



TEATRO SOLIS.

GRAN SOCIEDAD DEL PLATA DOMINGO 17, ENERO 1869. Opera Italiana.

TROVATORE. Por la celebre CARLOTTA CAROZZI.

Gran Corrida de Toros. 12, 23, 34, 16

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 197-CALLE VICTORIA-197

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

GRAND NEW ENTAINMENT COLLEGE OF THE ARTS PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BUENOS AYRES.

SEVENTH CONCERT.

The Director has the honor to announce a Concert on Monday, the 18th of January, at the Coliseum, at eight o'clock precisely.

By order of the Director, FEDERICO SILVA, Hon. Secretary

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DAILY & WEEKLY STANDARD in and about Buenos Ayres, will please take notice that on and after the 1st of January, the Agents of the STANDARD in that city, Messrs. Add and Pettigrew, take exclusive charge of the subscription and delivery of the STANDARD.

FINE SHEEP FOR SALE

To the Editors of the "Standard."

The Judge of the Primer Instancia has empowered me, as executor for my brother and curator for his children, to sell his sheep and all his property to the highest bidder.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE AGENCY OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMPAKET COMPANY, is now at 85-CALLE PARQUE-85

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

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.

"Not published today, we were not out of doors."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Jan. 15.—6 P.M.

Tomento Territorial shares sold today at 21.

Business on Bolsa rather flat.

Bank paper sold in large sums at 15 to 16 ds.

Wool, prices tendency downwards.

Weather very bad and wet.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 8.—Exchange upon London 18 1/2 to 19. Sovs. closing at 12:30.

LYNCH LAW.

The establishment of lynch law in the Banda Oriental is at last a fact, and all who preserve any interest in the prosperity of that country, will read with satisfaction the letter which we publish to-day from our Palmyra correspondent.

Society can suffer no greater affliction than the want of due protection; and we grieve to say that in the camps of the Banda Oriental to-day, owing to the laxity of the tribunals and the utter impunity with which murderers of the blackest dye go about the country, the people are at last forced to take the law into their own hands, and set the Government Ministers and Criminal Judges of Montevideo an example, which will strike terror on either shore of the Plate.

Yes, readers, lynch law has at last been established, and possibly, whilst we write, the safety committee has done its duty, and Kaper, the murderer of poor Mr. Miller, hangs from the bow of a tree, near the grave of his victim.

In giving this news to our readers, we confess to an inward satisfaction, that the terrible abuse which the mock tribunals of Montevideo have inflicted on society, has worked its own remedy; and intimately acquainted as we are with all that concerns the true interests of the country, we assert that the lynching of a few murderers in the River Plate will effect more radical good than all the edicts of Governments or laws passed by Congress.

Throughout the length and breadth of the River Plate territories, all well disposed people will learn with the most intense satisfaction the news we communicate to them this day.

When the awful murder of the Campbell family was committed, we called the attention of the authorities of the Banda Oriental, to the urgent necessity of making a public example of this wholesale assassin. He was caught, placed in the public prison of Montevideo. Mr. Letson, Her Majesty's representative, brought all his influence to bear on the Government,

and regularly visited the prison to see that the villain was at least in custody—and yet our Carmelo correspondent, writing last week from that place, announces the melancholy fact that the murderer is at liberty and going about there the same as if he was publicly acquitted.

When the leader murder took place, the authorities were supplied with the most minute information respecting the articles taken from the house, the names of the peons, &c. To this hour, what has been done?

We could enumerate several other almost similar tragedies. Within the last twelve months, how many murders have been perpetrated in the Banda Oriental? and we challenge those who condemn lynch law, to name a single case where the assassin has been executed—there must be a limit. Too long have we bowed to the knife of the assassin and the force of the Montevideoan courts. The hour has come when justice claims her own, and in the humble puesto where the committee of public safety sits to try the assassin of poor Mr. Miller, is begun the first, best and greatest moral revolution ever attempted in this country.

The circumstances attending the murder of Mr. Miller, are of a peculiarly aggravated character, there can be no attempt at the slightest extenuation; poor Miller, was a fine promising young man, he had been a clerk for some years in the house of Zimmerman Fair & Co., tired of office work, he sought for the liberty of a camp life, and for a short time acted as majordomo on Mr. Latham's chacra, he was esteemed and respected by all who knew him, and at the time of his assassination was managing the estancia of Mr. Bland, the son-in-law of Mr. Cooker, of Montevideo. Mr. Miller's brother, leaves this city for the Banda Oriental this morning, it is more than probable that ere he reaches the scene of the murder, the assassin will have been executed, but should unfortunately the neighbours have failed in catching him, Mr. Miller, will scour the country until the villain is caught, when he purposes at once bringing him to the scene of his crime, give him a fair trial and it convicted hang him from a post, within 15 minutes after the decision of the jury.

The following is our correspondent's letter:

Hotel de la Paz, Nueva Palmyra, Jan. 12, 1869.

Messrs. Mulhall,

Dear Sirs:

I have just time to let you know of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed.

Leonard P. Miller, nephew of the late General Miller, was most brutally murdered by a man (Swiss) of the name of Kasser; this man was peon to Mr. Miller until lately, when he left and went as puestero to Mr. F. A. Dawes, who rents the camp of Wm. Dale Esp., Costa San Salvador.

Mr. Miller arrived at the puesto a little before sundown on Saturday evening last. The Swiss tied up his horse, and placed a chair for him in the shade of the house, so as he could not perceive if anybody came behind him, he asked his wife for an axe to cut up some firewood, and whilst the woman was in the house, deliberately, and in cool blood, went round the back of the house, and almost severed the deceased gentleman's head from his body, brutally mutilating him afterwards.

The murder was not known until late the next day, when the woman was met by one of Mr. Chas. J. Agu's puesteros, who enquired what she was doing walking on foot in the camp.

There is every probability that the murderer will be caught. Some of the many friends of the late Mr. Miller are running over the camps to catch him dead or alive, amongst whom we may note Mr. Charles J. Agu, who offers \$5,000 for the assassin's head. If he is caught he will, shall, and must be lynched, as there is no use in sending such villains to the authorities, that they may be let escape again, as those that escaped at the latter end of last year, amongst whom goes the celebrated Tinge.

It is now 1 p.m., and expecting the steamer, I have not time to give a better account.

Yours truly,

ONE OF THE SAFETY COMMITTEE.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BRAZIL AND MONTEVIDEO.

Telegram to the "Nation."

Montevideo Jan. 15th 1869.

The 'Marcelo Diaz' has arrived from Rio, with the news from Europe brought by the 'Bourgoigne.' Telegrams from Gibraltar to 18th.

The insurrection in Cadiz has been put down. The Government troops entered the city on the 8th. General Caballero, promised their lives to those of the insurgents who would lay down their arms, and return to Madrid. It is said that the Duke de Montpensier, offered his services to the Government against the insurgents, they were not accepted. Mendez Nunez, arrived at Cadiz on the 15th.

Alarming news from Malaga. It was expected Caballero would order the militia to be disarmed. Before the surrender of Cadiz, several encounters took place with bands of insurgents

sallying from various parts of the city. A decree of the 15th century prohibiting Jewish emigration has been repealed.

Rio. Commercial.—Sovereigns going down in consequence of news from Paraguay. Price 12,350. Exchange 19 1/2 to 3.

Montevideo. A decree organising a Ministry with Bustamante as First Minister, Magariños Foreign Affairs, Stewart Finance.

MARITIME DISASTERS IN THE RIVER PLATE, DURING THE YEAR 1868.

As a proof of the disgracefully neglected state of our majestic river, we here reproduce the list of disasters of which on past occasions we have made particular notice at the time of occurrence.

We are so tired of calling the attention of the authorities to this most vitally important subject, that it is more with the hope of arousing private enterprise than official sympathy on behalf of suffering humanity, that we again refer to this painful subject. Within the last 12 months, how many lives have been lost in our river within a stone's throw of the shore which had lured them across the deep. In no part of the world have we a finer watercourse, or at least one better suited to navigation. Running all day straight for hundreds and hundreds of miles, uninterrupted by shoals or falls, through a vast fertile land, it only requires a little care and expense to render it safe and commodious for vessels of all sizes and classes. And why is it not so? or can any of our 'Venetian Magnificos' tell us why comes it that this majestic stream which the first navigator mistook for a small sea, bears a bad name with the commercial navy, and even of late years have gone up for these ports? Let the following list of casualties say—

January 4.—The British barque James Logton, from Liverpool to Montevideo, went ashore on the island of Paloma (Roche) to the N. of Cape Santa Maria; all saved; no lighthouse!

"—The National steamer Rio de la Plata from Concepcion del Uruguay to Villa Colon; ashore on the island of Almiron (Rio Uruguay); saved; no buoys!

January 9. British steamer Onyx, from Montevideo to Itapiru; struck on Point Piedras de San Pedro near the Cerro; saved; no lighthouse or signal of any kind!

" 13. Dutch schooner Gertrudis, Rotterdam to Montevideo, went ashore during the night on Puntas de Carretas; completely lost; no lifeboats or coastguards to lend a helping hand!

February 8. British barque Janet, Buenos Ayres to Plymouth, passing the island of Lobos, was taken by a squall, and dismantled.

March 3. English frigate Western Chien, New York to Montevideo, went ashore on the English bank; got off again by throwing her cargo overboard; no tenders or lighters near to save the goods!

" 4. The Italian barque Nora Asunta, anchored in port, was driven ashore by a strong gale; no breakwater or other shelter in this port no more than on the high seas!

" 4. Brazilian steamer Marques de Caxias, anchored in port, lost bowsprit and suffered other serious damages.

" 4. National schooner Palmar, moored off the Custom House, lost her two masts.

" 4. Brazilian schooner Mariano 2do, was similarly disabled.

" 4. French brig Fenelon, disabled.

" 4. Spanish barque Hernan Cortes was caught between two French ships, and suffered severely.

" 4. French brig Emile Ernestine, Bordeaux to Montevideo, was stuck for some hours on the English bank, and was saved by throwing part of the cargo overboard; no lights or lighters visible on the horizon!

" 4. French barque Ker Amée anchored in port, much damaged.

" 4. French barque Ariana, do, lost jibboom.

" 4. French barque Jean Victoire, from Bordeaux, severely injured.

" 4. French brig Melanie was drifted against another of same nationality, both suffering much.

" 10. Spanish brig Casique, Havannah to Montevideo, came to grief on the Punta de Carretas.

April 8. United States gunboat Wasp, Montevideo to Paraguay, struck on Martin Garcia; little damage; no lights or signals!

" 10. French barque Jules Havro to Montevideo, lost at 3 a.m., on the English bank; crew and some cargo saved; ponton light not visible!

" 22. British barque Speedaway, Montevideo to Valparaiso, put back from damages caused by tempest off Lobos Island.

May 16. Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, Montevideo to the Uruguay, collided in the night with Argentine brig Volante, both much damaged.

June 4. American barque Emma and Annie, Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, grounded on the Ortiz bank, and founded.

" 4. French brig Racine, Montevideo to Avre, came in collision with Spanish man of war Blanca; suffered heavily.

June 29. Italian brig Giuseppe Ferraro, anchored outside port, suffered greatly in brush with the French barque Esperance, also damaged.

July 7th. Dutch schooner brig Elizabeth, Buenos Ayres to England, was lost on the coast of Maldonado, laden with boneash and bones. False lights; only coastguard, wreckers; only lifeboats such rafts as the poor crew could tie together from the broken spars of their lost vessel!

July 15. Oriental pilotboat, from Montevideo to Colonia, was run into by the British steamer Whiteinch just entering the latter port.

August 4. Italian barque Filomena, Cardiff to Montevideo, went down off the coast of Castillos (Maldonado). False lights; heartless wreckers!

Aug. 6. American barque Costarelli, Boston to Montevideo, coasted at eleven o'clock at night on the north of Flores Island; saved with little loss; quite dark; no lights.

Aug. 18. German brig Teutonia, Hamburg to Montevideo, 20 leagues to west of Maldonado, came into collision with the English steamer City of Brussels, severely injured, and lost one man.

Aug. 20. British barque Star of the West, from Newport to Montevideo, coal cargo; completely lost off Lobos Island; lights located to oblige selfish fishermen so that any poor captain coming up the river for the first time—unless he has the daylight—is sure of being lost, to the great delight of the ravenous fishes (land-sharks) which infect these parts.

Aug. 30. Italian barque Egitto, from Montevideo to Chinch Islands, was caught by a storm off Patagonia, and had to be run ashore to prevent her from sinking.

Sept. 17. Argentine polacre Manuela, anchored in port, was capsized by the wind, and three of her men drowned.

Sept. 21. Italian barque Giacomo, Cardiff to Montevideo; lost off Maldonado; no lights. Spanish brig Chamito, Barcelona to Montevideo; grounded on coast of San José.

Sept. 22. American brig Hattie E. Tapp, Cardiff to Montevideo; grounded also on English Bank.

Oct. 1. Italian barque Giuseppe Ferraro, from the Uruguay to England; struck on the north-west of Gorriti Islands, Maldonado; all saved.

Oct. 13. Italian sumaca San José, Montevideo to Salto; arrived in Colonia making water.

Oct. 14. French barque Lise Amelie, from New York; vessel, cargo, and crew, all lost off the Island of Paloma, coast of Maldonado. Norwegian brig Festina, Cardiff to Montevideo; cargo of coal; struck on the English Bank and became a hopeless wreck.

Oct. 21. Oriental whaler, from Uruguay to Paysandu, was taken by a squall off Inherillo; capsized and three men drowned.

Nov. 8. Big Uruguay, Sauto Tome to Montevideo, was lost off the Island of Flores; the crew and part of the cargo being saved; the vessel was lost.

Dec. 19. Oriental schooner Comercio del Salto, Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, was run into by the floating palace America, the former going down immediately: the master and one sailor perished.

Thus we find that out of the small foreign trade of the coast of Montevideo, there were no fewer than forty-four shipwrecks or casualties, of which eight were Italian, eight French, six National, four Spanish, six English, 4 American, two Brazilian, two Dutch, one German, one Argentine; nine persons perishing, not counting the emigrants per Emilie; some hundreds more. We mean to get the official returns for Buenos Ayres, which we have no doubt will be far in excess of those now quoted, and by comparing them with those of England or the States, show to what a terrible pitch the wilful neglect of our authorities has brought this fine river.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

EXTRAORDINARY CANINE HEROISM.

Yesterday at about 3 p.m., an Englishman and his dog apprehended in Calle Defensa two noted burglars. The particulars of this extraordinary affair are as follows:—

Two natives called at Mr. Nelson's house in Calle Defensa, and asked for a Mr. Brown. Mrs. Nelson, failing to understand what the men said, went to the house of Mrs. Trench; during her absence the fellows entered the house and fairly sacked the place, they threw a gold watch over the wall into Lezama's quinta, and were on

the point of clearing out with the stolen articles when Mrs. Nelson, accompanied by Mrs. Trench, espied the fellows; the women at once gave the alarm, and the robbers took to their heels.

Mr. Harman the builder was coming with his dog, up the street at the time, and perceiving how things stood at once attempted to stop the thieves; the dog came to his assistance, and pinned one fellow behind, bringing the robber, 'volens volens,' down into the mud. Whilst the dog and man were struggling, the other thief presented a pistol at the builder's head; the builder took refuge in a shop hard by, armed himself with a revolver, and sallied forth in pursuit of the robber; he overtook him, and then and there arrested him, bringing him back to where the dog still held the man. The neighbors and Alcalde came up. Stolen property returned and burglars sent off to prison.

The prisoners, we understand, have recently escaped from prison, and are noted thieves.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The ministerial crisis in Montevideo seems to have been at last arranged. The decree was published on Thursday appointing Bustamante, Ministro de Gobierno, Magariños, Foreign Affairs, and Stewart Finance. There appeared no doubt that these gentlemen would all accept.

The National Government has addressed a note to General E. Mitre, Commander-in-Chief of the Argentine army in Paraguay, requesting him to forward all authentic details he can collect relative to the inhuman treatment by Lopez of the prisoners of war, as well as concerning the execution, tortures, and exactions committed by him upon natives and residents in Paraguay, as a complement to the collection of documents already in possession of Government seized in Lopez's headquarters, and whose publication has been ordered by Government, for the purpose of enlightening the civilized world as to the barbarous rule exercised in Paraguay by Francisco Solano Lopez; thus justifying the cause of the Alliance. Their is little doubt that this publication is destined to make great noise both in the new and in the old world.

The 'Nacion' of yesterday publishes a letter signed 'Un Militar,' addressed to Dr. Velez Sarsfield, in which the writer lays upon the Minister of Interior, the responsibility of the measure lately adopted by Government, of dismissing several officers of the army from service. The 'Militar' seems to be bent on mischief as he concludes his epistle with the following words:—

"I had here ended my letter signing in my own name, but a friend for whom I feel great regard advises me not to put my signature. You may however, rest assured that you will soon know who I am, because without further delay, I shall take off the gold lace which you or your iniquity has rendered odious to me."

The same paper continues publishing documents connected with Lopez, and its yesterday's number contains two letters addressed to the despot of Paraguay, one from his brother Benigno Lopez, defending himself from the unfounded charges brought against him, and the other from Dean Bogado, who was also subsequently executed after having been mercilessly flogged—and yet the sickening expressions of devotion, and the cringing style of this latter epistle show that its author must have been an unscrupulous and servile tool of his master's dark and vindictive policy.

A young Spaniard, who was waiter at the Globe Hotel was drowned two days ago while bathing off the mole.

Four individuals accused of complicity in the murder of the proprietor of the cafe in Calle Cuyo in front of the market, which took place last Saturday, have been arrested and lie in jail at the disposal of the Criminal Judge.

Last Monday Mr. Billinghurst sold at his office in Calle Potosi, the estancia Duval, on the Arroyo Chapelcofu, near Tandil, containing about four leagues. The land fetched \$250,000 per league, and the purchaser agreed to take the houses and buildings at their valuation cost. The camp is only middling and not of the best quality; it is bounded on each side by an arroyo, which supplies abundant water. The rent paid out there for a similar camp per annum is \$15,000, or 6 per cent. on the capital. The owners must therefore be well satisfied with the price they have obtained, which under present circumstances is highly satisfactory.

From a late Valparaiso paper we notice that our enterprising friend Mr. Coppinger arrived there on the 14th of last month with his freight of live stock all safe and sound—and it was anticipated that he would succeed in disposing of them at a remunerative price.

A notice from the National Treasury announces that the payment of widows and military pensioners for the months of November and December would begin from yesterday until the 30th of this month.

The meeting of the Club Libertad at the Coliseum on Thursday night was

well attended, and the proceedings which lasted from 8 to 11 were carried on with much order, notwithstanding the shouting and excitement of some parties. The various commissions of the club for the camp districts were named, and then the nomination of candidates for the two vacant seats in Congress for the province of Buenos Ayres was proceeded with, and after a good deal of discussion it finally resulted that D. Rufino Varela and D. Roberto de la Riestra obtained the majority of votes and were duly proclaimed the candidates of the club at the impending elections.

The committee of the Club del Parque seem at last to give some sign of life, having publicly announced their intention of giving three public balls in the approaching Carnival.

In consequence of Mr. George Gowland having declined to accept the appointment of Juez de Paz in Belgrano we understand that Mr. Gacho has been named to fill that post, which we doubt not will be good news for the residents of that charming suburban locality. For our part we are happy to felicitate Mr. Gacho on the occasion.

The weather is still the absorbing topic, such an extraordinary Argentine summer, even Governor Castro, and President Sarmiento admit they never before experienced. At one moment the heat is so intense that the thermometer looks as if it had been taken out of a kettle of boiling water; five minutes afterwards it is raining in torrents, some of our subscribers require overcoats, even the Buenos Ayren paper dollar in its very worst days, did not run up or down so much within 24 hours as the thermometer at present. The weather has spread desolation in and about Chivilcoy, this indeed is a subject of regret. Wheat which was selling last week at 120 is worth to-day 250. All the brokers are speculating in wheat at present, and holders of Chilean cargoes, will after all realize great profits. Yesterday at 1 p.m. the city was visited by a kind of half and half hurricane, at one time we thought that the Photographic gallery on top of the "Standard" office would be blown over to the President's house, shortly after came the rain, and the afternoon was deliciously cool.

Such was the heat in town yesterday morning, that the Plaza Once de Setiembre omnibuses were brought to a stand still for a while, the horses being completely done up. Only imagine 86 in the shade in the coolest office in town at 8 o'clock a.m. yesterday morning.

It is most surprising that no one in this city will start a good swimming bath establishment such as in most of the cities of Europe. It would pay splendidly, and cost very little to organize. There is no place in Buenos Ayres where a man can jump into the water headforemost; in fact, the only comfortable way to bathe is in a commodious horse-cart—but then the danger is that whilst bathing the cartman may drive off with your clothes. No bathing is allowed nowadays at the mole. People must bathe near the Gas house, where a man, when the water is even at its highest, might just as well try to swim in a soup tureen as bathe in four inches of water, with three inches of a broken-bottle bottom. Is it not really monstrous to think that here, with the River Plate at our very doors, there is not a single swimming-bath establishment in the city.

The new Spanish Government, we understand, has nominated Mr. Valle de Blanco Spanish Minister near the Uruguay Republic, vice Mr. Creus resigned. Mr. Blanco will make an excellent Minister, is well and favorably known in financial circles in the Plate, and, we understand, is son-in-law of Sr. Dn. Andres Lamas, the Metternich of the River Plate.

Such was the severity of the storm yesterday, that at one time it was feared Dr. Quintana's, new three sided two story house would tumble, people ought to visit this extraordinary house at the corner of Calle Belgrano and Boliyar, it is the only house of the kind in this country; it is two storeys with splendid front, and no back wall. One side and the storm side too is completely open, as the neighbouring owner will not allow Dr. Quintana, on any term to build up his wall.

In consequence of the storm which passed over the city yesterday noon, the auction of lighters, announced to be held in the Boca at that hour, was postponed by Mr. Billinghurst, who preferred to sacrifice his own time and convenience to having any of the numerous fashionable merchants and wealthy capitalists caught by the threatening storm. Next Tuesday, weather permitting, the great auctioneer will infallibly dispose of the three fine new launches to the highest bidder.

IRISH LIBRARY, CHACABUCCO.

St. Mel's Library, Partido Chacabuco, Jan. 2, 1869.

To the Editors of the "Standard."

Gentlemen:

Having been present at the quarterly meeting of the committee of management of the above mentioned library, I transmit you an account of its proceedings, which will doubtless prove interesting to some of your readers:

The meeting took place at the new church, which contains the library, to-day at 11 o'clock a.m., and notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather, was numerously attended by the subscribers.

Mr. Patrick Kerr being called to the chair, the business of the day proceeded as follows:

Mr. Thomas Kearney Junior, (acting secretary on the occasion,) gave in his report of the transactions for the past three months, which statement showed a balance in favor of the library, and highly flattering to its prospects. He also begged to call the attention of the meeting to a new and choice selection of books just received as an addition to their previous valuable collection. The books were put in their respective places, and consist of a number of handsomely bound volumes, together with various assortments of entertaining and instructive works, from the pens of different authors, forming on the whole a pleasing variety of reading matter, which cannot fail to attract the attention of the subscribers.

The greater part of the subscriptions having been paid, and everything necessary arranged for the ensuing quarter, Mr. Michael Kearney, a youth of some fourteen summers, came forward, and with a grace which well became the occasion, delivered the following eloquent speech:—

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen:

Allow me to claim for a few moments that indulgence which is always shown to our age, whilst I address you a few observations in behalf of the junior members of the subscribing families of this library, on a subject which, deeply interests us all.

We have been subject to most of the disadvantages which attend the early settlers of every new country, and hitherto the means of education within our reach were extremely scanty, and totally inadequate to our wants. But the energetic character of Irishmen, upon which the country chiefly depended for advancement, is fastly overcoming the difficulties that encompassed them. [hear hear.]

This organized committee here today, together with the purpose for which it has met, is a proof that a ray of that intellectual intelligence, which so eminently distinguished the ancient inhabitants of the Emerald Isle, has begun to beam for the children of her exiled sons in this province of South America [hear hear and cheers.] And as our young minds open to its incomparable benefits, we can the more easily appreciate the utility of any means which serves to advance its cause.

Amongst the most efficacious of these, allow me to mention our circulating library, of which we have every reason to be proud, as much for the immense benefits we derive from it, as for the very able manner in which the committee acquit themselves of their duties. And whilst it remains for others to follow our example, let us not be slow to acknowledge the advantages we reap from this new institution. It utilizes our leisure hours, making them pass in the most profitable and agreeable manner; it instructs and cultivates our minds, and what is more still, it forms the basis of home education, becoming thus the means of supplying a want so long and deeply felt by all. It is like an oasis in these dreary camps, at which we refresh our weary thoughts, and by which we are led by the path of knowledge to that of virtue; whereon, with renewed vigor, we pursue our toilsome journey towards that goal where our labors cease, and eternal felicity commences.

These, gentlemen, are the observations which I had to make, and with which I am sure you all coincide.

Whilst all admit the utility of this means for the diffusion of knowledge, it is a very appropriate occasion to remember him who has been the initiator of it amongst us; I need not tell you, gentlemen, that I allude to our worthy pastor, the Rev. Mr. Leahy [cheers.] The presence of the Reverend gentleman restrains me from paying him that tribute of praise which he so justly merits. Suffice it to say, that since he came amongst us, we have had ample demonstration of the indomitable energy and christian zeal of that Sacred Order, the laborers of which are as well known and felt throughout every clime and country, from the snow-clad crags of the Polar regions, to the scorching plains of Africa and India, as they are at this, our Catholic crowned library of St. Mel's [cheers.]

It is, then, with infinite pleasure Mr. Chairman, that I move, on behalf of those for whom I speak, that this meeting do pass a vote of thanks to the Rev. Michael Leahy, for his untiring zeal and energy, for the promotion of knowledge amongst us.

This vote passed with the greatest unanimity, and the young orator retired, loudly cheered by the assembly.

Proposed, that the Chairman receive the thanks of the meeting, for the gentlemanly manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office: passed unanimously.

The business of the library being now concluded, the Chair was vacated; and Mr. Thomas Kearney, jun. was called upon to occupy the vacant seat.



Table with columns for Stations, Trains, and Down Trains. It lists various railway routes and schedules.

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SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES. The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations...

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CHLORODINE IS TO CAMP PEOPLE AS A RESIDENT PHYSICIAN. EVERY HOUSEHOLD SHOULD POSSESS A BOTTLE OF "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL FLORODYNE."

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LA PROVIDENCIA COMPANIA DE SEGUROS CONTRA INCENDIOS A PRIMA FIJA. CAPITAL LA COMPANIA : 1,000,000 m.pn. de Montevideo.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720. FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

REMOVAL. GALBRAITH & HUNTER NOW OPENED. THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, No. 55, CALLE DEFENSA, (NEXT DOOR TO LATE STORE).

NEW GAS COMPANY PROSPECTUS. CAPITAL 500,000 hard dollars, in 5,000 Shares of 100 hard dollars each. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: PRESIDENT: SR. DR. FEDERICO TERRERO.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR. LIGNE MENSUELLE DE GENES Y MARSEILLE A BUENOS AYRES.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT ALEX. FULTON & CO. Corner of Potosi and Defensa. THE "GLYCERINE" DIP, FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS, FREE FROM ARSENIC, MERCURY, MINERAL AND OTHER POISONS.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED]. NAMES OF STEAMERS: CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

WIFFLETTRES FOR ONE, TWO, AND THREE HORSES. FORK, HOE, PICK, AND AXE HANDLES. HAND AND POWER CORN-SHELLERS. BEST STEEL PRUNING SHEARS.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co., 83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda, BUENOS AYRES. WAREHOUSE OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AMERICAN PLATFORM SCALES. SHOVELS. SPADES. PICKS. AXES. SCYTHES. HAMMERS. HATCHETS. UNION WASHING MACHINES. WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS. HOES. HAND CORN MILLS. THERMOMETER CHURNS. HAND SEED-SOWING MACHINES. HAND HAY RAKES.

LIQUOR CHAMBER. L. J. ISAAC & CO., 12 MAJUL. REMOVED TO 67 AND 69 CALLE CUYO. IMPRENTA INGLESA. RUSHBON & WHEELER. 17 & 39 CUYO.

REYNIEUX & BIANLEY, Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais, Wool Brokers, OFFICE-259 CALLE PERU, 91 xp 010.

YOUNG LADIES' FRENCH SCHOOL, 42 CALLE CERRITO, MONTEVIDEO. Established for the purpose of instructing the children of respectable native and foreign residents in all the branches of a public and useful education.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £100,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

KIRKMAN'S PIANOS. On Sale at the Agents, MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR, 72 RECONQUISTA. G. BEHRENS, 103 CALLE ZAVALLA-103. Agents for the "Standard" Piano.