

Some may yet pretend that this is all a *ruse de guerre*, and no more legitimate cause for exultation than a feint or ambuscade. No one, however, can be so blind as not to perceive that if Derqui had really gained at Pavon, as was alleged in spite of our prisoners and trophies he should have been more inclined to besiege San Nicolas than to fly precipitately from the centre of his operations, placing the river between his victorious legions and the *reuten* foe. Sceptic's may yet doubt whether Urquiza really fought, or Mitre gained the battle; but it is plain to any thinking person that the Captain General was thrashed against his will, and that Derqui shall soon find his power on this side of the Paraná, as nominal as that of his deputies at Moreno and Giles.

It seemed highly ridiculous on our part to have fire-works for Cepeda, and maintain to the world that a great moral benefit resulted to Buenos Aires, when Urquiza was before our walls: it is now even more preposterous of the President to congratulate himself and fellows on being sent about their business, looking for shelter in the political hurricane of their own brewing, and naturally nervous that the edifice called "Constitution" may tumble about their ears.

The most extravagant contradiction in our strange politics, is observable in the columns of the "Cronica" of Corrientes. In one paragraph it rejoices over the annihilation of the Unitarios, and in another gives Urquiza's confession, *in extenso*, of his defeat. On one side it prognosticates the happy results of Pavon and, on the opposite, charges Mitre with shooting in cold blood whole regiments of prisoners.

This last tactic of calumniating one-another is a very ignoble feature in the annals of S. American warfare. The agreeable task of throwing dirt mutually at their neighbors reputation is confined to the rival press, and both parties forget that in the sooty occupation, they begrime themselves before the world.

If Mitre had shot his prisoners, it would have saved him, the trouble of guarding transporting and feeding them: but, the large numbers lodged in this city prove alike the humanity and good fortune of our General.

If the President would now consent to knuckle-down, and that Mitre contents himself with the laurels gained on this side of the water, the capture of Rosario will be the last military exploit of this campaign. The "old proverb" you may go farther, and speak worse" may or may not be verified, if Mitre, as they say, he will try it on in Paraná or Corrientes.

Doyle's murder.

Since the late unhappy occurrence of Doyle's murder, we have been assailed in flank and front, for not having poured forth the full tide of our Celtic indignation, against the Government, the English Minister, the

Admiral, the Consul, the Portenos, the Confederation, *cum quibusdam aliis*; in fine, against everyone who had nothing to do with this atrocious crime.

It is well known that THE STANDARD is neither a state tool, nor pensioned by Government, and hence even our opponents give us credit for honesty. The friends of our lamented countryman will therefore bear in mind that if we have failed to get up "a sensation" about his murder, it is because we find some difficulty in fastening our claws upon any, one, responsible party.

Shall we attack Mitre, for suffering his men to run away and kill two Irishmen. It is plainly ridiculous to fancy that the Commander-in-chief could have prevented their flight, or been a party to the assassination. Has he not shewn his zeal for order, by shooting, already, four men for pillage? Or is it thought an easy matter to discover the criminals, even supposing they are now in his ranks? Where are the witnesses, to identify them: or is it safe to put to death three men on the testimony of one? We do not ascribe to Mitre an indifference for the lives of foreigners (who have never done him harm), since he is careful of even his enemies, property.

The Government, no doubt, is guaranteed for the protection of the inhabitants and punishment of criminals, but, in time of civil war, it is difficult to arrest disorders, and, if we have often had reason to complain, heretofore, of a laxity in rural authorities, the present crisis should rather prepare us for a state of less security. Our former charge, of mismanagement would now lose force, the government having displayed some activity in guarding the principal villages. If it is alleged that Gen. Gelly could and should have, at once, seized the three murderous Gauches, we frankly admit our ignorance alike of the facility of such a step as of the measures taken by him in the particular. Hence we cannot constitute ourselves a tribunal to arraign either the minister or his agents for neglect of duty.

Mr. Thornton & the Admiral may be put on their defence together. The former did not declare war, the latter did not send his Marines in quest of the criminals: much as we esteemed our deceased friend, it would appear frivolous to expect an ultimatum and bombardment, because an Irishman has been murdered (though by state troops). This true we do not live in those times when killing a mere Irishman was no murder; but, surely, no European nation declares war against another for the manslaughter of a subject. Not even the Emperor Napoleon dared make a *casus belli* of the bombs manufactured in England to kill him. The affair of the Lebanon floats vaguely in our countrymen's imagination: but, there the case is not parallel. Whole cities sacked and butchered by the public authorities and Turkish army, called for the intervention of those to whom even they owed no allegiance. Here is a solitary crime committed neither by order, nor with the connivance of Government. Our diplomatic and naval guardians may (make a passing remark, demand an investigation and so forth, but that's all! Poor Doyle, and his man O'Hara are dead; we can only lament them: those who look for vengeance or satisfaction will be disappointed.

Many confided in the Consul's protection, a piece of paper, which, were it the Pope's bull, would not frighten a gaucho, or arrest his knife. Mr. Archy Craig's protection is worth Minister's, Admiral's, and Consul's (*vous ensemble*). Not that Mr. Parish was asleep, since he could not prevent Doyle's death; and as Nature never intended him for a *guerrilla*, he fulfilled his official function, by looking after the property of deceased.

Those, then, who feel so deeply for Doyle's murder should turn their indignation against his gaucho assassins, and if any one else was to blame, it is the unhappy victim who, contrary to our repeated exhortation, neglected to carry a revolver. Strange it is, that, for some days before, he never

went out unarmed and if he had not done so on the day of his death; he should, certainly have escaped.

The controversy has been raised as to who were the murderers, when it is notorious to every Irishman in the North that they were of Mitre's deserters. We will here, drop this melancholy subject, assuring our countrymen that we neither fear nor forget to do our duty.

Mitre's Address.

To the inhabitants of Santa Fé Although this document comes late, we transcribe it, rather for its felicity of expression than any novelty it contains.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres and Commander in chief.

Santafeinos. On again setting foot in your territory at the head of the powerful army of Buenos Ayres, I must address you as citizens of a sister-province, in whose welfare so much interest is felt by the people that has confided their destinies to my keeping.

Citizens of Santa Fé. You have been dragged into an unjust war against Buenos Ayres, and your territory, at present the scene of contest, has been sacrificed to the ambitious and evil passions of those who have wasted your blood and treasure, and devastated your lands more terribly than could your direst enemies.

Santafeinos. I come at the head of the Buenos Ayrean forces, 12,000 strong, to re-establish order in your province, to protect your lives and properties, to consolidate the reformation brought about by the victory of Pavon, and to cement peace on the basis of the common weal, by virtue of the National Constitution to which we have all sworn obedience, but, which has been flagrantly outraged by the very functionaries entrusted with its fulfilment.

National Guards of Santa Fé. You may now rest quietly in your homes to repair the damages incidental to the wanton struggle in which you have been forcibly involved. The arms of Buenos Ayres come not among you for lust of conquest, but to perpetuate a needful peace, leaving this province in full enjoyment of her rights and liberties. Our swords are lifted only against those who make war upon the army of Buenos Ayres.

Patriots of Santa Fé. This day brings us the happy occasion of ensuring the welfare of this province, by securing it from future wars, and rescuing your persons and fortunes from the capricious control of tyrants who first plunder, and then, abandon you to your fate. You are, therefore, only required to retire into the bosom of your families and co-operate in the maintenance of order within your frontiers.

Santafeinos. I solemnly pledge to you, in the name of that city which bids you as brethren, that no hostile acts shall take place, that your lives and properties shall be respected, and that I will rigorously punish, according to military discipline, those who may forget these sacred obligations.

People of Santa Fé. This war which Buenos Aires has been compelled to carry into your country, in self defence, is not waged against you, but in hostility to the Federal Army that chose this province for the scene of operations; and our present advance is simply meant to crown the recent victory, and save our frontiers from the devastation threatened by the last relics of the enemy's legions. Not against you, I repeat, but against a foe, who, no longer able to meet us in fair fight, has turned brigand and assassin to the disgrace of the Argentine banner under which they shield themselves.

Santafeinos. I offer you, as men and brothers, and in the name of Buenos Aires, peace and security, for yourselves and your properties I hope, moreover, that you will listen to the voice of patriotism, and consult the interest of your province, by avoiding an useless effusion of blood & sparing your country many great afflictions. Hereby you will merit the blessings of your grateful

fellow-citizens, and the kiss of peace now offered you by your kinsmen.

Santafeinos. At the same time that I again tread your province, and that Buenos Aires greets you in these terms, I salute you all, with the best wishes for your happiness.

Your friend and fellow-countryman

MITRE.

Head quarters on march. Oct. 6. 1861.

Our army in the field.

On the 3rd inst Mitre gave the word to advance, and after a halt of fifteen days, the army, numbering 12000 rank and file of all arms, with 12 pieces of cannon began a victorious march on Rosario, 13 leagues distant. Crossing the Arroyo del Medio with no enemy in sight, the columns deployed on the Santa Fé Territory in direction of Pavon. An order of the day, forbidding plunder, and a proclamation to the inhabitants (*see next column*) were at once issued by the Commander-in-chief. During the bivouac on the field of battle, the remains of Count Piloni were discovered and buried. In the progress of the army, four men were shot for entering the houses of the inhabitants, contrary to the recent order. So far from being harassed by flying parties of the enemy, Mitre had the satisfaction of receiving the submission of several officers at the head of small bands of stragglers.

On the 7, Colonel Silva, appointed by Derqui to command in Chivilcoy, Urquiza's chaplain Sr. Balmaceda, the Justice of the peace for Las Piedras and various small fry, presented themselves at the invader's camp. On the 9th the head-quarters were fixed at Arroyo Seco, and as the army approached Rosario, everything betokened an unresisting surrender. Two days before, the President and other authorities embarked for Paraná; and a Deputation, including some foreign consuls was sent out to apprise Mitre that the city received him with open arms.

Accordingly on the 11th, he entered with the 7th brigade of infantry, and the fair daughters of our rival port showered flowers upon his head. The English, French, Spanish and American war-vessels had already landed forces for the maintenance of tranquillity. Our fleet was anchored in the roads; and Mitre named D. Luis Lamas, prefect of the city.

Vive la Franco.

In the late fire which broke out on board the American ship "Mary Goodel", the first and most active assistance was rendered by the French war-steamer "Braunmoir."

Too much praise cannot be given to the zealous efforts of the commander and crew of this vessel.

The English man-of-war's boat, as also the "Montevideo" despatched by the Captain of the port arrived rather late. Several merchant ships, both English and American, under the command of the first officers vied with each other on the occasion, to lend a hand.

The master of the "Mary Goodel" interchanged very courteous compliments with the French commander, who with the proverbial gallantry of his nation, denied that he had done any more than his duty, in helping a distressed ship, adding that "all seamen are brothers."

General Movements.

The Federal party has sustained another reverse in Santiago, where the Taboada's opposed the entrance of the titular governor Alcora obliging him to retire precipitately without taking into consideration his mission on the part of Derqui. It is easy to perceive that the "Liberal" provinces only awaited the issue of Mitre's, campaign to see on which side victory declared; and though the policy is rather Machiavelian, it results favorably for Buenos Ayres. Laprida submitted with 300 men, who were disarmed by Mitre's order. The Cordoban prisoners in this city have been set at liberty, and will probably

European News.

The Mersey entered port yesterday, bringing the English mails, of Sept. 9th. The political barometer did not mark any change of importance. The Queen and Royal family passed a few days at Dublin and sweet Killarney. Her Majesty was respectfully saluted by our frizee-coated pensantry, and received a magnificent welcome at Muckross from the Catholic proprietor of these sainted cloisters, Lord Castle-ross, who expended £60,000 in preparing for the Royal visit. It is to be regretted that the charms of our grandest scenery could not induce the illustrious guests to prolong their stay. Her Majesty evidently prefers Scotland, to which country she repaired from Dublin. With the view of passing the recess, Lord Palmerton's inauguration as Warden of the Cinque Ports took place with unusual éclat. The celebrated, dwarf Tom Thumb died at Paris in great poverty. Another fire in London has almost consumed the classic locality, known as Paternoster Row, Damage £56,000. The docks too have been the scene of a second conflagration, in which two men were killed and three injured. Loss £30,000. A terrible railway accident caused by the collision of two trains at Kentish Town, London, resulted in the death or maiming of 50 people. The policeman of the line had forgotten the signals. A similar catastrophe occurred on the Brighton road in the Clayton tunnel killing 23; and another on the Durham line in which last several persons were injured but none killed. The Prince of Wales is going to review the Prussian army on the Rhine, and after a brief vacation at Balmoral, will continue his studies at Cambridge. An Art exhibition is about to take place at Edinburgh. The Birmingham public has been patronising Do Rullo who attempted to assassinate the Emperor, and after a lecture advocating *tyrannicide* the *Brunnengen* philanthropists made a collection in favor of the professed murderer. The English volunteers now number 143,000 riflemen and 22,000 artillery. In Liverpool it is asserted that the lack of cotton will not be so great as is imagined. Mr. Roebuck maintains that France is about to seize Sardinia. More troops are ordered to Canada.

The Emperor Napoleon is basking himself at Biarritz. The French government has demanded satisfaction and indemnity from Switzerland, for arresting some Frenchmen on the frontiers of Genoa. Montalanbert asserts that Russia and Austria are about to interfere in the organisation of Naples, and that the latter power jointly with Spain will occupy Rome if the French retire.

Cardinal Antonelli is preparing a reply to Ricasoli's circular. The atrocities committed by Sardinian troops in the Neapolitan provinces are somewhat like the Druso massacres, and wholly inexcusable on whatever plea of provocation. It is said, and probably with truth, that the rebels find shelter and assistance in the Roman territory. The Duke of Modena has quartered his army, 7,000 men, with artillery, in the vicinity of Mantua. Cavour's confessor has been suspended by the Pope, not for failing to disclose confessional secrets, but, for giving the sacraments to an excommunicated person; he has been named chaplain to Vic or Emmanuel: the post is a sinecure since the modern "bluff King Hal" is fonder of women than prayers, being a "bon-vivant of the Epueurean, not the oemical, school.

The unhappy Poles still groan under the terrible despotism of Russia. Their new vice-roy, Gen. Lambert being a fellow-Catholic, may bring them some alleviation, but, it is plain that the smouldering patriotism of old is about to burst into universal conflagration.

Marshal O'Donnell has forbidden slavery in San Domingo and obliged the Haytiens to pay the demands of Spain. Muley Abbas of Morocco is going to visit Madrid. The harvest is abundant. It is rumored that a camp will be formed near the capital and

[To be continued.]

that O'Donnell intends to withdraw the garrison from Tetuan in order to concentrate his army.

The Turks and Montenegrins are fighting with various success. Final difficulties beset the new Sultan and all hope of a loan is abandoned.

The civil war in America.

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND

By the arrival of the Nova Scotia at Londonderry, from Quebec, we have intelligence from New York to the 23d ult.

There has been another panic, real or pretended, among the military authorities at Washington, caused by a rumoured intended crossing of the Potomac by the enemy below Washington, and an advance upon the capital.

The Federal Government had arrested at Philadelphia Mr. Pierce Butler (the husband of Fanny Kemble), William B. Reed, the late U. States Plenipotentiary in China, and several other prominent citizens, for holding treasonable intercourse with the enemy.

Mr. Russell's description of the flight from Bull Run had been republished in the principal Transatlantic journals. The New York World calls it "graphic and truthful" and the organs of the better sort take it in good part, but the editorial comments of the Times on the affair are looked upon with less favour.

A persecution of the peace-party newspapers has suddenly sprung up: In Bangor (Maine), Concord (New Hampshire), and Easton (Pennsylvania), the material of peace-party newspapers has been destroyed.

The export of breadstuffs from New York to France begins to be large. The Boston banks will only take 10,000,000 dollars instead of 15,000,000 dollars of the new loan, as at first agreed upon by the Boston deputation at New York.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Men's fund.—In New York a subscription was opened for the benefit of the sufferers of the late disastrous earthquake at Mendoza; and the amounts with which it opened, are: George C. Ward, \$20; W. W. de Forrest & Co., 25; Edward F. Davison, 20.

Com. Times.—Were our indignat colleague to Mr. Doyle's pen as a better authority, in reference to the murder, than any brother sister & whether in B. Ayres or the Co. Wexford, who has not been a witness of the tragedy.

Evil effects of intemperance.—Our number this week has been 10 hours late owing to one of our printers, a votary of Bacchus, having upset 6 columns of type, in a drunken spree.

Doublings.—A speculative correspondent of the "Tribuna" calculates that ounces are unaturally low, since their standard price should be 460, owing to the yankee affair of Bull's run, the revolution in Hungary, and the difficulty of the Pope.

Gas question.—This matter is still involved in smoke: the light committee has run foul of the municipality and summoned the latter to show cause for the collision, before the Tribunal de Comercio.

Contradiction.—The Tribuna gives as a specimen of cool-blooded enthusiasm the following: Com. Mitre's horse was shot under him, and the gallant rider waving his cap in the air exclaimed "Viva Buenos Ayres!"

British Library.—This institute possesses now an elegant suite of apartments, two of which compose the Library, one the reading-room, one a committee-room, besides a recreation-hall furnished with chess, draughts &c.

Half of the colleges at the South have suspended operations, the students having enlisted for the war.

Assassination.—Last night an unfortunate Italian was killed by two of his countrymen, in calle Recoquista. We understand it resulted from a brawl in which the murderer beat his victim on the head with a rolling pin.

French buffes.—This company has commenced operations, but, as they are not gracious enough to send us the usual pass, we have no notion of paying them to appreciate their merits, and request our readers to repeat, with us "Requiescant in pace."

SOUTH AMERICA. Paraguay.

This country is progressing with great rapidity under the paternal and judicious care of Lopez. Another railway has been inaugurated, and it is easy to foresee that the energies of the Dictator, seconded by experienced Europeans, will soon drive this Republic ahead of its neighbors.

Montevideo.

The affair of the Matriz has ended in the withdrawal by government of the Vicar's exequatur. The secular power by thus interfering with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over a priest of the diocese, has set a bad example, which, we regret to see, meets with the general approbation of our local press.

VARIETIES.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE MACMANUS TESTIMONIAL TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

When Terence Bellew Macmanus lay down to die in exile, the realization might have been beyond his hope, but the desire never was beyond his heart, to claim a grave from Ireland. He had loved his country with the passionate love of a patriot-soul, he had lifted his sword for her sake, he had borne defeat in her cause—he had braved banishment—he had endured poverty—and never flinched through such trial. Surely he deserved an Irish tomb!

To us belongs the sacred duty of receiving the dead rebel—to us belongs the holy task of offering to his remains the honours they deserve from every Irishman who loves his country. We are not recreant to the pro-claim which asserted Irish independence as Irish right; nor can we be forgetful of the man who dared all, and lost all, in the brave endeavour to maintain his words.

Patriotism has its martyrs everywhere, and patriotism has honoured the martyr. Amidst Alpine glaciers, the children of the mountains bless the memory of Tell, in love of the land that bore him! Far in the heart of the Tyrol, the peasant kneels by the great soldier of his nation, and the name of Andreas Hofer stirs his soul like a trumpet sound.

Let her people honour them! Let her people honour them! Let her people honour them! Let her people honour them! Let her people honour them! Let her people honour them! Let her people honour them! Let her people honour them! Let her people honour them!

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rising above the shadows of the dungeon and the bloody mists of the scaffold, lights up the futuro with the radiance of hope for our fallen land.

Let her people honour them, if they love the name which has consecrated them by its latest memories, and borrowed the touch of misfortune and the sorrow of death to render them only more hallowed.

People of Ireland! we invite you to this duty in the memory of the dead, in the trust of the living! We claim your assistance in the name of country and of liberty. Across ages of persecutions, of spoliations, of defeat, the invincible fidelity of our race to their native land has shone unclouded to illumine with its glory the darkest places of our history.

We have never yet failed in love to the cause which has kept alive such sublime recollections. Let us not fail in reverence to one of its noblest, bravest, truest examples in all the story of our native manhood.

The London Insurance Companies have issued a fresh scale of charges, as the result of their deliberations in consequence of the opposition to the scale put forth on the 6th July. The new rates involve an average reduction of about 30 per cent, from the high tariff proposed at that date.

DEATH OF FATHER VENTURA.

Father Ventura died at Versailles on Saturday last, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, having been born at Palermo in Sicily, in 1795. When only fifteen years old he entered, at the request of his mother, the Jesuit College of his native city, and before long was appointed its Professor of Rhetoric. When the house was shut up the young Ventura was admitted as a novice by the Theatins, or regulars of the congregation of Lateran.

He was appointed General of his order. He was appointed member of a commission of censorship, with Orsini and Michara, who afterwards became cardinals; and also with Father Capellari, better known as Gregory XVI. He obtained at the same time the Chair of Ecclesiastical Law, together with the title of Abbot of the University of Rome.

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mission with the full assent of the Holy Father. The notion of a confederation of the Italian States, with the Pope for President, was borrowed by the Emperor Napoleon III. from Father Ventura, but it encountered great opposition from Charles Albert at Rome after the flight of the Pope. He was offered the Presidency of the Constituent Assembly, but declined the perilous distinction. He never believed in the durability of the Roman Republic, but he was strongly opposed to the attack on Rome by General Oudinot.

He left the city on the 4th of May, and retired to Civita Vecchia, under the protection of the French. Dispirited of enlightening the public mind on the real state of Italy, and unable to render any further service to the Pope or to the nation, he quitted Italy for France, and took up his residence at Montpellier. Here he learnt with pain that his sermon "On the Victims of Vienna" was condemned by the Congregation of the Index; but he submitted nevertheless, and formally retracted the opinions he had advanced in that discourse.

He remained two years at Montpellier, and practised preaching in the French language, and then came to Paris. Here, where his name was already known, he acquired celebrity by his conferences with the savants of the Observatory and the Institute, but, above all, by his sermons and publications. For years he drew crowds to the churches of the Madeleine and St. Louis d'Antin.

He resided some time at Versailles, and then felt his health rapidly declining. When all hopes were over he earnestly besought the Bishop of Versailles to demand for him the benediction of the Pope. The Holy Father at once acceded; the Pontifical blessing reached him only two or three days before he drew his last breath.

The Augsburg Gazette states that the Austrian government having resolved to withdraw the Italian troops from the garrison of Rastadt, and to replace them by Germans a detachment of Austrian infantry has just passed through Munich on their way from Innsbruck to Rastadt. Giardini is carrying out his idea of employing the Garibaldini; besides a number of subaltern officers, he has called into his councils and into his service General Stocco and Baron Moscardi. Both of these men were active partisans of the Calabrian rising last year, and the former landed with Garibaldi at Mersa's. Both are made governors of the province, and are to raise bands of Calabrians to put down the brigands.

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

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Mississippi" with 153 passengers & gon cargo.

From Havana, Span. polacra "Maria" to Freyer with 150 pipes caña, 240 boxes sugar, & 20 do cigars.

From Glasgow, July 18 Eng. barque "Matanzas", to Bambou Barclay with dry good and win, and 113 tons coal for Getting.

From New York, July 24 American barque "Utah" to Zimmermann with 40 chests chairs, 450 creams paper, 25 rolls cable, 103,000 fl. white pine, 24,000 do rafters, 10,000 ft do.

From New York, August 3, Amer. brig "East", to Coffin, with iron, timber and farming implements.

From Cardiff, August 7, Amer. brig, "H. B. Emey" to Getting with 375 tons coal.

From Cadiz, August 20, Amer. barque "James Cook" to Legninek Scharrf with wine and gen cargo.

From Chile, Sept. 14, Chilian ship "Elcira Lubercasaux" to Ochoa, with 6,500 bags flour, 1045 do. nuts, 5,000 fans, corn, &c.

From Sta. Catalina, Sept. 16, Ital. brig "Giusoppe" to Piatramera with 763 bags farina, 314 do. gum, 121 brls. honey, 225 bags Indian corn, 12 pipes aguardiente and 19 boxes sugar.

From Atuncion, Oct. 6 Parag. S. "Salto de Guayra" to Eguisquiza, with 530 bags yerba.

From London, August 3 Eng. barque "Patriotess" to Getting.

From Paraguay, Sept. 17, Braz. brig. "Penguin" to Zumarán with 916 tercios yerba; for Lavallol and others 742 do.

From Paranáguá, Sept. 17, Braz. brig "Aguiada Prata" to Guimaraens, with 1773 tercios yerba and 30 bags rice.

From Paranáguá, Oct. 1st, Span. golleta, "Prisca" to O'Shee with 2177 bags yerba.

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

For Foreign ports English barque "Maria"

For Foreign ports English ship "City of Kandy"

For New York Amer. brig "Nollie Hunt" with 6,357 dried ox hides, 9 bales feathers, 11 do goatskins, 1 do. twine, 49 boxes potash, 49 do. indigo.

For Genoa, Ital. barque "Vittorina" with 12,702 dried ox-hides, 93 cow-hoofs, 36 do. hide-cuttings, 30,000 horns, 312 tanned mares-hides, 940 dried calf skins, 16 hoof-shavings.

For Cotto, French barque "Maria" with 71 bales sheepskins, 623 do wool, 23 arrobs. biscuit, 15 gals. caña, 2 arrobs. tallow, 60 hons & 2 sheep.

For Montevideo, Amer. stamter "Mississippi" with passengers.

For Antwerp, Dutch brig "Diana" with 9704 dried ox-hides, 267 salted do., 72 bales wool, 14 do sheepskins, 17 do horsehair, 38 pipes tallow, 13 half do.

For Montevideo Oriental golotta "Romano."

H. M. Moss & Co.

CALLE DEFENSA No. 23, 25, & 27. Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have opened a new Establishment. Calle Defensa No. 23, 25, and 27, where they have a large and select stock of teas, groceries, &c. at moderate prices. Buenos Aires October 4th 1861.

H. M. Moss & Co.

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

H. M. Moss & Co.

