

## The Standard

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New Railways.

It is with sincere pleasure that we serve a communication which appears in the columns of our daily press, explaining the real question at issue, and removing the principal objections urged against the proposed rail-roads.

Apart from the consideration of motives, the correspondent, here cited, grapples with the facts involved: he chides the characteristic sloveness of the Legislature, which he supposes to find some difficulty in two items of the proposal.

In the item of expenses he quotes the estimates lately passed for French lines which give a mean average of almost £18,000 per mile.

This is nearly double Mr. Lumb's figure, yet the average of England is immensely greater, being £38,800. Compared with such sums, our proposed line seems, indeed, cheap, but it is to be regretted that neither of the disputants has favored us with more statistics on this head.

There is a general idea that railways in this country should cost much less than elsewhere. The level surface of our prairies, which requires neither tunnels nor viaducts, the low value of land, the exemption from import duties, are features that make some weight. Yet, by shewing of the Com. Times, American lines average only £8,000 per mile or one fifth less than Mr. Lumb's estimate.

The lines laid down in Ireland are of an excellent character, attended with trifling loss of life, and, altho' land is there very valuable and the surface difficult, their average cost since 1848 is only £6,600. To us, this appears a formidable argument against the Chascomus project which has escaped our colleague's attention.

On the whole, Mr. Lumb's demand of £10,000 is much below the general European average, and if higher than the American, we presume it is because he takes for his model the first-class English lines and not those of cheap Jonathan. Great stress is laid on the Cordovan estimate, yet as this line is still in nubibus and we want a construction on terra firma, its evidence goes for naught.

The 2nd objection of guarantees, is as stated, by the Com. Times, a corollary of the 1st; since the shares depend in value on the capital expended. Our colleague states that not one single railway managed from London rates its shares at par, yet it is also unfortunately true that only one Irish line pays 4 p 2 altho' their construction cost so little.

The author of the article in question gracefully alludes to the improved credit of the country owing to the late regulation of the English debt, and animates our Legislators to confide in the growing wealth of B. Ayres, which such projects as these are eminently calculated to develop.

The English Packet.

The mails of Oct. 9th from Southampton arrived per Mersey on Friday morning.

News from England is of much interest. The repeal of the paper-duty was celebrated by the leading journals, many of which have reduced their prices. The cotton panic was assuming extraordinary dimensions, so as to cause profound alarm; most men's minds were, however, occupied with the rapid preparations for the Exhibition of 62.

The Government, contrary to expectation, opposed no objections to the Spanish expedition against Mexico, but it was understood that the claims of English sufferers must be made good by the new regime, whatever this may be.

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prevalent that in the American war, our Cabinet and the French Emperor will urge their offices as mediators, but as both are suspected of southern tendencies, they shall probably reap neither thanks nor benefit. It is, moreover, believed that the W. Indies station will receive a reinforcement with ultimate views on Mexico, the squadron there being already considerable.

M. Montalambert has published an eloquent appeal for Poland (see next week's N. P.) in which he gives an occasional thrust to Napoleon: the bishop of Poitiers on SS Peter & Paul's festival also reminded his hearers that it was Herod III who imprisoned St Peter, and the Emperor, understanding the allusion, prosecuted his episcopal denouncer. The Faubourg St Antoine has raised the fearful cry for "bread" which heralded the fall of Louis XVI, and "Death to Napoleon" was found placarded on the walls.

Poland is still groaning under the Cossacks, altho' Count Lambert has done much to appease the excited spirit of that gallant nation. The people have invoked the assistance of the priests who have ever befriended their efforts for freedom.

Marshal O'Donnell has put in force his long-intended invasion of Mexico, by equipping an armament such as Spain has not seen since the days of her past greatness: 12 men of war carrying 300 cannon & 4,000 troops, with 47,000 men, in Cuba form a force that may well strike terror into the enemies of Catholic Majesty, being sufficient to reconquer almost all Spanish America.

Calabria has been again invaded by a handful of adventurers, not this time by Garibaldi to dethrone King Francis, but by an able Spanish [Carlist] general, Borgos who has some 1500 men under his command, and has taken 500 Sardinian prisoners. Cabrera is said to be with him, but this is uncertain.

pe's destruction. One enemy of Rome is scarcely borne to the grave, when a second is hurled from power. Childini, also, is to be removed from Naples. The King is at Bologna. The marriage of the Prince of Tuscany with King Francis's sister was solemnized in the Sixtine Chapel by Pius IX, in presence of the royal family.

In the Herzogovine Omer Pacha was feebly opposing the rebels: it seems clear that Turkey can make no head against Christendom even in the valleys of Montenegro. The union of the Danubian principalities was discussed at Constantinople in a special conference which divided equally, England France & Turkey being for, and Austria, Russia & Prussia against, the proposed union.

The king of Holland met the Emperor and King William at Compiègne. The duke of Oporto is about to marry Victor Emmanuel's daughter. The Emperor of China is dead. The Cholera is very bad in India; and gorilla have been found in Borneo.

The Argentine Republic.

Perhaps the best way to describe our present position would be to say nothing at all, since the manifold difficulties seem to form in converging circles a labyrinth around us from which escape is next to impossible. Last week it was understood that everything was arranged: Mitre was to become provisional Director of the Republic and Urquiza would lend his immense influence to this order of things.

The expedition to Cordova will march on the 20th or 25th. The only opposition it may encounter is from Saa, who is said to be drawing troops from Mendoza, and have under him about 2,000 men. It is confidently rumored that Cordova will make a pronunciamiento, but this will depend on which side they judge the strongest.

From Rosario we learn that the Commander-in-chief is indisposed, and that Juan C. Ocampo, after a series of perambulatory missions between our head-quarters and San José is waiting

an interview with Mitre, to present his ultimatum, which by anticipation, is declared unacceptable. It would appear that what was hailed in this city as a fortunate event has notably changed Urquiza's programme. For, previous to Derqui's flight, the Captain-General had so completely favored Mitre's movements that he was accused of treason, intending to give up the President to our General as a propitiatory holocaust.

News from Santa Fé mentions the death in that city of Coli Rodríguez from the effects of a wound received at the siege of B. Ayres. In his pocket was found a pardon from Mitre. D. Pascual Rosas, titular governor, had arrived at Paraná from San José, highly displeased with his visit to D. Justo. At Frayle Muerto, near the frontier of Cordoba the Bishop of the River-line (Litoral) Dr. Segura was robbed of his papers and horses by a band of Indian-gauchos under Cristo. Gov. Allende went off towards San Luis, to place himself, as is supposed, under San's protection.

The tariff of foreign moneys has been regulated for the trade of Rosario; and the garrison of that city has been strengthened by two battalions under Major Gainza. At Diamante they were already (14th inst) dismantling one of the land batteries. Both fleets are inactive, but, two of our vessels entered Rosario on the morning of the 17th, bringing intelligence of Admiral Fourmartin's death, whose corpse was on board, he having expired at 1 1/2 P. M. on the 16th.

City items

On last Friday, 83 wounded soldiers from San Nicolas were landed and conveyed to the Hospital; some of them in a truly pitiable condition. Government has issued a brevet of promotion in favor of 11 officers who distinguished themselves in the field. The Indian invasion has apparently died out: Capt. Gomez arrived in town on the 16th, reporting the S. frontier perfectly clear.

The railways and telegraph are still before the Chambers; the latter has passed through the Deputies, and will probably become law ere many days. The former may meet with opposition, or at least delay: the last session of Deputies proved null, for want of a quorum. The Senate has confirmed the Municipal tax of 1861, as suitable for next year, and authorized the Bank to dismiss those clerks who are superseded by machines for printing and numbering the notes. A melancholy accident on board the

'Polonias' in her trip, from this port to Rosario, resulted fatally. Two men fell over-board, one was drowned, the other, with difficulty, was rescued. The custom-house was yesterday the scene of a strike among the people, who imitating the Lazzaroni refused to work. Not content with enjoying their dolce far niente, they attacked with stones some industrious fellows who went to take their place: at length the riot was quelled by the police who invited the ringleaders to spend their idle hours in the Policia. It is pleasing to observe that 130 emigrants have arrived on Monday, and every day we have fresh importations. Two fires have unhappily broken out: one at a coach-factory in calle Mejico, on Sunday evening; the other, on yesterday, at a piano factory in calle Suy-pachar: there was, however, but trifling damage in either case.

The Tribunal of Commerce has elected the following merchants to compose the valuation-Committee: Messrs A. Arceca, G. Drabbe D. Mackinlay, A. Carniero, E. Bonnemason, L. Martínez, & G. Napp. The outgoing Senators for the year are: city, Messrs. Oca, po, Agüero, R. Elizalde and Bosch; country, Alcora, Pinedo, Pico & Lezica.

Ireland.

The citizens of Dublin manifest no anxiety to compete at the London Exhibition, owing perhaps to the foul play which destroyed Marcus Moses' fine piano and the ornamental paper sent over from Ireland, in 1851. Much noise has been made about an attempted rape by a cabin on the person of a young heroine whose struggle was as manful as that of the French consul's daughter at Djeddah. Hon Mrs. Yelverton is on a visit in Conemaugh. The great Eastern is lying off the Cove of Cork, where numbers of visitors have had occasion to inspect her terrific damages: it is supposed that but for the Yankee passenger's great tact her escape must have been problematical.

The Irish brigade have received several medals and decorations from the Pope, thro' Lieut. D'arcy. The remains of their corps are stationed at Anagni. President Lincoln is recruiting in Dublin: he has formed a brigade of five Irish regiments, of one of which J. F. Meyler is Colonel. In the recent engagement, at Fontenoy and Ramilies, the tide of battle was completely turned by an Irish charge, at point of the bayonet.

Montevideo.

The 4th anniversary of Oribo's death was celebrated at a grand funeral service in Villa Unión, at which the Vicar-Apostolic, Chief of Police and other personages assisted: the Provisor Du. Vio. Cayulo, was chief-mournor. Pickets are ordered to watch the frontiers and prevent contraband trade. President Berro presented a handsome gift to the Italian troop-Battalion. The Devotions to the Virgin attracted large crowds of devotees.

A citation was issued for the attendance of the National Tribunal. Among maritime items we find that the captain of the Span. brig "Popo" sighted off Capo St. Mary, the remains of a shipwreck consisting of broken yards, masts, and, upon about 2 leagues from Capo St. Anthony, he perceived a vessel painted black, of French build, with several passengers (this may have been the missing Mustafa). A controversy arose as to the propriety of the Republic exhibiting at London next year. The "Diésion" maintained that their wool is not long enough; and the necessary expenses too heavy. Still we are happy to observe that a false modesty has not prevented the wise resolve to show their best products to the world's gaze. The Penitentiary counts on a fund of 12,000 patacons, more than



