



TEATRO COLON

Gran Concierto

EL MARTES 11 DE FEBRERO. DEBUT—De las hermanas...

ARGENTINE BANK

31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

The rate of interest on all further notice will be—

On account current, 6 per cent. per annum.

On deposit, 4 per cent. per annum.

On savings, 3 per cent. per annum.

On bills and Pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS BANK. Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

On specie and currency, 6 per cent. per annum.

On bills and Pagares discounted on conventional terms.

First Prize: Francos 625,000—of the GREAT STATE LOTTERY.

Every original Ticket must win during the Drawings.

Orders executed, and Price Lists sent punctually.

Banker, Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany.

COCAINE FOR THE HAIR.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Wholesale and Retail.

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On his concluding, Dr. Argerich, who had been discovered in one of the back galleries, was vociferously called upon to address the meeting...

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The Chairman having installed himself on a table at the foot of the column of Liberty, desired all those who were for Sarmiento to cross over to the veranda...

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In the meeting which took place on Sunday in the Argentine Theatre, presided over by the Committee of the Club Argentino...

The meeting had been convened for twelve o'clock, and shortly before that hour the approaches to the Theatre and the Cafe Paris, were invaded by a crowd of people...

Mr. Lanuz, in a few determined and appropriate words, having opened the proceedings, called upon the various commissions that had been named to count the votes for the different candidates to take their seats on the stage behind the chair.

Mr. Quirno Costa then rose to address the meeting, and in an eloquent manner painted the situation of the country, but when he attempted to identify the Treaty of Alliance with Sr. de Elizalde, a party, named Segui, who was sitting in the pit, interrupted him, and would not allow him to proceed...

At last Mr. Rufino Varela had the happy idea of begging Sr. Quirno Costa to forego his right of speaking until Mr. Segui could be heard...

Order having been then restored Mr. Segui attempted to address the meeting, but his eloquence oozed out, as he had nothing to say, and made it very evident that his only object was to vote "sotto voce."

After this exciting incident, Mr. Costa proceeded with his address, and in a lucid and eloquent speech called upon all the sections into which the Liberal party has split to join and vote for Dr. Rawson...

Mr. R. Varela then stepped forward and, in his usual fluent style, made the following motion:—"That the Club Argentino should adopt the combination passed at the meeting of the Club Libertad, on the 2nd inst., viz., Sarmiento as President, and Adolfo Alsina for Vice-President."

On his concluding, Dr. Argerich, who had been discovered in one of the back galleries, was vociferously called upon to address the meeting, to which he at once acceded, and in a speech remarkable for its fiery delivery and brilliant oratory, he brought into relief all the evils of the alliance, and showed that Rawson, having been one of the signatory parties to it, was irretrievably committed to a warlike policy...

Here a Mr. Neto, an employe of the Nacion Argentina, attempted to address the excited multitude and seemed to possess a fluent diction, but although close to him we could not catch any of his words because when it was found out that he was speaking of Sor Elizalde his voice was drowned by a storm of discordant sounds of disapproval...

position, which are suffered to remain in the streets for hours and days tainting the heated atmosphere, will superinduce the plague, which may soon be expected to make its appearance.

We observe with regret the fiendlike menace of a Mr. Paz made to your correspondent W.P., a man who has done more to develop the resources of the country, to further the march of progress and intellect, than any other one known to the Province of Santa Fe...

Agustinho Coimbra, commander of the ironclad Silvano, died here on the 1st inst., at the Brazilian Marine Hospital. His remains were interred in the cemetery La Cruz; a numerous and brilliant cortege, composed principally of Brazilian officers in full uniform, attended the funeral.

Three Brazilian transports with contingents have passed upwards; they made no stop here. It is reported that they had the pestilence on board—we do not vouch for its truth.

The building now occupied as the Custom House is properly belonging to this Province. It was let to the National Government in the first instance for a yearly rental of 500 hard dollars, which was deemed an extravagant price for the premises, which contained but three rooms (two of the same not very spacious). Five months ago the rent was raised to the outrageous sum of 1,200 hard dollars per annum, which was paid till last week, when the collector was officially advised that in future the rent would be 6,000 hard dollars yearly—a sum more than the edifice was worth—which proposal must be complied with, or quit in twenty days.

Porto Alegre passed here on the 3rd, bound direct for Rio. Upon his arrival there questions are to be propounded respecting the negligence of suffering 8000 indecorous Paraguayans to introduce themselves unmolested within the precincts of a fortified camp garrisoned with 10,000 defenders. He left Tuyuty with a determination (a wise resolve) to return no more, bidding "Farewell, a long farewell," to all the bogs, jungles, and pestiferous fens of Estero Bellaco. He made no stop here.

The spy taken here is a native of St. John's, N.B.; he has, with two confederates, been sent to headquarters. Subsequently another spy, a Paraguayan, has been captured at Itapiru, who was severely wounded at the time of his being taken. It is prognosticated the four will be shot.

Two employes of a Brazilian merchant established at Itapiru decamped, taking with them 12,000 pats. of their employer's money. Soon after their arrival here they were detected, when the stolen cash was recovered, and the evildoers sent to prison.

The 3rd, being the anniversary of the downfall of Rosas, was formally observed. Bands of music paraded the streets, followed by throngs of patriotic citizens firing rockets, squibs, and giving off repeated "vivas," in honor of the hero of Monte Caeros.

The indefatigable editor of the Esperanza has turned up in Itapiru (you are familiar with the incident that caused his imprisonment and subsequent banishment), where he is about to establish his journal. Indeed, it is necessary there should be some one in these parts to notice and tell the world of subjects other than the virtues of quack nostrums—of the places where they are manufactured and where the vendors live.

Till now the city is exempt from the ravages of the cholera, nevertheless there are daily cases of it at the hospitals, while it is unknown to families who inhabit houses adjoining the infirmary. Persons conversant with the freaks of the scourge, aver that it will sooner or later break out and spread. To-day, the purser of the Brazilian corvette Paranyba died at the Marine

Hospital. A brilliant procession followed his remains to their last resting place, and a file of marines "discharged the farewell shot."

The river is high, and continues to rise; all the lowlands adjacent to the streams are again submerged. This will put a stop for the present to all military operations in the Chaco. The most part of the railroad is under water, which is a drawback to the transportation of necessities for the ironclads. It is supposed the floods will be advantageous to the Paraguayans, on account of their amphibious nature.

Yesterday, two men were seen floating down the Parana, clinging to the branches of a drifting tree, coasting the opposite shore: when in front of the city the "falua" was sent to bring them off. They proved to be Brazilian deserters, who had fled from above. When they left they were three in number, but one of them was drowned on the voyage.

Of late the steamers come and go, and do pretty much as they like with the public. It is to be hoped Captain Hunter, or some one else, will start another line.—Yours truly, SINBAD.

DECLARATION OF A DESERTER. We give in continuation that of a Paraguayan soldier named Ruperto Rivero, aged fifteen years, belonging to the battalion No. 19, who passed over to a Brazilian advanced post on the 16th of the current month. His revelations are of the greatest importance!!! Upon being asked what were his motives for coming to the allied forces, and the measures he took to accomplish his aim, replied that it was always his intention to desert, but he never had an opportunity until the 16th of the present month, when he was posted at the vanguard beyond the entrenchments, at which point all were asleep, excepting the informant, who was sentinel at the time when he abandoned his post, seeing that those of the guard were sleeping, he quietly left and reached a Brazilian outpost. This took place at noon.

When asked if he was present at the Paso del Espinillo in the evening of the 15th when the explosions of the powder magazines and the burning of the camp happened, if he knew of the damage caused by the fire. Answered that he was there at the moment with the battalion in the trenches, this being the first time, without arms or accoutrements, all of which as well as the quarters were totally consumed by the fire. That the ammunition of each soldier is a cartouch box containing six packages of cartridges and a bag with thirty packages more. That the harm done by the explosion caused the total ruin of everything pertaining to the battalion No. 19. Nothing worth saving was saved. Besides the material thus destroyed, there were a number of hide made bags, filled with hand grenades. No harm was done to anyone by the explosion as the troops were at a distance from it. No effort was made to extinguish the fire. At the same time disappeared from a watch tower (mangrullo) an officer and a sergeant who were stationed there upon the look-out. That in order to be able to do duty the following day they had to borrow guns from another battalion, as in the depots of Humaita there were no more muskets wherewith to arm the battalion. Upon being questioned if the fire of our artillery did execution, replied the damage done by it is not considerable, but there are at times some casualties as the projectiles reach in all directions, and even pass beyond the headquarters of Lopez. That the greatest care is observed in respect to the subterranean deposits of powder which are situated 50 varas in the rear of the watch tower at which point grenades had caused some damage, which was immediately repaired, as also at the grand deposit in the rear of an orange grove that is located at the trenches upon our left. To the question of how many guns are mounted in the works at the Paso del Espinillo—he replied—there are from 20 to 30 pieces of field artillery and four heavy cannon, among the number the Whitworth gun taken at Tuyuty. When asked—what was the number of troops that composed the garrison at that point? Replied—that only the battalion No. 19 that mustered 200 rank and file, all of whom were in a state of prostration, and another force composed of the wrecks of the regiments that were annihilated at Tuyuty.—That upon the left at some distance from the Paso del Espinillo is the battalion No. 12—500 strong—also it is said that at Angulo there is a battalion whose numbers are not known to the informant. That at Choros there is the cavalry regiment of Acabera and some riflemen—that of the 300 boys that were formerly posted there, only twelve of the number now exist—that the regiment Acabera sends nightly forces composed of from two to twenty men, who scour the country in all directions. The informant is not aware of any other forces than those referred to except two regiments of cavalry and a battalion, said to be encamped in the woods near Humaita, without the lines.

THE ARNO'S MAILS ANTICIPATED. The Galileo, which came into Montevideo on Saturday, sailed from Rio a few moments after the arrival of the Tasmania, and we are thereby enabled to give the following summary of European news to the 14th from Lisbon, of which the Arno will be the bearer:— ENGLAND. Precautionary measures are still being taken against Fenian attempts, some of which, however, have been carried out. The Martello tower near Queenstown has been attacked, and the guard disarmed, the aggressors having succeeded in carrying off 300 pounds of cartridges. In Feversham the powder magazine was fired upon. Among eight Fenians captured in Wales was discovered a captain in the army. A meeting that was to have been held in Clerkenwell Green, for the purpose of reprobating the attempt attributed to the Fenians, had been prohibited, for fear that the Irishmen might cause a disturbance. In a meeting held by the Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone openly pronounced himself against the Fenians. By latest accounts from Abyssinia it appears that King Theodore had moved from Debra-Tebor, but had only gone thirty miles. The Magdala prisoners received with great glee the news that the expeditionary force destined to liberate them had arrived. According to some accounts Theodore carried away with him some Europeans and some of the prisoners in irons; whilst a later despatch from Alexandria says that, according to news from Massaua, the prisoners' chains had been taken off. The Scrapia had arrived with troops and 300 mules. A London despatch of the 7th Jan. says that Lord Stanley, at the request of the Sublime Porte, had sent a note protesting against the intrigues alleged against Russian agents in Roumania. FRANCE. The discussion on the new bill on military organization has continued in the French Legislative Chambers. This bill, besides imposing heavy obligations, indicates for many the apprehension of a proximate war. It is to be hoped, however, that any such apprehensions will not be realized, unless Napoleon chooses to appeal to arms. As for Germany, it is believed that it will never take the initiative of an aggression for which it has no motive. The project of a conference about the affairs of Rome is at a stand still, and it is reported that France has, at the instance of England, given it up. A surgeon in the French army, Noell de Nancy, has invented a new piece of artillery on the principle of the Chassepot rifle. Marshall Bazaine has called the Emperor's attention to this new discovery. In two elections that took place in the room of two employes raised to be senators, the official candidates were defeated by large majorities. The liberal writer, Elias Regneaud, died lately in Paris. He had been director of several newspapers, and author of several articles in the "Dictionnaire Politique." ITALY. After a continued crisis the Italian Ministry was definitely constituted as follows:—Mennabrea, Cadorna, Cambrey Digny, Felippi, Adm. Rivota, Bertoli Viale, and Broglio. It is believed the new Ministers will gain some votes in the Chambers on account of the infusion of new and more popular elements such as Adm. Rivota who is generally liked. MR. LAFONE'S LETTER. We publish to-day Mr. Lafone's letter, which we referred to in our last edition. The history of this extraordinary correspondence is simply as follows:—Last month we found the columns of our Montevidean colleagues filled with a long article on the cholera, signed by Samuel F. Lafone. We read the paper through, and found nothing new in it, save what appeared to us as a very irrelevant allusion, which astonished us, coming from the quarter it did. Perhaps Mr. Lafone is right. We should have given the document to our readers, and allowed them to judge for themselves; but we are free to admit, that there is so much of this cholera literature pushed on us, that we have no room for what is sent in English, much less for what we find published in Spanish. We do not, for one moment, question Mr. Lafone's motives in trying to enlighten the people on cholera and its cure. But we say that it grates with moral and religious feeling to find an Englishman, occupying the position of Mr. Lafone, attempting to draw a comparison between the Divinity of Jesus Christ, and the remedies against cholera. However, waiving this question for the present, we leave the matter to our readers. What we have to complain of now is the tone, style, orthography, and etymology of Mr. Lafone's letter, which we publish at foot. It beats hollow all the epistolary efforts of the merchants when last year applied to for the loan, and, indeed, there is no analogy, for in that case the merchants were called upon to write in a foreign tongue; but here we have Mr. Lafone, a native-born Englishman, attempting to criticize the press of the 19th century, and yet unable to write five lines correctly in his own vernacular— Not omnia possumus omnes. Mr. Lafone may be a first-class business man, a good saladerista, but he must go to school again before he can attempt to write for a newspaper. Sixty-two words almost in the very first sentence of his letter. Shades of the immortal Lindley Murray! What, in Heaven's name, have you been thinking of Mr. Lafone? Is it that you want to initiate a revolution in the Queen's English, or to prove that substantives and pronouns can be pitchedforked promiscuously into a sentence, irrespective of adjectives or verbs? The affected melancholy of the writer at the power of the press is so ambiguously expressed, that it is difficult to say whether Mr. Lafone hates or loves the "Standard," or both. But at the risk of losing this gentleman's friendship, or incurring his animosity, we must cry out against a melo-religious letter, with such miserable saladero expressions as dovetailing, hamstringing, slaughtering, &c. It is really too bad of Mr. Lafone to force such terms into a letter, breathing so many John Bunyan sentiments. The sound, good, and moral sentiments contained in the letter are neutralized, owing to the hopeless floundering about of verbs, adverbs, and prepositions in every sentence. It reminds us of a celebrated letter we once published, where the writer, wishing to convey to his readers that a certain party was to be found every day on the Bolsa, stated, "Mr. G.— every day at two o'clock exposes himself on 'Change.'" Our estimable friend, Mr. Lafone, has exposed himself, and we regret it. We dislike playing the part of schoolmaster, but early education is, after all, a great thing, we should say a "sine qua non," in the art of writing or composing in English. Men may learn anything in after life, but English grammar never. The following is the letter referred to:— Mignelete, Jan. 31, 1868. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen.— A friend informed me that in the Standard of the 23rd inst. you, as editors, had given me a lash with your whip, and, at the same time, he had the kindness to procure for me the paper. I do not now write with the object of making a complaint for the censure passed upon me, in your remark as to the historical antecedents of these countries, and the sequel, as to events will explain of themselves facts, and manifest to the world at large the erroneous opinion you have formed on the subject contained in the article you refer to. The press of the nineteenth century, in general, in Christendom, does at convenience, both libel men and also fills them with fulsome praise. Therefore, people are bound in common honesty, to weigh matters and things for themselves—before accepting either the one or the other—moreover, under all circumstances the latter when unqualified is most unwholesome food. But, alas, for the World, the Press is allowed at the same time to ride over the people rough shod: some from the fear of the rod, that of ridicule, hold their tongues, and others from ignorance, and I also as one of a multitude, have in many things to conform with the present usage of the spiritual scourge, as carnally applied on mankind, manifested in the power of ridicule—as that power of itself, wherever it strikes, (sic) it wounds, and cuts internally, so that, revenge only inflames the wound—Love, with forgiveness is its only antidote. The Standard is known, also, of ten times to dip its pen into the inkstand, in the spirit of Pouch, (sic) forming, thereby, a connecting rod, with that powerful engine of modern warfare, which, in its march, neither respects friends nor foes. My complaint therefore is not made in reply to the censure you as Editors have past (sic) upon me, as I can look upon that, merely, as an incident corresponding with the Times—but I do complain, that you, as Editors of a paper, should assume a right which the Civilized world itself, disputes with the Pope, which is that of thinking for others without giving them the chance of thinking for themselves—as you have done, by censuring the article you refer to, and at the same time not giving your numerous subscribers an opportunity of judging for themselves of the merits of the case, inasmuch as you did not give publicity to the article you so severely censured. I now beg of you to do so, with this letter at my expense, and cost. When I wrote the article, as I had counted beforehand the costs, I expected, at first, to receive from many in The World, hard knocks, curses, and kicks—but as I saw Life and Eternity in my face, and Eternal death at my back, although the last, accompanied with the curses of the world, for the denouncement thereof, I could no longer contain. For as the spirit is the life of the body, so all traditions, whether true or false, unfold and unfold Life or death for the souls of men—and as I know that the article you censured infolds two inflammatory shells, as to

the traditions of these countries— they as shells must burst in the breasts of the inhabitants, whatever be the cost thereof, before ever peace and tranquility (sic) can possibly reign in These Americas where throughout these countries audacious incredulity and fanaticism meet, each other face to face, without the living Intercessor or Moderator to work against this deluge of national conflicts and political convulsions as the ever present evils. Hence my reasons for dovetailing the two curses, as the reigning maladies of these fine countries, in the article on the cholera, were, that the Cholera as the lesser evil of national sufferings, might serve as a parallel case, and an eloquent (sic) for the evils of fanaticism and of incredulity with that of indifference as the Trio, forms nationally by far, the greater. Since the conquests of The Americas by Spain including also Portugal until the independence of these countries from the power of the former—religious fanaticism with superstition had extended itself, throughout the length and the breadth of these Territories; and since then incredulity with that of indifference has been introduced by the French revolutionary characters, and by the Greek and French philosophy, but, as philosophy, falsely so called, and these evils of themselves reigning in their own matrix, in that, of self-ignorance, on the one hand and accompanied on the other with fanaticism, itself as the leading strings in their infancy and of their childhood. The people thus deceived have been allowed to exist and die with these two infatuating cheats of mankind in view, so that, merely the ideal in some shape or form of an unknown God, is worshipped by them including, likewise, in this sense, many of the resident Protestants themselves, as they also only worship an idea in the ideal as their nominal God, when the God of the living, in spirit and in truth, remains in them unknown: corresponding as it then does, with the errors of the Turks who in the ideal of oneness worship the Unit, instead of worshipping, by Jehovah, the Triune God in the Unity of Christ, which fallacy, corresponds with sameness itself, as darkness, and with naught. Therefore, my object in publishing the article referred to, if properly understood, must be most obvious, for in paganism fanaticism acts as a dream through life's existence—whereas, in Judaism and in Christendom, including dear Ireland, fanaticism, continually acts as a night mare, agitating the minds of the people, and it also acts the same on the minds of the Turks. Hence incredulity with or without indifference is spiritualty, carnally-materialised: and fanaticism, whether in Pagan, Jew, or Turk, or in nominal Christians, is materialism, and that of itself, carnally, and partially spiritualized as Protestantism, if in the letter only although it may be Biblically expressed, is only spiritualty in the idea, and by the people received without condition or limit, in all manner of sects and lettered creeds, identified in the ideal only, which dead things of themselves, in self-ignorance are carnally, worshipped, and idolised, in the different peculiarities as the strength of the sects. For as the scientific world hamstrings and slaughters science itself, limiting the infinite power thereof, by separating it into different branches and parts, without any known and acknowledged Head; mutilating thereby, the power, in destroying the Unity, thereof, and that bodily:—so all the Churches militant in Christendom mutilate in the letters the Godhead—bodily—the Jehovah, as the Triune-God for in their walk, they preach, without the spiritual understanding, as to the mystical body of Christ, which in truth is the mystery of God, constituting the Unity of Life, both spiritually and physically discerned, in Christ, and in Christ Jesus. Gentlemen, if you can prove that the article referred to were in (sic) itself, irreligious, I shall be most prompt in making a public apology. In the meantime, I am, as to the World, not in the spirit of Cant, a self-convicted sinner, and at the same time, I remain, Gentlemen, Yours most truly at command, S. H. LAFONE. P.S.—The deaths in the saladero, from the commencement of the cholera up to the 29th inst., including also that day, were thirty persons—22 men, 3 women, and 5 children whereas the "Standard" of the 21st instant states that 34 persons died at the saladero in one day. The evil consequences arising from the ignorance of the people, as to the treatment of the cholera are greater, than the magnitude of the evil, in the nature of the disease itself. The newspapers for the sake of humanity are bound to give warning to the Public, and the Public to the non-readers, and to the poorer classes, of the danger arising from not attacking the disease in the individual, in its infancy. It would be well that the attention of the authorities of these young countries, should be drawn to the immense disproportions which exist in the statistics of the deaths by cholera in other

yet unable to write five lines correctly in his own vernacular— Not omnia possumus omnes. Mr. Lafone may be a first-class business man, a good saladerista, but he must go to school again before he can attempt to write for a newspaper. Sixty-two words almost in the very first sentence of his letter. Shades of the immortal Lindley Murray! What, in Heaven's name, have you been thinking of Mr. Lafone? Is it that you want to initiate a revolution in the Queen's English, or to prove that substantives and pronouns can be pitchedforked promiscuously into a sentence, irrespective of adjectives or verbs? The affected melancholy of the writer at the power of the press is so ambiguously expressed, that it is difficult to say whether Mr. Lafone hates or loves the "Standard," or both. But at the risk of losing this gentleman's friendship, or incurring his animosity, we must cry out against a melo-religious letter, with such miserable saladero expressions as dovetailing, hamstringing, slaughtering, &c. It is really too bad of Mr. Lafone to force such terms into a letter, breathing so many John Bunyan sentiments. The sound, good, and moral sentiments contained in the letter are neutralized, owing to the hopeless floundering about of verbs, adverbs, and prepositions in every sentence. It reminds us of a celebrated letter we once published, where the writer, wishing to convey to his readers that a certain party was to be found every day on the Bolsa, stated, "Mr. G.— every day at two o'clock exposes himself on 'Change.'" Our estimable friend, Mr. Lafone, has exposed himself, and we regret it. We dislike playing the part of schoolmaster, but early education is, after all, a great thing, we should say a "sine qua non," in the art of writing or composing in English. Men may learn anything in after life, but English grammar never. The following is the letter referred to:— Mignelete, Jan. 31, 1868. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen.— A friend informed me that in the Standard of the 23rd inst. you, as editors, had given me a lash with your whip, and, at the same time, he had the kindness to procure for me the paper. I do not now write with the object of making a complaint for the censure passed upon me, in your remark as to the historical antecedents of these countries, and the sequel, as to events will explain of themselves facts, and manifest to the world at large the erroneous opinion you have formed on the subject contained in the article you refer to. The press of the nineteenth century, in general, in Christendom, does at convenience, both libel men and also fills them with fulsome praise. Therefore, people are bound in common honesty, to weigh matters and things for themselves—before accepting either the one or the other—moreover, under all circumstances the latter when unqualified is most unwholesome food. But, alas, for the World, the Press is allowed at the same time to ride over the people rough shod: some from the fear of the rod, that of ridicule, hold their tongues, and others from ignorance, and I also as one of a multitude, have in many things to conform with the present usage of the spiritual scourge, as carnally applied on mankind, manifested in the power of ridicule—as that power of itself, wherever it strikes, (sic) it wounds, and cuts internally, so that, revenge only inflames the wound—Love, with forgiveness is its only antidote. The Standard is known, also, of ten times to dip its pen into the inkstand, in the spirit of Pouch, (sic) forming, thereby, a connecting rod, with that powerful engine of modern warfare, which, in its march, neither respects friends nor foes. My complaint therefore is not made in reply to the censure you as Editors have past (sic) upon me, as I can look upon that, merely, as an incident corresponding with the Times—but I do complain, that you, as Editors of a paper, should assume a right which the Civilized world itself, disputes with the Pope, which is that of thinking for others without giving them the chance of thinking for themselves—as you have done, by censuring the article you refer to, and at the same time not giving your numerous subscribers an opportunity of judging for themselves of the merits of the case, inasmuch as you did not give publicity to the article you so severely censured. I now beg of you to do so, with this letter at my expense, and cost. When I wrote the article, as I had counted beforehand the costs, I expected, at first, to receive from many in The World, hard knocks, curses, and kicks—but as I saw Life and Eternity in my face, and Eternal death at my back, although the last, accompanied with the curses of the world, for the denouncement thereof, I could no longer contain. For as the spirit is the life of the body, so all traditions, whether true or false, unfold and unfold Life or death for the souls of men—and as I know that the article you censured infolds two inflammatory shells, as to

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