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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—Gratis.

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1439.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

(Established in 1826.)

### Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.—In entering upon a war of such magnitude as that which now lowers over Europe, it is natural that a great commercial community, such as England, should pause and reflect seriously on her situation and prospects. We find this done in a very able and impartial manner, in a late number of the "London Times" which article we reproduce, for the benefit of those who feel interested in such matters.

"There appears to be a species of involuntary belief gaining ground in the country that we shall really not experience much privation or embarrassment from the war into which we have been driven. Either because it is supposed that the Czar, who has not yet beaten the Turks, can never resist the alliance of the Western Governments or because the operations of the combined fleets are relied upon for maintaining security on the high seas, or because the nation now, after 40 years of repose, aroused to arms, feels all the consciousness of strength from these, or some other less definable reflections, it seems, at any rate, to be considered that no great concern need be felt about anything that Russia can do, either directly or indirectly, in the way of offensive hostilities. We can trace, indeed, the existence of some such an impression, even in Ministerial quarters. Lord John Russell, as every body remembers, introduced his Reform Bill with a cool depreciation of "Russian armaments and forces," as importing any serious danger to the tranquillity or self-possession of the State; and, since then, Lord Palmerston more cautiously but not less truthfully secured to us, or to insist upon the condition to which we must have been reduced had the supplies of the country during the last few years been limited to those which a mistaken policy would have appointed. The moment, however, is not inopportune for observing that these wise and successful measures we owe to the condition of the country which enables us to expect the issue of European war with a confidence approaching unconcern. It is the free trade principle, and nothing else, which operating from Sir Robert Peel's first legislative acts in this direction, has long insured us a yearly surplus of revenue in the face of large reductions of taxation, and which now gives us an overflowing treasury and unexampled credit as resources against the needs of war. It is this policy which has rendered the population so contented that even manufacturing disputes of extraordinary severity have been unattended by any scenes of violence, and which has so mitigated the pressure of a year of famine, that popular disturbance has been almost unknown. Every working man in the country is now aware that the price of the bread he eats is regulated by nothing but the abundance or scarcity of the produce, and that, if his provisions are dear, it is because no human legislation can make them cheap.

"To put all these blessings in jeopardy, and to encounter at the same time the hazards, burdens, and other contingencies of war, is indeed a most serious resolution; but this resolution was inevitable, and it has been adopted without shrinking. We can now and we may find no occasion to regret, even in a material point of view, that we have cheerfully accepted even so tremendous an obligation as war, and taken up arms for what Mr. Hunt himself plainly and honestly confesses was a good object and a worthy cause."

articles made from silk and other materials together, 16,076 dozen; but of cotton hose no fewer than 1,353,579 dozen. Of stuffs, handkerchiefs, and ribands the quantity, in official language, the weight, was enormous; but all other items are thrown into the shade by the almost incalculable exportation of "cotton manufactures." The number of yards sent from these shores every month exceeds, upon an average, 13,000,000 and the total aggregate for the year last past is represented by the figures 1,593,726-929. It would be more convenient, we should think, if this quantity were given in miles.

"The important statistics suggest in their turn very satisfactory conclusions. Grain and flour, or, as the phrase goes from the other side of the Atlantic, "bread stuffs," were imported in quantities increased, as was naturally to be expected in a year of scarcity, but not enormously so. The quarters of wheat brought in rose from 3,060,268 to 4,949,314; grain of other descriptions from 2,110,184 to 2,400,683; Indian corn from 1,471,277 to 1,552,984; and flour and meal from 3,866,720 to 4,662,939. In sugar we observe a decrease both from the West and East Indies—considerable in the former, inconsiderable in the latter case; while the Mauritius slightly and the foreign supplies largely improve. On all these general articles of consumption which denote so directly the prosperity or suffering of the country there is a clear and satisfactory increase proving beyond all doubt that the people are generally well to do, and enjoying the fruits of that legislation which opened the markets of the world to their requirements.

It has now happily become superfluous to point out the advantages which free trade secures to us, or to insist upon the condition to which we must have been reduced had the supplies of the country during the last few years been limited to those which a mistaken policy would have appointed. The moment, however, is not inopportune for observing that these wise and successful measures we owe to the condition of the country which enables us to expect the issue of European war with a confidence approaching unconcern. It is the free trade principle, and nothing else, which operating from Sir Robert Peel's first legislative acts in this direction, has long insured us a yearly surplus of revenue in the face of large reductions of taxation, and which now gives us an overflowing treasury and unexampled credit as resources against the needs of war. It is this policy which has rendered the population so contented that even manufacturing disputes of extraordinary severity have been unattended by any scenes of violence, and which has so mitigated the pressure of a year of famine, that popular disturbance has been almost unknown. Every working man in the country is now aware that the price of the bread he eats is regulated by nothing but the abundance or scarcity of the produce, and that, if his provisions are dear, it is because no human legislation can make them cheap.

### DEPUTATION OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The above deputation left London on the 20th of the 1st month [January] and proceeded by way of Berlin, Königsburg, and Riga to Petersburg, where they arrived on the 2d of the present month. As the mission was undertaken simply on religious grounds, and was wholly irrespective of political con-

siderations, it was thought best not to communicate, before leaving England, either with the Russian Ambassador in London, or with any member of the British Government; and the like reason induced the deputation arriving in St. Petersburg to make a direct application to Count Nesselrode, without the intervention of the British Ambassador, Sir Hamilton Seymour. Their motives were, however, subsequently stated, in personal interviews, both to the Government at home and to its representative in Russia.

Through the prompt courtesy of Count Nesselrode, an interview was arranged for the presentation of the address [of which the following is a copy] at the Winter Palace, on the 10th inst. :—

[COPY].

"TO NICHOLAS, EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

"May it please the Emperor.—We, the undersigned members of a meeting representing the Religious Society of Friends, desiring to approach the Imperial presence, under a deep conviction of religious duty, and in the constraining love of Christ our Saviour.

"We are, moreover, encouraged so to do by the many proofs of condescension and Christian kindness manifested by thy late illustrious brother the Emperor Alexander, as well as by thy honoured mother, to some of our brethren in religious profession.

"It is well known that, apart from all political considerations, we have, as a Christian church, uniformly upheld a testimony against all war, on the simple ground that it is utterly condemned by the precepts of Christianity, as well as altogether incompatible with the spirit of its Divine Founder, who is emphatically styled the 'Prince of Peace.' This conviction we have repeatedly pressed upon our own rulers; and often, in the language of bold, but respectful remonstrance, have we urged upon them the maintenance of peace as the true policy, as well as manifest duty of a Christian Government.

"And now, O great Prince, permit us to express the sorrow which fills our hearts as Christians and as men, in contemplating the probability of war in any portion of the continent of Europe. Deeply to be deplored would it be were that peace (which to a large extent, has happily prevailed for so many years) exchanged for the unspeakable horrors of war, with all its attendant moral and physical suffering.

"It is not our business, nor do we presume to offer any opinion upon the questions now at issue between the Imperial Government, and Russia and that of any other country, but, estimating the exalted position in which Divine Providence has placed thee, and the solemn responsibilities devolving upon thee, not only as an earthly potentate, but also as a believer in that Gospel which proclaims 'peace on earth and good will to mankind'; we implore Him, by whom 'Kings and princes decree justice,' so to influence reign thy heart, and to direct thy counsels, at this momentous crisis, that thou mayest practically exhibit to the nations, and even to those who do not profess the 'like precious faith,' the efficacy of the gospel of Christ, and the universal application of His command, 'Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you; and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you, that ye may be the children of your Father which is in Heaven.'

"The more fully the Christian is persuaded of the justice of his own cause, the greater his magnanimity in the exercise of forbearance. May the Lord make thee the honoured instrument of exemplifying this true nobility, thereby securing to thyself and to thy vast dominions that true glory and those rich blessings which could never result from the most successful appeal to arms.

"Thus, O mighty Prince, may the miseries and devastation of war be averted; and in that solemn day, when 'every one of us shall give account of himself to God,' may the benediction of the Redeemer apply to thee:—'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall be called the children of God.' And mayest thou be permitted, through a Saviour's love, to exchange an earthly for a heavenly crown, a crown of glory which fadeth not away."

(London, 11th of 1st month, 1854.)

(Here follow the signatures.)

The Emperor, after listening with kind attention to the address, said he wished to offer some explanation of his views as to the causes of the present unhappy differences. His observations in the course of the conversation were nearly as follows:—

"We received the blessings of Christianity from the Greek empire; and this has been established and maintained ever since a link of connexion, both moral and religious, between Russia and that Power. The ties that have thus united the two countries have subsisted for 900 years, and were not severed by the conquest of Russia by the Tartars; and when, at a latter period, our country succeeded in shaking off that yoke, and the Greek empire, in its turn, fell under the sway of the Turks, we still continued to take a lively interest in the welfare of our coreligionists there, and when Russia became powerful enough to resist the Turks, and to dictate the terms of peace, we paid particular attention to the well being of the Greek church, and professed the insertion in successive treaties of most important articles in her favour. I have myself acted as my predecessors had done, and the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, was as explicit as the former ones in this respect. Turkey, on her part, recognized the right of religious interference and fulfilled her engagements until within the last year or two. On the first time, she gave me reason to complain, but will not now advert to the parties who were her principal instigators on that occasion. Suffice it to say that it became my duty to intercede and to claim from Turkey the fulfilment of her engagements. My representations were pressing but friendly, and I have every reason to believe that matters would soon have been settled, if Turkey had not been induced by other parties to believe that I had other objects in view,—that I was aiming at conquest, aggrandizement, and the ruin of Turkey. I have solemnly disclaimed, and do now as solemnly disclaim, every such motive. . . . I do not desire war; I labor it as sincerely as you do; and am ready to forget the past, and to give the opportunity be afforded me. . . . I have great esteem for your country, and a sincere affection for your Queen, whom I admire, not only as a Sovereign, but as a lady, a wife, and a mother. I have placed full confidence in her and have acted towards her in a frank and friendly spirit. I felt it my duty to call her attention to future dangers, which I considered sooner or later likely to befall the East, in consequence of the existing state of things. What on my part was prudent foresight has been unfairly construed in your country into a designing policy and an ambitious desire of conquest. This has deeply wounded my feelings, and afflicted my heart. Personal insults and ineffectives regard with indifference. It is beneath my dignity to notice them, and I can readily to forgive all that is personal to me, and to lay my hand to my enemies in the true Christian spirit. I cannot understand what cause of complaint your nation has against Russia. I am anxious to avoid war by all possible means. I will not attack, and shall only act in self-defence. I cannot be indifferent to what concerns the honor of my country. I have a duty to perform as a Sovereign. As a Christian I am ready to comply with the precepts of religion. On the present occasion my great duty is to attend to the interests and honour of my country."

The deputation then remarked that as their mission was not of a political character, but intended simply to convey to the Emperor the sentiments of their own society as a religious body, they did not feel it to be their place to enter into any of the questions involved in the present dispute; but, with the Emperor's permission, they would be glad to call his attention specially to a few points. . . . They said that they and many others in their own country had incurred the disfavor of the supporters of the present military system by advocating the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. They also remarked that, seeing that while Mahomedanism so avowedly justifies the employment of the sword in propagating its doctrines, Christianity is emphatically a religion of peace, there appeared [with reference to the present dispute] a peculiar propriety in a Christian Emperor's exercising forbearance and forgiveness. And they added that, in the event of a European war among the thousands who would be its victims those who were the principal causes of it would probably not be the greatest sufferers, but that the heaviest calamities would fall on innocent men with their wives and children.

The Emperor, before quitting the apartment, informed the deputation that the Empress was desirous of seeing them. They were accordingly at once introduced to her, and to the Grand Duchess Olga, with whom they had an agreeable interview.

The deputation were subsequently informed, through Baron Nicolay, that the Emperor desired to transmit to the Society of

Friends a written reply to their address, which was accordingly forwarded to them previously to their departure from St. Petersburg. A copy of that document, in the original French, is subjoined.

JOSEPH STURGE, of Birmingham.  
ROBERT CHARLETON, of Bristol.  
HENRY FRASE, of Darlington.  
London, 25th of 24 month, 1854.

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

### Official Notice of the Ministry of Government and Foreign Relations.

The public posts despatched monthly for the routes of Chile and Perú, by the General Administration of Buenos Ayres, having been detained at the City of Rosario in Santa Fé, and deprived of the bags in which they conveyed the correspondence, and afterwards compelled to return hither, without any explanation of this irregular proceeding being given to the Government; and it wishing on the other hand, that the commercial relations of the State with the Confederate Provinces should not be interrupted from want of communication, notwithstanding said unfriendly conduct of the authorities of the Confederation, makes known to the public by Superior Order, that the posts from this City, for the routes of Paraguay, Chile, Perú, and other intermediate Cities of the transit, will continue for the future to be dispatched as heretofore, but without responding for the security or prompt conveyance of the correspondence, farther than the boundaries of the territory of the State.

J. M. LA FUENTE.  
Under-Secretary.

### SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. (To facilitate reference we prefix the date of their publication in the "Tribuna.")

May 11th.—Note from the Directory of the Bank, announcing the detection of a forged 500 \$ note, and reporting certain signs and differences that may serve to distinguish said falsified notes from the genuine ones.

Decree offering a reward of 50,000 \$ for the discovery of the principal authors of the forgery, and 20,000 \$ for that of the accomplices.

Notice to the public respecting the circulation of said forged notes, with the precautions that may lead to their detection.

May 13th.—Note from the Ministry of War to the Inspector General, ordering Captain Juan Vila to be struck from the Military List, in consequence of his imprudent and subversive conduct, as detailed in the accompanying recognition.

Note from the Chief of the Squadron announcing that the War Steamer "General Pinto," had been got off the bank, and had suffered no injury whatever from the accident.

Note to the Military Commandant of Martín García, remitting a Lamp to be exhibited during the night, as a guide to vessels passing said Island.

Note from the President of the Hon. Chamber of Representatives to the Executive, transmitting the approbation of the election of Senators and Representatives, made on the 30th April.

Decree, acknowledging receipt, and ordering the publication.

May 16 Note to the public, from the Ministry of Government and Foreign Relations, that the Mail for Perú and Chile would continue to be despatched as usual; but that in consequence of the measures adopted at the Rosario, the Government cannot answer for its secure transmission beyond the limits of the State.—See Official Documents.

May 17th.—Note of the Rector of University, reporting the trial of a Student for disrespect to his Professor, in consequence of which he had been sentenced to a temporary expulsion from the University. Reply, acknowledging receipt, and approving and ratifying the sentence pronounced.

Report of the non-attendance of Students, in their respective classes, during the month of April.

May 18th Decree appointing the Revd. Dr. Eusebio Aguero Rector of the College of Moral Sciences.

Another, naming Dr. Don Federico Zapiola, 1st. Clerk of the Ministry of Government.

## BUENOS AYRES.

MONTEVIDEO.—The Imperial protectorate begins to produce its legitimate effects; a feeling of distrust, that may easily degenerate into secret rancour, and can hardly fail to end in declared hostility. The history of Spain, and the example of Italy, might have shown the intervenors the delicate part they had to play; and if any doubt remained as to the identity of human nature, the protest of the 8th May, with signatures of the first standing and respectability, must have dispelled the illusion. We sympathise deeply with the patriotic Orientals, in the noble stand they make for the independence of their Country, and denounce the insidious means employed to reduce them to a forced submission and silent acquiescence.

The appearance of the ominous "Illustration," has been made the scurry pretext for fleeing, or attempting to flee the Oriental of a Constitutional Right, with a secrecy

and precipitation, that clearly shows the unscrupulous agencies that are ready to be employed, in carrying out a measure, of whose ultimate aims we are fairly entitled to doubt, since it shrinks from the ordeal of public discussion and free inquiry. If every measure is straightforward and honourable, there is nothing to be feared from the public press; which on the contrary, might have been rendered a seasonable ally, and an effective auxiliary.

In speaking of this odious measure, no less a personage than Don Manuel Herrera y Obes gives expression to his sentiments in these terms:—

"The bill of the Government is something worse than an error—it is a crime;—its tendencies are not only dangerous, but it is insane. Has it so soon forgotten what Montevideo did to repel despotism and tyranny?"

"There are moments in the life of communities, when the honourable citizen is bound in conscience to give publicity to his opinions; when indifference would be a great crime. I have therefore no difficulty in authorizing you to make what use you may be deemed proper and expedient of this letter."

QUESTIONABLE EXPEDIENTS.—Instead of closing his ports against the Buenos Ayresan flag, it is now reported that General Urquiza proposes establishing an extra import duty, of some 20 or 25 per cent, on all goods re-embarked or transhipped within the capes! This would be consulting the interests of foreign commerce with a vengeance; and the fortunate Provincianos may well ask, "who is to pay the piper?" If foreign vessels are compelled to ascend to the Rosario or the Paraná, with a certainty of returning in ballast to Buenos Ayres or Montevideo for their return cargoes, it is clear some one must indemnify them for the additional risk and loss of time; and we presume it must be the actual consumers of the imported goods.

In this, as in most cases, the invidious blow aimed at his rivals, will certainly recoil on his own head, or the heads of his commanding subjects. At the present day, there is no one man, from the Czar to the President of the 13, powerful enough to coerce general commerce, which has its laws, and will follow its natural course, to the confusion or ruin of those who attempt to tamper with or oppose its progress.

DIPLOMATIC COMPULSION.—Not content with coercing commerce, the Diplomatic Agents, accredited near H. E. the President, have received a significant hint, in a Circular from the Foreign Office, that the City of the Paraná, as provisional Capital of the juvenile Confederation, and actual seat of the National Government, is the only fitting place for their stated residence; and in particular that there are insurmountable objections to their residing in the apostate, "hostile and rebellious City of Buenos Ayres!" The cream of the joke is, that H. E. the President gives the Paraná a wide berth; preferring the freedom of his private residence of San José, to the etiquette and restraint of the Official Saloons of the Capital; and the presence of a sleek ox, to the society of meagre and voracious Courtiers. *De gustibus non disputandum est;* but it is doubly ungracious to impose on others the solitude and privations from which he shrinks in his own person. The contrast between Paris and the Paraná must be nearly as great, as between the latter and the Mansion House of San José.

But the terms in which the Circular speaks of Buenos Ayres, is the most offensive and objectionable part of the communication. It shows the lurking rancour, that a good man would suppress, and a wise man conceal. Coupled with the fact, that the Mendocino contingent, forwarded to cooperate in the rebellion and siege of last year, is still retained in Entre Rios, as we learn incidentally from the late Message of Governor Segura, to the Federal Legislature of Mendoza, we need no doubt as to the charitable intentions extended towards the ex-Capital, and what we have good reason to expect, as soon as a fitting opportunity offers.

In the face of such facts, general protestations of fraternity are a mockery; the malignity of which is enhanced by the abrupt interference with the existing postal arrangements, in which so many commercial interests are directly concerned. In this case the inconvenience is not confined to Buenos Ayres and the other Argentine Provinces, but embraces Paraguay, Bolivia, Perú and Chile: that had a perfect right to be consulted, before issuing the ukase, that condemned them to a temporary isolation. We could laugh at the dilemma to which the Emperor and the nascent pretensions of the young Capital; but to interrupt and cut off any means of social and commercial intercourse, among communities where such means are still so very imperfect, so difficult to be created and maintained, and so urgently demanded, is an insult to the spirit of the age, and a treason against the rights of humanity.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—At a preparatory Meeting of the Senate, held on the evening of the 15th, the Hon. Felipe Livallol was elected President; Dr. Lorenzo Torres, 1st. Vice President; and Dr. Marcelo Gamboa, 2d. Vice President; after which the Meeting was adjourned till the 17th, for naming the corresponding Commissions.

At a Meeting of the Representatives, held on same date, Dr. Velez Sarsfield was elected President; but declined on the plea that his duties as a Director of the Bank, and a member of the Commission of Public Lands left him no time disposable for the duties of the Office: when the vote being taken anew, Dr. Manuel M. Escalada was elected President; Dr. Eustaquio Torres, 1st. Vice

President; and Dr. Andres Somellera, 2d Vice President. The Members then took the oaths; and adjourned the meeting till the following evening.

We congratulate the Assembly and the State, on this auspicious inauguration of the Constitutional regime.

WANDERERS RETURNED.—After a long peregrination, the Widow and Family of the late General Lavalle, have come to claim the hospitality, to which they have the most unquestionable claims. We need not harrow up their feelings, or those of our readers, by enumerating the services and misfortunes of the illustrious deceased. His name is a sufficient passport and recommendation to the sympathy and generosity of a grateful public. It is one of those cases in which liberality is true economy; for it will always be found that "A grateful nation hasa sure defence."

POLITICAL REFUGEES.—The march of events in the neighbouring Republic threatens a deep and incurable schism; and it is probable that many of the most distinguished Orientals may be driven to seek a temporary asylum on foreign shores. In this class of voluntary exiles, we may class General Pacheco y Obes, who has come to take up his residence amongst us; and those who, from a sight and contact of evils which he cannot avert. It is hard to see the best and most patriotic citizens reduced to this cruel extremity.

INVASION OF INDIANS.—A communication from Colonel Lauro Diaz, dated Bragado May 17th, gives an account of the successful repulse of a marauding party of some 1000 Indians, who had made an invasion by the frontier of Bragado Chico, on the 15th. The booty they had collected was retaken, and five of the number killed, after a keen pursuit of 20 leagues; in which a Corporal of the "Blangencos" was unfortunately killed, and an Officer dangerously wounded.—The papers of Mendoza announce a more formidable invasion as under way; but the authorities invoked are of questionable respectability.

SOUTHAMPTON MAILS.—We have only had time to glance into the latest numbers of the "Times." Lord Raglan was to leave on the 10th, for the East, passing through France to embark at Marseilles. The following from the "Times," of the 9th April, contains the most interesting we find:

We have received the following important communication from our correspondent at Berlin:

BERLIN, FRIDAY EVENING.  
"The English and French Governments entirely reject the proposals of the Czar brought by Prince George of Mecklenburg Strelitz."

"The negotiations between Austria and Prussia are not yet closed, but Prussia has joined in a protocol signed on Monday at Vienna between England, France and Austria CGPENHAGEN April 6."

"The fleet has sailed from Kioze Bay. The following address to the fleet has been issued by Sir Charles Napier:—"

"Lads,—War is declared. We are to meet a bold and numerous enemy. Should they offer us battle you know how to dispose of them. Should they remain in port, we must try to get at them. Success depends upon the quickness and precision of your fire. Lads, sharpen your cutlasses, and the day is your own."

## SPAIN.

Forty thousand artisans fillet the streets of Barcelona on the 13th. They were unarmed, and when summoned to disperse they refused. They then turned their steps towards the Garcia suburb, in order to join their comrades outside the walls. The gates were then barred by the troops, who, when pelleted with stones by the mob, had recourse to their arms. The result was that several of the mob were killed and wounded, after which they dispersed.

## Miscellaneous.

Obedience was called by the ancients the mother of happiness. The saying is as old as Hesiod, ere yet the manhood of nations had cast off the virtues with the petulency of self-love. We find the want of it in these days of wisdom, when the infant-adult runs away with the egg, and amidst the gambols of his precocious liberty, tramps down old age, and insults him with the broken shell and dust of his malcontentation. The only party as ever there, and how much is lost? The heart of the aged, freed from the disturbing influences of passion, yet filled with that sympathy which itself requires, is the true repose of friendship, as the mind of the experienced is the natural oracle to which youth should open the willing ear. "In Sparta alone it is of advantage to be old." Such was the saying in Greece. When will any of the modern nations become another exception.—Chiffonier (Alexander Leighton.)

A FACT FOR THE CZAR.—The Emperor of the French, some time back, gave directions to the Minister of War to prepare a report for him, giving an exact detail of the present situation of the French army, to be accompanied with a statement of the number of men that France could, if necessary, place, without delay, on a war footing. This paper, it is said, has been lately sent in, and the number of men which could be employed as just stated is set down in it at 1,250,000.—Globe.

War is a terrible evil. It is impossible to overrate the evil. But war is sometimes

better than a dishonourable peace. During the sickly negotiations of last summer the funds fell; when war broke out they rallied.

The great evil of our interference, and feeling any sympathy and taking any interest in the question at all, is the preservation of Turkey as a barrier between the hordes of Selythians, who move at the command of the Czar, and the wealth, civilization, and religion of Europe. If a peace be patched up without any indemnity to Turkey for all the wrongs and insults it has received from Russia, the dignity and power of the Sultan will be far more effectually destroyed than by many defeats; and it will be only a question of time, his falling completely under the influence and control of Russia, permitted to exist as a separate power, and to wear the outside trappings of sovereignty only as long as he will obey the orders of his master and promote his interests.

HINTS FOR BOYS.—Seven kinds of company to be avoided.—1. Those who ridicule their parents, or disobey their commands. 2. Those who scoff at religion. 3. Those who use profane or filthy language. 4. Those who are unfaithful, play truant, and waste their time in idleness. 5. Those who are of a quarrelsome temper, and are apt to get into difficulty with others. 6. Those who are addicted to lying and stealing. 7. Those who are of a cruel disposition, who take pleasure in tormenting and maiming animals and insects, robbing birds of their young, &c. All these sorts of company are to be avoided; for, if you associate with them, they will soon corrupt you like themselves; and a companion of fools shall be destroyed.

STREET PAVING.—A specimen of the metallic compound paving, which appears to have given so much satisfaction in the United States, on account of its being free from mud, dust, noise, or danger to horses, is now being laid down in Threadneedle Street, a trial having, we understand, been already made at a coal merchant's, where it has been exposed to heavy traffic during the last summer, and where the reputation it acquired in America has been fully sustained.

A Young girl was introduced to James I., as an excellent well learned man in classical acquirements. "Well," said the monarch, "now tell me what this prodigy can do."—"He was informed that she could speak and write Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. "Ah!" replied the king, "these are rare attainments for a maid, can she spin also?"

It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most interesting accomplishment to his wife, when, being asked what he intended to do with his girls, he replied: "I intend to apprentice them all to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time; and may be fitted to become, like her, wives, mothers, and heads of families and useful members of society."

An unfortunate landlord, having round 1 collect his rents, sent his servant forward to prepare his tenants for the visit. On reaching the first house, and seeing his servant taking a survey, apparently in vain endeavouring to gain admittance, he said, "What is the matter. John? Is the door bolted?"—"I don't know, master," was the reply, "but the tenant evidently has."

HOU-SURGEON.—"Ah, I have frequently neglected to tell you, but just now while I think of it, there's old Leannan's case; we have a slight mistake to rectify there before the board sits, and, indeed, before the report is got up; we took off the sound arm! Visiting Surgeon—"Hem, well, well, but its of little consequence, Mr. Cleaver, we can soon cure the other arm, if that's right."

HOW TO PLEASE YOUR FRIENDS.—Go to Australia—stop there a few years—work hard at the diggings—fill your chest with nuggets—come home—turn your treasure into cash—visit your friends who will condole with you on the life-long ailments you have brought home with you; in return for their sympathy, make your will—then die.—and they'll say: "What a hearty good fellow!"

"OSE KISS BEFORE PARTING.—A lady of fashion (the well known Marchioness of Finsbury) had been loitering for nearly an hour in a fashionable music shop. She had purchased a copy of nearly every piece of music that had a sentimental title. She had sent into her carriage a whole cantabury full of "Loves," going through every mood of the feeling, past, present, or future, and was following their example, when she paused upon the step, as if meditating whether she should take it, or some other step that was evidently turning itself over in her mind. The shopman, who was somewhat moved by the tender tone of voice in which she had asked him, "Wilt thou love me then, as now?" watched her with anxiety, that betrayed itself too plainly in the adjustment of his shirt-collar, and in the arrangement of his hair. Suddenly the Marchioness seemed resolved. As with one bound she cleared the pavement, and, breathless pale, her arbutus cheeks fluttering in the wind, stood once more before the admiring shopman; "I had nearly forgotten," she said, in a voice that seemed to veil her blushing words, "Dear! Dear! I cannot tell where my head is to-day. Have come back to ask you if by chance—" here she paused, as if to take new courage, whilst the trembling shopman pressed his two thumbs against his forehead, and leant his body inquiringly forward, "to ask you to give me one kiss before parting."—"Ma-a-a dam!" exclaimed the astonished shopman. "I want you," repeated the Marchioness, "to let me have one kiss before parting—one will do if you please." She raised her beautiful blue



