





TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. 8. Funcion del Sr. Abono. VIERNES, OCTUBRE 9, 1868.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Spring Meeting will take place on Wednesday, 11th Nov., 1868. The following is the Program (subject to alterations): 1.—High Jump, Standing. 2.—do, Running. 3.—100 Yards Race. 4.—50 Yards Race. 5.—1 Mile Race. 6.—Vaulting. 7.—Throwing the Hammer. 8.—440 Yards Race. Interval of one hour. 9.—Boys' Race: 150 Yards—allowing 2 yards start for each year under fourteen. No Subscription. Entry, \$10. 10.—Broad Jump, Running. 11.—do, Standing. 12.—150 Yards Hurdle Race: 10 flights, 3ft. 3in. 13.—Putting the Stone. 14.—Tolo Leaping. 15.—HURDLE RACE—150 Yards. 16.—Race upon Stairs. 17.—200 Yards Race: Consolation Stakes. Entries will be received until Saturday, 3rd of October, at Messrs. Mackern's, 44, San Martin; or by any of the following Gentlemen, who compose the Committee:—Wilson Jacobs, jun.; T. B. Smith, P. Galbraith, A. J. Howden, F. Jacobs, and D. Willocks.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FIRST SPRING MEETING, NOVEMBER 11, 1868. Stewards—R. Ogilvie, L. Brown, N. Surman, W. S. Cookson, A. Jordan. Treasurer and Secretary—H. J. McNab. Judge—W. Seymour. Starter—J. S. Cunningham. 1.—FLAT RACE—100 Yards.—Entrance, \$1, with \$15 added. 2.—THROWING THE HAMMER—16lb.—Entrance, \$1, with \$8 added. 3.—HURDLE RACE—150 Yards.—Three Flights, 3ft. 3in.—Entrance, \$3, with \$10 added. 4.—HIGH JUMP RUNNING.—Entrance, \$2, with \$12 added. 5.—FLAT RACE—440 Yards.—Entrance, \$3, with \$15 added. 6.—LENGTH JUMP, STANDING.—Entrance, \$1, with \$6 added. 7.—FLAT RACE—1 Mile.—Entrance, \$5 prize, Silver Cup, value \$3. 8.—SACK RACE—50 Yards.—Entrance, \$1, with \$10 added. 9.—LENGTH JUMP RUNNING.—Entrance, \$2, with \$15 added. 10.—HURDLE RACE—250 Yards: Five Flights, 3ft. 3in.—Entrance, \$2, with \$25 added. The Rules of the Athletic Club of London strictly adhered to. \$100,000,000

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding Five Lines inserted SIX times for \$10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil faisi audemus, nil veri non audemus dicere." Ciceron.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Oct. 8, 6.15 P.M. Little more activity to-day, but no important sales made. Bank paper 14 3/4 dis. Gold in good demand. Exchange upon London does at 50 3/4 gold. Weather fine. Liverpool Sept. 7. Evening. No change in cotton, and prices remain same as quoted on the 2nd. Consols 94. The Cassini, Newton and Donati, had arrived in Liverpool.

THE BURNT FLAG.

The mass of valuable and interesting information, which must perish on the retirement of the war minister, will be lamented by the future historian. How gratifying and even instructive would it not be, could we but lay our hands upon all the records in his office, since the commencement of the present war? What a boon to literature to get into print, the private diary of Genl. Gelly Obes, or the jottings of Paunero. We can estimate their value, now that we have got an inkling into such matters, by the spicy correspondence between Gov. Alsina and Genl. Paunero, published in yesterday's "Tribuna." Before offering any comment upon the matter, we may be permitted to narrate the facts which gave rise to the present "clairseissement." When the Paraguayan war broke out, and the Argentine youth rushed to their country's banner, no regiment mustered more efficiently than the first battalion of the 2nd National Guards; home influences, ties the most cherished, all disregarded in that hour of patriotic enthusiasm. Well do we recollect when the gallant commander of the regiment marched his men with flying colors to the mole head; the sun shone, the band played, and the assembled multitude breathed a hearty "God speed," as the soldiers defiled to the boat. Who that witnessed the scene on that eventful morning, could have foreseen the sequel? The regiment disbanded; the survivors drafted into different corps; the banner [torn, rid, died, and in shreds,] sent down to the government house, pitched into a corner, and ultimately burnt. What terrible mutability! but we must not digress. On the 18th of last month, Governor Alsina applied to the war minister for the flag of the regiment in question,

stating that having been informed by Col. Bustillos, that the regiment no longer existed, and having at present a sufficient number of recruits, he was desirous of reorganizing the brigade. On the 1st October, Genl. Paunero replied to the Governor, stating that, when according to the general order, the battalion of the 1st Regiment of Buenos Ayres, was drafted into other regiments, the flag was sent to this city, without mentioning to which battalion the flag belonged, but the flag was in such a truly shocking state, it was thrown on one side, and finally burnt, according to the general order by the General Inspector of arms. On the 6th October, Governor Alsina replied in very sharp terms to the war minister, expressing surprise and regret at the burning of the Argentine flag. The whole letter breathes a spirit of chivalry, which nowadays is rarely understood, but the note contains bitter truths, and stigmatizes the unworthy use to which the unfortunate banner was applied.

In reviewing this correspondence, it is difficult to arrive at the exact law bearing on the case—the Governor quotes the old Spanish ordinances, which for aught we know, may have survived the power and the rule which dictated them, and possibly are still in force in these countries—whilst the Minister of War evidently pleads in his behalf the inconvenience of accommodating in the Government House such worn-out articles. General Paunero might have also urged that according to usage the flag and the regiment must share the same fate, and since the regiment was disbanded the flag might well be destroyed.

But, after all, and although the materialism of the age will fully justify General Paunero's conduct, there is something which grates on the feelings, to think that the S.P.Q.R. of the Argentine Republic should meet with such a fate. Doubtless there are those who attach no other importance to a flag than the value of the silk or the bunting of which it is composed. Granted that it was blessed by the Archbishop, that some fair Argentine worked the National colours, and with the customary ceremonial, entrusted it to the regiment as the emblem of National honor, what of all this when the regiment no longer existed on the pay-roll? As a trophy it was nothing, save in the hands of the enemy, and as a memento of the brigade, there was no necessity for it in the Government House.

Verily, the age of banners and flags has passed—railways and sewing machines have taken their place—the spirit of the classic ages, which gave birth to these ensigns, no longer lives. Soldiers now-a-days can fight as well with a cotton pocket-handkerchief flying round their heads as when led on with the most pompous "In hoc signo vinces," which feminine art could work. It was all very well when Cyrus made his expedition, or Constantine conquered worlds, to have the ardour of the soldier intensified by the most fanciful banners. Even the tribes of Israel had their devices, but times since then have wonderfully changed, and the efforts of heraldry in modern years have achieved greater victories on coach panels and livery buttons than on the battle field.

We respect the chivalrous feeling of the Governor, who deprecates the burning of his country's flag. The sentiments expressed in his note are noble, and do him credit; but it is not for this that Paunero should be regarded as an Alaric. The old flag was a useless piece of furniture—and fit but for an old curiosity shop such as the Standard Museum.

THE CHIVILCOY FESTIVAL.

By the original program this had been set apart for an infantine fête and the distribution of prizes, which was to be the winding-up ceremony of the festival—but the floodgates of heaven were let loose on Chivilcoy and all the surrounding country at an early hour, and the rain, which continued pouring uninterruptedly throughout the day, disturbed all previous arrangements. Sr. Sarmiento and his friends were again entertained at a sumptuous breakfast by the Municipality in the Hotel del Globo, and shortly before one o'clock a move was made for the station. It had been arranged that the express train should start at one p.m., but the regret at parting that prompted all to stave off to their utmost the last farewell words, made some of the party very nearly miss the train. Sr. Fajardo, with that courtesy that was so conspicuous throughout, in spite of the rain that continued falling in torrents, came as far as the station, and had only just time to jump out of the car as the train was set in motion. He had been the first to welcome his distinguished guest on landing at Chivilcoy, and was the last to shake hands with him. Thus ended the Chivilcoy Festival, which will be ever memorable in the annals of that model rural centre, and is invested with a further interest to the thinking portion of the Republic by having held out to Sarmiento

the occasion of giving an insight into the future policy of his administration—a policy which the antecedents of his public career, his known energy of character, and honesty of purpose, the fertility of a master mind, whose profound conceptions are based upon a vast experience, promises to be eminently practical, and the harbinger of peace and plenty to the land, of progress and well-being to its inhabitants.

The return journey was chiefly remarkable for the inexhaustible good humour and hilarity that shed its genial influence over all the members of the party. At Mercedes a halt of an hour had to be made, to allow the ordinary train to come in. Our kind friend Mr. Picot, whose hospitality and activity has made him conspicuous among the inhabitants of that important country town, insisted that a visit should be paid to the lions of the place. Carriages had been telegraphed to be in attendance at the Station, and Sr. Sarmiento, accompanied by Mr. Picot and half-a-dozen of his fellow travellers, visited the Town Hall, and the schools. The spacious hall of the Municipality attracted particular admiration. A hasty visit was also paid to Mr. Picot's beautiful quinta outside the town, and tastefully laid out garden, decked in all the gorgeousness of Spring; but there was only time to partake of a slight repast, and hurry back to the Station. At a few minutes before 4 o'clock the train started again. About a mile before reaching Lujan the line was covered by a broad sheet of water, and as the train went over the submerged rails for a distance of half-a-mile, one might have fancied to be navigating in a steamer. Towards evening, however, the sky began to clear, and the rays of the setting sun shed their lingering reflections over the steeples and houses of Buenos Ayres as the train reached the Parque Station, where all separated for their respective homes.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

In Salta an invasion of Indians has taken place at Oran not only on a scale of unprecedented magnitude, but remarkable from the fact that the Matacos and Chivilcoy Indians who have always been known for the inveterate enemy that divided them, have on this occasion made an aggressive alliance to kill and plunder that part of the province of Salta that includes the Chaco. Some few Indians that were driving off some cattle from the estancias on the frontier, were pursued and overtaken by eighteen soldiers, who, whilst in the act of recovering the stolen animals, were in turn attacked by a fresh lot of Indians in considerable numbers, and among whom several christians were recognised. Ten of the soldiers were killed and five badly wounded, and the savages flushed with victory threatened to lay siege to Oran and would probably succeed in driving off all the cattle in the district.

The Government of Salta have addressed a note to the National Government, complaining that the Bolivian authorities carry on an illegitimate trade with the Indians, from whom they buy all the stolen cattle.

Governor Alsina has addressed a kind of memorandum to the Provincial Legislature on the subject of the railway guarantees. Considering that their uncertainty and eventual nature, causes serious difficulties in the settlement of accounts—believing that the Railway Companies themselves will not be averse to some new arrangement compatible with the spirit of their concessions, and it being desirable that the province should not assume any but well defined and unchangeable obligations, in order that the means for meeting them with punctuality might be provided for in the estimates, Governor Alsina has resolved that the subject should be referred to the Government Inspector of Railways, for him to propose some modification in conformity with the above views.

The "Comercio del Paraná" announces that the Brazilian transport Cuyubá proceeding from Montevideo, had called at Paraná, asking permission from the authorities to land a patient, who it appears was attacked with cholera. The Captain of the Port immediately took the necessary measures to cut off the communication with the shore. He complains that the Commander of the transport had represented the case as one of simple dysentery and professes want of faith in the declarations of the Brazilian vessels.

Three of the prisoners in the cabildo detained for forgery, succeeded in escaping by a hole they made in the roof, and leaping over the azoteas of the houses in Calle Rivadavia. Mr. Cuzon President of the Municipality, whose labors in the improvement of the city are worthy of much credit, is about to repair the palisading on the Paseo Julio and otherwise improve that quarter. Nothing yet has come to light with regard to the capture of the assassins of Mr. Cot; but the Entrerios papers are calling upon the authorities for more summary proceedings. The late rains have so much retarded the works of the Montevidean

Railway that it was found impossible to hold the inauguration ceremony on Sunday as intended, but the committee are laboring with vigor to have it come off during the month. H. E. President Battle went to Las Piedras in the new locomotive and waggons in company with the Board of Directors, and committees of management. The cars run well, and towards evening the party returned, well pleased with the trial trip.

Another Brazilian ironclad the Santa Catalina has come down from Rio. She proceeds at once to Paraguay.

The new steamer America, now hourly expected, is remarkable for her size, beauty and speed. She is destined to ply between this city and Montevideo daily, making the passage in nine hours.

The new steamer El Capitan, will sail from the Tigre to-morrow in combination with the Northern Railway, for Santa Fé, calling at all intermediate ports. Parties who have visited the El Capitan lately, have given us the best information respecting her excellent accommodation. In fact, she was built only for this purpose and will prove a great success. As for speed, she far surpasses any we have seen yet; the treatment on board with regard, to the select choice they have made of the officers, amply proves the care of the agents in this regard. She will leave every Saturday, returning on Thursdays.

The Provincial Chambers were to have met on Wednesday night, to take into consideration Governor Alsina's resignation, which has been received, but not yet opened. The Chambers were again convened for last night and if there was a quorum, this important matter will be taken into consideration, and the day fixed when Sr. D. Emilio Castro is to assume the Provincial Government.

We visited yesterday the four Lincoln rams, lately imported by Messrs. Martinez de Hoz brothers. They are the first of this breed, we understand brought into the country and are very handsome specimens for their large size particularly. Messrs. Martinez intend putting them to some half-breed Leicester sheep they possess, and expect to sell the produce rams at a much higher figure, than Negretti rams. The original cost of these Lincolns was £10 to which may be added another £10 for freight and expenses, making the total cost in round numbers 2,500 dollars currency each.

The houses adjoining the Foreign Club in Calle San Martin, on the south side, are to be knocked down to make room for a spacious and large building destined for an hotel or a club.

H. M. S. Cracker, sister ship to the Beacon and of equal dimensions is shortly expected here to relieve the Oberon which is under orders for Rio de Janeiro.

The Municipality has named health committees for the various parishes, and we are pleased to learn that all the houses in the city will be subjected to the strictest sanitary inspection. It is agreeable to find the municipality at last doing something. The contract for sewerage will be finally concluded before the 15th inst., so that it is probable, soon, the city will be free of the many municipal nuisances of which we have so long complained.

Mr. Sarmiento's Chivilcoy speech, which we published yesterday, has attracted much notice, and his philosophical remarks upon the industrial wants of the people, has won for the new President, golden opinions amongst the foreign community. Chivilcoy is announced as his political programme; by this, our friends in the country will learn, that a completely new system of public land legislation is imminent. We fully concur with Mr. Sarmiento in his remarks on the industrial requirements of the country. The old form of legislation must be abolished; the country has within the last few years wonderfully changed. But legislation is stagnant; evidently, the farmer gets into the government house when Mr. Sarmiento enters office, his speech at Chivilcoy will be read abroad with immense attention, and cause a very favorable impression.

The Brazilian gunboat so long anchored in front of Salto, has availed itself of the recent flood tide to ascend the peaceful waters of the Uruguay. We know not the object of the expedition, but they will have to look out about coming down, as, if the waters recede at all quickly, the gallant navigators may find it more difficult to establish the rights of free trade with the shoals and sand banks which beset the course, than even the Paraguayan forts which overhung the banks of the Paraná.

We visited yesterday the station of the Southern Railway in Plaza Constitución, and were pleased to see the altered and pleasing aspect it presented, on having been thoroughly whitewashed and newly painted inside and out. We had occasion to see the new time table, which will come in force on the 15th inst., and which will shortly appear in our columns. In the South Plaza there was great animation yesterday in sheepskins and dry hides—of the former sales

were realised at 150, 160, 170, and even it was said at 180 the dozen. No wool of the new clip has come into the market as yet, although some has already been received at the 11 de Setiembre.

The news from Corrientes could not be of a more favorable character. Genl. Emilio Mitre finding that diplomacy won't do, has adopted the only course left in the emergency. Both Mitre and Lopez seem anxious enough to arrange the matter quietly, but neither one or the other are skilled in diplomacy. Perhaps this is not their fault, but rather that of the National Governments. Don Emilio has mustered all the forces at his command, numbering six battalions of infantry, one of cavalry, and the park of artillery, and marched on the 28th ult. from Goya. By 2 p.m. same day, they were encamped at Palmar. The artillery could not advance on account of the bad state of the roads. Next morning these arrived after great exertions, in which thirty-two bullocks were lost in the road, the whole luggage train having to return to Goya.

A WORD FOR MR. WASHBURN. Gentlemen, It surely needs but a slight examination of the correspondence, which, in thanks to your efforts, now placed in the hands of the public, to see how innocent Mr. Washburn is of all the ridiculous charges brought against him; whether by the outwitted Lopez, or by the partial native press; and it will be difficult for any to lay down that "lucky volume of letters" without freely confessing the United States representative is one, in all respects, worthy of the trust confided in him by the Great Republic.

His position was a most difficult one; he had to please Lopez, and, as it seems, this Republic as well; nevertheless, he has succeeded in steering as straight and honorable a course as was, under the circumstances, possible. It is urged, his praise of the Paraguayans (see letter of July 14), was hypocritical, and that he, in thus writing, was afraid to speak what he really thought; but is this really so? were these sentiments not his real ones? We find (see letter of August 11), that he wrote in the same strain to his Government; surely then, he was not afraid, but spoke what he felt; and indeed, who is there that can deny the Paraguayans have fought well, nobly, and most bravely? Thus, remembering he wrote the same to Benitez on this matter as he did to Washington, the charge of hypocrisy—of acting dishonorably must fall to the ground; and were this fact not so, still when so many lives depended on his actions, so to speak, surely this praise would not only have been excusable, but altogether profitable. But, is it this which ruffles the spirit of the native press, or the comments on Mitre, Elizalde, Caxias, Tamandare, and a reference to the "Shamokin" (in letter of August 11)? perhaps partiality and party bitterness combined with this, is the cause why all the native papers are angry with the United States minister: one thing, however, is certain—did the native press only look at the state of things with an impartial eye, it would be forced to confess Mr. Washburn's conduct is far from all blame. His conduct has been that of a gentleman, a diplomatist, and of a man not deaf to the cry for help and protection; when we consider the insults at first freely hinted, and then thickly showered upon his shoulders by the Paraguayan Government, and may it not be said indirectly upon the United States as well?

One must admire his calm, courteous, and gentlemanly answers. A comparison of Benitez's letters from July 23, abounding in insults, hints of treachery, and dishonor of the United States minister, and Mr. Washburn's replies, will show a difference none the less marked, than to the latter's credit.

Mr. Washburn has done well in placing this correspondence in the hands of the public, and so long as that public gives an impartial verdict, his conduct cannot fail to be approved. It would be well did some writers and thinkers place themselves in Mr. Washburn's position if they would consider how he was placed; any fool can keep his head above water—in a calm, but it is the rough sea which proves what a man is really made of, and the difficult position in which he was placed, and out of which he has sallied victorious, does credit to him and to his Government. Let all remember the United States minister was the only one who dared to stick to his post—and not blame him for not causing perhaps the massacre of all the foreigners in Paraguay by an open resistance to Lopez at first—which course would not have done—could not have done any good, but might have caused much harm. Had Mr. Washburn been supported by a fleet of United States ironclads he might have defied Lopez, but as it was, with no protection but what Lopez for the moment chose to give, the case was altered.

By a cautious, honorable, and skillful diplomacy he effected as much as a man, situated as he was, could do—

Surely he may not be blamed for not doing more than was possible? He is blamed by some for giving up his guests, but what good could have resulted from a refusal to comply? He would have to leave Paraguay sooner or later, and then could no longer protect them under the sacred folds of the American flag. Besides which, did he give them up? Rather the reverse—he counselled more than one not to leave, and left it to the choice of all to go or stay—they chose to leave: by what right could he make them remain?

In justice to Mr. Washburn, all should either read this correspondence carefully, or else keep their verdict to themselves. No man has the right to judge unless he judges after an impartial, careful, and complete hearing of the evidence for and against.

Apologising for the length of this, which may perhaps find some unoccupied column, I am, &c.,

Mr. JOHN GEOGHEGAN'S CASE. Buenos Ayres, Calle Corrientes, Sept. 7th, 1868. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen, As a subscriber of your paper, and as a member of the British community, I claim the right to have the enclosed correspondence published in to-morrow's Standard. I assume the entire responsibility. Should you decline, from friendship to Consul or Minister, it is desirable that the public should know the exact meaning of press independence in Buenos Ayres, and you will have to strike from your columns the inspired motto, which, up to the present, I freely say, you have followed out to the letter—"Nil falsi audemus, nil veri non audemus dicere." This is the third man who has died in my house. The justice of the case is with me, and I appeal from Consuls and Ministers to public opinion. I am also anxious that people at home should have a correct idea of the class of men which the British Government can afford to protect, represent, may I add insult to.

P.S. I beg to direct your attention to the five documents enclosed in an envelope, which accompany this letter. They will bear out my statements. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 22, 1868. Sir, Having made enquiries of Mr. Parish respecting the complaint contained in your letter of yesterday, I find that the property of the late Mr. James Fletcher is in the hands of the Buenos Ayrean Court, and that, being inadequate to meet the demands of the different creditors, it will be distributed amongst them in proportion to their respective claims, as soon as you make application for your share in proper form. It appears to be in a great measure through your own act that the intervention of the Court became necessary, and led to legal expenses, which have swallowed up a large portion of the property. I am quite certain that however great may have been the provocation given by your intemperate language to Mr. Parish, he is quite incapable of making any invidious distinction between an Irishman and any other British subject, I am, Sir, Your faithful servant, W. STUART.

To Mr. John Geoghegan, Calle Corrientes, 21. B. Ayres, Sept. 25, 1868. To the Hon. W. Stuart, J.B.M.'s Minister accredited at the Argentine Republic. Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 23rd inst., in which you state that "It appears to be in a great measure through your own (that is my) act that the intervention of the Court became necessary, and led to legal expenses, which have swallowed up a large portion of the property." Sir, I beg to say that you have been wrongly informed: the facts will demonstrate that the reverse of what you state is the truth, and, consequently, that you have been misled. In this affair, from beginning to end, I have acted legally and conscientiously, and the British agents have acted factiously, for no other reason that I see except that I am an "Irishman." Sir, I beg you to hear the case. On the demise of Mr. Fletcher in my hotel, I was advised by Dr. Brown to inform the Commissary of Police of the fact. I did so. By him (Dr. Brown) I was likewise advised to inform the British Consul. I did so; for I left the information with Mr. Green, the clerk or agent left in care at the Consulate. Both the Commissary of Police and Mr. Green, the Consular agent, advised me to inter the deceased, and I accordingly did so. After the interment I delivered up to the British Consul all the effects that belonged to the deceased, with the understanding that his hotel account and the funeral expenses, for which I was responsible, should be paid me. But the facts will show that to this payment the British agents have made the most factious opposition; for, as I was responsible to Mr. Anderson for the funeral expenses, I was, in fact, the only creditor. Sir, I brought my account to the Consul asking payment, and the Consul sent me to Mr. Fox, his "curator," to be paid by him. I went to Mr. Fox; and he refused to pay the bills, on the plea that my hotel-book should be examined. I invited him to examine the book, but he refused. I was thus obliged to employ a "procurador," Sr. Frugoni, to examine the hotel-book, and to pay him \$150 mpc. for his trouble. I submitted Frugoni's certificate to Mr. Fox, but it was useless. Mr. Fox would not pay. I was then obliged to apply to the Supremo Judge for an order to be paid, which I obtained; but it was all useless: for Mr. Fox, instead of obeying the order, protested, entered the matter into law, and, as appears, has paid Quintana, his lawyer, \$1,057 of Fletcher's money. You now see the facts. Sir, it was by this factious opposition to the payment of Mr. Fletcher's hotel account and funeral expenses that "a large portion of his property has been swallowed up." What an admirable "curator" is Mr. Fox!

Sir, I don't know what you may think, but impartial men will say that Mr. Fletcher's property would be much better employed in paying his debts than in making a factious opposition to their payment. His only debts were the hotel account and funeral expenses, which, united, amounted to \$4999—and what were the assets? Cash..... \$4122 Watch..... 1000\* Clothes..... 500\* Splendid fur quilt..... 600 Amount of assets..... \$6222 Debts..... 4999 Residue after paying debts \$1223

\* I myself offered to take the watch and clothes at \$1500. As to hasty language, I was driven to it by a year and nine months' ill-treatment; by a factious opposition to pay me; by some thirty applications for payment, and as many disappointments, having been shamefully bandied about from Squire Parish to Squire Fox, and from Squire Fox to

Mr. Fox would not pay. I was then obliged to apply to the Supremo Judge for an order to be paid, which I obtained; but it was all useless: for Mr. Fox, instead of obeying the order, protested, entered the matter into law, and, as appears, has paid Quintana, his lawyer, \$1,057 of Fletcher's money. You now see the facts. Sir, it was by this factious opposition to the payment of Mr. Fletcher's hotel account and funeral expenses that "a large portion of his property has been swallowed up." What an admirable "curator" is Mr. Fox!

Sir, I don't know what you may think, but impartial men will say that Mr. Fletcher's property would be much better employed in paying his debts than in making a factious opposition to their payment. His only debts were the hotel account and funeral expenses, which, united, amounted to \$4999—and what were the assets? Cash..... \$4122 Watch..... 1000\* Clothes..... 500\* Splendid fur quilt..... 600 Amount of assets..... \$6222 Debts..... 4999 Residue after paying debts \$1223

\* I myself offered to take the watch and clothes at \$1500. As to hasty language, I was driven to it by a year and nine months' ill-treatment; by a factious opposition to pay me; by some thirty applications for payment, and as many disappointments, having been shamefully bandied about from Squire Parish to Squire Fox, and from Squire Fox to

Mr. Fox would not pay. I was then obliged to apply to the Supremo Judge for an order to be paid, which I obtained; but it was all useless: for Mr. Fox, instead of obeying the order, protested, entered the matter into law, and, as appears, has paid Quintana, his lawyer, \$1,057 of Fletcher's money. You now see the facts. Sir, it was by this factious opposition to the payment of Mr. Fletcher's hotel account and funeral expenses that "a large portion of his property has been swallowed up." What an admirable "curator" is Mr. Fox!

Sir, I don't know what you may think, but impartial men will say that Mr. Fletcher's property would be much better employed in paying his debts than in making a factious opposition to their payment. His only debts were the hotel account and funeral expenses, which, united, amounted to \$4999—and what were the assets? Cash..... \$4122 Watch..... 1000\* Clothes..... 500\* Splendid fur quilt..... 600 Amount of assets..... \$6222 Debts..... 4999 Residue after paying debts \$1223

\* I myself offered to take the watch and clothes at \$1500. As to hasty language, I was driven to it by a year and nine months' ill-treatment; by a factious opposition to pay me; by some thirty applications for payment, and as many disappointments, having been shamefully bandied about from Squire Parish to Squire Fox, and from Squire Fox to

Mr. Fox would not pay. I was then obliged to apply to the Supremo Judge for an order to be paid, which I obtained; but it was all useless: for Mr. Fox, instead of obeying the order, protested, entered the matter into law, and, as appears, has paid Quintana, his lawyer, \$1,057 of Fletcher's money. You now see the facts. Sir, it was by this factious opposition to the payment of Mr. Fletcher's hotel account and funeral expenses that "a large portion of his property has been swallowed up." What an admirable "curator" is Mr. Fox!

Sir, I don't know what you may think, but impartial men will say that Mr. Fletcher's property would be much better employed in paying his debts than in making a factious opposition to their payment. His only debts were the hotel account and funeral expenses, which, united, amounted to \$4999—and what were the assets? Cash..... \$4122 Watch..... 1000\* Clothes..... 500\* Splendid fur quilt..... 600 Amount of assets..... \$6222 Debts..... 4999 Residue after paying debts \$1223

\* I myself offered to take the watch and clothes at \$1500. As to hasty language, I was driven to it by a year and nine months' ill-treatment; by a factious opposition to pay me; by some thirty applications for payment, and as many disappointments, having been shamefully bandied about from Squire Parish to Squire Fox, and from Squire Fox to







