

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Weekly Standard
Número de Edición:	29
Fecha de Publicación:	1861-11-13
Lengua:	Ingles
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periodico

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

1008 per half year, in advance
208 per month.
68 single copy.

Buenos Ayres. Messrs Mackern.
Fortin de Areco. D. Manuel Ramos.
Villa Mercedes. D. Silvestre Torrobas.
Lobos. Mr. Patk Onell.
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Asuncion. Mr. P. Carron.
Chichila. M. I. Eivers.
Guardia Monte.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Received at the office up to Tuesday.
10 A. 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.

November 13th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 29.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week

The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat

VELOZ

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. 87 Paso 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.

LEWIS MAC LEAN.

NORTHERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital £1250,700.

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

HEAD OFFICES.

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Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow.

Policies are granted on every description of risk contingent upon life including insurance for the whole term of life, or for short periods with or without participation in profits.
Annuities immediate, deferred or survivorship and endowments for children, in the participation class, the whole profits belong to the assured, and a Bonus is declared every five years, which may be either added to the Policy, applied to the gradual extinction of the premium or its equivalent value received in cash.

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

Money

Advanced on mortgage of Real property situated in this City or in the Province.
Apply to P. D. LYNN
Calle 25 Mayo No. 60—Buenos Ayres

Notice!

All persons indebted for their passage per the
"William Peile" "Bella Portena"
"Philomel," "Delhi" "Rosario"
"Hull" "W. Lewis" "Hollywood"
"The Countess of Durham" "J. M. Robertson"
"Matrona" "Gautier" "South E. K." "Agnes" "Rosalia" "Libra" "Leila"
"Anna Wilson" and "The Francis Carrill"
are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, before the first January.

P. D. LYNN

9 Calle 25 de Mayo Buenos Ayres.

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 Ayres 14 Oct. 1861.

Jos. Blaz.

Calle Cangallo No. 16

Yente cinco de Mayo. 60

CHAMBERS.

Two rooms nicely furnished to let. No. 100 calle Maypé.

English Governess

An English lady, for many years resident in this city, seeks pupils of a tender age to whom she could impart the rudiments of English and Spanish education. Apply 137 calle San Martin.

Funeral Undertaking.

107—Calle Moreno—107

The undersigned respectfully intimates that at his well-known establishment will be constantly found a large assortment of land, mahogany, & cloth coffins of superior quality and of every variety of style, at prices ranging from 50 to 2,000 \$.

William Kitching.

American Improvements!!



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

Gallery 44 calle Esmeralda, corner to Piedad.

MORON

Messrs. NOTTALL and SMITH. Have opened an establishment of grocery and iron, 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 fidelity by Charles Roover, Studio calle San Martin opposite the Roma Hotel. Frames and cases at cheap rates, and in every variety.

Education.

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY

231 Potosí 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.

Reference, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow; Messrs G. Bouy, W. Tompney G. and H. M. K. r. n.

s. 11 sp. William Paroly.

On sale.

A surety bond in the department of Surinam, 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.

On Sale.

Calle Defensa No. 23.
Duff Gordon's Pale Sherry in octaves.
H. M. Moss and Co.

Rams for sale.

The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the camps of 8-1000 Prisa half a league to the North of the Vil a Mercedes, he has on hand an excellent assortment of nearly 400 rams of different classes and prices to suit the wants of buyers, all having been selected by himself personally and brought up from M. Richard N. vitor's estancia, Sanmambon.

E. William Woodgate.

40 selected Negrette Rams.

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MENSASERIAS

INICIADORES

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

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

Araucario, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. Pergamino, y Rojas: 2, 6, 10, 14, 1, 23, 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.

Merceda, Bragado, Chivilcoy, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

Navarro 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

La Invariable Fortena.

For Chuchas, Monte, las Flores. Office calle Rivadavia, 443; leaves town on the 24. 12th and 22d.

Returns to Buenos Ayres 6th, 16th and 20th.

Conductor

Manuel Lopez.

NEUVAS

Mensagerias Argentinas

For Villa de Lujan, San Andrea de Giles, Fortin de Areco, Salto, Rojas, Pergamino.

Leaves on the 5th, 20th, 25th, and 30th, each month, returning on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, & 30th.

887, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Bonito Santiago.

Nicasio M. Ramirez.

Marcos Sangueneti

Negrette Rams.

40 selected Negrette Rams recently imported by the Bremen Bank "Humboldt" are for sale in the Barraca de Solis, calle Solis, No. 57 & 59 corner of Potosí.

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NUOVAS PENINSULARES.

General Administration, calle Potosí, No. 143.

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, y 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

Laguna de los Padres, Ballenera, San Martin 6 Mora, 2, 12 y 23.

Carranlanque, 26 de Mayo, Brava, Malacara y Lorea, 6, 10 y 20.

Navas, Chivilcoy, Biscachera y Ronquista 4, 24.

Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen de Lanuqueo, 1, 15, Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24.

Tandil directo nro 2 y 17.

CARRERA DEL MORO.

Jurcal, Carqueja, Alpinar de Castaño, Depasera de Incas, Pulperia Quivido, Arroy Chico, Rincon de Banderas, Invernado, Tamaguchá, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Hoz.

Los Empressarios

Tayres, Bodega y Co.

MENSASERIAS

Española y Americana

General Administration—Potosí 146.

Chascomus 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, y 30.

Dolores 4, 7, 9, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29.

TERMS OF PRICES.

Chascomus.....\$ 100

Dolores.....150

Freight arroyos.....20

Money.....1 1/2 cts

Los Empressarios

Torres Ovario y Co.

Incisadores Diligencias

This new and commodious line makes three journeys weekly to Los Hornos leaving Buenos Ayres on Tuesdays

Thursdays and Saturdays—Agency 221 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Riva levia)

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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II. 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 De-

fensa No. 23, 25, and 27, where they have a large and select stock of

tea, groceries, &c. at moderate prices.

Buenos Ayres October 4th 1861.

H. M. Moss & Co.

NOTICE.

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

H. M. Moss.

Lost.

A letter to Mr. Patrick Smyth, from friends in New York, the letter has been posted in New York city May 25th; it should have arrived here during the months of July or August, any person having the said letter will favour the owner by leaving it at the Vitorial Hotel 105 calle San Martin or at the store of Don Patricio

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Argentine Confederation

Events have marched rapidly of late. Mitre's expedition to Cordoba, Urquiza's alliance with B. Aires and Derqui's flight are almost simultaneous, rendering it difficult to say what is the cause or which the effect. We have always said that Urquiza has the casting voice in the national councils, and it is probable that his attitude has at once animated Mitre to invade the interior, and alarmed Derqui so as to induce his abdication.

Subsequent to Mitre's entrance into Rosario, the titular President, like Ismael in the desert, would seem to have turned a complete vagabond. At one time he was in Paraná, soon after en route for Cordoba, then veiled on the banks of the Carcaraña and finally locked up in a dilapidated edifice in Santa Fé which served both for prison & custom house. Where was the army of the Confederation? the brave Punitas, dashed Correntinos, invincible Entre-Rios, and even brigadiers Saa & Virasoro, had gone off with their tinseled decorations and stolen cattle, leaving President Derqui.

"Deserted in his utmost need"

"By those his former bounty fed"

Two journalists, Calvo and Barra, alone followed the fortunes of their master, and amid the universal depravity, it is refreshing to find such traits of heroic fidelity. As the Swiss guards stood by Louis XVI., so these consistent advocates of an exploded policy resolved to "die game" rather than live, traitors. During his stay in the capital of Santa Fé, Derqui was alarmed by signs of popular discontent, and resolved on making for the scene of his former coup d'état, Cordoba. But Lopez, surnamed Mascarilla, stopped his way, intimating that such was Urquiza's pleasure. Seeing then that all was lost he hurried to his family at Paraná, and, as Louis Philippe did at Saint Cloud in 48, told them pathetically, to pack their trunks, for all was over. Although not a certainty it was supposed that H. B. M. S. "Arden" which passed this port on Saturday last, had on board the fugitive President bound for Montevideo: that vessel, before leaving Paraná, had refused all communication with the shore and, passing by Rosario, some pretended to recognise Derqui's family. The "Dolores" also hailed the "Arden" but received no reply to their question about Paraná.

Urquiza, who decreed a just vengeance on the assassins of Virasoro, who rejected our Deputies for informality of election, who elevated Derqui to the curule Chair, and dictated every important measure, is now content to eat his words, abandon his agents and unite with his late enemies. He is said to have offered Mitre 3,000 cavalry to assist in the pacification of the interior, and promised to disarm the steamers, returning them to their former packet-service. In fine, as Governor of Entre-Rios, he will confine his attention to that province, retiring into private life to rest upon his laurels and *apote mte*. Nor will he again enter the political arena, unless called by the voice of the nation.

The corps d'armée destined for operation on Cordoba is very small; and, although Garibaldi conquered Sicily with 800 men, we think General Paunero would find 3,000 not half enough if he should meet with active hostilities. It is, however, presumed that none of the *caudillos* between Paraná and the Corriñera will attempt to move without Urquiza's sanction. The National Executive may shower paper pellets, but Mitre's grape-shot is more convincing, and from the united reasons advanced by the two Generals, it is a clear consequence that the functionaries of Paraná may as well shut up, and change the venue. The ordinary amusement of skirmishing still goes on. Mitre's vanguard being encamped on this side, and Virasoro's remnant of 600 men on the other side, of the Carcaraña. This stream is at

present much swollen so that it is not easy to arrive at close quarters, if even both parties were anxious for a tilt. Our main body is still about 14 leagues N. of Rosario. The invasion of the Indians is confirmed: the Cacique Mariano was at Melincué with 200 warriors, taming horses; and, from the flying parties seen beyond Azul and Cruz Alta, it is known that the redmen are preparing an inland incursion which our army was scattered at Paton. It is said large parties of provincial gauchos have joined common cause with the savages against our frontier, making a total of some thousands.

As yet we do not know in what quarter to expect an attack, but Mitre is busily preparing detachments for emergencies, and it is believed that the garrison of Rosario will be reduced to 2 battalions of infantry a few squadrons of cavalry, and a company of gunners with 6 field-pieces, all under the orders of Major Mitre. The new head-quarters will, probably, be in a more central point, near the converging limits of Santa Fé, Cordoba & Buenos Ayres. The intended movements are kept secret, as it is not impossible that, were they published in our Spanish journals, some of the *caudillos* (thought not subscribers) might get a hold of them.

Meantime, the nett proceeds of the Rosario custom-house have been confiscated by Mitre, for the maintenance of our army, on the principle that, as the former is national property, it must go towards a national object, such as the troops raised by B. Aires. The 5th & 6th brigades under Col. Arredondo had, by last accounts, taken up a position beyond the Carcaraña. Balgorena had marched his Indian contingent to a point indicated by the Commander-in-chief, who, moreover, gave the *soubriquet* "Gen. Paz" to a battalion of our Cordoban prisoners (now called volunteers). The meaning of our fleet's indifference to the movements at Diamante, is not explained by the proposals of Urquiza to Mitre; confirming, what we have so often said that the General knows his own business best, and our ephemeral critics can scarcely judge his acts, unless indeed Mitre take them for counsellors, a measure we must unhesitatingly oppose.

A visit to the ruins of Montevideo.

This interesting brochure has been published by D. Felix Frias in the columns of the Tribuna. We regret that its length precludes our translating it, but wish to give our readers some extracts of the most telling passages.

It was a moonlit night when we visited the ruined city: some leagues before reaching Montevideo we perceived the shattered turrets which first indicated our approach to the mysterious scene of death; then barring our head we gazed at the ruins with a feeling of awe, as if treading on the tombs of the departed.

What words can convey an idea of the tragedy here so recently enacted! Imagine a city full of life and bustle, at the hour of sunset, on the last evening in summer. Resting from their toils, surrounded by their families, some in genial conversation, others buying in the shops, and not a few assembled in church, where a Jesuit father was exhorting them to penance and preparation for the coming Holy Week: all, all the citizens in four seconds overwhelmed, and their city no more! A subterranean thunder belled hideously, and the earth shook so violently that the few survivors could neither walk nor stand. Then reigned a death-like stillness only interrupted by the howling of the dogs; at the same time, a thick cloud of dust obscured the moon, as with a funeral pall, and a fire breaking out in the principal street enveloped the ruins with a strange unearthly glimmer. Many perished in the flames, but others contrived to crawl on broken limbs as far as the Alameda. An extreme cold was experienced,

while the groans of those buried alive contributed to the sufferings of the survivors, who begged of God for mercy, thinking the terrible Day of Judgment had come.

In the country round, many wondered what had happened, and the gauchos seeing rockets, which accidentally exploded, concluded it was a merry-making and rushed into town. These savages, nowise awed by the visitation of Heaven, nor moved by the cries of the flying, set to plunder every thing: the sack lasted 4 days. This eternal stain upon our name and nation surpasses in horror the bloody orgies of Ronsa. Some foreigners, whose country he untold, emulated our gauchos; one man was shot for robbery by those who wanted to take his booty. An unfortunate drunkard who had fallen asleep and was awakened by the earthquake, insisted that he had died the night before and was in hell, since he could see no city, but only flames and demon-like men around him.

The enemies of religion have asserted that these sacrilegious robbers fell on their knees when the ground quaked, and then continued their plunder: this is a malicious lie intended to cast odium upon those holy precepts which forbid such enormities. It was said [the Jesuit] [how calumny follows like a shadow] alarmed the escaped victims by saying that the earth would swallow them up; but such a story is due rather to the wreckers who wished to paralyze the energies of all that might oppose their depredation.

In the suburb of St. Nicolas an hospital was formed of three large sheds which held 50 persons: the timely succour from Chili saved these poor people, who, clad in rude mourning, assisted at a daily mass for the repose of their lost relatives. After the destruction, there was heard a frightful echo in the Andes produced by an *avercelle*; but, to us there seemed a more horrible echo, 'twas the sound of the trumpet calling Argentines to civil war on the day after the catastrophe: it was unsheathing the weapons of Cain on the unburied corpses were yet cold, which lay among the ruin profaned by our impiety. The very gauchos are after all, not so criminal as the authorities, who during half a century have left them in brutal ignorance; and we would ask is it true that the money generously sent by foreign nations, for the surviving victims, was expended on shot and shell to mow down Argentines on a battlefield. Remember if the property of the dead is sacred, the money of the poor is doubly so.

A writer of the "Debates" has sought to explain away this awful phenomenon, by the law of Nature; yet who dictated such a law, or in what fabric was nature manufactured: that theory is adopted to make Nature independent of the Creator.

Yet we have seen the Creator's care, in a manner which justifies our incorrigible fanaticism. One building, has escaped, a large and handsome chapel of three aisles, in which took refuge a community of nuns and the members of St. Vincent de Paul's conference. Not far off the ground opened up a fissure from which welled out a stream of water. The pious sisters devote themselves to the education of such poor girls as escaped, while every effort is made to relieve the sufferers. Among those who have exit their contribution, is the holy and venerable Pontifex who once passed as a simple traveller through that very city whose destruction has moved his paternal heart. In the list of charity we must record special gratitude to Chile, Peru, Banda Oriental, Paraguay, Brazil, England and France, which nations have bestowed considerable sums. In particular Pius IX amidst all his domestic afflictions, as also the Emperor Napoleon, have been signally generous. Chile and Montevideo were the first to lend assistance, showing that neither the waters of La Plata nor the peaks of the Andes are wide or lofty enough, to separate nations that wish to draw closer the

links of Christian fraternity which unite us all in one great family. This inspires us with hope for the future in the genius of civilization.

The city of Montevideo has been utterly destroyed and 14,000 inhabitants buried in its ruins: we would then remind our Catholic readers that, to morrow being the festival of All Souls, they should consecrate a special part of their devotions before the altar of the Most High, to the pious memory of their brethren who perished on that sad occasion.

November 1 1861.
Felix Frias

The Emigration Scheme.

It will be perceived that an item of two million currency enters into the new budget "for immigration purposes." To any man of moderate experience in this country, such a vote appears eminently calculated to confer on us a signal blessing. The scarcity of farm servants, the increasing resources of our *pampas*, the high price of manual labour, all demonstrate that utility the current of emigration may be here turned. Not even the United States, nor the Australian gold-fields nor the banks of the St. Lawrence, nor the pastures of Capo Colony afford the same advantages for the farmer or labouring man, as this country. The importation of 20,000 Irishmen would be therefore a common benefit to Buenos Ayres and our poorer countrymen at home. No selfish feeling induces us to wish that, of all European nations, Ireland should get the preference, but, if we consider the class of foreigners most in requisition, it will be admitted they are shepherds; and as the flocks of this province are almost totally held by Irishmen, there is a tacit admission of their superiority in this branch of industry.

Yet the *modus operandi* is also important, and it would be a decided mistake to propose, as is rumored, a fixed premium to captains of ships, for every passenger, if even such were all Irishmen. The Government emigration at home is conducted on a safe plan, and is productive of good results in the Australian colonies. Not only is it limited to certain conditions of life, but the intending emigrant must produce a certificate of good character from the priest and magistrate of his district. For if ships be laden pell-mell with an indiscriminate cargo of human live-stock, we run the risk of spending money to over-run the place with vagabonds. Supposing again that a conscientious captain succeeded in weeding out bad characters from a crowd of applicants, much inconvenience may be caused. As it will be evidently his interest to ship as many as possible, he will not look to their chance of employment or probable utility, and merely land them in this port to claim his freight. Milliners bankrupt, tradesmen, ex-officio clerks are generally anxious for a change of air, and are just the persons not wanted here. Men with families and without husbands, girls with characters and without husbands, are equally useless.

Two kinds of emigrants are especially wanted: strong young men bringing a capital of \$1,000 or upwards, and single farm servants. It is foolish to expect that stylish young swells with a couplet hundred pounds can better themselves here, since sheep are worth 10s. each and less than 1,000 is too little for a start.

The class denominated farm-servants is very eligible, but, unhappily, we hear many complaints among our own countrymen, of the gross inexperience and orbitant demands of many lately arrived. It would be, therefore, desirable to ensure for the public money, so expended, a selection of our home peasantry, striplings of brawny arms, robust constitution, sober habits and the least taste of experience.

This cannot be effected by shipping promiscuously a whole Barony or Parish, nor by means of the agent navigators. It is necessary that some Agent, who feels and understands the interest of this country, should take in charge this Emigration scheme

without any sordid view of percentage. Much will depend hereon. The two millions if rightly applied may give us 1,000 or 1,600 useful citizens, but, if merely given as a premium on live importation, must prove money thrown away, and perhaps, lay the seed of serious evils.

All's well that ends well.

The mission of Don Juan C. Ocampo has been fruitful in results. Rumor had spoken truly of an understanding between Mitre and Urquiza, and no nothing remains, but the official declaration, to inform us that the rival athletes have consented, in a charming and mutual manner, to cast all the blame of late differences on the luckless Derqui. This state-jugglery becomes canonized amongst us, and the ex-president slips between the two stools; *Federal y Unitario*, to the amusement of all parties. Politics are, of course, naturally variable, but, it would be difficult for any other than a S. American to follow the twists and turns of our most crooked diplomacy, even for a single season. Statesmen are the puppets and scribbles the show-men: a string is pulled, and up starts some well-known character, for whom are invoked cheers or curses as suits the showman.

Poor Derqui there are few among us who doubt that he was merely Urquiza's stalking-horse, and without saying whether he acted right or wrong, it is plain that, he is made answerable for obeying his master. Some say he was an enthusiastic servant, often anticipating his superior's pleasure, and that this led him into many a *faux pas*. Others think that he conspired, with Saa, the overlord of the Captain General. If he did, then grievously hath he answered for it; but we are inclined to believe rather it was Urquiza who betrayed his comrade. The former saw that he was urged to a war for which he was little prepared; and, being doated, found it necessary to abandon either his friends or his cattle. He chose, with the instinct of selfishness, to impell everything but his stances; and hence we read of his treating with Mitre, at the very time that he abandoned the President to their common enemies. "No hay mal que por bien no venga" is a proverb older than the days of Marguinos Cervantes, and there can be little doubt that Urquiza's tergiversation and Derqui's flight will tend to a speedy resolution of standing difficulties.

Latest News.

President Derqui bade his adieu to Paraná and the Sovereign Congress in a letter of abdication, stating that it was alleged he was the only obstacle to the public happiness and he was therefore resolved to retire, from the scene: he added that the armed presence of the enemy had not afforded the least motive for such a step. An amusing incident of his flight is the fact that the commander at Martín García sent a messenger on board H. B. M. S. *Arden*, demanding the person of his ex-excellency as a public offender. We do not know whether the "Citibator" of the Plata offered to stop the passage; it is however certain that the English officer replied, with an intimation that he would not give up his guest; but, at the same time, fell highly honored by his communication and kissed his hands.

Federacion wishes to assume the cast-off mantle but he will probably find it not fit him, unless thoroughly remodelled by Urquiza and Mitre, state tailors to the Executive. Affairs at Paraná are "out of joint," and it is plain that the last fashion of constitutional garb is thrown aside as unfit for the proximate change of season—Mitre is elected Provisional Director, with Urquiza's acquiescence. The expedition to Cordoba is ready to strike tents and off—ex-Governor Peña is intent to oust governor Olmos, just as titular governor Alcora went to supersede the Taboada; but it is possible Olmos may not "Kunkle down" so softly as did Villafañe of Tucuman. The latter it seems, suffered a severe

defeat at Manantiales, and Alito Col. Navarro did not nominate the new Governor of Tucuman, yet the change of hands shows anything but a victory for the Liberals.

Montevideo.

The old proverb "one must go abroad to learn news of home" is verified in a statement in the "Nacion" of Oct. 19 that Derqui had resigned the Presidency: the same paper mentions a fight to have taken place between the hostile fleets, and says that Mitre is running short of provisions in Montevideo, where beef sold at 22 silver reals per arroba. We read of a new volcano in Chile, which opened a crater near the city of Chillan throwing up clouds of smoke by day and fiery scintillations by night.

The Maria church was opened for the novena of All Souls, on Friday 25th ult. The "Nacion" calls loudly for a *cacerola* with Rome to avoid ecclesiastical difficulties. The Brazilian war-steamers Pedro II was stranded on the Punta de Carretas and all efforts to get her off were unavailing: this is the third vessel of the Imperial navy lost within one year. The society of painters gave a grand ball in Solis theatre, and a beer-dillery has been established. Government is preparing a polyglot work on the varied riches of the Banda Oriental, which is to be distributed at the London 22 exhibition of 62.

An article on Montevideo shows that the work of rebuilding on the ruined sites goes on actively over 8,000 persons inhabit already the new city which is built mostly of wood. The ports in Montevideo, said that Saa has returned to Santa Fé with 2,000 men, being joined by La Plata & others: it is believed that Urquiza will form an inter-vald Republic of Entre-Rios & Corrientes.

On the 5th & 6th ult. a strong gale from the N. W. but, fortunately, there are no grave casualties. The pilotboat "Edmundo" master, Nicholas Landy, since lost in regaining the creel, 4 in number, of the golden *chubasco* which had fished about 4 leagues from S. Gregorio. Three poor men had taken to the boat, and expected immediate death, when they were gallantly saved. One man, a passenger, was, however, lost. The Spanish war-steamers "Cataluña" went, to assist a distressed brig, near Isla de Flores, supposed to be the "Eva" from Havana.

It is rumored that the foreign mail-war will ply as packets between this city & Buenos Aires, saving the want of a regular steam communication. The Chief of Police, Botana, was severely reprimanded for misconduct in arresting an Editor, and resigned his office, but the President refused admitting his resignation. Important gold and iron mines have been discovered in Rio Grande, which Mr. Plant, an English geologist sent, thither on exploring pursuits, has declared valuable. The Lyric Company is about to leave for Buenos Aires.

Paraguay.

A new "cudito" (oil) is about to be published. On the 17th ult. a strange meteor was observed near Piribey, about 31 P. M. It was a ball of fire, rapidly revolving and casting forth electric sparks resembling lightning, leaving in its passage long blue stripes, and then disappearing in the S. W. Immediately after, a great report was heard, which lasted for some time, being distinctly audible in the Department of Misiones.

General Items.

Doctor Lorenzo Torres has returned from Paraguay, and Doctor Obligado from Rosario. Don Juan C. Ocampo left the last city for San José on the 6th ult. ex-Governor Pascual Rosas had gone to hold a conference with Urquiza. L. Col. Saudea, who talks of 49 wounds (make it even 50) is elevated to the grade of Colonel. Major Clavero attacked a gang of brigands near Sauce, taking 18 prisoners. Of

