

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

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

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.

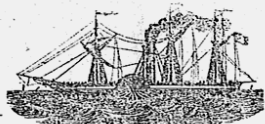
ADVERTISEMENTS { Received at the office up to Tuesday
5 P. M. and inserted at moder-
ate rates.

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 18th, 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 attendants. There are moreover apartments for married couples and families.
Tickets and further particulars may be had at the office Messrs Bernal y Cárrega, 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.

STATIONS	LEAVING	RETURNING
Montevideo	Fridays at 4 p. m.	From Salto on Tuesdays at 7 a. m.
Buenos Ayres	Saturdays 10 a. m.	" Concepción " 7 1/2 a. m.
Higueritas	" 4 p. m.	" Paysandú " 1 p. m.
Fray Bentos	" 9 a. m.	" Concepción " 4 p. m.
Concepción	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
Concepción	14	7
Paysandú	16	8
Concepción & Salto	20	10
Montevideo	8	4

Packets for Montevideo until 9 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 GUALEQUAY

Taking passengers, cargo &c., the Steamer

Gualeguay

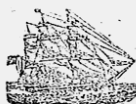
(Rio Bermejo)

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 of 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		HOLIDAY DAYS.	
DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.		RETURN.	
STATIONS	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	STATIONS
Parque...	8-10 10-12 12-2 2-4 4-6 6-8	9-11 11-1 1-3 3-5 5-7 7-9	Merced...
Almagro...	8-10 10-12 12-2 2-4 4-6 6-8	9-11 11-1 1-3 3-5 5-7 7-9	Merced...
Caballito...	8-10 10-12 12-2 2-4 4-6 6-8	9-11 11-1 1-3 3-5 5-7 7-9	Merced...
Flores...	8-10 10-12 12-2 2-4 4-6 6-8	9-11 11-1 1-3 3-5 5-7 7-9	Merced...
S. Martín...	8-10 10-12 12-2 2-4 4-6 6-8	9-11 11-1 1-3 3-5 5-7 7-9	Merced...
Chivilito...	8-10 10-12 12-2 2-4 4-6 6-8	9-11 11-1 1-3 3-5 5-7 7-9	Merced...
Merced...	8-10 10-12 12-2 2-4 4-6 6-8	9-11 11-1 1-3 3-5 5-7 7-9	Merced...
Merced...	8-10 10-12 12-2 2-4 4-6 6-8	9-11 11-1 1-3 3-5 5-7 7-9	Merced...

MENSAJERIAS
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, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

Laguna de los Padres, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Porfía, San Antonio Bolido, Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Grande, Naranjos, Vivotatá, Laguna Colmena, Ballenera, Golondrina, San Martín y Moro—Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 23.

Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verde, Carralanguen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava 6 Pananoso, Blanquenda de Herrera, Cerrito de Paulino, San Agustín, Malacra 6 Florida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 16, 20.

Carrera del Moro, por Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Juncal, Caciyo, Esperanza, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Beaudrix, Invierno, Muñoz, Moro, 10, 20, 30.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, San José, Cármen de Languiyú, Canales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Toribio, Chelero, Canales, Vizecheros de Cañi, Reconquista, Miguens y Tandil, 8, 24.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 22, 29.
San Vicente y Ranchos, 4, 19, 20, 27.
Azul, 2.
Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 4, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24, 28.
Lobos, every Tuesday Thursday & Saturday.
Magdalena, 9, 19, 29.

FOR ROSARIO
Touching at San Fernando, Zárate, Braderes, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolás.
THE NEW STEAMER
DOLORECITAS
Captain—DAVID BRUCE
Will leave for the above mentioned

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

TERMS OF PASSAGES.

	CABIN	DECK
Rosario.....	\$ 350	\$ 130
San Nicolas....	250	90
Obligado.....	250	90
San Pedro.....	250	90
Braderes.....	200	90
Zárate.....	150	80
San Fernando..	30	

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

MENSAJERIAS INICIADORES.

Central Administration—San Martín, 81—Plaza Lorea, 26—Calle las Piedras, 84

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

Arceifes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 22, 26, 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.

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

Merceda, Bragado, Chivilito, 5, 9, 15, 19, 23, 29.

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

NUVAS 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, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

Laguna de los Padres, Ballenera, San Martín y Moro, 2, 12 y 23.

Carralanguen, 26 de Mayo, Brava, Malacra y Moro, 6, 16 y 26.

Navas, Chelero, Biscacheros y Reconquista 8, 24.

Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen de Lanuoyi, 1, 15.

Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24.
Tandil directamento 2 y 17.

MENSAJERIAS ESPAÑOLA Y AMERICANA
General Administration—Piedras, 86.

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

Dolores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 21, 24, 27, 30.

TERMS OF PRICES.
Chascomus.....\$ 100
Dolores.....150
Freight arrobes.....20
Money.....1 1/2 %.

Los Empresarios
To ro, Osorio 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, its 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 presentations of our friends to their dread of war and its consequences. But we confess ourselves rather incredulous about this *cuncte cordate*, 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. *Deleva et Carthago*. The twin splendors 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 Portenas 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 Saá 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 emoryo Field Marshal. Our squadron has moved from Martín García 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 erammed 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 brisces 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 Luján, 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 not said to be concentrated at Moren, Moren and the Villa Mercedes, probably of the reserve army. Our local press computes the Argentine force 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. Martín García 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 fire 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 says he will become perpetual viceroy. The petition for Repeal of the Union bearing 609,650 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 therefor 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 Beyroot 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 Mytha had been taken by the French army in Cochinchina, 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 expedition; perchance some arm, more lucky than the rest, shall reach his heart, and free the land from bondage. The national hymns are entoned 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 of the Herzogovine the Turks have been cut up by the mountaineers and Fetha Pacha 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-fall 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 Ricasoli 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 *Cour* of

