

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULLALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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

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

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Barracas. Onco Setiembre.
Villa de Lujan. Mr. Michael King.
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D. Priestley.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

October 16th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 25.

FOR ROSARIO

Tonsling at San Fernando, Zárate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolás.

THE NEW STEAMER DOLORITAS 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.

TERMS OF PASSAGES.

	Cabin	Deck	Cabin	Deck
Rosario.....	\$ 350	\$ 120	Baradero.....	200
San Nicolas ..	250	90	Zárate.....	150
Obligado.....	250	90	San Fernando..	30
San Pedro....	250	90		

For further particulars apply at the office: A. BERNAL Y CARRERA, Reconquista 89.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week

The well known fast sailing and accommodable Pilot-Boat

PELOZ

Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday 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 Kean

For Colonia.

THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT ESTRELLA.

Will sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at nine a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY—For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office.—Paseo de Julio No. 35.

LEIS MAC LEAN.

THE STANDARD

PRINTING OFFICE

Calle Defensa No. 91

MICHAEL G. MULLALL 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 1836.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT

Capital: £ 1,259,760.

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

HEAD OFFICES.

London, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow.

LIFE.

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

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

FIRE.

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

Agents—at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rosario—

Messrs HENRY J. POWELL & Co.

Office at Buenos Ayres, calle de 25 de Mayo 50

Tea Wine and Spirits.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has an excellent assortment of the above articles. He can particularly recommend his table Wine both Red and White. He has likewise a general assortment of Groceries and Spirits of the very best quality and most moderate prices.

Buenos Aires 14 Oct. 1861.

Jno. Hines.

Calle Cangallo No. 16

Veinte cinco de Mayo, 60

CHAMBERS.

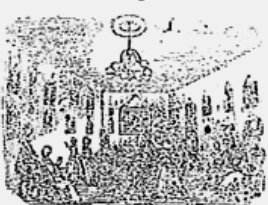
Two rooms nicely furnished to let No. 137 calle San Martin. One is suitable for an office.

Sheep for Banda Oriental.

An experienced sheep-farmer of Buenos Ayres offers to sell cheap by the cut or otherwise to any persons transporting flocks to the neighbouring Republic. He will also, if required, purchase on commission and ship any quantity in a given time.

Apply at this Office.

American Improvements!!



Messrs Meeks & Kelsey have just received from New York a machine for making waxed pictures at a time. All persons wishing visiting cards will be supplied by the dozen at a moderate price, also photographs for letter, albums, &c. Persons sending pictures by the Packet are requested to leave their orders a few days previous.

Gallery 44 calle Esmeralda, corner of Piedra.

Wool Bags

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Education.

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY

331 Potosi 331

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; James Gibson; W. Temperley G. and H. McKern.

a. 11 5p William Parody.

Burgundy Wines.

J. Cottey, late of calle Maypú, has removed to N. 63 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, Chabertin, Mutz, Beaune, &c.—Piedras No. 63.

a. 11 5p

On sale.

A scone 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 Martin No. 154.

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

MORON

Messrs. NUTTALL AND SMITH. Have opened an establishment of grocery and inn, where persons from the country districts may procure stores at reasonable prices and find every accommodation when travelling.

YOUR LIKENESS.

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

Historia general

DE

INGLATERRA.

Desde los tiempos mas remotos, hasta nuestros dias por David Hume, Sommet, Adolphus, Aikin, &c. Traducida al castellano y anotada por Eugenio de Orma. Maguilla edicion en 5 grandes volúmenes, adornados con finisimos láminas en acero representando retratos, monumentos &c. Se vende en 280\$ calle de Reconquista núm. 4 [frente a Colon]

On Sale.

Calle Defensa No. 23. Doff 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 had 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 Peru.



MENSAJERIAS

DEL

COMERCIO

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration calle de las Piedras 81, Agency calle Rivadavia 8.

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 Padres, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Pofia San Antonio, B. Hido Miranda, Durazo, Arroyo Grande, Naranjos, Vivorata, Laguna Colmena, Ballenera, golutrinna, San Martin y Moro—Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 22.

Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verde, Carralau-pen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Bravo 6 Pámanoso, Blanqueros de Herrera, Corrito de Paulino, San Agustín, Mulacara 6 Florida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 10, 26.
Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco Lomas Loma Negra, Loma Partida, San José Cármon de Languyé, Cañuelas y Tandil 1, 15.
Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Toribio, Chelford, Canales, Vizechoras de Cuelli, Reconquista, Migueros y Tandil, 8, 24.
Tandil por el Azul, 15, 23, 29.
San Vicente y Ranchos 4, 13, 20, and 27.
Azul, 2.

Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 4, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24, 28.

Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 13, 23.

Lobos, every Tuesday Thursday, & Saturday.

Magdalena, 9, 19, 29.

MENSAJERIAS

INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Martin, 81—Piazza Lorea, 26—Calle las Piedras, 84.

Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, San Antonio de Arco, Fortin y Salto 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

Arrecifes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28.

Pergamino, y Rojas: 2, 6, 10, 14, 1, 22, 26, 30.

Pilar, Capilla del Señor 4, 8, 12, 16, 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, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

La Invariable Fortena.

For Cañuelas, Monte, las Flores. Office calle Rivadavia, 443; leaves town on the 2d, 12th and 22d.

Returns to Buenos Ayres 6th, 16th and 26th.

Conductor

Manuel Lupo

NUVAS PENINSULARE

General Administration, calle Potosi, No. 143.

CORREOS DEL ESTADO

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, y 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

Laguna de los Padres, Ballenera, San Martin 6 Moro, 2, 12 y 22.

Carralau-pen, 25 de Mayo, Brava, Matucara y Moro, 6, 10 y 26.

Navas, Chelford, Bi-cheras y Reconquista 8, 24.

Onco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármon de Languyé, 1, 15, Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24.

Tandil directam-nto 2 y 17.

CARRERA DEL MORO.

Juicat, Care que, Alpinar da Castaño, Euporanza de Iraol, Pulperia Quovido, Arroy Chico, Recon de Bandrix, Invierno, Tamanguchá, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Hoz.

Los Empresarios
Torres, Begeira y Co.

MENSAJERIAS

Española y Americana
General Administration—Potosi 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
Freight and postage..... 20
Money..... 14 1/2

Los Empresarios

Torres Osorio y Co.

NUVAS

Mensajerías Argentinas
For Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, Fortin de Arco, Salto, Rojas, Pergamino.

Leaves on the 5th, 20th, 25th, and 30th, each month; returning on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, & 30th 587, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Bonoti Santiago

Nicas, M. Ramirez

Marcos Sangueneti

Iniciadores Diligencias

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

Mensajerías Argentinas

For Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arco, and Arrecifes.

Leaves Buenos Aires on the 1, 11 & 21, Agency 189 Rivadavia or 587 Plaza de Lorea.

Conductor and Proprietor

Pablo E. Dias.

Gracery 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 satisfy those who may favour 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.

66 Calle Defensa.

FOR ANTWERP.

The fine A. L. Dutch schooner *Economia*, has all her dead weight engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c. apply to her consignees, Messrs. Algeth Forber & Co. or to

Henry J. Powell & Co.

Brokers.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

The A. I. British barque *Ann McLean*, only takes part cargo, has splendid accommodation for cabin & steerage passengers, and will have quick despatch. For particulars &c. apply to

Henry J. Powell & Co.

FOR LONDON

The first class British barque *Warrior Queen*, Captain Warren, 297 tons burthen, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. For freight &c. apply to

Henry J. Powell & Co.

Ship Brokers

KNIGHT & PARODY

SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY

Calle Cangallo No. 80.

DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

Winter Stock.

Macfarlane, buckinghams, raglans, cavour, Garibaldi 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, linen shirts, lin-lin frocks, colored shirts, linen drawers and vests, silk drawers, flannel vests, and woolen drawers and vests, silk drawers and vests, warm comforters, dressing gowns of all descriptions, w-ollen, linen and cotton socks, winter gloves, umbrellas, walking sticks, &c. &c.

The above will give an idea of the immense variety of all kind of clothing which we have on hands for gentlemen and youths necessary for the present season. Terms moderate.

Also all kind of clothing made to order.

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 11th. Inst.

MORON

Messrs. NUTTALL AND SMITH. Have opened an establishment of grocery and inn, where persons from the country districts may procure stores at reasonable prices and find every

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Capture of Rosario.

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

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

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

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

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

If Mitre had shot his prisoners, it would have saved him, the trouble of guarding transporting and feeding them: but, the large numbers lodged in this city provoke 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 speed 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 guarantee for the protection of the inhabitants and punishment of criminals, but, in time of civil war, it is difficult to arrest disorders, and, if we have often had reason to complain, heretofore, of a laxity in rural authorities, the present crisis should rather prepare us for a state of less security. Our former charge, of mismanagement would now lose force, the government having displayed some activity in guarding the principal villages. If it is alleged that Gen. Gelly could and should have, at once, seized the three murderous Gauchos, we frankly admit our ignorance alike of the facility of such a step as of the measures taken by him in the particular. Hence we cannot constitute ourselves a tribunal to arraign either the minister or his agents for neglect of duty.

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

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

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

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

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

Mitre's Address.

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

The Governor of Buenos Ayres and Commander in chief.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Your friend and fellow-countryman

MITRE.

Head quarters on march. Oct. 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 12000 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 (*see next column*) were at once issued by the Commander-in-chief. During the bivouac on the field of battle, the remains of Count Piloni were discovered and buried. In the progress of the army, four men were shot for entering the houses of the inhabitants, contrary to the recent order. So far from being harassed by flying parties of the enemy, Mitre had the satisfaction of receiving the submission of several officers at the head of small bands of stragglers.

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

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

Vive la Franco.

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

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

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

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

General Movements.

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

European News.

The Mersey entered port yesterday, bringing the English mails, of Sept. 9th. The political barometer did not mark any change of importance. The Queen and Royal family passed a few days at Dublin and sweet Killarney. Her Majesty was respectfully saluted by our frizee-coated pensantry, and received a magnificent welcome at Muckross from the Catholic proprietor of these sainted cloisters, Lord Castle-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, dwarf Tom Thumb 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 too have been the scene of a second conflagration, in which two men were killed and three injured. Loss £30,000. A terrible railway accident caused by the collision of two trains at Kentish Town, London, resulted in the death or maiming of 50 people. The policeman of the line had forgotten the signals. A similar catastrophe occurred on the Brighton road in the Clayton tunnel killing 23; and another on the Durham line in which last several persons were injured but none killed. The Prince of Wales is going to review the Prussian army on the Rhine, and after a brief vacation at Balmoral, will continue his studies at Cambridge. An Art exhibition is about to take place at Edinburgh. The Birmingham public has been patronising Do Rullo who attempted to assassinate the Emperor, and after a lecture advocating *tyrannicide* the *Brunnengem* philanthropists made a collection in favor of the professed murderer. The English volunteers now number 143,000 riflemen and 22,000 artillery. In Liverpool it is asserted that the lack of cotton will not be so great as is imagined. Mr. Roebuck maintains that Franco is about to seize Sardinia. More troops are ordered to Canada.

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

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

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

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

[To be continued.]

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

BELLIGERENT OPERATIONS ON SEA AND LAND

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

There has been another panic, real or pretended, among the military authorities at Washington, caused by a rumoured intended crossing of the Potomac by the enemy below Washington, and an advance upon the capital. 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 whatever troops they had, whether equipped, armed, or unarmoured, 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 Federals. 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 fired into and sunk. General McCulloch was not killed in the engagement of 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 Laguayara, 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 Gladiator, 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 extent of which there is so much uneasiness in Europe, is now being 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 destitution of the soldiery in clothing and food is terrible; many applications are made to 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 measles is sweeping through the army, and that over 3000 are ill.

Half of the colleges at the South have 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. States Plenipotentiary in China, and several other prominent citizens, for holding treasonable intercourse with the enemy.

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

A persecution of the peace-party newspapers has suddenly sprung up: In Bangor (Maine), Concord (New Hampshire), and Easton (Pennsylvania), the material of peace-party newspapers has been destroyed. 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
Edward 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.—Where our undignified 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 knew so little about the facts, that he calls the murdered servant *Osara* instead of O'Hara, and makes it appear that the assassins (3 in number) ate 10 loaves 5000 sheep which were carried off by the enemy.

Evil effects of intemperance.—Our number this week has been 10 hours late owing to one of our printers, a votary of Bacchus, having upset 6 columns of type, in a drunken spree. There's no cure for spilt milk, so kind readers be patient.

Doubloons.—A speculative correspondent of the "Tribuna" calculates that ounces are undervalued low, since their standard price should be 460, owing to the Yankee affair of Bull's run, the revolution in Hungary, and the difficulty of the Pope. 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 show 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 "his blood was up" on the occasion.

British Library.—This institute possesses now an elegant suite of apartments, two of which compose the Library, one the reading-room, one a committee-room, besides a recreation-hall furnished with chess, draughts &c. We understand it is proposed to give a house-warming. The entrance is No. 5 calle Defensa, the azotea being over the Recoba 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 buffes.—This company has commenced operations, but, as they are not gracious enough to send us the usual pass, we have no notion of paying them to appreciate their merits, and request our readers to repeat, with us "Requiescant in pace."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguay.

This country is progressing with great rapidity under the paternal and judicious care of Lopez. Another railway has been inaugurated, and it is easy to foresee that the energies of the Dictator, seconded by experienced Europeans, will soon drive this Republic ahead of its neighbors, by bringing its products into the high-road of commerce. D. Baldomero 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 MACMANUS TESTIMONIAL TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Fellow Countrymen.

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

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

Patriotism has its martyrs everywhere, and patriotism has honoured the martyr. Amidst Alpine glaciers, the children of the mountains bless the memory of Tell, in love of the land that bore him! Far in the heart of the Tyrol, the peasant kneels by the great soldier of his nation, and the name of Andreas Hofer stirs his soul like a trumpet sound. On the plain of Ostrolenka a people weeps the chivalry of their land laid low, and Poland bows in reverence beside the lonely mounds where her myriad 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-Owen, 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 fifteen years old he entered, at the request of his mother, the Jesuit College of his native city, and before long was appointed its Professor of Rhetoric. When the house was shut up the young Ventura was admitted as a novice by the Theatines, or regulars of the congregation of Lateran. This order was founded in the beginning of the 16th century by St. Gaetano, and Caraffa, then Bishop of Chieti the *Teate* of antiquity whence the name "Theatines." He was, at the proper age, admitted to holy orders and devoted himself to preaching, particularly funeral orations, in which he soon acquired reputation. His panegyric on Pius VII. passed through twenty editions, and procured for the preacher the title of "the Italian Bossuet," while his work entitled "Influence of the 16th Century," was considered to be a fitting companion to the *Variations* of the great French writer. In 1824 he was elected General of his order. He was appointed member of a commission of censorship, with Orioli and Michera, 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 office of Almoner to 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 Chateaubriand, then French ambassador to the Holy See; and finally obtained from the Court of Rome the recognition of Louis Philippe; as *Roi de facto*, 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 fill 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 sermon 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 Holy Father. The notion of a confederation of the Italian States, with the Pope for President, was borrowed by the Emperor Napoleon III. from Father Ventura, but it encountered great opposition from Charles Albert at Rome after the flight of the Pope. He was offered the Presidency of the Constituent Assembly, but declined the perilous distinction. He never believed in the durability of the Roman Republic, but he was strongly opposed to the attack on Rome by General Oudinot. He left the city on the 4th of May, and retired to Civita Vecchia, under the protection of the French. D. spurring of enlightening the public mind on the real state of Italy, and unable to render any further service to the Pope or to the nation, he quitted Italy for France, and took up his residence at Montpellier. Here he learnt with pain that his sermon "On the Victims of Vienna" was condemned by the Congregation of the Index; but he submitted nevertheless, and formally retracted the opinions he had advanced in that discourse. During his stay at Montpellier he published "Letters 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 *savants* of the

Observatory and the Institute, but, above all, by his sermons and publications. For years he drew crowds to the churches of the Madeleine and St. Louis d'Antin. The original character of his style, the copiousness and energy of his language, and his bursts of lofty eloquence, not to speak of his vast store of theological science, made even his most fastidious hearers forget his peculiar pronunciation of the French tongue. 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 Rastadt, and to replace them by Germans a detachment of Austrian infantry has just passed through Munich on their way from Innsbruck to Rastadt. Giardini is carrying out his idea of employing the Garibaldini; besides a number of subaltern officers, he has called into his councils and into his service General Stocco and Baron Moscardi. Both of these men were active partisans of the Calabrian rising last year, and the former landed with Garibaldi at Mersa's. Both are made governors of the province, and are to raise bands of Calabrians to put down the "brigands."

The *Espresso* of Turin states that, in consequence of the Do Merode Goyon 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 paralysed by a party which is hostile to France, and of which the Minister of War is the leader.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

7. From Borden-x, July 16, Amer. pilotboat "S. F. Barber" to order with wine and liquors.

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

From Montevideo, Amer. SS. "Mississippi" with 153 passengers & gen. 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 Harbour Barclay with dry good and wine, and 113 tons coal for getting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

From Atuncion, Oct. 5 Parag. S. "Salto de Guayra" to Eguisquiza, with 530 bags yerba.

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

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

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

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

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

For Foreign ports English barque "Maria"

For Foreign ports English ship "City of Kandy"

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

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

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

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

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

For Montevideo Oriental golotta "Romano."

H. M. Moss & Co.

CALLE DEFENSA No. 23, 25, & 27, Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have opened a new Establishment. Calle Defensa No. 23, 25, and 27, where they have a large and select stock of teas, groceries, &c. at moderate prices. Buenos Aires October 4th 1881.

H. M. Moss & Co.

NOTICE.

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

H. M. Moss & Co.

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 of 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, Wellesly—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 such men 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 originating 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 1856, as one to 923 of the people; in 1859, as one to 1,117; and in 1860, as one to 1,217. The number of juvenile offenders decreased in a still greater proportion. Pre-eminence 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 Parkes 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 accents 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 acknowledgement of the new kingdom; but the internal state of the southern portion is still most unsatisfactory, a flogging daily proofs 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 *feri non debuit, factum valet*, may here be applied; and assuredly, if the French and Sardinian arms only interposed in helping the Italians, both in the north and elsewhere, 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 other 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 exult in contemplating the position of the country, a land reflecting that the security of society cannot be shaken by any politician's scheme, 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 eye across the Atlantic, and regarding the conflict which now shakes the great union of our kindmen!

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—undismayed 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 one 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 sunshine settles 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 with which they are 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.

SINGULAR BED 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-ornaments, &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 head touches the pillow, their elaborate coiffure does not become disordered during the night's slumbers. Their sleep, however, is only for short periods, as it is the custom to eat 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.—*Litt*

PENALTY OF KISSING IN IRLAND.—Women are here protected 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 cils of Wadmal per kiss-enough, 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 third-hearted young lady.—*Forbes's Ireland*.

12: de Setiembre Market

Dry cow hides, narrow	perado 125 to 185
Hides of all states	— 105 to 120
Calf skins	— 80 to 90
Hides of skulls	each 23 to 30
Sheepskins unwashed	dozen 45 to 60
Do mixed	70 to 90
Mexican, fine	100 to 125
Nutrie	lb 4 to 4½
Horse hair North	arob. 95 to 100
Do. south	100 to 110
Tallow pure	40 to 45
Creole wool washed	75 to 80
Do. unwashed	40 to 45
Do. mixed	50 to 70
Five mexican wool	80 to 100
Lambs do.	40 to 60
Ostrich feathers loose.	lb. 22 to 24
Do. woven	25 to 26
Ox horns	thousand 800 to 900
Inferior do.	300 to 400
Wheat superior	fanega 260 to 270
Do. middling	220 to 230
Do. inferior	180 to 190
Indian corn	125 to 130
Barley	80 to 100

Doubloons.	
Oct. 9th	405 403 18,072
" 10th	401 413 28,572
" 11th	393 399 17,403
" 12th	440 403 22,820
" 14th	401 404 12,481
" 15th	404 404 14,469

Gas shares	77½ p.s
Dolan do.	7 to 10 p.s deos

Interest.	
Bank receives m/c. at 6%	per an.
" " specie at 9%	"
" advances m/c. at 8%	"
" " specie at 12%	"

Money market—specie—1½ to 1½ per monthly.
Do. m/c. 1 1½

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros	\$ 200 to 220
Do matadero, picked bullocks	250 — 280
Do Cows picked	— 250
Three year old mules	250 —
Asses	15 — 20
Fat carcas	85 — 90
Ordinary mestiza.	—
Sheep	30
Fino do.	40

For Callao direct.

The fine fast-sailing, first class American Clipper Frigate "Mary Goodell" 717 Tons. Capt Gilvery, only takes part of her cargo, has splendid accommodations for Cabin & steerage passengers. For further particulars &c apply to her consignees Messrs Sample Drysdale & Co. or to

Henry J Powell & Co.
Ship Brokers
50 Calle 25 de Mayo

Swedish Tar.

Of Best quality in Barrels and half Barrels and in Tins of 12 pounds, & 1 & 2 arrobas 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 25 Mayo No. 9—Buenos Aires.

Notice!

All persons indebted for their passage per the
"William Peile" "Bella Portaña" "Philomel." "Delhi" "Rosario" "Hugli" "W. L. Smith" "Hollywood" "The Countess of Durham" "J. H. Robertson" "Matrona" "Gauntlet" "South E. K." "Agnes" "Rosario" "Libra" "Latria" "Anne Wilson" and the "Francis Carvill"

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

P. D. Lynch
9 Calle 25 de Mayo Buenos Aires.

For Sale.

In the Partido de Quilmes about 5 leagues from town 500 to 600 fine mestizo Sheep—Apply at Calle Olavarría no. 287.

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 Butter, wishes the care of a herd of milk cows, on shares. Apply to Mr. Southam 82 Calle del Parque, Buenos Ayres.

Hotel and Restaurant FLAMBEAU.

Proprietor E. Vignolles, Chacabuco 105

This house offers every convenience for persons coming from the country, to remain some days in town. Its situation, fronting the old market is very central. Every attention is paid to the guests, and the charges are moderate.

Consulate of the



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Consulate of the United States of America has been removed to Calle Parque N.º 28.

Oct. 28.

For Liverpool direct.

To sail in about 10 days the fine first Class clipper British Barque "ISTRIA"

of 500 tons burden, Captain Thomas Javernor.

This vessel has excellent accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, and presents a fine opportunity for families wishing to return to Europe.

For further particulars apply to the Captain No. 140 Calle Reconquista or to

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

SHIPPING LIST.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	See arrivals.		CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
				ARRIVAL.	FROM.		
English.							
barque	Orda	332	Nation	July 11	Glasgow	B. Barclay	Liverpool
brig	Spartan	218	M. G. G.	July 12	New York	W. Barclay	Without destination
barque	Latria	310	Tavelier	July 31	Liverpool	W. Barclay	Liverpool
frigata	Flora	443	Savage	August 7	Cardiff	W. Barclay	London
barque	Warrior Queen	237	Warren	August 15	Glasgow	Duguid	Unloading
barque	Sea Wave	314	Murty	August 18	Liverpool	Bombay	Unloading
barque	Castleside	319	Leitch	August 18	Cardiff	Dunblane Green	Unloading
barque	Chase	337	Locher	August 17	Glasgow	Harbour Barclay	Unloading
goletta	Nandeepra	129	Forsthen	August 17	Cardiff	W. Barclay	Unloading
barque	Liria	303	Pattar	August 10	Liverpool	W. Barclay	Unloading
barque	Isabel	351	Hewson	Augt 23	Liverpool	Lamb	Unloading
barque	Ann Nelson	329	Watts	Sept 1	Liverpool	H. P. Welch	Valparaiso
barque	Adventure	330	G. W. G.	Sept 1	Liverpool	G. W. G.	Without destination
barque	Portefa	330	G. W. G.	Sept 1	Liverpool	G. W. G.	Without destination
barque	Mystray	47	Hamilton	Sept 2	Liverpool	Dunblane Green	Unloading
barque	Raymond	349	Rochford	Sept 1	Dublin	W. Barclay	Without destination
barque	J. & T.	271	Cropper	Sept 10	Liverpool	Miligan & Co.	Unloading
brig	Meiora	271	Cropper	Sept 17	Liverpool	W. Barclay	Unloading
brig	Flying Cloud	271	Cropper	Sept 22	Liverpool	W. Barclay	Unloading
brig	Wilton Wood	213	Collinson	Oct 4	Cardiff	W. Barclay	Unloading
barque	M. T. G.	325	Hawthorn	Oct 9	Glasgow	Miligan & Williams	Unloading
barque	Patricias	325	Hawthorn	Oct 11	London	Harbour Barclay	Unloading
Belgian.							
brig	De Ruyter	251	Hijlman	August 7	Antwerp	Faberg	Antwerp
Brazilian.							
brig	Touquin	211	Castro	Oct 12	Panama	Zamarian	Unloading
brig	A. G. G. G.	206	K. G.	Oct 12	Panama	G. G. G.	Unloading
brig	Tobacaria	373	Fuiza	June 30	Bahia	F. C. G.	Bahia
Spanish.							
barque	Victoria	273	Cadaro	July 23	Cadiz	Sereno	Cadiz
polacra	Mercedera	136	Millet	July 27	Montevideo	Lavallol	Unloading
brig	Virgen del Carmen	136	Millet	August 5	Barcelona	Lavallol	Unloading
brig	Fomento	138	Alena	August 12	Barcelona	Lavallol	Unloading
brig	Hugo	230	Medeil	August 18	Barcelona	Lavallol	Unloading
uncon.	Rengo	117	Coloma	August 18	Rio Janeiro	O'Shea	Unloading
brig	Subano	212	Coloma	August 18	Rio Janeiro	O'Shea	Unloading
brig	Jaurela	291	Millet	Augt 8	Barcelona	O'Shea	Unloading
brig	"L. & E."	273	Fernandez	Augt 24	Barcelona	O'Shea	Unloading
brig	Nacra Maria	233	Machado	July 7	Malaga	O'Shea	Unloading
polacra	Palka	234	Asensio	Sept 11	Havanna	Lavallol	Unloading
brig	Puor	148	Millet	Sept 15	Barcelona	O'Shea	Unloading
polacra	Suprema	222	Postanilla	Sept 18	Barcelona	O'Shea	Unloading
brig	Barcelon	222	Postanilla	Sept 27	Montevideo	O'Shea	Unloading
barque	P. de Antonio	269	Oria	Oct 4	Rio Janeiro	Lavallol	Unloading
brig	Villa de Tova	281	Bregua	Oct 5	D. C. G.	Lavallol	Unloading
brig	Mourea	218	Pajra	Sept 30	Rio Janeiro	Lavallol	Unloading
brig	Mejesta	235	Mari-tany	Oct 4	Havana	Lavallol	Unloading
polacra	Maria	319	Sica	Oct 9	Havana	Freyer	Unloading
polacra	Christina	189	Avila	Oct 9	Panama	O'Shea	Unloading
goletta	Pisica	273	Millet	Oct 13	Panama	O'Shea	Unloading
French.							
barque	Coronadell	271	Bairt	July 28	Montevideo	London and Keener	Unloading
barque	Coronadell	271	Bairt	August 14	Montevideo	London and Keener	Unloading
frigata	Rudine	419	G. G. G.	August 14	Havre	Lavallol	Unloading
brig	Frederica Eugenia	395	Melle	August 16	Cette	Lavallol	Unloading
barque	Philippa Augusta	234	Amber	Augt 27	Cardiff	R. A. Green	Unloading
barque	Henri et Louise	193	Collet	August 10	Cette	Austin	Unloading
barque	Velee	819	Haiti	August 10	Cardiff	L. G.	Unloading
barque	Relus	247	Grenier	Augt 30	Cette	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Amor	235	Just	Sept. 11	Cardiff	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Exine	278	Schoultz	Sept. 12	Havanna	Unloading	Unloading
frigata	Jacqu	615	Schoultz	Sept 12	Havre	Unloading	Unloading
Dutch.							
schonner	Holite Wiegler	170	Keenan	August 12	Bordeaux	Dacque	London
barque	Warden	150	A. G. G.	August 20	Hamburg	Reichthal Gayer	Antwerp
brig	Joan	263	Klyn	August 23	Rotterdam	Antwerp	Antwerp
barque	Jaja Lacot	202	Lingbech	Augt 31	Hamburg	Hart nicks	Unloading
goletta	Rehman	202	Leicht	Augt 27	Konigsberg	Aligott Feber	Antwerp
goletta	Rehman	137	Leicht	Augt 27	Konigsberg	Fransula	Unloading
brig	Elizabeth	190	Lavory	Aug. 14	London	H. A. Green	Unloading
Hanse Towns.							
barque	Hermann	247	Hermann	August 23	Hamburg	Luden	Without destination
barque	Orient	320	Bodemann	Sept. 11	Cardiff	Dreier	Unloading
brig	Dolphin	302	Meyer	Sept 17	Valparaiso	Freyer	Unloading
brig	Hausch Arens	315	Wood	Sept 20	Panama	Dreier	Unloading
ship	Hausch Arens	315	Wood	Sept 20	Brinen	Dreier	Unloading
Mecklenburg.							
logger	A. von Frunckin	307	Von Frunckin	June 24	Bordeaux	Fisher	Porto Alegre
Italian.							
barque	Mariana	342	Selazo	July 15	Genoa	Piaggio	Without destination
barque	Principio	335	Olderove	July 30	Cadiz	Galliot Bertarelli	Unloading
frigata	Yama	285	Adria	August 2	Cadiz	Galliot Bertarelli	Unloading
barque	Carlota	319	Pieve	August 15	Genoa	Piaggio	Unloading
polacra	Raffaella	117	Dodero	August 15	Genoa	Bartorelli	Unloading
brig	Alfieri	234	Marchese	Augt 30	Genoa	Bartorelli	Unloading
polacra	Caperka	216	Bianchi	Sept 2	Marcellis	Delfino	Without destination
barque	Virgilio	314	Quera	Sept 15	Genoa	Bartorelli	Unloading
barque	Cleofida	231	Aregua	Sept 15	Cadiz	Piagnola	Unloading
brig	Guireppe	216	Vassallo	Oct 11	Santa Catalina	Piagnola	Unloading
N. American.							
barque	Greenland	419	Mennyan	August 3	New York	Aring y Hutz	Unloading
barque	T. D. Carver	543	Damon	August 6	New York	Coffin	Unloading
barque	Holron	383	Wilton	August 20	Liverpool	Body	Unloading
barque	Star King	428	Holton	August 18	New York	Aring Hutz	Unloading
frigata	Baujanin Acjear	138	Lowler	August 18	Liverpool	William Williams	Unloading
barque	New-caster	460	Hooper	Aug. 25	Cardiff	Body	Unloading
barque	Sportsman	626	Thompson	Sept 2	New York	Hale	Without destination
barque	Leo Star	275	Dror	Sept 11	Glasgow	Reunis Tweedie	Unloading
barque	Linea Blue	395	Fiorosa	Sept 20	Glasgow	Leungich Scott	Unloading
barque	Carolina	364	Grindie	Sept 20	Glasgow	Girling	Unloading
barque	Sidney Price	200	Godfrey	Sept 20	New York	Zimmerman	Unloading
pilot boat	218	Chabazano	Sept 15	Cardiff	Unloading	Unloading	Unloading
brig	Mary Goodel	717	M. G. G.	Sept 15	New York	G. Bell	Unloading
ship	John C. Bruce	333	Gayle	Sept 22	Baltimore	Zimmerman	Unloading
ship	George Fourier	518	Leley	Sept 25	Baltimore	G. Bell	Unloading
barque	Henricetto	437	Brown	Sept 25	Baltimore	G. Bell	Unloading
barque	Langston	458	Stuyser	Sept 27	Cardiff	Hale	Unloading
barque	W. Woodside	469	Venner	Oct 4	Portland	Hale	Unloading
barque	S. F. Baker	275	Price	Oct 7	Baltimore	Unloading	Unloading
barque	Utah	259	Harkin	Oct 6	New York	Zimmermann Fairs	Unloading
brig	H. B. Emery	216	Perkins	Oct 10	Cardiff	Gelling	Unloading
barque	Jamea Cook	297	Stiers	Oct 10	New York	Coffin	Unloading
barque	East	297	Stiers	Oct 10	New York	Coffin	Unloading
Austrian.							
barque	Ravacarl	270	Bombarelli	August 13	Ireland	Green	Unloading
barque	Anzole Fi	530	Petrani	Augt 14	Liverpool	to order	Unloading
Swedish.							
brig	Fride	292	Lund	August 18	Glasgow	to order	Unloading
brig	Sidon	164	Haggin	Sept 22	Montevideo	to order	Unloading
Russian.							
barque	Divina	315	Ron	Sept 2	Bordeaux	Dacque	Without destination
Chilian.							
brig	E. Luberscaux	703	Hirson	Oct 11	Chile	Ochoa	Unloading
Danish.							
brig	Maria	180	Krieger	Oct 6	Hamburg	Hartnolls	Unloading