

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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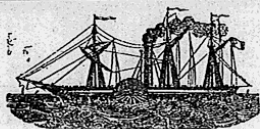
ADVERTISEMENTS { Received at the office up to Tuesday
5 P. M. and inserted at moder-
ate rates.

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

August 7, 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 18.



SALTO COMPANY RIVER STEAM-BOATS

For the URUGUAY
ORIENTAL STEAMER
MONTVIDEO
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.	Concordia " 7 1/2 a. m.	
Buenos Ayres Saturdays 10 a. m.	" Paysandú " 1 p. m.	Concepcion " 4 p. m.	
Higueritas " 4 p. m.	" Paysandú " 1 p. m.	Fray Bentos " 9 a. m.	
Fray Bentos " 9 a. m.	" Concepcion " 4 p. m.	Higueritas Wednesday 9 a. m.	
Concepcion Sundays 6 a. m.	" Fray Bentos " 9 a. m.	Buenos Ayres " 4 p. m.	
Paysandú " 8 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

Parents for Montevideo until 2 P. M. and letters till 3 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—10 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 Barracas 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 150 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.

To the Public.

For sale at N. 154 calle Victoria, in liquidation of the affairs of the late Da. Rosa Amar Italian milliner, a wardrobe, with glass front and coner. Also the interest in the premises which comprise 8 rooms, and some out offices, subject to a low rent. Apply at the watchmakers, next door, No. 150.

Mr. Quadra Native of Germany.

Any one knowing the address of the above named is requested to forward it to the British Hotel calle 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

The following letters are to be found at No. 48 calle Reconquista. Thomas Butt posted in Australia Matthew Cantil James Russell Thomas Dover James Darler from England George M. Glennan Mr. Ront Patrick Galway

Notice.

Messrs Maximo Landivar and Julio Laurent intimate to their friends and the public that they have opened an agency for affairs of town and country, at No. 13 calle Maypú.



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. — Pasaje de Julio No. 85.

Luis Mac Lean.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.		RAILWAY TIME TABLE.		RETURN.	
STATIONS	1st. 2d.	1st. 2d.	3d. 4th.	1st. 2d.	3d. 4th.
Parque...	7:00	9:10	10:12	10:30	11:30
Parque...	7:10	9:20	10:22	10:40	11:40
Almagro...	7:20	9:30	10:32	10:50	11:50
Almagro...	7:30	9:40	10:42	11:00	12:00
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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

State of Europe.

In this "age of progress" it is paradoxical to affirm that European politics are in statu quo. Some decayed monarchies have not yet crumbled, widespread rebellions are still in embryo, an imminent war threatens, without devastating the continent. Such an order of things leaves room for much conjecture and greater dissatisfaction. In England (the big-wigs foretell) a ministerial change; in Paris military spurs are idly clanking till ordered on foreign service; in Rome the priests are growing more nervous, the Carbonari more active; in Warsaw the crisis has neither ripened nor abated. Hungary is not pacified nor yet revolted; Sarlinia is neither cultivating the arts of peace, nor ready for war; Denmark has not yielded to Prussia nor vice-versa. In all this uncertain light and shade, it is impossible for the keenest sighted politician to discern whether the bird of omen is a dove or a raven, and whether Napoleon "the man of the day" is more bent on treaties of commerce or steel-plated frigates.

If negative news is so abundant, our positive information is scanty and doubtful. Telegraph announces the death of Abdul Mejid, but the journals contradict it. Even if Europe have one Turk less, it is no loss, and the only remarkable historic traits of the late Sultan were, that he was the first successor of Mahomet who danced an English polka, and the last who massacred "Christian dogs." The followers of the prophet, who helped to slay the victims of Damascus, have reluctantly put to death some of their old allies, the Druses; for the latter had scarce suffered the French to deport when they fell upon two Ghaour villages of the Lebanon, wishing to prove the necessity of French occupation in a manner clear even to English ministers and philanthropists. In case Christianism be afflicted with a new Sultan in the person of the late sick-man's brother, it is to be hoped he shall either be rendered harmless under French treatment, or find the rebellion of the Herzegovina (which has already defeated the Turkish troops) the signal of his speedy downfall beneath the tottering fabric of the Ottoman Porte.

While the Mahometan religion has lost its head, strange stories are current about the chief of the English Church. Some continental papers state that Queen Victoria has followed the alleged example of her mother, by becoming a convert to Rome; others confirm the previous idea of her insanity. But it is worthy of note that the English papers say nothing of any change in Her Majesty's religious or intellectual notions, as if the canon were essentially ridiculous. What is certain is, that whether Her Majesty lose office or not, Lord Palmerston has closed his parliamentary career, for we read of two ministerial defeats. The Irish members having taken huff at the Galway question, voted with the opposition on the distribution of four vacant Seats in the Commons, and again on the Church-rate bill which left the Premier in a wholesome minority on each occasion. The war in New Zealand has terminated by a complete "submission" of the natives. On the west coast of Africa, the British troops had a scuffle with a tribe of negroes, killing and wounding seven hundred, without the loss of a single white-face. It has been resolved to lay down six more steel-plated vessels, and to convert some of the line-of-battle-ships. In the Crystal Palace, 20,000 persons witnessed the appalling feats of Blondin who performed on his tight-rope at the height of 160 feet, carrying

his little daughter in a wheel-barrow, but this last piece of exhibition has now been forbidden by the Queen. The news from British Columbia mentions a recent gold discovery near Fraser's river, which would appear, this time, to be no sham.

Altho' the Ionian Islands crined lately so much anxiety to become subjects of King Otto, the Greeks seem to be getting tired of him. A conspiracy implicating some hundreds of the citizens of Athens has been detected and led to numerous arrests; it was intended to seize his Majesty for the purpose of getting rid of the Ministry, or perhaps, of himself. Otto's cousin, a Bavarian Archduchess is contracted to the Count of Trani, brother of the ex-king of Naples who is married to the other sister, "the heroine of Gaeta." Another royal marriage on the tapis is the youthful widower Don Pedro of Portugal and the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. In espousing Louis Philip's grand-child, who is niece of Queen Isabella, his "most faithful majesty" brings within the range of possibility a future union of Spain and Portugal under the sceptre of his heirs, and as the Madrid journals warmly advocate a peninsular kingdom, the house of Braganza may one day inherit the Spanish crown, as James Stuart succeeded to the House of Tudor.

A lineal descendant of Peter the Great presented himself to the Russians in the person of some obscure pretender who caused much excitement and has, no doubt, ere this shared the fate of Lambert Simmel or Perkin Warbeck. The enfranchisement of the serfs had not a very happy denouement, several were shot down, and others flogged for misinterpreting the Ukase of his clement majesty the Czar. It seems they do not rightly appreciate their liberty, for they understood, like the emancipated niggers of the West Indies, that work was at an end, and that they might emulate the lazaroni of Naples who bask themselves in the sun, forgetful that we must all "earn our bread by the sweat of our brow."

While the Emperor Napoleon and Madame Walewski divert themselves catching frogs in a manner equally dexterous and original, French policy is still active. The new Italian kingdom has been recognised, and diplomatic relations renewed between Turin and Paris. It is said stipulations have been made guaranteeing, as at Villafranca, the temporal power of the Pope over his present circumscribed territory and million of subjects.

Baron Ricasoli, a protestant, is the statesman on whom Cavour's mantle has descended, but it may well be doubted whether he shall succeed in carrying out Italian Unity. The deceased count was reconciled to his mother-church, and is said to have repented of his rupture with the Holy Father. But we have little faith in this "death-bed repentance," and must conclude either that he was insincere in his views of patriotism or more probably in his retractation of them. Most men would prefer the immortality of an honest enemy to clerical rule, rather than the tardy apostasy of a politician whose measures, if mistaken, at least seemed patriotic.

Pius the Ninth will, perhaps, ere long take the place of Gregory the sixteenth over the portal of St. Peter's, and the party who pins Liberty to Gabriel's shirt-sleeves, anticipates the era of the Last of the Popes and the Last of the Sultans; but whether Istanbul sees, or not, another Father of the Faithful, it is certain that Rome shall still be the seat of the Popay.

The principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia have been recognised by the Sublime Porte, to which they are tributary, as a united government. In

Bulgaria, the Turkish functionaries practised as great extortions as those of the Russian clergy which had led the inhabitants to embrace the supremacy of Rome. Alexander II was much mortified that neither the Archbishop of Warsaw nor the Pope would prohibit the unhappy Poles from singing patriotic hymns in their churches; but if he could not fashion their consciences, he is at least determined to turn State Taylor by shoving their clothes in the cut least obnoxious to Muscovite criticism. Square caps, Polish tunics, ananarth waistcoats and colored boots are strongly impregnated with treason, and as strictly prohibited as it was formerly in Ireland to utter a "cand mille faith" or sing that pretty ballad colleen duns critique us bo." Tyranny savours of linnacy ever since Xorxes flogged the Ocean for breaking his boats, down to the days of Rosas and his red waistcoats.

The eyes of Europe are now fixed on the gigantic struggle commencing in the United States, and while minor questions at home attract but a secondary notice, all seem to imitate the Emperor Napoleon in looking at the game without backing either of the players.

The Argentine War.

European statesmen must regard our noisy bulletins and tedious preparations for war as "much ado about nothing." We have been for some time suffering the suspense and inconvenience of a civil war. Each side boasts of its armed squadrons and *preux chevaliers*, who are burning for the signal to knock their adversaries into "immortal smash." Every headless patriot talks with all the vigor of a *vieux moustache* concerning guns, bombs, battalions and sabretaches; and it is remarkable that this zeal increases in proportion as the falling ounces denote a probability of peace. Perhaps no taste is so prejudicial to an infant state as that childish passion for gold lace and military display so unappetizingly fashionable in these countries. If the native press used their efforts in favor of peace, on both sides of the Arroyo del Medio, we should give them credit for more patriotic wisdom; but the rival organs vie with each other in seeking to get up "a field-day" with all the paraphernalia and pomp of war. If Urquiza or Mitre were to invite one of the French Marshals to review the four armies of the republic whose whole population scarce equals that of Paris, he would laugh in his sleeve at the exhibition, and think of the story of Puss in boots. Yet it is lamentable that this serio-comic performance is likely to come off, and we would willingly believe in the general report that peace is already agreed upon.

The British Minister, Mr. Thornton conferred with General Mitre at San Nicolas on Thursday, and soon after left for Rosario. It is supposed that he had arranged with Derqui at Cordoba the bases of a treaty that should admit of an open discussion. In the event that the President and Governor accepted the preliminaries, Mr. Thornton's visit to Urquiza at Gorodona would make every thing square, or geometrically speaking the three sides of the triangle would be equal, and the bases equal. One of the postulates of the proposition imposes on Buenos Ayres a monthly stipend, and the "Nacional" condemns as dishonorable, raving that it is rather Urquiza who must "shell out" 100,000 patacons if he don't wish to have his passage ordered for Southampton.

Rum teneatis amici!

The other condition is that this Province oblige herself to unite with the Republic in 1863. This costs us little, for God knows what may become of Derqui, Urquiza, Calvo & Co in the interim; and sufficient for the day is the evil thereof! The performances will then no doubt commence "da capo" and Argentine unity would progress a *le congrejo*. The British Minister, as report goes, has written to one of our countrymen in this city assuring him that peace was certain, on the strength of which, said gentlemen has bet 2,000 ounces. The same authority estimates the whole National army at from 20 to 25,000 men. Another respectable report, admitted among good circles and not resembling a vulgar *bole*, states that the "sovereign-congress" has forbidden all trade or treaty with Buenos Ayres, whereupon Urquiza said that he would bring his veterans back to Entre Rios and leave the campaign to the heroes of red-tape and rhetoric.

Sunday the 3rd inst, was fixed for an interview at Candelaria near Rosario, in which Derqui, Urquiza and Thornton were to take part, preparatory to a meeting with Mitre on board an English man-o-war. On the 21st ult, the President struck his camp of Tablada and marched in the direction of Frayle Muerto where he expected to unite his army, 8000 strong, with San's lancers, who are represented as over 4,000 in number, but probably short of that figure. The Government of Cordoba was delegated to Dr. F. F. Allende Barra, writing from the army on march, dates Sochocho July 29th, and says "we are 20 leagues from Cordoba and intend following the course of the Rio 3ro. till we get near Rosario: 6 or 8 days shall bring us to Frayle Muerto." On July 24th San left Rio Cuarto en route for same point. The President advanced rapidly ahead of his army, and, by latest accounts, was already in Rosario on July 31st.

The Steamers Havelock and Menay are hourly expected at Rosario, and Urquiza awaits a quantity of arms forwarded by land from Montevideo. The practice of dismounting gauchos is not confined to our side, for the Captain General was converting some cavalry regiments into infantry, but unless they prove real *chasseurs-a-pie*, we would prefer the Entre-rian mame-lukes, to these bow-legged pedestrians. The trial of Marcos Paz was proceeding with due slowness; and ultra-journalists hailed the proximate downfall of Taboada, as if armed intervention were going to "try it on" with the Sautigueros. The U. S. war-steamer "Palaski" conveyed the American Consul to Rosario; he will investigate the circumstances that led to the capture of the "Corrientes," which carried the Yankee flag. Our American colleague "the Commercial Times" denies that any rupture is likely to be caused by the incident, since no insult was intended to the Great Republic, whose flag was desecrated by the connivance of the U. S. consul at Asuncion.

Buenos Ayres has now nearly 15,000 men in the field, and the outworks assume an imposing aspect. A new Italian Legion is inaugurating, and the appearances are that the Provincial cause gains at least by this breathing-time. But the most sanguine Porteño cannot foresee on which side the first panic shall inflict defeat in battle, and a large force will be requisite to defend the city fortifications. On the other hand Urquiza little knows how respectable our troops look on parade, or how much labor has been expended to render our capital impregnable.

It is by no means unamund that Sr. Taboada, from his seat in Congress, should put down the foreigners of Buenos Ayres as allies of Mitre, if he is not a subscriber to our journal.

We read in the "Nacional" of a new legion styled "Voluntarios de la Libertad" under the valiant Major Calzadilla, composed principally of foreigners; but in our opinion it is a mis-

nomer for said legion is evidently formed of men who worship more the almighty dollar, than any sentiment of misplaced philanthropy. *Altruistas* might be substituted for *Polstaristas*. We express frankly the foreign feeling of our society, whom we declare: as well Taboada as Mitre are grossly mistaken: if they identify us with one or the other cause and the former statesman should look well to himself that he escape unpunished the unavenged vengeance he invokes upon our heads as partisans of his province. We entertain the same love for himself as for Mitre, and that is indeed infinitesimal. If we are to be judged unheard, let the consequences fall upon him who enjoys a blessed ignorance alike of foreign policy, and of the exponent the unsophisticated "Weekly Standard."

In medio stantibus mori.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Calildo Gisch.—Even before this functionary has begun his round a fierce attack has been made upon the letters of his face. A Shellfish penknife is worth little without a man upon it, yet Portefios are very jealous to see the names of *los Grijos* on their public time piece. Even "Buenos Ayres" is commended by these patriots as an indecency. O Tempus! O Mores. Let the critic who suggested breeches for the Venus-like Medice expunge the hateful firm, and the name of our city.

Railways.—The "Nacional" in cutting out a proposed line to Chascomus, has given a terrible dig to the late San Fernando enterprise. This is unfair. Christianity teaches *de mortuis nil nisi bona*, respect the dead!

The Artisian well is getting on very well; it is 150 yards deep; only one thing is wanting—water!

Theatrical Company.—This well known corps de ballet informs the public that the above theatre will be opened for a number of performances the first of which will take place next week.

Rumors.—The "Nacional" refers to a report of some outbreak between the Italian Legion and the National Guards in which several were killed or wounded. If such were true, it is strange to conceal it, but if false, the inventor merit punishment. *Majoritas* is said to have marched against San. We don't believe it.

Shipwreck.—The brig "Mentor" from Rio Janeiro foundered 60 miles from that port, but happily the captain and crew arrived at Santos.

Immigrants.—We learn that a vessel, with 200 Irishmen on board, has left Dublin, and may shortly be expected in this port. 100,000 welcomed!

Fass on.—In marital law three persons are not allowed to assemble; the *rightists* placed at U. S. Bolsa has others not to allow more than 300 individuals at a time, to barter *boles* and doubloons on the foot-path. He has also a sharp eye out for the orange-men.

The Nico Question.—Italian Unity suffers some hard hits from the controversy about the annexation of the two Sarlinian provinces to France. It seems the *Italians* are not so angry with Napoleon for cabraging Savoy but rather look on the other "Nico" piece of business as "a sell."

Occupation.—The English and French have proposed to the officials of Montevideo an "occupation" that is sure to produce much money, for which purpose they will send a number of native artists to take charge of the Custom House. They have submitted to H. E. the President a very pretty device. "Credit is dead; bad pay murdered him!"

Wido-awake.—A letter from Baldino turns up with the date March 12th proposing an earthquake somewhere before long. As the Mendoza affair was just a week afterwards, it is a pity we did not know it sooner.

Science.—No one can deny that the Yankees "go-ahead." They have now invented a railway cannon that enfilades the line, and can be worked even when the train is in motion, in an apartment-fronting the engine. A Jonathan has likewise a machine in London whereby he can build a boat 30 feet

long in 4 hours, and construct 2500 in one month. This is not yet here a local event.

English Library.—Friday week is fixed for the annual meeting of the subscribers whose attendance is requested at 7 1/2 P. M. on said day.

Saint news.—By diligence from San Nicolas we have dates up to the 4th; some infantry had gone to Rojas, and sundry light-heeled deserters from Goite's force had come over to Mifre. As to peace nobody knows anything; *res et protracta nihil*.

Very moderate.—The Tribuna has come down a little in the terms of accommodation; items have been reduced to 5; it is not now sought to hang San, nor transport the capital across the Paraná.

Anniversary.—Thursday 15th inst. will be the second anniversary of the inauguration ceremony of the railway to San Fernando. It is not practicable to give a dinner in honor of the day, we propose that a copy of Sor Sarmiento's brilliant discourse, on the occasion, should be distributed for the amusement of all whom it may concern.

Guards' Grammar.—Soldiers like verbs may be classified, thus: *arise* those who march; *passive*, those who stay at home; *neutral*, those who have run away, or belong to foreign countries. Regulars include all but *gachos*, who may be indifferently styled *irregulars* or *defectives*.

Ireland.

The Irish Poor-law is undergoing revision; the Dublin workhouse bill has been favorably judged by the select committee of Parliament; the Galway Line conveys great numbers of returned emigrants once more to their native land. The Yelverton case has been postponed until the October (Michaelmas) Term. Two other singular marriage cases have since been tried in Dublin, yielding only to the first in interest. The extraordinary burial of Maria Higgins came to light; she was a poor woman perishing of hunger, who, to save herself and husband was buried with due form, that her husband might receive £500 payable to him on her demise. Chancery was for once hoaxed, but the affair got wind, and, examination being made, it was found the mortal remains of Maria Higgins were some large stones and a few rags. The wife and "wakers" are tried for a conspiracy to defraud. Lord Carlisle is strenuous in support of our steam-line, and has prevailed on Lord Palmerston to grant a special commission for considering the Galway Question.

Correspondence.

Pliar July 23 1861.

To the Editor of the Weekly Standard. Dear Sir.

Our communication with your city was interrupted from Tuesday the 16th to the following Sunday; there was a diligence due on the Thursday & another on the Saturday, neither of them came, it would be amusing to hear the different opinions expressed by our village politicians each in his own self, wise way accounting for the non-appearance of those diligences of Sanze which had become proverbial for their punctuality; one said that the authorities must have embargued all those persons coming to the camps & forced them to work at the fortifications, a bystander said that would be unjust as the fortifications would only protect those in the city whereas the campmen were left to protect themselves as they thought proper—Such is life.

We have had some rain with hail-stone on Sunday morning but the frost that came immediately after has neutralized the good effect it would have otherwise produced; we now hope for little improvement until September. Sheep that are not of a very good quality are dying gradually & those of even the best quality have fallen off very much, some of our ram-breeds have brought hay from town, it is a losing business when it is necessary to bring hay from town—all those alfalfa fields in our district are nearly as bare

as the open camps, nothing will vegetate now—meat is so scarce in our Vicage that some days there is none to be had at any price & when to be had is sold at a very high price—bread is sold more than five dollars the pound, as is sold in the shape of loaves or rather wads of four reals each which loaf weighs an ounce & a half, this you must observe a price too exorbitant to be within the reach of the poor & the poor this year in the camps are very numerous as the year in every sense of the word is an exceptional one; if there is not some immediate remedy applied, to supply the poor with cheap bread (as now bread in the camp is the principal staff of life) numbers must starve or plunder, there is no work of any kind going on, business & labour are at a stand still, how are those numerous poor families, disseminated all over the camps, but especially collected about the village, to live? no doubt a government that retains a tax on wheat & flour is an exceptional year like this (when all its citizens have a basket in their hands instead of a plough & even were they all in their homes what plough can enter ground as hard as stone) can solve the question.

In your advertisement to your subscribers I see that you complain of their negligence in not paying their subscriptions perhaps it is more for want of way than want of will; the Standard I know to be generally cherished in the camp & is gradually becoming not only a useful but necessary item to a sheepfarmer for a proof of which I will give you the following instance. I was present yesterday at a neighbour's sale when he sold sheepskins, the purchaser offered \$98, the owner said the price was not bad but candidly confessed his complete ignorance of their present value; he was going to give them at the price offered when I advised to send & borrow "The Weekly Standard" to know the prices, seeing on his better-hall's advice he turned to the purchaser & said if he had the kindness to wait until he would send for the paper he would then better informed, close the bargain, the purchaser appeared in great haste & said he could not delay, well then said the owner I will sell you the skins only under the following conditions—I will send for the newspaper it is does not arrive in half an hour the skins are yours at \$100 for it, if it does not reach the half hour I hold myself at liberty to sell or not at that price. The purchaser agreed; the Standard arrived within the half hour the prices it marked were from \$08 to 125\$ the owner said he would not now sell at \$08 as he considered his skins as little better than the highest price as well as others; the result was that he sold them to the same purchaser, before he left, at 100\$, he sold 12 dozen consequently the Standard was the means of his gaining 240\$—this proves that the Standard was not only a useful but necessary item to subscribers who will stand to it—all those who have anything to buy or sell require to know the current prices & in the Standard they will find that correct & punctual the Spanish papers do not publish them, and in a printer's utility, I subscribe to the "Tribuna" & for the last month I have seen no current prices published in it but even were the Spanish papers to publish them weekly, the majority of British subjects & Americans in the camp do not understand Spanish sufficiently to take any interest in newspaper articles which generally treat of subjects unimportant to the Anglo-Celtic race; not so with the subjects the Standard may treat, who is the British subject not interested in the health of our beloved Queen—who is the Irishman & more especially the Clare man not interested in knowing that, there is a monument to be erected in Ennis to O'Connell & who is the American not interested in the details of the struggle between north & south—these items trifling as they may appear form themes for conversation in a family circle these so cherished by us because of their treat of that magic word home so dear to every Anglo-Celtic breast, such conversations will make us more social with our families, it will eradicate that dull sullessness we have imbibed for want of family themes to talk over, it will give us an example of present sheep, the war & the sea, exhaust those & you have us as dull as quakers unless you fall into that pernicious habit of passing in review our neighbours, deeds & actions which is indeed at best a sad example for our children, who are generally attentive listeners—let us then all who are doomed to reside in this unsocial wilderness of the camp determine to improve by supporting anything within our

means that will tend to make us more social, what is the paltry sum of a news paper subscription in comparison to the good it generally does, the reading of it & the conversations ensuing from such reading tends to keep people at home & consequently creates a greater love of home; that love of home once inculcated in us we lose that roving habit which has often sown the seed of that greatest of curses of the Anglo-Celtic race, Intemperance.

Yours &c. Dick.

Foreign Intelligence.

The civil war in America.

Virginia is still the main theatre of the war. On the 24th the pickets of the Federal troops near Alexandria were attacked by the Confederates, and it was thought in Washington that an engagement was taking place. Troops were hurried over the Potomac, but found that their services were not wanted, as the enemy had retired the moment the Federals showed themselves in force. The regiments stationed on Arlington heights are throwing up intrenchments, the 69th (Irish) having already formed an earthwork one mile long and seven feet high.

The Confederates are fortifying themselves at Manassas Gap, a station twenty seven miles from Alexandria on the railway connecting Richmond with the important military post at Harper's Ferry.

A Federal regiment had landed at Aquia Creek, a point on the southern bank of the Potomac, without opposition.

The most important advance reported by the last mails is that of General Butler, who, with a force of 2500 men from Fort Monroe, had made their way up Hampton Roads, and intrenched themselves at New Point, which is about six miles from Hampton. This body commands the mouth of the James River, which is the water route to Richmond; but General Butler is of opinion that no general movement should be made in this quarter with less than 15,000 men. At Fort Monroe he has only 6,000 at present. When he is reinforced he will probably attack Norfolk and Sewell's Point simultaneously.

Thus Virginia is invaded at three points—in the east, at Norfolk; in the centre, at Alexandria and Aquia Creek; in the west, at Grafton. The confederates are concentrated at four points—Norfolk, Harper's Ferry, Manassas Gap and Richmond, the capital of the State. The blockading squadron in the Chesapeake reports the number of their captures at twenty-three. The Minnesota had left the Chesapeake to renew the blockade at Charleston and a telegram to Halifax announces that New Orleans, the most important Southern port, was sealed up on the 28th ult.

The attitude of the Federal Generals towards the slaves in Virginia is worth observing. General Sandford, commanding the troops in the centre, has issued a proclamation offering protection to all loyal citizens and their property, which means slaves. General Butler refuses to deliver up three fugitive slaves, on the ground that they may be employed by the enemy in throwing up earthworks; and so are contraband and swear allegiance to the United States. On hearing of this decision the slaves of the vicinity commenced flocking in to the camp at Fort Monroe. Soon General Butler found himself surrounded by 450 fugitives. He made application to the Government to know what to do with them. The Secretary of War replied that the General must detain them for the present and not allow them to escape; set them to work, and keep an account of the amount of work done and the cost of their keep. Their ultimate disposition would be a matter for determination hereafter.

On sea a United States' ship of war sealed up Mobile on the 27th ult., and the blockading squadron at New Orleans has captured several more and vessels owned in the South, including a barque from Rio Janeiro with 120,000 dollars worth of coffee.

On the Potomac River the engagement between two armed vessels of the United States and a land battery of the Confederates at Aquia Creek was resumed on the 1st inst. The land batteries were silenced with the exception of one rifled cannon. The flotilla had only one man wounded. The loss of the enemy is unknown; but several

dead and wounded were seen to be removed from the batteries.

The Confederate forces still occupy Harper's Ferry and Manassas Gap Junction. At the former station they are suffering from smallpox and diarrhoea. No further advance has been made in the direction of Norfolk by General Butler. Many of his late reinforcements are destitute of arms; and his Commissariat is very badly served. Hence his troops have taken to foraging for themselves, and in so doing have done to private property in the neighbourhood of Fort Monroe.

The most important movement of the Federal forces since our last publication has been the advance of General M'Callum in North western Virginia at the head of the loyal Virginia and Ohio troops. In his address to the people of Western Virginia he promises protection to their property, and not only that, but also that he "will crush with an iron hand any attempt at insurrection" on the part of the slaves. On the night of the 2nd inst., during a drenching rain, he pushed forward two regiments from Grafton to Phillips a little town in Barbour County, twenty miles south of Grafton and surprised a camp of Confederates there, 200 strong. The enemy were routed with a loss of fifteen killed and a large amount of arms, ammunition, horses, camp equipage, &c. The Federals were continuing the pursuit. The only casualty on the part of the latter was the wounding, but not mortally, of Colonel Kelly, of the 1st Virginia Volunteers. The Ohio regiments are received enthusiastically by the people of trans-Alleghenian Virginia.

The only advance of the Federal army in the centre of Virginia has been a foray of cavalry into Fairfax Courthouse. They retired with a loss of six men. Hearing that two of the Confederates, the Federalists made another charge into town and rescued their comrades.

The Tribune defends Lord John Russell, and admits that had the Irish people driven out the British Government from Ireland, and organised an independent Government, the Irish would have been at once recognised by the Government and people of the United States, not merely as belligerents, but as an independent nation.

M. London News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUTINY AT SEA.—A VESSEL, ANNEXED BY HER CAPTAIN.—A letter has been received in Liverpool from Captain Richard Jago, of the Hochelega, which arrived at Falmouth on the 10th inst. He gives account of the mutiny of the Buenos Ayres barque Alena Elouise by her master, Captain Jago says that on the 31st of May, in lat. 35 N., lon. 44, 21 W., Captain Partus, of the Alena Elouise, out 72 days from Buenos Ayres, came on board of the Hochelega, stating that his crew were mutinous, and that the chief officer was the principal aggressor, and was watching an opportunity to take his life. He could not go to rest for fear of being murdered in his bed. He intimated to Captain Jago his wish to abandon his vessel if he would give him a passage to Europe. Captain Jago advised him to go on board and endeavour to send his chief mate and ringleaders on board of the Hochelega, and he would receive them and take them home. This he was afraid to do, fearing they would suspect his motive and take his life. Captain Jago then told him he would arm a dozen men and take him on board, and confine the mate and whoever he thought necessary, considering himself justified in so acting; Captain Partus would not consent to do this, but thought his best plan would be to leave the vessel and desired the mate to proceed to Falmouth. A note to this effect was dispatched to the mate and likewise desiring him to send the captain's effects. The boat returned in a short time with the second mate in charge, who stated that the crew would not allow anything to leave the vessel, and desiring the captain to return on board. Captain Partus then requested the second mate to go on board and inform the crew that if they would send the mate on board of the Hochelega he would return to his vessel, but on no other condition. After waiting six hours and no boat returning, the Hochelega was taken within hail of the barque, and the second mate said they had taken the boat in by the chief mate's orders who would not accede to the captain's proposal. Captain Partus then descended. Captain Jago to proceed on his course and take him with him, which he did, arriving at Falmouth on the 10th instant.

—Accounts from British Columbia mention a great rush to mine a gold diggings at a place called the Garthmore region, on the Fraser River. Considerable amounts of gold have arrived from thence to Victoria.

—The Council of Legal Education in London has founded a law students' ship open to the competition of the students of the various Inns of Court, and involving a periodical trial of strength among the English, Irish, and Scotch students who crowd that great centre of legal learning. The first student of the Roman Catholic University in Dublin has carried off the prize.

A DISAPPOINTMENT!—The following notice is (not) on the journals of the House of Commons.—Mr. Baxter to ask her Majesty's Ministers—Is it true? 2. Is it possible that the steamship Adriatic, which left the port of Galway on the evening of the 23d of April, was found some where on the coast of America, within one week thereafter, namely, on the 30th of April aforesaid? Also to require a distinct and categorical answer to this most important question—Whether her Majesty's government can approve of such unusual speed, which must be highly perilous to the lives of seamen and passengers, and which fills the compassionate minds of all true Glasgow "boodies" with the utmost pain and mortification. 3. And to conclude—To ask if it is deemed safe or decorous to entrust the postal correspondence between this United Kingdom and those United (and distant) States, to so neck-or-nothing a medium of transportation? An immediate answer will be obliged.—Evening Mail.

THE AMERICAN INTER.—His Grace the Archbishop of New York, in the following letter struck out the line of policy which will be pursued in this crisis by the Irish element in America:—

"New York, April 30th, 1861. "DEAR SIR.—Unable to attend the meeting in Union square, in consequence of indisposition, I beg leave to state my sentiments on the subject of your coming together, or in the following words:—

"Ministers of religion and ministers of peace, according to the instructions of their Divine Master, I have not ceased to hope and pray that peace and union might be preserved in this great and free country. At present, however, that question has been taken out of the hands of the peace-makers, and it is referred to the arbitrament of a sanguinary contest. I am not authorized to speak in the name of my fellow-citizens. I think, so far as I can judge, there is the right principle among them all whom I know. It is now fifty years since, a foreigner by birth, I took the oath of allegiance to this country, under its title of the United States of America (loud cheers). As regards conscience, patriotism, or judgment, I have no misgiving. Still, desirous of peace, when the Providence of God shall have brought it, I may say that since the present state of my naturalization, I have none but one country. In reference to my duties as a citizen, no change has come over my mind, since then; the government of the United States was then, as it is now, symbolized by a national flag, popularly called the Stars and Stripes (loud applause). This has been my flag and shall be to the end (cheers). I trust it is still destined to display in the gales that sweep every ocean, and amid the gentle breezes of many a distant shore, as I have seen it in foreign lands, its own peculiar waving lines of beauty. May it live and continue to display the same waving lines of beauty, whether at home or abroad, for a thousand years, and afterwards as long as heaven permits, without limit or duration.

"John Hughes, Archbishop of New York."—A letter from Naples states that Francis II. and his Queen had left Rome for Albano, where they intend to pass the summer.

THE INCOME OF A PENNY FERRY.—At the monthly meeting of the Birkenhead Commissioners, held on Wednesday, it was stated that the income derived from Woodside Ferry (a penny ferry) during the month of April was 2,608, 0s 5d, against 2,592 10s 1d in the corresponding month of 1860. The income for the year ending on the 24th of April last was 30,479 15s 9d, against 30,328 2s 6d for the same period of the preceding year.



DEATH.

Mrs. Margaret Daly died in this city on Thursday July 31st, aged 45 years. R. I. P.

