

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Ninth of July.

To-day is the 45th anniversary of the declaration of Argentine independence, and certainly if the heroes of Maypú and Chacabuco were given to squibs, paper-balloons and the other school-boy appliances of enthusiastic commemoration, nothing is wanting to do due honor to the day we celebrate. But sober people will think that the contemporaries of Bolívar shed their blood for some grander object than to divert children and nursery-maids by the freaks of a mountebank or tight-rope dancer. No doubt the patriot senate assembled in the Cabildo of Tucumán looked forward to an era of peace and prosperity when the golden age would return again to visit mankind in the fertile expense of the Pampas of La Plata. Enshrined in the grateful memories of their children, these fathers of their country expected to hear the benisons of a happy people roll upward as incense from the altar of Liberty.

Alas! what a fatal error, what a cruel delusion; their bones have already mouldered beneath the dust of half a century, and yet the interval of confusion and anarchy that attends a national convulsion has not given place to an order of things in any way better than the tyranny which they overthrown. Could they have foreseen the riot of misguided ambition, the phrenzy of licence, the horrors of a protracted civil war, well might they have hesitated ere unsheathing those valiant swords that glittered on the fields of Suipacha and Ayacucho; and doubtless those reverend patriots would have torn in pieces that parchment bond which they vainly hoped should be the charter of a nation's liberties, if they imagined for a moment, it should ever prove the plea of fratricide or the title deed of a civil pandemonium.

It would seem a burlesque upon the deeds of those heroes that all the members of the Argentine family join today in singing the National Hymn and paying all honor to the illustrious dead, when to-morrow the tocsin calls to arms, and brothers rush to the deadly encounter, determined to slay each other on the tombs of their fathers. *Quo ruitis miseris cives!*

But in the dreadful pause that ushers in the fight, we would fain act the part of the Sabine women, and throwing ourselves between the uplifted weapons, beseech the angry combatants to reflect a moment on the tragedy they are about to inaugurate. Look at these tender children soon to be sacrificed a holocaust to the god of war. Go ask the ashes of your sires if their departed spirits require so terrible an appeasement, so sanguinary an expiation. And if a saving remorse rises in your hearts, believe it is an inspired oracle that issues from the sepulchres of the martyrs of freedom. Respect the sacred edifice that they have toiled to erect, throw aside the spear and helmet, and enter together the Temple of Liberty to entone that heavenly anthem.

"Peace on earth to men of good will."

The Argentine War.

If Urquiza has not yet attacked San Nicolás, still there can be no hesitation in saying that the war has commenced in earnest, and persons of very capacious ears might even fancy they hear the roll of a cannonade. It is a pity we said the Captain General was already carried into heroism by the Rubicon, for he is now, probably, in Rosario. That city would seem the base of their operations, for, by latest

accounts President Derqui was hastening to effect a junction, having struck his camp at Tablada and marched for the coast at the head of his army. This numbers, according to the "Confederación", ten or twelve thousand men, but we much doubt that the true figure including Saa's lancers can exceed eight thousand. It comprises five divisions, commanded respectively by Francia, Saa, Penaloza, Navarro and Alvarado, and is composed of contingents from all the inner provinces, including those which were supposed friendly to Buenos Ayres. The next in rank to Derqui is General Francia who seems to possess some prestige as a soldier and tactician. We also observe the names of Nadal, Lagos, and Nelson among the officers gazetted. But the most remarkable name of those clausen of the Pampas is that of Taboada, who has inspired so little terror in the Federal lines, that his quota is desired in attendance. It is possible that we counted without our host in putting him down as a Pandillero; and our local press has now little reason to hope that the President is one of "the traitors of Paraná" opposed to Urquiza. No doubt active operations will at once follow up the union of their forces; and as it is rumored the strength of the provinces will lie in cavalry, and the bulk of our troops be infantry, each will rely upon their strongest arm, for the flower of Urquiza's legionaries are the ganchos of Entre Ríos and Corrientes, and the hopes of Buenos Ayres rest on the National Guards of the city; and the cavalry who ran away at Cepeda must fight by the side of the valiant infantry, if, like them, they are about.

Each party is most sanguine of success, and yet to an impartial observer, the balance is so even, that neither can foretell the victory. The Paraná cabinet has contemptuously rejected all foreign mediation, declaring that they will only treat with Buenos Ayres; the musket in one hand, the constitution in the other. This is high language, or as Yankees say "tall talk," but they forget that in 1853 they were unable to introduce either their arms or laws within the trenches. In like manner enthusiastic Porteños, some burning for military fame but slow to win it, cry out for the extermination of the *caudillos*, as if these were not the identical troopers that cast upon their escutcheon what they once called the victory, but now the stain, of Cepeda. "Let us not whoop till we're out of the wood." The proverb of a famous general who won more battles than Urquiza and Mitre put together was, "never despise your enemy."

The National Government has passed penalties upon all who serve in the Provincial army. This is a sentence whereby, all who fight for Buenos Ayres, from conviction, "are more sinned against than sinning," and to men seized by the local authorities for soldiers, it is a manifest injustice. Another sweeping decree of Congress condemns Buenos Ayres as having violated the family compact of the 11th of November, and thus been guilty of sedition against the National authority, which is charged to suppress the same; and in punishment for such contumacy the estate of Buenos Ayres is declared in siege, all official and commercial relations being interdicted. Moreover the National Executive is prevented from accepting proposals for an arrangement, unless by permission of Congress. The last clause, coupled with Mitre's decree to fortify and entrench the city, shows that "peace" is a chimera, and both parties will fight it out after the fashion of the Kilkenny cats who ate each other till only their tails remained. The moral is, that the obstinate war which we are about to witness will ex-

haust the whole Republic; and, gain who will, the conqueror shall have to exclaim with Pyrrhus "another such victory, and I am undone."

The military banquet.

There are many in this city inclined to ape English manners, and indeed it is probable before long everything English will be the fashion. We see a growing passion for English watches, penknives, clothes, furniture, horses and crinolines. The English language is spreading rapidly among the rising generation; and the "nation of shopkeepers" possesses, perhaps, more prestige in the social and political circles of Buenos Aires, than any other body of foreigners.

It is said the greatest compliment an Englishman can pay you, is, to invite you to dinner, so, instead of a grand ball or *à la carte* champagne, the officers of the 1st regiment National Guards determined to evince their regard for Governor Mitre by a substantial banquet, and give vent to their patriotic sentiments under the exhilarating influences of champagne and sherry. Bacchus, he remembered, conquered India before the times of Alexander, and the jolly god has often notably assisted our own Irish troops in the day of battle. So far his invocation is *à propos*, and we only regret that we cannot speak from ocular testimony of the soiree. But our colleague of the morning press, who was present by the double title of the sword and pen, gives a "full, true and particular account" of the great doings on Thursday evening in the Hotel de Roma.

The entrance was decorated with much taste and elegance, being festooned with the national banners. In the courtyard were stationed the bands of the 1st and 4th regiments under the direction of Master Pippo. At six P.M. the Governor arrived and was received at the door by a deputation of officers.

The banquet-room was magnificently fitted up, and when the signal of attack was given, such an onslaught of the viands took place as testified the excellence of Sor Luichan's cooking. Among the toasts was the 4th of July and American Independence. Of course the usual noisy demonstrations of patriotic exuberance were not wanting; and whenever anything more telling was elicited the band struck up an interlude, to the infinite amusement of a gaping crowd that lined the pavement and sighed for participation in the select bacchanals. Several distinguished individuals acted as "bottle-holders" and joviality smiled upon the festive board until some began to think that their wives would say, and more considering the object of the meeting fulfilled, moved a dissolution *sine die*. Although the Governor expressed himself very clearly, many of the party thought it necessary to see him home, which done, the high spirits of the party induced them to march round the May column singing "Oid immortalés et le Popé sa-grado" which, by the way, is better music than our English chorus "We won't go home till morning." The function terminated before the "voices of the night" had sung out "all serene."

European News.

Although the French packet is still missing, we have received the intelligence brought to Rio, through some Brazilian journals which the Marques Caxias, S. S. conveyed to Montevideo.

The latest dates are up to the end of May and we read a serious turn in the tide of European politics. Contrary to all expectation the Emperor Napoleon had yielded to the pressure of England and ordered his troops to retire from Syria on June 6. He reserved

however to himself the right of again occupying that country if fresh massacres should take place, and cast on England all the responsibility of the innocent blood that might be sacrificed on the withdrawal of the French arms. Russia too seems little pleased with the policy of non-intervention and has sent a squadron as earnest of her determination to save the Christians, even at the cost of the integrity of Turkey. No doubt can be entertained of the wholesale slaughter that the Druses meditate in revenge for their sheiks, who suffered death at the hands of French justice, so that the Syrian question, far from approaching to a pacific termination, is assuming a dangerous character. Napoleon is more to be feared in his concessions than in his menaces, and this show of moderation will only give him the stronger pretext for repressing the blood-thirsty Turks in spite of remonstrance or intimidation. The prophecy uttered on the Parisian stage amid the people's plaudits, "that the last hour of Islamism had knelled" is a *fait accompli* in the recesses of Napoleon's intention, and before many years the Ottoman Porte will share the fate of Poland.

In Warsaw the reign of terror still continues and two Deputies have set out for St Petersburg to sue for popular reforms; but Alexander II has resolved to treat Poland with Muscovite severity and the embraces of the Russian bear will prove as fatal as his talons. The Grand-duke Michael has been named Vice-Roy, but resting on Cossack bayonets his couch will not be the softest, and the wail of widows and outburst of popular desperation will pierce his palace walls though surrounded by armed squadrons.

The Holstein question has calmed down. William of Prussia has drawn in his horns, and the difficulty is to be submitted to the treatment of a Congress, that sovereign panacea for national fevers. It is asserted that Denmark counted on the support of some powerful neighbors, and if the sword were appealed to William the conqueror might lose his *soubriquet*, perhaps more.

Queen Isabella, at the instigation of Marshal O'Donnell has promulgated a decree from her palace of Aranjuez, whereby San Domingo is definitively annexed to Spain. The ex-queen Cristina is expected soon to visit her royal daughter; and Xarvaez has retired into private life, after the example of Balduino Espartaco. Her Catholic Majesty has called upon the great European powers to guarantee the Pope's authority over the city of Rome and the adjacent territory. A large Spanish fleet still rides before Gibraltar, and is to receive reinforcements of the new men of war lately constructed in English dockyards.

Hungary though not pacified has consented to pay the Imperial taxes, and this step may bring about a reconciliation between Francis Joseph and the Magyar statesmen. The report of Count Teleki's assassination was incorrect and it was ascertained that he had committed suicide. His chair of Representative was draped in mourning, and 100,000 fellow-patriots attended the funeral of their late distinguished leader. From the Austro-Turkish frontier we hear of no military movements, and it is probable the Sultan's troops are weather-bound for want of cash, paper money at Constantinople being at a discount of 60 p. £ and the sick-man Abdul Mejid unable to take a trip for his health, his pockets being quite inside out.

The Kingdom of Italy is yet in difficulties. Victor Emmanuel has defected, pledging his crown to the Jews for some time longer, and even the confiscation of fat church-lands will not suf-

fice to make both ends of the Peninsula meet. The *last* evidently does no fit, and although we honestly think that an United Italy would be good for Europe, the idea seems impracticable. Thus the Ninth told Sir John Bowring that it was magnificent in theory, impossible in execution. It is believed that Lainericiere is about to re-assume the command of the Pontical army which is to be augmented to 20,000 men. Negotiations are on foot to re-construct an Irish Brigade, but the Irish have demanded officers of their own country which Monsignor Merode objects to. The retirement of the French troops will take place in September.

England has accepted the charge of maintaining order in Asiatic Turkey, by her mere moral weight, and is at the same time prepared for all eventualities.

The general aspect of Europe is far from satisfactory, and we repeat, the summer can scarcely pass over without a war, probably on the sabbath of Austrian Italy.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil.

The lato gale.

Santa Rosa would appear to have visited the Brazilian coast. It is a long time since so many disasters have been recorded on this side of the South Atlantic, and unhappily several lives have been lost. The fate of the "Saint-tonge" French packet is still a mystery, but, hopes are entertained that she may have resisted the stormy element and reached some port of refuge. Rio Grande has been the scene of numerous shipwrecks. The French brig "Clement" from Marseilles to Montevideo, suffered so terribly that on arriving in that port her cargo had to be unshipped for transport to her destination. The Brazilian brig "Quahyba" was wrecked on Monday night, 16 miles N. of the bar, one passenger and the cook being lost, with all her cargo. The English brig "Hacend" captain Pinlay from Lisbon was driven on the coast and became a total wreck. At Roneiro, the English brig "Prince of Wales" from Glasgow, was shattered to pieces, and it is supposed, all hands were drowned, five corpses having been picked up on shore. The English Consul had them conveyed to the Protestant cemetery of Rio Grande where they received the usual decent interment. Four cart-loads of goods comprise the salvage of the ill fated ship. Over 40 vessels had passed the bar and sought shelter in Rio Grande. Of the arrivals at Santa Catalina were the following, an Italian bark with 150 passengers, bound for Montevideo; the French brig "Fameux" from Montevideo to Marseilles completely dismantled; and the Brazilian brig "Paralyha." A courier from Santa Theresa brought intelligence of the wreck at Castillos of the Brazilian war-steamer *Parguazá*, with the loss of 4 sailors and the chief officer's son. The Rio Grandense, S. S. was at once despatched to rescue the survivors who are 90 in number.

It was currently reported in Buenos Aires that the French packet had saved several vessels in distress, and entered Santa Catalina, but much as we should deplore so serious a loss to our commerce in general and the French line in particular, we are not without grave fears that the "Saintonge" has been wrecked, or at least seriously damaged.

Banda Oriental.

The government has proposed to lower the duties on imports, provided the neighboring Custom-houses make a similar reduction. The Chambers have authorized the appointment of

four Consuls-General accredited to the great European powers. Colonel Larraz set out to take command of the military division in *Araki-chico*.

Much discontent has been caused about the Bolivian currency, which is depreciated 25 p. in consequence of a large admixture of brass in its composition.

Don Diógenes Urquiza supplants Don Delfín Huergo in the post of Diplomatic agent for the Argentine Republic at Montevideo.

Steam communication has been opened between Colonia and Buenos Ayres.

Argentine Confederation.

The city of Mendoza is being rebuilt on the identical site of the late catastrophe, and some edifices have already sprung up from the ruins. At the same time (June 24th) a severe shock of earthquake has been felt on the frontiers of San Luis and Cordova, whose effects are yet not fully known. The President's family has arrived at Cordova, and Don Marcos Paz was to be removed from that city to Rosario. The bark "Concepcion" carrying 14 guns and a howitzer was moored abreast of the last-named port as a floating battery. San was expected shortly at Candelaria, 10 leagues distant.

The Executive of Paraná had received the credentials of Don Ventura Fernandez, Peruvian Consul at Buenos Ayres, and of Don José Arceaga in same capacity at Rosario. It had also published a circular note to the Foreign Representatives, throwing all the blame of the actual rupture on Buenos Ayres.

In this city the festivals of July were attended by great numbers, and passed off with the usual *clat* of Te Deum, review, fireworks, &c. General Hornos has been named Chief of the Army of the Centre; and Señor Ocampo, provisional Governor, pending the absence of Mitre, who is daily expected to take the field. There have been two assassinations within the week: one of a young Spaniard named Gimenez, whose throat was cut, it seems, without provocation, by a certain Manuel Ambrose, while the former was walking in the calle Lima, on Sunday night last. The other victim was an unfortunate Irishman who was found, with his skull fractured, lying in the street; he was conveyed to the Spanish hospital and has, we learn, since expired. His murderer has not yet been discovered. The name of deceased was Rierdan, and he had some relatives in town, who sought him for some time without avail.

The Artesian well is at a stand-still owing to one of the tubes having broken; but this difficulty has been at length surmounted, and the boring will be at once continued. M. Sordaux is one of the engineers entrusted with the line of fortifications, which has been decreed, though not commenced.

On Saturday the University conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Don J. M. Gutierrez, and Major Moreno. We had the great pleasure of being invited, and certainly the function was peculiarly interesting. Having already passed the ordeal of examination, the Rector invested the "immortals" with the cap, ring and gloves which are the insignia of this, the highest, University distinction; and the *padrinos* pronounced discourses in honor of the new graduates. Doctor Gutierrez (who had for *padrino* Dr. Avellaneda), enunciated the dogma "those who take up arms to despoil a people's liberties, are political pirates" and like the pirates of the high seas, "must be regarded as the enemies of society."

Major Dr. Moreno's text was: "Liberty is supreme happiness."

The degree was bestowed on Dr. Gutierrez, as having vindicated his claim,

with extraordinary honors; and the Rector pronounced a glowing prophecy of the great things to be looked for from a youthful genius who had already distinguished himself equally in patriotism, science and literature.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Rosin the bow.—Some days ago a wandering musician of the Fortin de Arcoo visiting his friends, fell down under potent influences: a thoughtful Hibernian judging the spirit of melody had fled, went at once to procure a coffin, but found on his return that the hard had gone not to the other world, but to a neighbor's house. He did not avail himself of his friends' attention; being only an illustration of the proverb "as drunk as a fiddler."

La Verdad.—This is a new periodical, abounding in strange notions "truth being stranger than fiction."

Pop goes—the rifle.—There is much talk of a challenge between a Swiss rifle and a Yankee self-loading, (we hope not a self-exploding) piece of new invention. The right of either is adapted to the bull's eye.

Marks.—Some supernatural agency has raised the wind about the most approved method of "tattooing" cattle. We prefer the plan of cropping ears, when like King Midas, they are, rather long. To Mr. Blanco's observations, we propose this mark (?) question.

Answers to Correspondents.

D. F. H. We cannot insert anonymous communications. Your name is not required for publication if a well-timed modesty induce you to "blush unseen"; but as assurance of good faith it is indispensable. Before committing it to the shades, we read your production, and think it springs from those good intentions that pave hell, celestial in their origin, but difficult to carry out. **X. X. Giles** You ask when we purpose to enlarge our paper: we answer when you and some of your neighbors pay in, the subscriptions that you should have paid in May.

X. Calueta. You complain that you forgot you one week: it is not so, but, not being aware of a change in the Diligence, we sent two numbers together. Although you have forgotten us these two months, we promise to remember you till the end of the quarter. *In advance* is our motto.

M. Fortin. You inquire whether we are Irish: we refer you to our columns, and, if you have any further doubt, will give a striking proof. Our windows are 15 feet from the pavement, and we have a *shillegh* on hands.

Erin go bragh. It is highly useless for you to think that the English Consul can or will save you from the risks of civil war. As you are not content with your condition, return to Ireland and enjoy the English rule, if you do not believe in Repeal.

Correspondence.

We do not indorse the opinions communicated herein, but leave our columns open to discussion. Ed.

Pilar July 8 1861.

To the Editor of the *Weekly Standard*.

Dear Sir,

A report of the present state of this partido must be anything but pleasant to your readers but bad news as well as good will find its vent. We now feel the effects of the *seca* here very severely, horned cattle are dying in many places and they are all generally breaking in such a state of poverty that a few storms will kill great numbers.

Some have moved their cattle from

this partido but not many, in consequence of the war: a great many have moved their sheep but the war has deterred many others from doing so; this year will be severely felt by the sheep farmers of Pilar in particular. I have had occasion lately to go through the partidos of Luján, Mercedes, Giles & Carmen de Arcoo and though they all in some parts are bare enough of grass none of them are so generally bare as Pilar, the northern and eastern side of Giles is also very bare; the Capilla & Zarate are also I believe very bare but of those I can only inform you from hearsay.

What with the *seca* & the war your sheep farmers are very much dejected: however good your advice may be to your fellow countrymen respecting noninterference none of us can refrain from wishing an army that respects neither life nor property as far off as we could wish our greatest enemy; you are secure in the city for within the precincts of that sacred city a marauding army never will enter but let those who can preach that gospel and are of that party come to the country with their families and their properties and after one *sole* invasion ask them if they join us in our wish or not.

What a difference between two armies of the same country; one comes, kills as many sheep as they require, burn your corral for firewood, take all your horses not excepting the one you are riding, and if you attempt to remonstrate, your head is threatened (this happened within five hundred yards of where Urquiza was at that moment in the last invasion) the other army comes, asks you if you wish to sell a certain number of capons, offers you the market price & pays you honourably; if you don't wish to sell you can refuse the *asany* private individual, if you only give them a drink of water they thank you, there are no threats of taking your head off your shoulders, now ask any of your readers which of those two armies they would prefer to have encamped opposite to their doors.

On reading the article in your last numbered issue, American, in the presence of six sheep farmers two of them of twenty five years practical experience in this country we all coincide with Mr. Fay in his answer to the Massachusetts agricultural society: the improvement of pasture lands by sheep has been practically proved in this country.

Allow me to congratulate through your columns our young countryman Mr. Valentine Conyngham, on gaining the prize he so anxiously toiled for.

We are all so quiet here that were it not for the newspapers we should know nothing of the war; thanks to Don Luis Sauze we receive the papers every second day, before Sauze's coaches came this route we received them only three times a month & that not regularly, he renders an invaluable service to the camp & deserves more praise than I can bestow on him not for want of will but for want of capacity.

Yours &c.

DICK.

United States.

Simultaneously with the European news, we hear of the American war, by way of Bordeaux. Dates are up to May 14th. President Lincoln has at length taken the offensive, and in proportion as his active measures evoked all the enthusiasm of the North, the Rebel Confederation lost ground. Instead of taking Washington as was apprehended the southerners have succumbed in Baltimore, and the President having thus secured a safe passage for his troops, had assembled in the Capital over thirty thousand men. He also seized Annapolis, and declared Washington in state of siege. Although the inhabitants of western Vir-

ginia intimated their readiness to maintain the Union, the whole of this state was blockaded; and it was intended to adopt a like measure against Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans. Among the states who showed themselves most decided, in favor of the National Government, Pennsylvania is perhaps the foremost, having voted four millions dollars and fifteen additional regiments to save Lincoln from the imminent peril that threatened him. No less than 19,000 men were destined to man the navy which must be therefore considerable, notwithstanding the recent loss of so many ships burnt.

Meantime the South has not been inactive; they have called to arms 150,000 of the militia. The Congress of Montgomery, formally declared war to the cabinet of Washington, and the Provincial Governors hurled angry manifestos at the President's head. Some of the Virginia insurgents occupied the heights overlooking the Potomac and captured a steamer that plied between Old Point and Norfolk. Another force of 6,000 assembled at Harpers Ferry. In Missouri, a body of 500, under the command of General Frost, was taken by a band of Federal volunteers, and these, in turn, being attacked by the mob of St. Louis, fired on their aggressors killing 20 of the rebels. The Chambers of Tennessee voted separation but their decision could not be regarded as final until submitted to the popular approbation. The report of a slave insurrection in Kentucky wanted foundation; but that of an attack on Fort Pickens was generally believed.

In less than a month we shall hear of a pitched battle, and the issue of North versus South is not doubtful.

Travels in France and Italy.

By THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER VII.—PARIS.

The *Latin quarter* is a rendez-vous of medical students, mistresses and fast young men who have come from the provinces or foreign parts to enjoy life in Paris on limited means, and yet with all the gusto of an epicurean. Here everything is in accordance with the society of the neighborhood. Coffee-houses are kept, of a reasonable tariff, where proprietors are neither disciplinarians nor anchorites, and the natural hilarity of frolicsome revellers breaks upon the midnight echoes without disturbing the slumbers of the classic inhabitants: for few there are that sleep till Aurora has unlocked the saffron gates of morning. Some of the jolliest fellows are Irishmen, and indeed they pass as pleasant life at their medical studies as seldom falls to the lot of a University graduate or incipient barrister. In the morning my friend Dennehy, who was a native of Kerry, took me to the gardens of the Luxembourg and after strolling for a time among the flower-beds, fountains, statues and groves of this enchanting place, we met another Medical student named Comerford poring over his *matéria medica* who professed the greatest delight to see me, and with the mellowest brogue of Glanmire welcomed me to their confraternity. We rambled together towards the Pantheon (formerly St. Genevieve's church). From the dome was suspended a ball that indicated the double rotation of the earth, performing its giro, over the spot where the high altar once stood, and where now repose the ashes of Voltaire, Rousseau and other stars of the literary firmament. Tablets with letters of gold are in the four angles, recording the names of the *mar-tirs* of July, as they term those who fell in the revolution of 1830 when Charles X was dethroned. During the war of the barricades in 48 this edifice was

head-quarters of the faubourgs, and resisted even the attacks of artillery, as its bronze gates testify. But when the troops prevailed, blood ran profusely and the shrine was thereby desecrated, so that it subsequently served as a theatre.

In the Rue Irlandaise hard by, we visited the Irish college in which about 160 young men, chiefly farmers' sons, receive education preparatory to taking orders. The professors are gentlemanly and well informed, but the building and grounds are rather limited.

After dining at a Restaurant, we went to the Theatre Odeon and saw the tragedy of "Semiramis," the acting being very good. Here we met four other Hibernians, disciples of *Aeschylus*, who proposed a supper. We repaired accordingly to a temple of Bacchus, and certainly paid the drunken divinity copious libations, for what with toasts to old Ireland and cups of friendship we scarce felt the hours pass when a terrible row broke up our meeting. Tumblers and hats flew about the saloon, while cries of *fourre* and *Gal dunn* denoted an international scrimmage. It appears some sprigs of English nobility had invited an organ-grinder to divert them, and being displeased with his performance broke his instrument. Such a melee ensued that we were involved with our Saxon brethren, and narrowly escaped the *gens-d'armes*. I retired home impressed with the hospitality of my friends, but convinced, moreover, that life even in the Latin quarter is not without its *contre-temps*, and that there are perhaps other phases of Parisian society with less of incident and more of tranquillity than the reveals of a medical student.

11. de Setiembre Market.

Dry cow hides	perdo	135 to 140
Hides of all states	—	110 to 120
C. M. skins	—	50 to 55
Hides of colts	each	25 to 30
Sheep skins unwashed	dozen	40 to 50
Do mixed	do	40 to 50
Mottos, furs	lb	4 to 44
Nettle	amb.	55 to 100
Horse hair North	—	105 to 115
Do. south	—	45 to 52
Tail pure	—	70 to 75
Crook wool washed	—	40 to 45
Do unwashed	—	70 to 75
Do mixed	—	80 to 110
Fine merino wool	—	20 to 70
Lambs do	—	25 to 30
Ostrich feathers loose	lb	25 to 30
Do. woven	—	100 to 150
Or boxes	—	310 to 400
Inferior do	—	270 to 350
Wheat superior	—	240 to 260
Do inferior	—	120 to 130
Indian corn	—	125 to 130
Becky	—	75 to 85



For Sale

In the partido of San Antonio de Arcoo 9500 (more or less) mestiza sheep of the best class at a low price, also will be rented to the purchaser the camp on which they are at present situated with two pastures and new fine corrals, the whole camp will be rented, if required which is capable of holding two more large flocks.—For further particulars apply at this Office.

Notice.

All persons having claims against Mr. Alexander Fleming calls Defensa 91, are requested to present them account in ir and persons indebted to same, are begged to settle such amounts with the undersigned.

James Hastings,
102, calle Piedad.

TO BE LET.

Two nicely furnished apartments, with attendance, in an English family; the situation is very convenient, being only two squares from the Bolsa. No. 109 calle Maypú, in the *altos*.

