

# The Standard

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# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULLHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Received at the office up to Tuesday. 5 P. M. ads inserted at moderate rates.

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

October 16th 1861.

No. 28.

**FOR ROSARIO**  
Touching at San Fernando, Zárate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolás.  
**THE NEW STEAMER DOLORES**  
Captain-DAVID BRUCE  
Will leave for the above mentioned ports every Tuesday at 10 O'clock a. m. and return every Saturday at the same hour.  
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Cabin	Deck	Cantu	Deck
Rosario..... \$ 350	\$ 120	Baradero..... 200	90
San Nicolás... 250	80	Zárate..... 150	80
Obligado..... 250	90	San Fernando.. 30	
S. Pedro..... 250	90		

For further particulars apply at the office: Rosat. y Carriza Reconquista 89.


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Twice a week  
The well known fast sailing and accommodated Pilot-Boat **PELOZ**  
Leaves for the above Port every Thursday at 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.  
For particulars apply at the Whale Boat and lighter office N. 3, Paseo de Julio.  
**George Keen**  
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.**

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**PRINTING OFFICE**  
Calle Defensa No. 91  
**MICHAEL G. MULLHALL 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.

**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
ESTABLISHED 1856.  
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
Capital £ 1,250,760.  
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.  
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Insurances are granted on every description of property in the United Kingdom, the colonies, and in most foreign countries at the usual rates. Forms of proposal and all other information may be had on application at any of the above offices or to any of the company's Agents at home or abroad—  
Agents—at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rosario—  
Messrs HENRY J. POWELL & Co.  
Office at Buenos Ayres, calle de 25 de Mayo 50

**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 general assortment of Groceries and Spirits of the very best quality and most moderate prices.  
Buenos Aires 14 Oct. 1861.  
Jno. Hines.  
Calle Cangallo No. 16  
Veinte cinco de Mayo, 60

**CHAMBERS.**  
Two rooms nicely furnished to let No. 137 calle San Martín. One is suitable for an office.  
**Sheep for Banda Oriental.**  
An experienced sheep-breeder of Buenos Ayres offers to sell sheep by the cut or otherwise to any person transporting flocks to the neighbouring Republics. He will also, if required, purchase on commission and ship any quantity in a given time.  
Apply at this Office.

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Messrs Mox & Kelby have just received from N. York a machine for making false pictures of a fine quality. All persons wishing visiting cards will be supplied by the do on at a moderate price, also photographs for letter, albums, etc. Persons sending pictures by the Post are requested to leave their orders a few days previous.  
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Between Buen Orden and Lima.  
This school is designed to give a thorough and liberal education, to furnish the facilities for acquiring the English and French languages, and the best instruction in arithmetic, drawing and music, and other accomplishments. Two English teachers reside in the family and also an excellent French teacher, who give their personal attention to the pupils. The moral training and the health and physical development of the scholars are carefully attended to.  
References, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow; Messrs G. Brown; W. Temperley G. and H. McKern.  
n. 11 5p William Parody.

**Burgundy Wines.**  
J. Colley, late of calle Maypá, has removed to N. 68 calle Piedras, where he offers for sale a rich assortment of wines which he receives monthly from Burgundy. These are of the purest grape, and best flavour, comprising the Costa de Olivettes, Pomard, Chamaubert, Maiz, Beaune, &c.—Piedras No. 68. n. 11 5p.

**On sale.**  
A steers of land in the department of Soriano, Banda Oriental, distant about seven leagues from Mercedes, with excellent pasturage and well watered; suitable for sheep farming. Enquire at Hughes Brothers, calle San Martín No. 154.

**MR. D. L. LAKVAIN** offers his services as teacher of the English, French and German languages, as well as the elements of Latin and Greek.  
Apply at No. 377 calle Cangallo.

**ROTON**  
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.

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

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**On sale.**  
Calle D.ansa No. 23.  
Duff Gordon's Pale Sherry in octaves.  
H. M. Moss and Co.

**Wine Vaults & Coffee house.**  
For Sale.  
One of the best known establishments, situated in the centre of the town is offered for sale. It may be used with or without complete stock and furniture, including excellent wines, pickles, preserves &c. The proprietor sells the place, as he can no longer attend to the business. Apply 77 calle Fern.

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Laguna de los Patres, Balanera, San Martín & More, 2, 12 y 22.  
Carrizlanquén, 25 de Mayo, Brava, Matucara y More, 6, 10 y 26.  
Navas, Cheloforí, Bio-cheras y Reconquista 8, 24.  
Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Carmen de Lavayuya, 1, 15, Tandil y Dolores 1, 3, 13, 24.  
Tandil directos núm. 2 y 17.

**MENSAJERIAS**  
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..... 150  
Frei. lat arrobes..... 11 5p  
Money..... 11 5p  
Teres Osoiro y Co.

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This new and convenient mode makes three journeys weekly to Lohos leaving Buenos Aires on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Agency 581 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Riva Lavia.)

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Lohos, every Tuesday Thursday, & Saturday.  
Magdalena, 9, 19, 29.

**MENSAJERIAS INICIADORES**  
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Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Giles, San Antonio de Arce, Fortín y Salto, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.  
Arceñica, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 33.  
Pergamino, y Rojas: 3, 6, 10, 14, 1, 22, 26, 30.  
Pilar, Capilla del Señor 4, 8, 19, 13, 20, 24, 28.  
Mercedes, and Chivilcoy 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.  
Mercedes, Bragado, Chivilcoy, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.  
Navarro 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36.

**La Invariable Porch.**  
For Cañuelas, Monte, las Flores. Office calle Riva Lavia, 443; leaves town on the 24, 12th and 22d.  
Returns to Buenos Ayres 6th, 16th and 26th.  
Conductor Manuel Luyo

**NUOVAS PENINSULARE**  
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**CORREOS DEL ESTADO**  
Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.  
Laguna de los Patres, Balanera, San Martín & More, 2, 12 y 22.  
Carrizlanquén, 25 de Mayo, Brava, Matucara y More, 6, 10 y 26.  
Navas, Cheloforí, Bio-cheras y Reconquista 8, 24.  
Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Carmen de Lavayuya, 1, 15, Tandil y Dolores 1, 3, 13, 24.  
Tandil directos núm. 2 y 17.

**FOR ANTIWERP**  
The fine A. 1. Dutch steamer Economy, has all her deck weight engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c. apply to her consignees, Messrs. Algeht Forster & Co. or to  
Henry J. Powell & Co. Br.kers.

**FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.**  
The A. 1. British barque Ann McL. only takes part cargo, has splendid accommodation for cabin & storage passengers, and will have quick despatch. For particulars &c. apply to  
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**FOR LONDON**  
The first class British barque Warrior Queen, Captain Warren, 287 tons burthen, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. For freight &c. apply to  
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**KNIGHT & PARODY SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY**  
Calle Cangallo No. 80.  
DEPART OF READY MADE CLOTHING.  
WINTER STOCK.  
Manufactures, buckramings, reglans enrou, Garbidsel and a choice assortment of all winter clothing constantly on hand. They are composed of the very best materials and latest cut.—Complete suits of Mackintoshes, fluen shirts, linen frocks, colored shirts linen drawers and vests, silk drawers, flannel vests, and woolen drawers, vests, silk drawers and vests, w. r. m. conifers, dressing gowns of all descriptions, w. r. m. and cotton socks, water gloves, mullers, walking sticks, &c., &c.  
The above will give an idea of the immense variety of all kind of clothing which we have on hand for gentlemen and youths necessary for the present season. Terms moderate.  
Also all kind of clothing made to order.

**Mensajerias Argentinas**  
Fr. Pizar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arce, and Arceñica. Leaves Buenos Aires on the 1, 11 & 21, Agency 180 Rivadavia or 387 Plaza de Lorea. Conductor and Proprietor Pablo E. Diaz.

**Grocery and General Provision Store.**  
78—CALLE DEFENSA—78  
H. M. Moss former proprietor of the above establishment begs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres that he has disposed of the same to Mr. Richard Hastings.  
The undersigned recommends business in the above establishment with the determination to spare neither pains nor attention to exactly those who may favor him with their patronage and hopes by a careful selection of Stock and the speedy execution of orders to merit a continuance of the support which was enjoyed by his predecessor.  
Richard Hastings.  
Orders from the Country executed with precision and despatch.

**Beer in wood.**  
Casks Containing: 18 galls.  
Do. do. 55 do.  
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The fine A. 1. Dutch steamer Economy, has all her deck weight engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c. apply to her consignees, Messrs. Algeht Forster & Co. or to  
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**FOR LONDON**  
The first class British barque Warrior Queen, Captain Warren, 287 tons burthen, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. For freight &c. apply to  
Henry J. Powell & Co. Ship Broker.

**Change of Premises.**  
The British Library will be reopened in the new premises Calle Defensa No. 5 (third door from the Plaza) on Friday next 13th. Inst.  
**ROTON**  
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



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 squallions 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 faint orambuscade. 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 Nicolás: than to fly precipitately from the centre of his operations, placing the river between his victorious legions and the *cañon* foe. Sceptics 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 Ceyeda, 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 cranks 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 ignominious 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 speeded 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 shown 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 had reason to complain, heretofore, of a laxity in civil authorities, the present crisis should rather prepare us for a state of less security. Our former charge, of mismanagement, will 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 desert war, the latter did not send his Marines in quest of the criminals: such 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 gaucha, or arrest his knife. Mr. Archy Craig's protection is worth Minister's, Admiral's, and Consul's (taken ensemble). Not that Mr. Parish was aided, 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 *gaucha* assassins, and if anyone 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. 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.

Santa Fé. 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 veil, 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 fulfillment.

National Guards of Santa Fé. You may now rest quiet 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 capacious 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.

Santa Fé. I solemnly pledge to you, in the name of that city which bails 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.

Peoples 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.

Santa Fé. 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.

Santa Fé. 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. 5. 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 18,000 rank and file of all arms, with 42 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 (*no need 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 handed forces for the maintenance of tranquillity. Our fleet was anchored in the roads; and Mitre named D. Luis Lamus, prefect of the city.

Vivo in Franco.

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

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 Goodell" 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 general 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 Corduban prisoners in this city have been set at liberty, and will probably

European News.

The Mersey entered port yesterday bringing 6 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 frieze-coated peasantry, and received a magnificent welcome at Muckross by the Catholic proprietor of these sainted cloisters, Lord Castle-rosse, 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 Palmerston's inauguration as Warden of the Cinque Ports took place with unusual éclat. The celebrated, deaf Tom Thubm died at Paris in great poverty. Another fire in London has almost consumed the classic locality, known as Paternoster Row, Damage £55,000. The docks to have been the scene of a second conflagration, in which 70 men were killed and three injured. Loss £30,000. A terrible rail way 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 Chynton tunnel killing 23; and another on the Durlin 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 Dr. Rülo who attempted to assassinate the Emperor, and after a lecture advocating *tyrannicide* the Birmingham philanthropists made a collection in favor of the professed murderer. The English volunteers now number 145,000 footmen and 25,000 artillery. In Liverpool it is asserted that the lack of cotton will not be so great as imagined. Mr. Roebuck maintains that Franco is about to seize Saragossa. More troops are ordered to Canada.

Modern Rome.

If a traveller of the present day should have the courage to assert that the city of the Popes is even more interesting than the ancient mistress of the World, he would be called a priest-ridden fanatic. Yet, modern Rome can well afford to cast aside the charm of historic recollections, and point with pride to the wonders of latter days as unrivalled and eternal.

The Colosseum, fit emblem of the empire, was erected by Titus for public sports; but the Popes have raised St. Peter's, the grandest masterpiece of man, for the worship of the Deity. The golden palace of Nero was a magnificent monument of luxury and crime; while the Vatican Quirinal and Lateran are living witnesses of the pious care of the Pontiffs to preserve, and exhibit to succeeding ages, the great works of antiquity. The baths of Diocletian and Caracalla, and the villa of Adrian bore in their construction an element of endurance that might seem to defy "the crash of worlds," yet, these venerable ruins should long since have crumbled away, had not the Papal rulers expended vast sums to stay the falling arch, and prop the shattered column or peristyle. The aqueducts of former ages owe their erection to paganism; but the Papacy also has been to them a vigilant guardian, appreciating their just value. The subterranean water-courses, such as the *Clauca Maxima*, were among the wonders of the universe; yet far more stupendous are the tunnel of the Anio, (constructed by the late Pope) and the drainage of the "Pontine marshes." Instead of those well paved highways that connected the metropolis with the provinces, Pio Nono has intersected the *campagna* with railroads preferable to the Appian Way, via Sacra, or any unmodernised road ancient or modern. Not far from the *Campus Martius* is the Roman University so famed for its schools of philosophy, and vastly better than any state Seminary of the days of Numa or Augustus. In the storied Capitol are yet seen Grecian statues which the Empire plundered, but, close to the same walls is the Acaademia di San Luca where the genius of Christianity has produced *chefs d'œuvre* of native talent unbordered and, in our day, unmatched.

Adrian's mausoleum and the Pantheon of Agrippa rank first in antique merit, while the tombs of the Apostles and Christ's temples (over their ashes) stand alone "with nothing like to them." The triumphs of art in the form of statues, arches and obelisks were the pride of Pagan Rome, while the science of later times has found a home in the Vatican Library, the richest, largest and grandest on this globe. The legionaries of the Empire carried the Roman name to the shores of Africa and beyond the Euphrates, but the soldiers of Catholicity heard the Saviour's gospel to the uttermost bounds of the earth. The victorious Caesars butchered the first Christians; the meek Pontiffs consecrated a church and cemetery in the Eternal city, to Protestants, and a synagogue to Jews. Nero burned down Rome for amusement, Sixtus V. beautified it with fountains and obelisks. Marius and Sylla depopulated it; Pope Gregory saved it from the barbarians.

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. Montalpart 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 retreat.

Cardinal Antonelli is preparing a reply to Ricasoli's circular. The atrocities committed by Sardinian troops in the Neapolitan provinces are somewhat like the Druse 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 moderate "bluff King Hal" is founder of women than prayers, being a "bon-vivant of the Equestran, not the clerical, 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.

[To be continued.]



that O'Donnell intends to withdraw the garrison from Tetuan in order to concentrate his army. The idea of converting Mexico into a Kingdom for Don Juan is still entertained.

The Turks and Montenegrins are fighting with various success. Financial difficulties beset the new Sultan and all hope of a loan is abandoned. There is talk of making Sweden, Norway and Denmark under one crown, which is not impossible, since the old King of Denmark has no direct successor, and Scandinavia has, before now, formed one Kingdom.

The civil war in America.

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. It was said that there was a fleet of launches and flat boats near Aquia Creek, which were to be used in transporting Confederate troops across the river. The Governors of ten States were telegraphed to send on immediately to the river troops they had, whether equipped, armed, or unarmed, or not, in squads or companies, as the case might be. These messages caused great alarm in the North, and possibly stimulated the recruiting business. The apprehended attack was, however, never made, and the transport fleet vanished into thin air.

There have been some more manifestations of an insubordinate spirit among the New York Regiments of the army of the Potomac—manifestations which were suppressed with General McClellan's usual vigour.

In Missouri there have been two skirmishes favourable to the Federalists. The town of Commerce in the south-eastern portion of that State has been taken and retaken, and a Federal steamer plying on the Mississippi fell into and sunk. General McCulloch was not killed in the engagement at Dog Spring, as reported by the Federals.

In the territory of New Mexico the Confederates have been active; 1500 of these have compelled the surrender of Major Lynd and a regiment of Federal troops garrisoning Fort Fillmore.

The privateer Sumter, though often reported captured, was still at liberty off Lagayagua, Venezuela. The Venezuelan Government refused her admittance into port, and had sent a vessel to retake two United States ships which the Sumter had taken.

Commander Hickey, of H. B. M. steamer Gallaher, has complained to Commodore Stringham that the blockade is left open at four points on the coast of North Carolina.

The new cotton crop, about the quantity of which there is so much apprehension in Europe, is no longer picked.

A letter from a well known South Carolinian in Virginia, dated the 12th ult., says of the condition of the army: "The supplies of clothing are not enough, and the destination of the soldierly in clothing and food is terrible; many applications are made to be let men in health, who wish to escape sickness, for an extra pair of drawers, socks, or under-shirts. It will require every nerve to be strained by you and ourselves here to meet the exigencies of the fall and winter should the war last so long."

The Governors of several States have issued proclamations, addressed to the female part of the community, begging them to employ their time in knitting socks for the army, and calling for a subsidy of blankets. The Charleston Courier says that the message is sweeping through the army, and that over 3000 a day.

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

The Federal Government had arrested at Philadelphia Mr. Pierce Butler (the husband of Fanny Kemble), William B. Reed, the late U. S. States Pleipotentiary 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. In Haverhill (Mass.) a peace editor has been tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail, and forced to take an oath that he would write no more articles in a spirit opposed to the war. In New York and Brooklyn, the five journals in favour of peace have been presented by the grand jury of the district as guilty of treason. One of these journals is a Catholic organ.

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. The New York banks immediately assumed the subscription for the extra sum.

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; Ed-ward F. Davison, 20; in all sixty five dollars Spanish, which sum has been already sent here, and paid over to the proper parties.

Com. Times.—Were our ordinary 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. Our brother Editor knows so little about the facts, that he calls the murdered servant Urona instead of O'Hara, and makes it appear that the assassins (3 in number) ate 10 to 15,000 sheep which were carried off by the enemy.

Bill 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. There's no cure for spirit milk, so kind readers be patient.

Donbloss.—A speculative correspondent of the "Tribuna" calculates that ounces are unaccountably low, since their standard price should be 40, owing to the ylukee affair of Bull's-run, the revolution in Hungary, and the difficulty of the Pope. The notion though far-fetched is at least original.

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

Contradiction.—The Tribuna gives as a specimen of cool-blooded enthusiasm the following Col. Mitre's horse was shot under him, and the gallant rider waving his cap in the air exclaimed "Viva Buenos Ayres." We should rather say "this blood was up" on the occasion.

British Library.—This institute possesses no 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. We understand it is proposed to give a house-warming. The entrance is No. 5 calle Defensa; the azotea ring over the Recoleta commands a very fine view.

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

French buffa.—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 "Requiescat 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, by bringing its products into the high-road of commerce. D. Balhomero Garcia had presented his despatches of retirement, when the news of the victory of Pavon arrived.

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 MACANES TESTIMONIAL TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

When Terence Bellow Macanua 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-soldier, 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 his 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. On the plain of Ostrolenka a people weeps the valour of their land laid low, and Poland bows in reverence beside the lonely mounds where her miriad heroes sleep. For our nation and for our people the graves of their best and bravest are far away. Hugh O'Neill lies in the shadow of the Capitoline Hill; O'Donnell rests calmly, many a league from wild Tir-Oven, under the cloistered arches of Valladolid; four hundred thousand of our name and race have found their rest in the battle-fields of France. To-day the ashes of one of Ireland's patriots are about to be borne back amongst her people. Let her people honour them! Let her people honour them!

Let her people honour them! for they have been vivified by the impulses of that passion for liberty, to which triumph brings no increase of glory, nor defeat any access of shame. Let her people honour them; for they are the last mortal testimony of a faithful witness to the truth of that creed of Irish freedom, which has been the only inheritance of our nation for many a century, and which,

rising above the shadows of the dungeon and the bloody mists of the scaffold, lights up the future 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 spoliation, 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 fifty-five 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 Theatines, or regulars of the congregation of Lateran. This order was founded in the beginning of the 16th century by St. Gaetano, and afterwards, then Bishop of Chiati the *Teatines*, in which he soon acquired a reputation. His paenegyric on Pius VII. passed through twenty editions, and procured for the preacher the title of "the Italian Bisset," while his work entitled "Influences of the 16th Century," was considered to be a fitting companion to the *Variations* of the great French writer. In 1824 he was selected General of his order. He was appointed member of a commission of censorship, with Ottoni 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, at the University of Rome. He was employed by Leo XII, who had a high opinion of his capacity, negotiating the concordat with the Duke of Modena. He brought about a reconciliation between the Pope and Clatsaubriand, then French ambassador to the Holy See; and finally obtained from the Court of Rome the recognition of Louis Philippe; as King of France, thought not *de jure*. His work "De Methodo Philosophandi," published in 1828, in defence of the Christian or scholastic philosophy, brought upon him smart attacks from his old friend the Abbe Lamennais. Ventura soon after quitted the Pontifical court, and during ten years lived apart from public affairs, devoting himself to the study of the scriptures and the fathers of the church. In 1839 he published his work "The Beauty of the Faith." It was during this period, too, that his finest sermons were preached in the Church of St. Andrew della Valia and St. Peter's. His published homilies filled five octavo volumes. The studious tranquility of his life was soon to be interrupted, for the revolutionary period was at hand. He preached the funeral sermon of O'Connell in 1847. His liberal opinions gave him great influence with the multitude, which was further increased by his sermons in honour of those who fell during the siege of Vienna. In 1848 he was named by the popular government of Sicily, Minister Plenipotentiary and Commissioner Extraordinary to the Pontifical Court, and he accepted the

mission with the full assent of the II y Path. The notice of a confederation of the Italian States, with the Pope for its chief, 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.

Dissatisfied of enlightening the public mind on the real state of Italy, and unable to render any further service, the Pope or to the nation, he quitted Italy for France, and took up his residence at Mont Celer. Here he laboured with pain that his sermon "On the Victims of Vienna" was condemned by the Congregation of the Index; but he submitted nevertheless, and formally retraced the opinions he had advanced in that discourse. During his stay at Montpellier he published "Lectures to a Protestant Minister," with the view of refuting the arguments of a clergyman of Geneva, who contended that St. Peter had never been in Rome. 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 students 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. The original character of his style, the copiousness and energy of his language, and his bursts of lofty exhortation, not to speak of his vast store of theological science, made even his most fastidious hearers forget his peculiar pronunciation of the French language. He also preached the Lent sermons in the Imperial Chapel of the Tuileries. 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.—*Times Paris Co respondent.*

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

Giardini is carrying out his idea of employing the Garibaldini, besides a number of subaltern officers, who has called into his councils and into his service General Stocco and Baron Mosconi. Both of these men were active partisans of the Colbrin during last year, and the former landed with Garibaldi at Merca's. Both are made governors of the province, and are to raise bands of Calabria's to put down the "brigands."

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

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTS. From Bordenes, July 16, Amer. pilotboat "S. F. Barber" to order with wine and liquors.

From Pernambuco, Sept 7 Span. polacre "Cristina" to O'Shea with 150 bris coarse sugar; 425 bris white do.

From Montevideo, Amer. SS. "Mississippi" with 153 passengers & genl cargo.

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

From Glasgow, July 18 Eng. barque "Matanzas" to Blanton, Bareilly with 170 good and win, and 115 tons coal for getting.

From New York, July 24 Amer. can barque "Utah" to Zimmermann with 40 chests chairs, 450 greens paper, 25 rolls cable, 108,000 ft. white pine, 24,000 do rafters, 16,000 do 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 376 tons coal.

From Cadiz, August 20, Amer. barque "James Cook" to Legniguet Schaff with wine and genl cargo.

From Chile, Sept. 14, Chilean ship "Elicia Lubercanoux" to Ochoa, with 6,500 bags flour, 1045 do nuts, 5,000 cans, corn, &c.

From Stn. Catalina, Sept. 16, Ital. brig "Giuseppe" to Pietrasanta with 763 bags *farina*, 314 do guano, 121 bris. none, 225 bags Indian corn, 12 pipes *aguardiente* and 19 boxes sugar.

From Atuncion, Oct. 6 Parag. S. "Salto de Guayana" to Eguaguana, with 630 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 Llavallol and others 742 do.

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

From Paranaaguá, Oct. 1st, Span. galleon, "Prisca" to O'Shea with 2177 bags yerba.

For Foreign ports English barque "Maria"

For Foreign ports English ship "City of Kandy"

For New York Amer. brig "Nellie Hunt" with 6357 dried ox hides, 9 bales feathers, 11 do goatskins, 1 do. twine, 49 boxes potash, 49 do indigo.

For Genoa, Ital. barque "Vittorino" with 12,702 dried ox-hides, 99 cow-hoofs, 36 do. hagg-cullings, 30,000 horns, 312 tanned marbled skins, 610 dried calf skins, 16 hoof-shavings.

For Cetta, French barque "Maria" with 71 bales sheepskin, 629 do wool, 23 arro. biscuit, 15 gals. *caña*, 2 arro. tallow, 60 hons & 2 sheep.

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

For Antwerp, Dutch brig. "Diana" with 9704 dried ox-hides, 207 salted do., 72 bales wool, 14 do sheepskins, 17 do horsehair, 39 pipes tallow, 13 half do.

For Montevideo Oriental galleon "Romana."

H. M. Moss & Co. Calle Defensa No. 23, 25, & 27.

Begin 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.

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 snuffier cloth, hings, shirts, vests, pantaloons, hats, &c. to be disposed of at low prices.

H. M. Moss & Co.



MISCELLANEOUS.

SOCIAL SCIENCE IN DUBLIN.

Lord Brougham, the President of the Association, then came forward to deliver the inaugural address. His lordship was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. He said:—In opening the fifth congress of the National Association, I need hardly observe that it would ill deserve its name if it did not embrace the important part of the empire in which we have now the happiness to assemble. We are in the great capital of Ireland, renowned for having given to the world men illustrious in all the departments of science and art, as well as of arms. But it is to me, individually, a painful reflection that the most eminent of these and whose friendship was my comfort and my honour, I cannot meet in this my first visit to the country adorned by their transcendent genius—Grattan Plunket, Wellington, Wellesley—the great patriot, the consummate orator, the first of warriors, foremost, to a among statesmen, and the illustrious head of his house, the greatest of all who ever ruled over Ireland: all of these I have been doomed to outlive, and to the dispensation of Providence it is fit we should be resigned. But, the loss of each man to their country is grievous.

It now becomes my duty to note the progress which social science has made during the last year, and its present state and prospects. We are met again by the complaint that few of the plans proposed by us have been accomplished, and that, of the measures realised in our labours, many have failed to pass through the legislature. But the progress of all the sciences and arts is slow, because their improvement is necessarily gradual.

The criminal and reformatory department presents very satisfactory results; and it may be fit at this meeting, that we dwell more especially on the Irish branch of the subject. The number of reformatory schools is but small, and it is devoutly to be wished that they were multiplied. But the diminution of crime in this island, of late years, is most satisfactory; and allowing that the great emigration, since the famine years, has had much influence, enough of the improvement remains to reflect the greatest credit upon the instructors of youth and the ministers of religion. The decrease in the number of the people makes any comparison of the commitments for offences inconclusive, unless we regard the proportion of these to population. There were, in 1850, as one to 923 of the people; in 1855, as one to 1,117; and in 1860, as one to 1,817. The number of juvenile offenders decreased in a still greater proportion. Provisions among the subjects engaging our attention must, in some degree, be determined by local circumstances; and we this year assemble in a capital that affords the opportunity and imposes the duty of inspecting the operation of the Irish convict system, which has received the attentive consideration, not of Great Britain only, but of Europe, and of the United States of America. In truth, it well deserves all the praise it receives wherever the public mind is awakened to the paramount duty of making such exertions as may render the punishment of the criminal the instrument of his reformation. Here the problem has been solved how to deal with convicts and send them forth cured, instead of subject to relapse, infecting others—criminals and the teachers of crime.

—Besides these exertions, Miss Parke has originated a scheme for encouraging the emigration of educated women who cannot find employment in this country. But for the inferior cast of females, the exertions now making to reclaim the fallen and prevent the fall of others are above all praise. The loss of Lord Herbert's strenuous assistance is in this, as in all other parts of his most useful services, deeply to be deplored. Who can move along the less frequented streets of London, and not have his heart wrung by such scenes too often coming from female lips, "I have not had a morsel of food this day!" At our last congress, the important step was taken of adding a sixth department, mainly for international subjects. This was

the suggestion of the distinguished foreigners who attended at Glasgow, the chief of whom were M. Garnier Pages, of the Provisional Government, 1848; and M. Desmarest, of the French bar. The condition of Italy has in one practical respect been greatly improved by the general acknowledgment of the new kingdom; but the internal state of the southern portion is still most unsatisfactory, a flourishing daily proof of what all experience has proved in other countries, that there is no possibility, unless by main force, of establishing a government for which the people are not prepared. The original action of Piedmont and her ally to obtain her extension can never be too severely reprobated, although we are entitled to rejoice in the result. The "fieri non debuit, factum valet, may here be applied; and assuredly, if the French and Sardegnian arms only interposed in helping the Italians, both the north and south, to strike off a foreign yoke and unite themselves with Piedmont, the interference is of a far less objectionable kind than a mere ordinary aggression and conquest. But certainly the government of a country, however bad, gives its neighbours not the very least right of interference; and to attack and seize the territory, under the pretext that it is ill governed, is to repeat the most atrocious crime ever committed in modern times and by civilized states—the partition of Poland. Take, even the condition of Rome, under an ecclesiastic, chosen by her ecclesiastics. This affords not the shadow of an excuse for any foreign state to seize upon the Roman territory, any more than the Polish government, the very worst in Europe, an elective monarchy, the choice in the hands of a mob, afforded for its partition.

The friends of Social Science, indissolubly bound up as it is in peace, must exert in contemplating the position of the country, and reflecting that the security of society cannot be shaken by any politician's schemes, or any general's ambition, or any monarch's caprice;—by the speculations of avarice, whether in traders or in soldiers, the military genius of one, or the restless intrigue of another. Against all we are, heaven be thanked, prepared, for the people of our empire have shown that they must be not merely subdued, but extirpated, before an invasion of them can succeed. Would that we had a like consolation in casting our eyes across the Atlantic, and regarding the conflicts which now slink the great union of our kinsmen.

We have been surveying the progress of the past year, and have only had time to touch the higher points in the outline, leaving, of necessity, much that is of importance untouched. The past lends encouragement to the future. Let us then persevere to the end.

Undaunted by resistance—undisturbed by faction—undiminished by real coldness or affected contempt, we persevere in our course of social labour; but we lift our views higher, to scenes far above the darkness of ignorance that shrouds our region, the mists of doubt that obscure, the storms of passions that vex another, and behold the lofty summit shining in the faith and adoration of God, glowing with universal benevolence to man. "As some tall cliff," (I gladly pronounce these noble lines, in the land which gave them birth)—

As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form, Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm; Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sunbeams settle on its head."

LITERATURE OF JAPAN.—There are large public libraries in Japan, and literature is as common, and books are as widely circulated, and much cheaper than even in Germany. Thousands of illustrated novels are printed every year, and to judge from the pictures which they are so profusely illustrated they contain much the same ingredients as our own—love, murder, suicide, intrigue, heroism, and folly. Their books are printed from wooden blocks on fine silky paper, doubled, so that the exterior sides only are printed

upon. The Japanese are much further advanced in painting and drawing than the Chinese; they understand perspective, and many of their wood illustrations are both true to nature, and well designed, in their peculiar style.—Tilley's Japan, &c.

SPECTACLES AND PILLOW.—The most curious article of bed furniture is the pillow. In the Malay Archipelago, a hollow bamboo-plaited pillow is used; in China a roll of stuff encased in a lacquered cloth, and painted with different devices, is the mode; but in Japan the pillow is a pretty little lacquered box, with drawers, in which the ladies keep their paper, hair-arrangers, &c. The top of this box is concave, and a little cushion, in shape and size like a sausage, is wrapped in clean paper, and placed in the hollow for the back of the head to rest upon. The Japanese always sleep on their backs; and as only a small portion of their heads touch the pillow, their elaborate coiffure does not become disordered during the night's slumber. Their sleep, however, is only for short periods, as it is the custom to sit in the night from a tray placed by the bedside, or to take a few whiffs from the pipe; the tobacco-box containing live embers, and other conveniences for smoking, being always within hand's reach.—Ibid.

PENALTY OF KISSING IN IRLAND.—Women are here prohibited by the most stringent and anti-kissing laws. Any one kissing any body with or without the lady's consent, save his own lawful wife, is liable to a fine of 144 1/2s of Walmal per kiss—equivalent, as M. Mallet quaintly remarks, to furnish a ship's company with monkey jackets. The love ditties of amorous or broken-hearted swains might likewise be prosecuted, and the perpetrators severely fined for the benefit of the hard-hearted young lady.—Purbeck's Ireland.

12 de Setiembre Market

Table of market prices for various goods including sugar, coffee, and oil. Columns include item names and prices.

Interest.

Table showing interest rates for bank deposits and other financial transactions.

Current Price of Cattle

Table listing current prices for various types of cattle and sheep.

For Callao direct.

Table listing shipping companies and routes for direct calls to Callao.

Swedish Tar.

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

Money

Advanced on mortgage of Real property situated in this City or in the Province. Apply to P. D. Lynch Calle 29 Mayo No. 20-Dueros Alra.

Notice!

All persons indebted for their passage pay for the "William Peile," "Bella Pastora," "Philadelphia," "Delhi," "Rosario," "Hull," "W. Lavette," "Hollywood," "The Countess of Dalman," "J. In Robertson," "Matrona," "Gaucho," "South Bay," "Agua," "Rosario," "Lilliana," "Leira," "Anno Wilson" and "The Francis Corvill."

are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, before the first July—pro. P. D. Lynch 9 Calle 25 de Mayo Dueros Alra.

For Sale.

In the Partido of Quienes about 5 Leagues from town 600 to 600 Hnos & 2 shrobs each. Apply at Calle Oña cabuco no. 257.

On Sale

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

To Estancieros

An Englishman who has just arrived with his family, and who understands the making of better, wishes the care of a herd of milk cows, on a lease. Apply to Mr. Southern 82 Calle del Parque, Buenos Ayres.

Hotel and Restaurant

"FLORISSAY." Proprietor E. Vignoles, Chacabuco 105

SHIPPING LIST.

Large shipping list table with columns for Class, Name, Tons, Captain, Arrival, From, Consignees, and Destination. Includes sections for English, Spanish, French, Dutch, and other nationalities.

Consulate of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The Consulate of the United States of America has been removed to Calle Parque N. 238. Oct. 31. For Liverpool direct. T. and in about 10 days the first class clipper British Bark "ISTRIA" of 500 tons burden, Captain Thomas Javerner. This vessel has excellent accommodations for cabin and stowage passengers, and presents in a high opportunity for families wishing to return to Europe. For further particulars apply to the Captain No. 110 Calle Reconquista or Henry A. Green & Co. Ship Brokers &c. Calle Reconquista 53.

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