

## The Standard

### Ficha Bibliográfica

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<b>Título:</b>	The Standard
<b>Variante del Título:</b>	The Weekly Standard
<b>Número de Edición:</b>	12
<b>Fecha de Publicación:</b>	1861-07-17
<b>Lengua:</b>	Inglés
<b>Creador:</b>	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
<b>Tipo de Recurso:</b>	Periódico

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# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 137 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

SUBSCRIPTION { 40\$ per quarter, in advance.  
15\$ per month,  
4\$ single copy.

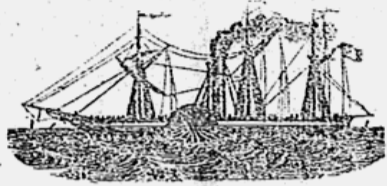
ADVERTISEMENTS { Received at the office up to Tuesday  
5. P. M. and inserted at moder-  
ate rates.

Published every Wednesday evening at P. Gautier's Printing Office, calle Defensa No. 91, where Advertisements and Communications will be received.

July 17, 1861.

Buenos Ayres.

No. 12.



## FOR MONTEVIDEO

Taking cargo and passengers. The new, handsome and fast sailing North-American Steamer

## MISSISSIPPI

Captain—G. HARRISON  
Will leave this port on the 15th, 20th, 25th & 29th at 4 P. M. returning on the 13th, 22d and 27th June.

**FARES.**  
Cabin—8 patacons. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—3.  
The superior comforts of this spacious and elegant vessel are worthy of remark: each passenger shall have a separate state room and the necessary attendance. There are moreover apartments for married couples and families.  
Tickets and further particulars may be had at the office Messrs Bernal y Carrega. N 89 calle de Reconquista. Correspondence received up to 3 P. M. Passengers not on board at the appointed hour lose their tickets.

## SALTO COMPANY RIVER STEAM-BOATS

### For the URUGUAY

ORIENTAL STEAMER

## MONTEVIDEO

Captain—LINO BELBEY.

This fine vessel makes a weekly trip.

LEAVING		RETURNING	
Montevideo	on Fridays at 4 p. m.	From Salto	on Tuesdays at 7 a. m.
Buenos Ayres	Saturdays 10 a. m.	" Concordia "	7 1/2 a. m.
Higueritas	" 4 p. m.	" Paysandú "	1 p. m.
Fray Bentos	" 9 a. m.	" Concepcion "	4 p. m.
Concepcion	Sundays 6 a. m.	" Fray Bentos "	9 p. m.
Paysandú	" 8 a. m.	" Higueritas Wednesday	2 a. m.
		" Buenos Ayres "	4 p. m.

### FARES

	CABIN.	DECK
Higueritas	6 pts.	3 pts.
Fray Bentos	10	5
Concepcion	14	7
Paysandú	16	8
Concordia & Salto	20	10
Montevideo	8	4

Parcels for Montevideo until 2 P. M. and letters till 2 P. M. on Wednesday. For further particulars apply at the office Henry Dowse. N.º 1 calle de Cuyo.

## FOR GUALEGUAY

Taking passengers, cargo &c., the Steamer

### Gualeguay

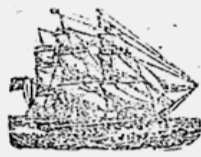
(Rio Bermejo.)

Captain—ADOLFO THOUVENIN  
Will leave this port on the 2nd July

**FARES.**  
Cabin—16 patacons. Deck—8. Cargo per ton—6.  
Correspondence received at the office up to 9 A. M. on the day of sailing. Parcels, up to 8 P. M. of the day before. For further particulars apply to Luis Cerro, Colon. 41 Plaza 25 de Mayo

## FOR SALE.

The American Steamer "ASUNCION" lying in the Riachuelo opposite the Barraca de Atalaya, is offered for private sale: her engines are in excellent order, and she is well suited to the transport of sheep to the Banda Oriental, being capable of taking 1,000 or 1,200 head each trip. The ASUNCION is of 120 tons, and with cargo, draws 3 1/2 to 4 feet of water: her two engines are each 30 horse-power. For further particulars, apply to Henry Dowse N.º 1 calle de Cuyo.



## FOR COLONIA.

THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT

## ESTRELLA.

Will sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at nine a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY—For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office. — Paseo de Julio No. 35.

LUIS MAC LEAN.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE		HOLY DAYS.	
DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.		RETURN.	
STATIONS	STATIONS	STATIONS	STATIONS
1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.
Parque... 7 10 11 Sept. 7 10 Almagro... 7 15 Caballito... 7 20 Flores... 7 25 Floresta... 7 30 S. Martin... 7 35 Moron... 7 40 Merito... 7 45 Moreno... 7 50	Parque... 9 10 11 Sept. 9 10 Almagro... 9 15 Caballito... 9 20 Flores... 9 25 Floresta... 9 30 S. Martin... 9 35 Moron... 9 40 Merito... 9 45 Moreno... 9 50	Parque... 10 10 11 Sept. 10 10 Almagro... 10 15 Caballito... 10 20 Flores... 10 25 Floresta... 10 30 S. Martin... 10 35 Moron... 10 40 Merito... 10 45 Moreno... 10 50	Parque... 11 20 11 Sept. 11 20 Almagro... 11 25 Caballito... 11 30 Flores... 11 35 Floresta... 11 40 S. Martin... 11 45 Moron... 11 50 Merito... 11 55 Moreno... 12 00

### MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO

DEL

## COMERCIO

—CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration calle de las Piedras 81, Agency calle de Rivadavia, 8.

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

Laguna de los Padres, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Porfia, San Antonio Bellido, Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Grande, Narajjos, Vivotatá, Laguna Colmena, Ballenera, Golondrina, San Martin y Moro—Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 22.

Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verde, Carralauquen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava ó Pannoso, Blanqueada de Herrera, Cerrito de Paulino, San Agustin, Malacara ó Florida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 16, 26.

ports every Tuesday at 10 O'clock, a. m. and return every Saturday at the same hour.

**TERMS OF PASSAGES.**

	CABIN	DECK.
Rosario.....	\$ 350	\$ 120
San Nicolas....	250	90
Obligado.....	250	90
San Pedro.....	250	90
Baradero.....	200	90
Zárate.....	150	80
San Fernando.	30	

For further particulars apply at the office: BERNAL Y CARREGA Reconquista 89.

**MENSAJERIAS INICIADORES.**

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

Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, San Antonio de Arco, Fortin y Salto 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Arrecifes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 30.

Pergamino, y Rojas: 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Pilar, Capilla del Señor 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Mercedes, and Chivilcoy 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

Mercedes, Bragado, Chivilcoy, 5, 9, 15, 19, 25, 29.

Navarro: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

**NUEVAS PENINSULARES**

General Administration, calle Potosi, No. 146.

**CORREOS DEL ESTADO.**

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

Laguna de los Padres, Ballenera, San Martin u Moro, 2, 12 y 22.

Carralauquen, 25 de Mayo, Brava; Malacara y Moro, 6, 16 y 26.

Navas, Chelforú, Biecacheras y Reconquista 8, 24.

Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Carmen de Lancuoy, 1, 15.

Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24.

Tandil directamente 2 y 17.

**CARRERA DEL MORO.**

Juncal, Caciqve, Alpimar de Castaño, Esperanza de Icaola, Pulpuria Quevido, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Beaudrix, Invierno, Tamaguchú, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Aoz.

Los Empresarios  
Torres, Begeira y Ca.

**MENSAJERIAS ESPANOLA Y AMERICANA**

General Administration—Piedras, 80.

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

Dolores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29.

**TERMS OF PRICES.**

Chascomus.....	\$ 100
Dolores.....	150
Freight arbores.....	20
Money.....	1 1/2 %

Los Empresarios  
Torre, Ossorio y Ca.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The sons of foreigners.

If civil war be the greatest affliction that can befall any country, we must sincerely pity all who are involved in such calamity. If the dictates of reason and policy forbid our intermeddling in local disputes, it is our imperative duty to forewarn our friends likewise. If we inherit any national spirit for the homes of our forefathers, we should inculcate into our children a reminiscence of our Fatherland. These are sacred principles that force themselves upon the mind, and can neither be controverted by specious sophistry nor armed legislation. How then can we excuse the present coercive enrolment of youths who have had the misfortune to be born in this country, so proverbial for intestine quarrels? It will be answered they are Argentine citizens enjoying the privileges and liable to the obligations of this Republic. It will be urged that it is the natural duty of a man to take arms in defence of his native country. It will be asserted that the place of our adoption has some claim upon our affection. To the first we object that citizenship is a boon, and should never be degraded into a penalty. The franchise of any state can neither be forced upon us at a bayonet's point, nor administered as an unpalatable dose; and if an inborn sentiment of sympathy animate the sons of foreigners to claim the country of their fathers, it is the spontaneous expression of an impulse that they have imbibed from their mother's breast, and nurtured in their heart's blood. Therefore they are only in name Argentines, but in spirit Europeans, who neither aspire to the rights nor duties of South American Republicans, and if they freely resign the one, it is not fair to burden them with the other. As to the second plea, we frankly admit, that every man is bound to honor and defend his birth-place; nor do we doubt that if a foreign enemy landed on this shore, the foremost of its defenders would be the sons of foreigners: but this is far from taking up arms in a civil contest, in which one or both of the factions must be culpable, and which from its local character arrays father against son and sees brother opposed to brother. The same arm that is raised to protect, cannot be induced to slay his country in the paroxysms of a suicidal strife, but rather inclines to her best interests, those of peace. Therefore he is a true lover of his country who is ever ready, to oppose an invading foe from without, and to hold aloof from petty rivalry within.

Finally we owe something to our place of residence, tis true; and do we not, each and all of us, strive to benefit the common wealth in advancing our own prospects? We, too, are not unwilling even to defend that independence under whose constitution we live: but if the turmoil of party warfare demand a sacrifice, at least take not from us our children, the dearest objects of our care, the prop of our declining age. The very neutrality that is required of us prevents all idea of a predilection in political color, and we who are debarred from state ambition and the honors of public greatness should be exempted from the penalties incident to native Creoles. It is preposterous that our sons should be torn from us to abet a party which we are not permitted to recognise, and that our blood should flow to uphold a combination whose offices are closed against us.

If this State would increase the number of its citizens, let it give to the sons of foreigners option not compulsion in its franchise and secure domestic peace instead of never-ending quarrels; thus will the law of citizenship

lose its hateful aspect, and many will aspire to the fellowship of a pacific community, who fly in horror from being the tools of noisy ambition, or the victims of a bloody hecatomb.

Peace or War.

While everything around us betokens a sanguinary struggle, the general conviction is, that neither of the opponents is inclined to fight, and that a peace is certain; although the preliminaries have not been adjusted. The wish is often father to the thought, and we must interpret the pacific presentiments of our friends to their dread of war and its consequences. But we confess ourselves rather incredulous about this *entente cordiale*, which strangely enough is accompanied with all the circumstances of a rupture, and little can be expected from the charitable interference of foreign ministers when both parties are marshalling their legions to the fight. Derqui has declared that he does not refuse an accommodation, but the terms on which he insists are such as might be dictated after a signal defeat of his opponents. In a word he requires Buenos Aires to abandon the vantage ground that she has taken up arms to defend, and moreover indemnify the National Exchequer for the outlay incidental to the equipment of her enemies. Urquiza gives no greater hopes of peace, for he is resolved to make his last visit to this province, and boasts that he possesses a larger army than sufficed to conquer at Cepeda. Pride, with him, overcomes interest, and he will risk all, in order to complete the subjection of the rebellious city that turns to ridicule his former campaigns, and defies alike his vengeance and authority. *Delenda est Carthago*. The twin rulers of the Republic deem it necessary to inflict a terrible lesson on their wayward pupil, and no doubt if they have the chance, they will not spare the rod in this exemplary castigation. Mitre is generally credited for friendly intentions, but the other two profess no faith in his promises, and as Portenos know what they may expect in the event of submission, there are many blustering patriots around him to prevent our ex-Governor from shewing a disposition to knuckle down, or abandon an iota of their pretensions.

Certainly if the war-preparations were intended as a joke, it would have been more advisable for both of the chief actors if the sham-fight had not so closely approached the reality, and although "it is better late than never," it were desirable our fears had been sooner undeceived, by a happy *denouement*. Yet this is a speculation in which we have no confidence; the sequel will prove that it was not in play Urquiza crossed the Paraná, and the trenches of Buenos Ayres shall have to oppose the friendly visits of Saa and his lancers, before the idea of peace has been fully exploded.

The Argentine War.

The past week offers a blank to any future Thucydides who may undertake the history of the present campaign. Nothing has been done on either side, and the combatants so far from believing that "the first blow is half the battle" seem like two pugnacious urchins who dare each other to fight, yet keep at a civil distance to avoid the blows. There are for both parties animated backers, who bid them "go in and win", but as it is certain one must come off second-best, there is a display of prudence in looking at each other. Some moreover compare the rejection of mediators, almost before such were thought of, to the device of the timorous duellist who begged his friends by no means to send for the

police and stop the combat. It was reported that Mitre intended to surprise Concepcion, and Urquiza was stated to be master of San Nicolas, but these daring projects had existence only in the heated brain of some enthusiastic dreamer or embryo Field Marshal. Our squadron has moved from Martin Garcia to San Nicolas; and Urquiza is waiting for Derqui at Rosario. This is the summary of active operations, but, as usual, red-tape has entered largely into the quarrel. First, we have a circular from this government explaining to such foreign consuls as did not understand it, the cause and circumstances of the present war. Of course it is as clear as mud that one party is all in the right, the other all in the wrong. If this document is intended to justify the attitude of Buenos Ayres, it is an implicit confession of previous condemnation: if it has for object to throw light on the subject, the philosophic diplomatists of our consular body cannot fail to detect a vicious circle (*circulus vitiosus*) in the logical deductions drawn from a disputed point which is taken for granted, namely, that our Deputies were elected in proper form.

2ndly. We hear of the conferences of foreign ministers with the high contracting parties of the late family compact, which, by the way left as large a loop-hole for special-pleaders, as those gaps of English legislation through which O'Connell was accustomed to drive his coach and four. Nature, no doubt, abhors a vacuum and if the treaty of the 11th of November was hollow, they should have crammed more stuff into it; for it is known even hay will resist a fire of musketry. But we have no confidence in parchment rolls or big seals, and fancy there are many who talk of international rights, because they understand Hoyle's Games, and who can scarce distinguish between Story and a treatise on Theodolites.

3rdly. We have the rumor of a mission to Paraguay, Montevideo and Brazil, which, supposing its truth, can have as much effect as the friendly offices of His Majesty the King of the Cannibal Islands. If the fighters are inclined to shake hands, they can do so without the permission of Don Pedro II. or President Lopez; and if disposed to enter the ring we imagine some ugly bruises shall have been exchanged before the peace-makers have returned from their visit to the tropics.

General Mitre left town on Wednesday by special train and slept some night in Villa Lujan, so that he will probably be now in his encampment near Rojas. A decree of Sunday despatched four battalions of National Guards to the same destination. Other forces are said to be concentrated at Moron, Moreno and the Villa Mercedes, probably of the reserve army. Our local press computes the Argentine forces at 11 or 12,000 men.

Derqui's letter to Vice-president Pedernera, dated Cordova, June 27th enumerates the only possible conditions of peace.

1st. The National Government must have absolute control of all customs even to the imposition of differential duties, if such be pleasing.

2ndly. Buenos Ayres must yield all foreign relations, to Paraná.

3rdly. Martin Garcia must no longer remain an armed possession of that province and the navy of Buenos Ayres must disappear, as also her standing army except such as is requisite to defend the frontier.

4thly. All expenses incident to this campaign must be indemnified by Buenos Ayres.

P. S. If these terms be not accepted, I will at once march into that province and establish free quarters to make amends for my trouble.

European News.

By the English mail we have dates from Europe up to June 15th. The most important event in England was the illness of Her Majesty which is rumored to approach the mental aberration of her Royal grand-father George III. Intelligence had been received of a serious outbreak in Newfoundland and troops were despatched to suppress the malcontents. Lord Palmerston had withdrawn the subsidy granted to the Galway Line of Atlantic steamers, and the Irish members had therefore united with the Derby party, but the government, on the question of Paper Duty defeated both by a majority of fifteen. The King of Belgium was in London, and the Princess Frederick William was expected soon to visit her parents. The Prince of Wales is going to visit Ireland of which country reports he will become perpetual viceroy. The petition for Repeal of the Union bearing 600,000 signatures is to be presented by the O'Donoghue, not to Parliament, but to her Majesty. The working of the Irish Poor-laws is undergoing investigation before a select committee of the Commons, and among other witnesses examined Doctor Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, gave a most lucid and eloquent description of the abuses that prevail in this department. Respecting foreign relations the Premier had declared that six different causes of war existed in Europe, but Lord J. Russell announced notwithstanding, that England maintained friendly terms with all the Continental powers, her peace being therefore secure.

In France the press was promised more liberty, the right of suppression by the Emperor being restricted. The commercial treaty, and compacts of copyright and navigation were ratified by both France and Belgium. Mr. Fould had gone to Turin on special embassy at the news of Cavour's death, which incident as many augur will throw Italy at the mercy of Napoleon. The war-vessels sent to transport the French troops from Syria had arrived at Beyrout in Palestine. Prince Napoleon having resigned his rank of Grand Master of the Masonic body, embarked with his consort, at Marseilles, intending to visit the South and East in his travels. The forts of Mytilos had been taken by the French army in Cochin-China, where the Napoleon policy is erecting a formidable barrier to Anglo-Indian annexations. The Emperor is evidently alarmed at the opposition of the clergy, and wishes, it is said, to conciliate the Holy Father. Five bishoprics are vacant in France, yet the Pope will not receive the government nominees, and Napoleon will admit no others. He has even offered to withdraw his soldiers from Rome if the actual territory of the Church be guaranteed, and this will probably be the upshot of the tedious question Italian Unity and the Pope. The death of Cavour has been a little gain to Pius IX., but an immense loss to the popular cause. It is rumored that he died like Henry 1st of England from eating too much, a singular vice in a man of such superior talent. Although excommunicated, he received the sacraments of the Church which goes to prove that the hierarchy of Piedmont pays more fealty to the king than to the Pope. Protestantism is making some advances in Italy, and this cannot be wondered at when Garibaldi the popular idol has long since thrown aside even the name of Catholic. Naples is still agitated and in Sicily murders are rife. It is said that the hero of Calatafina is going to the United States: he is a stormy petrel who cannot enjoy peace even in the scene of his exploits.

Austria still menaces Sardinia, the concentration of military stores in Venetia continues, and Padua will shortly be rendered impregnable. The taxes in Hungary have been levied by armed force, and strong sympathies are entertained by that country towards Poland.

In Warsaw fresh victims have fallen beneath the Kosack cavalry, and as the Czar will grant no concessions the people has grown desperate. Meantime the Viceroy Prince Gortchakoff had died amid the execrations of Poland and of humanity; and the Emperor Alexander II set out to quell the Polish revolution in person. This is a dangerous expedient; perchance some arm, more lucky than the rest, shall reach his heart, and free the land from bondage. The national hymns are intoned both in the Catholic churches and in the Jewish synagogues, so that religious ardor and patriotic excitement are at their highest pitch throughout the country.

The Russian peasants on being emancipated refused in many parts to work any longer and up to 200 have been massacred in one place to inculcate respect for the Imperial Laws. A rupture between the Courts of Rome and St. Petersburg is generally believed in.

The Danish army has been reduced, and the Sleswig-Holstein question has lost interest. The German Diet would seem to have feebly encouraged the ambitious design of Prussia.

In Montenegro or the Herzogovine the Turks have been cut up by the mountaineers and Fudak Paich has made himself responsible for Syrian tranquillity. The Governor of Mount Lebanon is to be a Christian, elected every three years. In Greece an outbreak was apprehended. The Mussulman power of Morocco would seem following the down-hill path of the Ottoman Port. Civil war was raging between the Emperor, Muley Abbas and Muley Soliman, the two latter pretending to the Imperial purple. Tetuan is held by the Spaniards and some difficulty is expected in the payment of the remaining tribute.

Marshal O'Donnell holds power in spite of all opposition, but denies that Spain has interfered in favor of the Pope. Her Catholic Majesty Isabella II gave birth to a daughter on June 4th. The Duke of Montpensier is gone to England. Napoleon III has taken Spain into favor and will guarantee to her all her American possessions.

The war of the United States has created a profound sensation, and the eyes of Europe are turned on the contest. A meeting of Americans took place in Paris. The English fleet in Yankee waters has been raised to 40 vessels.

THE DEATH OF COUNT CAVOUR.—Turin, Thursday Evening, June 6.—The whole city has been thrown into deep mourning by the death of Count Cavour. The Bourse and all the shops are closed. The municipality has issued a proclamation urging upon the people the necessity for firmness and constancy. The *Official Gazette* announces that the King visited Count Cavour yesterday evening. It also announces Count Cavour's death, and says that his last moments were perfectly tranquil, and that in dying he expressed his profound faith in the destinies of Italy.

Paris, June 6.—The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"According to advices received from Turin the King has summoned Baron Bressolli and Signor Rattazzi to his presence." The Paris evening journals contain articles expressing regret at the death of Count Cavour. The *Temps* of this evening says:—"The state of the Sultan's health inspires great uneasiness."

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE POPE.—Czarcow, June 5. The *Czar* of

to-day says:—"The Pope has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of Russia rejecting his request to issue a Papal bull against the manifestations of the Poles, and threatening the Emperor with the judgment of God on account of his persecution of the Christian Church; and the slaughter of unarmed people." The *Czas* supposes that, in consequence of this letter, the Emperor of Russia will recall Count Kisseleff from Rome.

**United States.**

News from California to the 5th ult, represents the enthusiasm for the Union as strong in that State, which some persons thought would seize the opportunity to declare its independence. The shipments of treasure from San Francisco are smaller than usual, forwarders being in dread of Southern privateers.

Two grand camps are about to be formed, where volunteers will be received and drilled. One camp will be on Staten Island, New York, and the other at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

The regiment of British volunteers has been raised, accepted, and inspected in New York. Many of the men and officers wear Crimean medals. It is commanded by Colonel Austin, late of H. B. M.'s 56th. Lieutenant-Colonel Torre, late of the 17th; major Elliot, late of the 15th; Adjutant Hazle, late of the 2nd Rifle Brigade, are the principal officers. Companies, of the same nationality, from Troy and Canada have been mustered into its ranks; and there is also a "Bannockburn Battalion," composed of Scots, and under the command of James C. Robertson, late of her Majesty's Forces in India. On the banner of the legion are the words—"We come to redeem our forefathers," to which the President referred in his interview with Colonel Austin as follows:—"This legion has a political significance which we cannot overlook. It and its motto will be received with cordiality by this nation. Go ahead, Colonel, and recruit!"

It is even said that a regiment of Canadian volunteers has been accepted with much pleasure by Mr. Lincoln! What has become of our neutrality laws?

**The civil war in America.**

**OPERATIONS ON LAND.**

On the night of the 23d ult, a considerable portion of the Federal Army concentrated in Washington, and consisting in its entirety of 25,000 volunteers and 5000 regulars, made their first step in advance, and crossed the Potomac into Virginia. 13,000 troops, consisting of six New York regiments, the New Jersey and Michigan Brigades, and some of the Washington volunteers, now occupy Alexandria, Arlington Heights, and the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railways. They are commanded by Major-General Mansfield. Colonel Ellisworth, the creator of the famous regiment of Chicago Zouaves, and lately of the New York Zouaves, formed from the firemen's brigade of that city, was shot dead by the keeper of an hotel in Alexandria, while descending the stairs of the hotel with a Secessionist flag in his hand which he had taken from a flagstaff on the roof. The assassin was immediately run through the body by one of Colonel Ellisworth's men. This makes the second Colonel whom the Federal Army has lost in the course of the week. Colonel Vosburgh, of the New York 71st Regiment, having died of inflammation of the lungs, caused by exposure to the weather.

The 1st Michigan Regiment surprised at the railroad station a troop of Virginia cavalry, handsomely uniformed, plumed, and accoutred. They were placed on board a steamer and sent to Washington, "there to be dealt with as traitors."

The few Confederate troops in the neighbourhood of Alexandria fled.

General Butler, of Massachusetts, who lately commanded at Annapolis and Baltimore, has been ordered to Fort Monroe, which commands the en-

trance to Chesapeake Bay. Nine regiments, of 1200 men each, accompanied him thither. General Butler left the fort on the 24th ult, for Sewell's Point, with 4000 men on propellers, for the purpose of demolishing the fortifications between that place and Norfolk. Sewell's Point is situated at the mouth of Elizabeth River. Commodore Stringham, with two frigates, was to conduct the attack on the water side. There were eight batteries and 15,000 Confederate troops between Sewell's Point and Norfolk, so that an engagement was expected.

The Confederate troops are in considerable force at Harper's Ferry. Most accounts place the number at from 9000 to 10,000, with thirty-five pieces of cannon. A battle was anticipated near this point.

**Naval operations.** The Federal Fleet in the Chesapeake has not been idle. Commodore Stringham, of the frigate *Minnesota*, stationed off Hampton Roads, reports the capture of thirteen vessels, chiefly laden with tobacco and other goods of the British barque *Hiasatha*, which had delayed till the fifteen days' grace had expired. The steamer *Frederick* on the 19th ult, destroyed a Secessionist battery on Sewell's Point, at the mouth of Elizabeth River. Again no lives were lost, the Confederates scattering in all directions. The same steamer on the Potomac, about ten miles below Fort Washington, captured two schooners with forty recruits for the Confederate Army at Alexandria on board.

Mysteriously enough, the blockade of Charleston has been raised almost as soon as instituted. The blockading vessel, *Niagara*, has sped southward, and is supposed to be off Savannah. Several British ships have arrived in port, and are obtaining cotton freights at the enormous rate of 2½d. per pound.

No new Southern seaport has been sealed up during the week; but a New York paper gives a list of thirty-nine vessels ready for blockading purposes, of which eighteen are regular men-of-war and twenty-one irregular and chartered vessels. The only seaports actually blockaded at last advices were those on the Chesapeake. The river blockade on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers has become more stringent. Hitherto provisions had been allowed to pass between the North-western States and Kentucky, a non seceding and neutral Slave State. As it was discovered that the seceding States were supplying themselves with provisions through the Kentucky ports of Paducah and Columbus, the order has been issued to allow only so much provisions to pass into Kentucky as may reasonably be required for the bona fide consumption of her people.

The President has appointed a day of public prayer, humiliation, and fasting, in order to propitiate the goodwill of Heaven in the conflict of the United States.

The Virginians are liberal enough to acknowledge that the finest regiment of Confederate troops they have yet seen is one of 300 Indians from Cherokee County, North Carolina. Not one of them is under six feet, and the rifle has been their constant companion from infancy. They are stationed near Harper's Ferry.

The *Richmond Examiner* estimates that the Confederates have 150,000 improved firearms in their possession, of which 135,000 came from the Federal arsenals. In addition, there had been large arrivals of arms at New Orleans. These were shipped from Europe early in April, and consist of over 200,000 muskets and rifles and ample supplies of powder, percussion-caps, and machines for making the latter.

There is no truth in the rumour that the remains of the great Washington had been disturbed. The announcement that the Southern Congress would remove to Richmond is made without authority, and is improbable, because Richmond is near the frontier, while Montgomery is as safe from invasion as any place in the South can be.

President Lincoln has at length cut off all the postal facilities to the seceded States, so we shall henceforth be more isolated from the South than we have been for the last six weeks. Tennessee is excepted from this decree her people not having yet ratified the secession ordinance.

**THE REMAINS OF TERENCE B. M'MANUS.** A meeting of "the Brotherhood of Saint Patrick" was held on Monday evening at their rooms, 2, Marlborough-street, to adopt measures for giving a public funeral to the remains of Terence Bellew M'Manus when they arrive in Ireland from America. The

meeting was addressed by Mr. Keogh, Mr. Hyland and other members, and resolutions for the carrying out of the object in view, were unanimously adopted.

The *Times*, in a leader, on the abrogation of the Galway subsidy, considers the announcement made by Lord Palmerston, that the government is ready to give its attention to any well-considered scheme of Irish transatlantic communication, should content every sensible man in Ireland or elsewhere. Even justice to Ireland does not require that £72,000 a year should be paid for an inefficient packet service.

Lord John Russell's letter to the Lords of the Admiralty is published. It is dated June 1st, and announces that the government, with a view of carrying out the strictest neutrality in the American civil war, propose to interdict the armed ships, also the privateers of both parties, from carrying prizes into the ports or waters of the United Kingdom, or any of her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad.

**THE IRISH IN AMERICA.**—It appears that our Irish friends who lately emigrated to America are in a worse condition than that which they had experienced at home. On Saturday se'night a large number of them arrived in Emis per Biareoni's coach, from Galway where they had landed from the Adriatic, and they each declare that "There is no place like home." It is to be hoped that the tide of emigration to America will not cease for some time, and that people will learn to live at home, and by industry and perseverance make out an honest livelihood.—*Clare Journal.*

**LOCAL EVENTS.**

**Galileo clock.**—Those who had bet that peace would be made before the clock should be put up, are likely to lose their wager. The sign of the "three dials" is already hung out like a fast man, the new time-piece will go on "tick" and occasionally require to be wound up.—Otherwise it will be an example of moral industry, as it is guaranteed "never to lose a moment."

**Vigilantes' Drill.**—It is said that a pretty polka has been composed to this name. The figure is novel; goose-step up the middle, *dos-a-dos* to your partner, somersault over fixed bayonets, front file sets with arms akimbo, salute and retire. We fancy it is like what the natives call a *fundango*, and may be more properly entitled "the awkward squad."

**Diplomacy.**—We would suggest that, as there seems a want of straightforwardness in our political dealings, the Constitution should be read *backwards*, by which means, as in a complicated account, the difference may be rectified.

**Fortifications.**—Our military engineers have no doubt many salient points: they may construct a number of bastions, lunettes, gables, case-mates and batteries, but we believe their fortifications will be without a parallel.

**War courtesies.**—Buenos Ayres is going to treat Urquiza to a *ball*, with the salute "compliments of the season" to which he will respond with "many returns of the same." Admiral Fourmattin has intimated to his fellow-commanders that the signal of engagement will be "prestanse su fuegoito" (lend me your fire.)

**Prosyborty.**—We are happy to learn that the Irish parishioners of Villa Lujan have held a meeting to purchase a residence for their esteemed pastor, Rev. Mr. Carolan. Messrs. Lawless, Brown and Hipwell spoke effectively to the point, and the project was warmly supported.

**Two packets.**—The "Saintonge," so long missing, entered our roads on Sunday and the English mail arrived on the following morning. Thus the post-office clerks have had the pleasure of "killing two birds with one stone."

**Conferencen.**—The English, French and Peruvian ministers have had a *tete-a-tete* with our government. They are about to take a ride to Mitre's headquarters, and explain to him the difference between a protocol and an ultimatum.

**A mistake.**—The lamp-lighter whom the ratepayers accuse of robbing the public, by leaving them in darkness, wrote to the Municipality comparing himself to Christ between the two thieves; i. e. the public and the Municipality. He has received a severe reprimand, not so much for his dishonesty as his impudence, and was addressed as "the impudent thief."

**Correspondence.**

San Antonio de Arceco, July 1st 1861.  
To the Editor of the *Weekly Standard.*

Dear Sir,  
Gracias á Dios the rain has at last come but although this last week we have had nothing but moist, damp foggy weather attended with light showers, the lagoons are all dry still and our cry is still for rain.

The camps however are greatly improving, and begin to lose that dark greyish hue which they had previously. The Commandantes are taking up all the men, and high, slow, rich or poor are all turning out or putting themselves to work.

The native *estancieros* who hold good *mestiza* sheep, are looking out, for good sober steady Irishmen to give their property in charge since a general feeling of uneasiness pervades amongst them as to the sequel of this war, and they think and it is to be hoped not erroneously that in giving their sheep to a British subject on shares, their property will enjoy the protection of the British flag.

Sheep at all events are changing hands, and although I cannot report any recent sales still I can point to some new proprietors.

It is a conceded fact that nothing can be more detrimental to the prosperity of this country than these constant wars.

But in a measure we here to the north feel it much more than our fellow countrymen to the South, for we are placed as it were in the high road and the lamentable experience of 1859 leads to the conviction of the losses we may and must suffer in the event of the coming invasion.

Take from a sheep farmer his horses and you deprive him of his actual working capital for altho' it cannot be denied that sheep can be as well, if not better minded on foot still the exigencies of the country that we live in are such, that what tools are to a mechanic horses are to the farmer.

These constant wars will inevitably lead to the depreciation in the value of land here to the north for no matter how good the land may be, no prudent man will invest his capital in camps, which every second year are to be overrun with soldiers, I would just as soon buy a league of camp in the Danubian Principalities, as purchase land lying between the Fortin & Arceifes.

The advantages of sheep farming instead of increasing are yearly diminishing in this country, the high rents prices of provisions, high wages, leave in the end but small profits after even the most prosperous season, but to these heavy items add on the constant droughts and total overstocking of the camps and the sheep business to a man that has any thing to invest offers anything but a favorable prospect.

The staple article of commerce in this country is wool and the actual government of the country instead of fostering and protecting the interests of those engaged in its growth adds to the heavy expenses of the farmer by a 2½ per cent. export duty, if the sheep business is to thrive it is not by such help "Non tulli auxilio, nec defensoribus istis."

Export duties are always except in a strictly manufacturing country detrimental in the last degree to the interest and prosperity of those engaged in the production of the article taxed: the only exports of this country are hides wool & grease, for the jerked beef business has declined almost to zero. What therefore do we gather from these facts simply that the complete & entire expense of the present war is to be discharged by those engaged in farming or agricultural pursuits. May I take the liberty to suggest that the farmers about here who understand the severity of this tax join with me in the hope that the next time the Government feel compelled to look for new resources they will establish a city window & coach & four tax; such a tax would be less suicidal to the best interests of the country.

Yrs. &c.

EOTEM.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**NEW SUBMARINE CABLE.**—It is proposed to lay down a cable between England and Norway, with a continuation to Russia by way of Gothland. The town of Ekerslund is stated to be the point where the cable will be landed on the Norwegian coast. It is expected that the works will be commenced early in spring.—*Mechanics Magazine.*

**THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S SUBSTITUTE.**

—It is not generally known that the Prince Imperial has been promoted to the rank of corporal of the 8th squad of the 1st battalion of the 1st Regiment of Grenadiers; he is inscribed in the regimental list as Eugene Louis Jean Joseph Napoleon. The little prince, it seems, is allowed to perform his regimental duties by deputy. This deputy, one Corporal Mugaritz, deserted a few days ago, with some of the regimental money in his possession, and has since been apprehended and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

—Colonel Colt, who has been long resident in London, where he has a manufactory for serving the whole of Europe with six-barrel revolvers, has made an offer to a Southern State to supply gratuitously six shot rifles sufficient to arm an entire regiment of volunteers.

The "Journal de Geneve" publishes a letter from M. Best, Protestant clergyman at Turin, contradicting the complaint of a correspondent, of insufficient provision for the burial of Protestants in the city, M. Best says:—"Since 1836 we have had a perfectly convenient cemetery at Turin, on the construction of which the municipality has expended 35,000*fr.* It is entered by the same road that leads to the Catholic cemetery, and is in every respect, on precisely the same footing as the latter."

—The rate of exchange at New York, as quoted by the advices, shows a rebound of nearly 3 per cent from the low point recently touched.

**THE ENNIS O'CONNELL MONUMENT.**

—On yesterday the work, which had been for a time unavoidably suspended was resumed with increased activity. It is expected that it will be completed in July, on which occasion the O'Donoghue will, in all probability attend, in order to preside over the inauguration ceremony, which will be conducted with all the enthusiasm and solemnity befitting such an event.—*Limerick Reporter.*

—The *Independence* says the cabinet of Turin has rejected the conditions on which France consented to evacuate the city of Rome, and that things will therefore remain for some time *status quo*; but the recognition of the new kingdom of Italy by France will not be delayed in consequence, and will take place before the end of June.

The *Advertiser's* Paris correspondent says that the official despatches to the French Foreign Office represent Russia as in great danger of being swept by a revolutionary storm. The Pretenders are gaining adherents. Hundreds of fanatics and malecontents flock to their standard. The Paris correspondence of the *Times* partly confirm these statements.

**BANQUET TO THE O'DONOGHUE.**

The banquet given to the O'Donoghue, M. P., on Monday last, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, by the Irish Nationalists of London, was the most striking and imposing demonstration of Irish national opinion which has been made in England for many years. The large room was crowded to its utmost capacity; admission had to be refused to several, and the proceedings were characterised by the utmost enthusiasm. The room, which was handsomely decorated, was graced by the presence of a number of ladies. On a green drapey above the chair was the Irish greeting, "Cead mille failtha" in the old Irish character. The admirable band of the Spicer-street Teetotal Society, with the kind consent of their Reverend President, Father Ecuycr, attended, in their tasteful uniform, and enlivened the scene by the performance of several pieces of music during the evening.—*Universal News.*

**The Spanish Navy.**—We have lately on several occasions referred to the preparations which Spain is about to make with a view of resuscitating her navy; and, by very recent dates from Madrid, we are enabled to state that the ministers of her Most Catholic Majesty have for the present resolved to build five vessels of 800 horse power, two of six hundred, one of 1000, one of 450, one of 1,250 (iron plated), one of 1,000 (iron plated), one of 450, and three iron-plated shot-proof gun-boats of 250. Of these two are to be built in the Thames, both wooden ships. One is to be built in France, and the others are to be constructed in Spain. These are the arrangements which have been made for the present; but it is not improbable that English ship-builders may be called upon to make further tenders.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

