

## The Standard

### Ficha Bibliográfica

---

<b>Título:</b>	The Standard
<b>Variante del Título:</b>	The Weekly Standard
<b>Número de Edición:</b>	5
<b>Fecha de Publicación:</b>	1861-05-29
<b>Lengua:</b>	Inglés
<b>Creador:</b>	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
<b>Tipo de Recurso:</b>	Periódico

---



# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

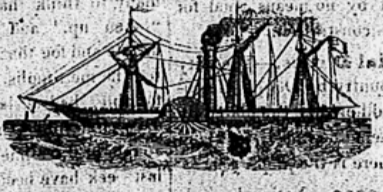
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 137 CALLE SAN MARTIN

SUBSCRIPTION (40¢ per quarter, 15¢ per month, 45¢ single copy)

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

BUENOS AYRES

May 29th 1861



## SALTO COMPANY

### RIVER STEAM-BOATS

AN PEDRO, OBLIGADO, SAN NICOLAS, ROSARIO, AND PARANA. Transferring passengers for the Uruguay at Higuieritas. THE NATIONAL STEAMER MENAI

Will leave for said ports on Friday 26th May at 10 A.M. carrying passengers and freight. The Steamer Menai is a lately organized so as to make six trips monthly from Montevideo to Salto and Parana, calling at all intermediate ports. From Montevideo on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, & 30th of each month. From Buenos Ayres on the 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th, & 31st of each month. The Steamer Menai is going direct to Salto & intermediate ports, leaving Buenos Ayres on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th, & 31st of each month. The Steamer Menai is also going to Parana, at Higuieritas, on the 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th, & 31st of each month. The Steamer Menai is also going to Salto & intermediate ports, leaving Buenos Ayres on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th, & 31st of each month. The Steamer Menai is also going to Parana, at Higuieritas, on the 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th, & 31st of each month.

#### FARES

Destination	Cabin	Deck
Higuieritas	12	8
San Pedro	12	8
Obligado	12	8
San Nicolas	12	8
Rosario	12	8
La Paz, Equina & Bella Vista	32	20
Goya	40	25
Corrientes	50	30
Fray Bentos	10	5
Concepcion	14	7
Pananda	16	8
Concordia & Salto	20	10

## FOR GUALEGUAY

### RIO BERMEJO

Captain—ADOLFO THOUVENIN. Will leave this port on the 1st, 8th, 16th & 24th of each month at 10 A.M. returning on the 4th, 11th, 19th & 27th. Cabin—16 passengers. Deck—8. Cargo per ton—6. Correspondence received at the office up to 8 A.M. on the day of sailing. Articles up to 5 P.M. of the day before. For further particulars apply to the office of Nicolas Fonda & Co. No. 5 calle de Rivadavia.

## ARGENTINE COMPANY

### "CONDOR"

Captain—BARTOLO BOSSI. Will leave on Friday 24th of May at 4 o'clock p.m. Parcels received till 3 p.m. on the 24th; correspondence until 9 a.m. on the 25th. For tickets and particulars apply at the office. Estevan D. Risso. No. 70 calle de Reconquista (at Ochoas)

## FOR MONTEVIDEO

### MISSISSIPPI

Taking cargo and passengers. The new, handsome and fast sailing North American Steamer. Captain—G. HARRISON. Will leave this port every Wednesday & Saturday at 5 P.M. returning every Tuesday and Friday morning. Cabin—8 passengers. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—8. Fare—10. There are no more passengers for this vessel as it is full. There are no more passengers for this vessel as it is full. There are no more passengers for this vessel as it is full.

## FOR MONTEVIDEO

### CONSTITUCION

Captain—JOSE M. MANZANO. Will leave this port every Thursday at 4 P.M. Cabin—8 passengers. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—8. Fare—10. There are no more passengers for this vessel as it is full. There are no more passengers for this vessel as it is full. There are no more passengers for this vessel as it is full.

Station	Departure	Return
Buenos Ayres	7:20	10:20
Moreno	7:30	10:30
M. de A.	7:30	10:30
Molon	8:00	11:00
San Martin	8:10	11:10
Plaza	8:30	11:30
Plaza	8:35	11:35
Plaza	8:40	11:40
Plaza	8:45	11:45
Plaza	8:50	11:50
Plaza	8:55	11:55
Plaza	9:00	12:00

## FOR ROSARIO

Taking cargo and passengers. The new, handsome and fast sailing North American Steamer. Captain—DAVID BRUCE. Will leave this port every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a.m. and returns every Saturday on at the same hour.

## DE LOROITAS

Captain—DAVID BRUCE. Will leave this port every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a.m. and returns every Saturday on at the same hour.

## TERMS OF PASSAGES

Destination	Cabin	Deck
Al Bermejo	350	120
San Nicolas	250	90
Obligado	250	90
San Pedro	250	90
Baradero	200	90
Zarate	150	80
San Fernando	30	10

## MENSAJERIAS

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

## COMERCIO

### CORREOS DEL ESTADO

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

## MENSAJERIAS

### INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Martin 81—Piedad Lorenz, 26—Calle de las Piedras 84. Will leave for Lujan, San Andres de Giles, San Antonio de Arca, Fortin y Salto 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30. Will leave for Mercedes, every day. Will leave for Mercedes, every day. Will leave for Mercedes, every day.

## NUBIAS PENINSULARES

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

## CORREOS DEL ESTADO

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

## MENSAJERIAS

### PAVONA AFRICANA

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

## EDUCATION

Mr. M. G. Mulhall, late Professor of Languages in the Royal College of Cardiff, Wales, gives lessons in English, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Logic and Metaphysics at private residence, or in his chambers, No. 187 calle de San Martin.



**THE WEEKLY STANDARD**

**How to define the frontier**

In a moment when the government and people of Buenos Ayres are awakening to the importance of a development of agricultural resources, and a sale of government lands, the first idea that naturally suggests itself is how to protect our frontier, and even how far to extend it. No doubt geographical limits give us as far as the Cordillera, but the Indians dispute the title and we are de facto in possession of only a restricted area. It has been fashionable to compare this republic with the United States, and to follow in the steps of the Model Republic. Without wishing to imitate her divisions we should not do amiss in "making a wrinkle" from the Yankees, as to colonization and go aheadism.

Where lies the secret of that immense increase of industry, population, territory and riches that as made (in a few years) New York the third city and sea-port of the globe, and the colony of New England one of the greatest nations? Turn to the statistics of Emigration, and you will find that ten millions of Europeans, during the present generation, have gone to the prairies of America. These men brought with them little more than brawny limbs and a wish to work. The majority was composed of Germans and Irishmen, who left their homes not from a spirit of adventure, but from want and landlord tyranny. They cleared primeval forests, built colossal railways, and grew plentiful crops on the hunting-grounds of Pawnees and Choctaws, for the red-man retired at the sight of the settler, and the hum of labor, the puff of the steam-engine, the stroke of the axe, the dip of hammer, saw, trowel and anvil had more terrors for the savage than a roll of musketry or embattled fortresses. The Indian cannot breathe in the atmosphere of industry, he requires a boundless waste, uninfected by civilization, where no unsightly landmarks hurt his vision, nor new sounds break upon his ear. By giving therefore an impetus to immigration, the government could easily introduce 20, 50 or 100,000 colonists from Europe and these pioneers of industry would no doubt prove as useful here as they have been in the United States, or as beneficial as the Irish and Scotch shepherds have already proved here. Moreover instead of deterring such men from coming by selling their sons, give them every inducement to populate and enrich our idle pampas. The error of General Mansilla's plan was to identify soldiers and colonists, for, though the ancient Romans carried this idea into admirable practice on the banks of the Danube in their military colonies, it is not suited to our day. Non omnia omnibus. Men change with the times, and as we cannot command half a dozen of Trajan's legions, we must be content with Irish peasants, and these we can have by paying their passage-money.

Perhaps it will be said the plan is costly, but reclaimed lands are worth the expense. Or does Buenos Ayres dread too large an importment of foreigners? Surely not for shepherds meddle little in politics, being proverbially peaceable. Or will it be said this is remedying an evil by creating a greater one, since an increase of camp population would require a stronger military cordon. As all might a man protest against riches, for the more he had, the more anxiety and care they involved. It is a paradox that the more distant possessions England has to guard, the more powerful she has grown, and Buenos Ayres shall some day admit that the greater number of sheep farms, the more her frontier, the more

sure she is from Indian, and of the country districts being her wealth and concomitant power, let the authorities set men's with a wool-gathering, invite shepherds to fix in the country, and exempt so precious a race from military service.

**Our Camp Correspondent.**

As we have secured the services of a highly intelligent Irish sheep-farmer, in this column of local news, we trust our readers shall find the subject and its treatment interesting.

Partido de San Antonio d. Arco, May 27 1861.

To the Editor of the Weekly Standard.

Dear Sir:

Supposing that camp news will be as acceptable to your city readers, as city news is to us city folks, I beg to occupy a small place in your valuable paper with some rural remarks.

The winter has set in with heavy frost but no rain, the consequence is that our camps are beginning to get very bare, there is however plenty as yet for sheep, but the cattle have scarcely anything to eat, and are beginning to leave their "querencias" in quest of grass. The lambing season is nearly over for the present although there are still some good flocks only now in the height of lambing; still as a general thing all have senealed and although it cannot be called a disastrous, still it has proved anything but a prosperous season, at least in this Partido, at an average I may say the lambing has been about 18 per cent al corte, sheep are however in good condition, and capons fat, all those who had an early lambing have lost heavily owing to the great drought in February and March. It is a general remark that the sheep have much more wool at present than they had a month later last year and except we account for it by the improved condition of the flocks, it seems strange.

This is the period when most sheep farmers take the rams out of the flock, and keep them apart until about the end of September, a system which few of the natives adopt, but which experience has proved most essentially necessary.

Good rams are exceedingly scarce, and flocks are miserably supplied, great numbers are trying mestiza Rambouillet and in some cases these have proved first-rate, but as yet it is hard to say if they will surpass the merino or even mestiza merino.

There can be no doubt that where quantity not quality is the object, of the farmer the Rambouillet is preferable.

There have been no sales of sheep about here for these last few months, but good sound mestiza sheep can't be got much less than 49 or 50s al corte.

The native estancieros are beginning to awake to the fact that sheep are more profitable than cattle and with less risk, most of them about here are trying to dispose of their rodeos but camp prices for cows are at a very low figure.

Yours, &c.

EOTEM.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

**Paraguay.**

Latest advices from Asuncion speak of the railway inauguration as far as Limpio. In our days steam is emblematic of progress, and we must therefore take it for granted that President Lopez is a pushing man. He will shortly bring Paraguay and its forests into communication with the world. *Ten jours sans.* Perhaps mate shall one day be as fashionable on the Boulevard Italien as Mocha bergies, and a Yerba tea-house might be opened on C. cap-

side. In any event, every possessor of natural riches should only require to be placed on the high road to commerce, to find a ready market, and the success and gratitude of the people are in this instance well merited by H. E. Carlos A. Lopez.

**Argentine Republic.**

The mountain was in labor and brought forth a mouse. Last week we were told of a terrible invasion of the San Luis Cossacks in the province of Cordova, but later letters say that instead of a warlike explosion, it has ended in a bottle of smoke. We are sincerely happy to find that Saa has not burned Cordova, that the Puntanos have not cut throats nor sacked pulperias, and that our local press was at least premature. Still it looks bad that the National Government should have declared the provinces of Cordova and San Luis in a state of siege, and mobilised the national guard of three or four districts. Certainly the May festivals this year were ushered in under very different auspices from those of 1860, and it is a melancholy fact that all confidence in republican tranquillity and Argentine love of treaties is rudely broken. After the solemnities of last year this new impending rupture will give us a sorry appearance in the eyes of Europe, and Argentine will become a pass-word to match with Mexican, or perhaps worse. Some of our statesmen are able politicians, and if they can but merge minor questions in the welfare of the Republic, all may yet be well, but nobody seems inclined to yield to anybody, and hence a lamentable ruin. Why not call another conference and again shake-hands. It would seem the last one closed with the witches' prophecy in Macbeth:

"When shall we three meet again?  
When the hurly-burly's done  
When the battle's lost or won  
Then shall we three meet again!"

Foreigners love to see country too well to admire a pigmy warfare, or applaud the gladiators in this suicidal game. God knows where the fault lies, but we confess our sympathies with this our adopted city, which should be the Queen of the South; and we hope she may not be the victim of a puerile insane ambition.

General Urquiza seems to reanimate the semi-defunct railway from Rosario to Cordova. To him also is ascribed the idea of making Paraná the fixed capital of the Republic, but it is evidently the wrong side of the river unless he constructs also a Victoria bridge to the opposite coast. From Rosario we still hear of differential duties, robberies and disorders. It would seem that Ali Baba and his forty thieves have made that city their head-quarters. The money sent to Mendoza was not so useful as the clothes; for, there being no shops, it was difficult to buy. Mr. Forbes went in search of a crater, but has not found it yet. He advises the natives to rebuild Mendoza on a rock, even if they go up the Cordillera a little, for otherwise he says they may again fall through. Last news from California by Europe gives us an account of an earthquake at San Francisco on February 11th, but the distance of time forestalls the idea of any complicity with the Mendoza catastrophe.

**LOCAL EVENTS.**

**Queen's birthday.**—On last Friday Her Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and of Ireland completed her 42d year. We wish her many happy returns of the day, and accept the compliments of our Spanish colleagues on the event.

**25th May.**—The 61st anniversary of French and Ross's conquest was celebrated with the usual parade. An Irishman and an Italian were the heroes of 1810, and invented the day of rejoicing for patriots and nursery-maids. The tumbling was excellent, fireworks attractive, and the review orderly. Fine feathers make fine birds, and the Chasseurs de Vincennes uniform becomes Conesa's battalion admirably.

**Easter gift.**—The Tribuna copies a passage from "La Luz" which states that 18 waggon-loads of arms, ammunition and uniforms sent by this province to Cordova were captured by the Santafecinos. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." The present was handsome, but it seems the Rosario authorities judged it by no means good for their neighbors constitution.

**Differential Duties.**—The duty owed to the country by Derqui, Urquiza and Mitre differently calculated by each. At present the rule of three is in vogue: but where is the proportion.

**Stand at ease.**—National guards have received an indefinite furlough, and thanks to the Minister of War, may now stand at ease behind their desks, counters or toilet-ables; they may turn their bayonets into tooth-picks, and belts into razor-strops, or go a-larking with their guns.

**Suffering humanity.**—All who suffer from corns, bunions, &c., will be glad to learn there is a project to pave all the streets in front of the Cathedral. Men of the feeblest understanding will perceive this is a loving process which will put us all on a more equal footing.

**Breach of privilege.**—The Victoria Theatre has refused us the customary pass out of grounds of small capacity. We hope they do not mean to hint that the character of the company is in keeping with the edifice. Our paper is rather small for their actors.

**The latest faux-pas.**—In choosing Paraná it is clear the Argentines have put their capital in the wrong bank, and Urquiza will draw the interest.

**Distribution of Prizes.**—Last Sunday was a festival for the "Nueva Generacion" of Buenos Ayres. All the children of the public schools got their rewards of merit. The government was present as if it as a field-day; they were teaching the young idea how to shoot.

**Country Products.**

(From the "Tribuna")

Our market in saladero produce is dull, and prices are low. The following are the sales since April 25th:

Dry cow hides for North America 8,800 at 48 reals  
Do. for Germany 30,500 at 56 to 59 reals  
Do. for France, Spain & Italy 22,000  
Buenos Aires hides for Spain—  
at 60 to 62 reals.

Cordova do. — 50 — 51 —  
Paraguay do. — 54 — 55 —  
Corrientes do. — 49 —  
Entre-Rios do. — 52 — 50 —

The stock of mixed hides consists of: Cordova hides 13,009; Paraguay do. 8,000; Corrientes do. 7,000; Entre-Rios do. 25,000;—in all 53,000 hides.

Salted cow-hides.—19,000 were sold at 47 reals; 500 do. 51 reals; 2,000 novillo hides 54 reals; 1,400 do. 54; 16,800 55.—Total 22,300 hides.

Latest prices for cow-hides 47 reals  
Do. Novillo 55 "  
30,000 head of cattle were slaughtered in the month.  
Tallow.—363 pipes were sold at 19; 20; reals: last price 19.  
Salted horse-hides.—10,000 were sold at 13 to 14 reals; last price 14.  
Mares Grass.—34 pa.

**Wool.**—The price of the night have not varied. The in deposit has been sold and to 120 or 130,000. Best 105 to 108. Good 95 to 98. Mixed 85 to 92, second quality 75 to inferior 62 to 63; greasy 42 to 44. Entre-Rios, ordinary, 17 to 18 reals.

**Sheep-Skins.**—The stock is insignificant. Measurings sell at 100 to 120s per dozen, half-wool, do. 70 to 75. Shorn do. 30 to 35. Lambskins according to size, 5 to 10s.

**Our London Letter.**

London, Thursday, April 5.

A too sanguine temperament inclined to adopt hopes for facts, induced many to think that the ether had "taken up," and that the perennial drizzle and fog that had so long rendered the metropolis, at least, so uncomfortable, had at last given way to a dryer atmosphere and serene sky. A couple or three fine days at the close of last week have been followed by an inclement and unseasonable weather as has ever been experienced in spring. On Sunday morning a fog deep and sulphurous, covered the vast metropolis, like a pall, from early morning till noon, accompanied by a continued plash of soaking rain, which lightened somewhat in the chill evening. On Monday it rained nearly all day, treating all our local volunteers to an un-welcome bath at the foot of their mantles on Wimbledon Common, while those who ventured to the sham fight at Brighton were more fortunate, the rain having ceased at ten a.m. at the Sussex tryet. Yesterday and today the weather has much improved.

Perhaps it will interest your readers to read a speculation which will appear in one of Cassell's publications of the 13th inst. It is as follows:

"There are now more spots on the sun than have been seen for many years. Some of these are visible through a smoked glass, to the naked eye. Several stars, some of them of great brilliancy, which, from their ascertained distance, must have been as large as our sun, have totally disappeared from the sky; and the question, as been raised among astronomers whether the light and heat of the sun are gradually going away. As this would be accompanied by the destruction of all the plants and animals on the earth, it is rather an interesting question. The sun's light and heat are diminished by the dark spots at the present time above one per cent."

Meanwhile business, especially in the money market, is of the duller description. The political news from all parts of Europe indicates a uniform distrust of the maintenance of peace, whilst the preparations for war on all sides would make this great calamity appear a foregone conclusion. Then the melancholy weather, which has retarded agricultural operations a full month already, excites keen apprehension of harvest prospects. In all the markets corn has advanced, and the latest arrival announces an upward movement in price for all cereals in the great western depot of the States. It is thought that the close of business this evening the Bank directors may decide on reducing the minimum rate of discount to six per cent, as a considerable influx of gold has taken place into the Bank columns, and American exchanges having advanced, the influx of gold has received a check in that quarter.

From the manufacturing districts the accounts of trade do not vary much from those of the week. The strikes in the London building trades, he disputes in Lancashire, coupled with doubts of the next harvest and the uncertain issue of Continental and American affairs are, of course, starting



very depressing influence on the industry of the country generally; but it is satisfactory to observe that only one of the localities exhibit anything like a depression of business, whilst in the two districts of the north a better feeling exists. The markets of Huddersfield, Leicester, and Leeds have been inactive, but the report from Birmingham is altogether unfavorable—a serious falling off having occurred in nearly all branches of industry. From Manchester we learn that trade is languid, several mills running short time; and again the Nottingham lace trade has experienced dullness. From Sheffield and neighbourhood a depression in the staple product is announced; but there is stated to be a brisk trade doing in *crinoline veils*. The accounts from Newcastle, upon Tyne are favourable, large orders arriving from Holland and Hamburg. The number of hands out of work now in Lancashire, (on strike or in consequence of it) amounts to 45,000, the contributions for whose support from those who remain, in would not keep them from starvation.

On Sunday evening next, simultaneously throughout the land, the taking of the census will commence. The staff of enumerators amounts to nearly 82,000 men, and the enumeration papers, which have been economically enough issued from her Majesty's Stationery Office, weigh over forty-five tons! A census of another description has been taken this week by a Radical Alderman of Manchester, who in speaking of the present composition of the House of Commons, says it contains seventeen members who are Ministers and Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty; twelve vice-presidents, commissioners, under-secretaries, and the like; and five law officers; ninety-four officers of the army; nine naval officers; nine militia officers (if he said forty he would be nearer the mark); forty-two yeomanry cavalry officers, and eighteen volunteer officers. Between 1842 and 1853 (citing the authority of Mr. Gladstone) the increase in the wealth of the country was at the rate of 12 per cent., and the increase in the expenditure was at the rate of 84 per cent.; between 1853 and 1859, the increase in the national wealth was 16½ per cent., but the increase in the national expenditure was at the rate of 58 per cent.!

A speaker at a Brighton Reform meeting also computed the present expenditure of the country at £10,000 per hour of existence, day and night.

The Exhibition building will cover over twenty-six acres. There will be some half million feet of flooring more in this palace than in 1851. The greatest height of the proposed building will be 260 feet, and the nave will be 1,200 feet long, by 709 broad, exclusive of the space set apart for agricultural implements, which space is roughly calculated at 1,000 feet long, by 220 broad. Messrs. Kell and Lucas, so often mentioned above, have contracted to furnish the extras for £200,000 though its real cost is calculated at £300,000—the payment of the extra £100,000 is conditional on the gross profits exceeding £600,000 as they did in '51. The building, as you are aware, has its site at Kensington, in front of the new grounds of the Horticultural Society, which it will enclose. One of the main sides of the building, on the Exhibition road, will present a lofty facade, from the centre of which will rise a superb tower of glass and iron to the great height of 200 feet, with the base of the dome of no less than 160 feet in diameter. There will be a series of these on each side of the building, which will have the character of being the largest ever yet erected. The dome of St. Peter's is but 130 feet at the base, and St. Paul's only 100. The entire design and plans proposed with the building are the

work of Captain Fowler, R. E., and it is pronounced that, for its purpose the building will be as beautiful and appropriate a structure as has ever been planned. The guarantee fund has now reached the highest requirement of the committee; and very sanguine anticipations are indulged in of this exceeding all previous efforts in the vastness of its success. One fact officially illustrates one of the probabilities of its good fortune. In 1851 the railways to London were only equal to bringing and taking away 42,000 persons daily; now 140,000 travellers could be brought to the metropolis by rail, and the same number taken back each day.

An order from the Horse Guards raising the standard in the infantry to five feet eight inches, virtually prohibits further recruiting for this arm of the service. In fact, unless our envoys and agents get us into some other war in the far East, nearly 17,000 supernumeraries from China and India will be discharged in the next few months.

It is said that Mr. Russell is about to proceed to America, as "special" for the Times, to watch the progress of events in that quarter of the world.

An article on the "Irish Convict System," in the *Cornhill Magazine* for this month, has excited very great interest, and has been written and spoken of with deserved praise. Some people here wonder how it is you contrive to do anything better in Ireland than it can be managed here; and say there is something radically wrong in the English system. There is, no doubt; but I question exceedingly if the Irish system applied here would be attended with the same results as with you. The entire secret lies in the *morale* of the two countries. There is a substratum of religion in the most abandoned Irish heart, which even if permitted to lie fallow, is naturally sown with early memories of a better life, when in childhood religion reached the mind by either precept or example; but here, with the richest church in the world, the vast bulk of the poorer classes never come into contact with religion, and scarcely ever mention the name of one of its ministers without a curse or a sneer. But this is not the place to pursue the disquisition further.

Dublin Telegraph.

**The Bishop of Orleans.**

The *Times* Paris correspondent, speaking of the sermon preached by the Bishop of Orleans (Monsieur Dujardin-Loup), in the church of St. Roche, on Monday last, says:—"So far as I could judge, there were not less than 4,000 persons present, comprising a good proportion of British, but chiefly French, of course. The preacher is, I repeat, at all times, and on all subjects, an attraction, and I will not consequently attribute this immense assemblage to specific occasion. Had the charity sermon been for sufferers in Kamschatka the attendance upon him probably would not have been less. It is difficult to give a summary of the sermon, but I may state that allusions to the Parry case, to the English government, and the Protestant church in Ireland, were studiously avoided. It was, in fact, a lecture on Ireland as a nation, being profusely overcharged with quotations illustrating its superiority in religious tenacity, in patriotism, in martial courage, in domestic life, and especially its powers of endurance in suffering, personal and political. It took two hours in delivery, and was listened to throughout with breathless attention. The preacher announced at the outset his purpose to commit his statements at once to print, and warmly repudiated the charges made against him by anticipation. 'I come not here,' he said, 'to add a fresh irritation to the wounds of

controversy—I am here solely to advocate the cause of misfortune, not to perform the part of an accuser. This is not a political question, nor is it one of religious controversy; but it is a just and heavenly cause, conducting me to a higher region than that of human politics, where the human heart may linger to survey by turns what is pure and exalted and what it abased and trampled upon.' He then proceeded, in the highest terms of French eloquence, to hold up the national points of character, introducing some telling allusions to O'Connell, M'Mahon, and the assimilations of the Celtic to the Gallic type of character. In this matter he quoted a saying of Louis XIV, that 'Irishmen needed no bill of naturalization in France.'

The ladies who took part in the collection were the Duchess of Hamilton, the Duchess of Fitz-James, the Duchess d'Estissac, the Marchioness de la Ferté, Madame M'Mahon, the Countess de La Redorte, the Princess Wittgenstein, and Mademoiselle M'Loyd. The Empress is known to have sent her contribution; and some time back Madame M'Mahon, wife of the Marshal forwarded to Ireland the sum of 100l. received for this occasion. Altogether no doubt seems entertained that a very large sum must have been collected.

**Austrian Italy—War.**

The *Perseveranza* publishes the following letter, dated from the banks of the Mincio, 25th March:—

"A convoy of Croats arrived at Verona last night. It is said a promise has been made to them that they shall not be employed outside the Quadrilateral. The Austrians are taking measures which seemingly indicate an approaching war. The officers speak publicly of soon entering the Duchies and Lombardy. Besides, sisters of charity guides and field-telegraphs have also arrived. An order was sent yesterday by telegraph to all officers and workmen employed on the fortification to send home their families. Two large counting offices at Verona have been ordered to be turned into military hospitals. The new works at Peschiera are carried on with the greatest activity, the men even working on holidays."

Berne, April 1.—It is asserted here that a fresh order has been addressed by Garibaldi to his officers residing in Switzerland, requesting them to be ready to assemble at his summons within a fortnight hence.

April 2.—The Turin Military Gazette having published an article proposing to France, Italy and Austria, the partition of Switzerland, Count Cavour has officially declared to the Federal Council that this article does not represent the policy of the Italian government.

**Austria.**

Vienna, April 1.—The news of a landing of Garibaldians at Spezia is a mere invention. The insurgents in the Herzegovina have been repulsed by the Turkish troops.

We observe, with very deep regret, that a general strike of the masons and bricklayers of London is imminent. Indeed, the men employed by Messrs. Kalk and Co., Messrs. Lucas, and the firm with which Sir Morton Peto is connected are already "out"—the source of strife being, it is alleged, the demand of nine hours' work per day instead of ten. Messrs. Lucas and Messrs. Kalk are the contractors for the exhibition building of 1862, and it is scarcely necessary to say that this strike will lead to serious inconvenience, if indeed, it do not result in a delay in the opening of the exhibition. We learn from the *Observer*, however, that a clause in the contract provides against

the very evil with which the contractors are threatened at the outset of their undertaking. The masons and joiners of Edinburgh have been on strike for some time in consequence of the refusal of their employers to yield to the nine hours' movement, but we learn from the *Scotian* that the joiners have decided upon resuming work on the old terms.

**11. de Setiembre market**

Dry cow hides, narrow	peas	140 to 162
Hides of all stakes	—	130 to 135
Calf skins	—	90 to 110
Hides of colts	—	50 to 30
Sheep skins unwashed	—	40 to 48
Do. mixed	—	50 to 60
Wet skins washed	—	65 to 70
Nutria	lb	4 to 4½
Mares greasy North	arro	95 to 100
Do. south	—	105 to 110
Tallow pure	—	48 to 48
Crude wool washed	—	70 to 75
Do. unwashed	—	40 to 43
Do. mixed	—	50 to 65
Fine merino wool	—	80 to 90
Lambs do.	—	48 to 52
Ostrich feathers loose	lb	24 to 28
Do. woven	—	21 to 28
Ox horns	thousand	40 to 50
Inferior do.	—	300 to 400
Wheat superior	—	308 to 310
Do. middling	—	170 to 190
Do. inferior	—	120 to 150
Indian corn	—	95 to 100
Oats	—	65 to 70

**Doublons.**

May 22nd	\$ 378 3/4
23rd	374 3/4
24th	376 3/4
27th	370 3/4
28th	377 3/4

**Interest.**

Market rate of int. rest at 3/4	to 1 1/2 per month
Bank receives m/c. at 6 1/2 per an.	—
" " specie at 1 1/2	—
" advances m/c. at 8 1/2	—
" " specie at 1 1/2	—

**Current Price of Cattle**

Guod horned cattle for	
saladeros	\$ 220 to 225
Do matadero, picked bullocks	250
Do. Cows picked	220 — 250
Three year old mules	250 —
Asses	15 — 20
Fat horses	85 — 90

**Exchange.**

England	— 65 s.
France	— 8 1/2 frs.
United States—par	—
Rio Janeiro	— 30,000 reis.

**Exports from April 26th to May 23rd.**

Dry cow hides	64,302
Salted Do.	79,700
Dry horse hides	2,019
Salted Do.	14,673
Wool—bales	3,668
Do.—sacks	128
Horse hair—bales	168
Do. sacks	95
Lard and tallow—pipes	1,895
Do. boxes	626
Mares grease—pipes	40
Do. boxes	228
Sheep skins—bales	575
Bones—tons	312
Leek beef—cwt.	29,342
P. rugmy tobacco—bales	—

**PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.**

**COLON THEATRE.**

Thursday May 30th.  
After a select overture, will be represented the grand 5 act drama translated from the French of Alexander Dumas, entitled;

**CATALINA HOWARD**

Under the direction of Sor Torres.  
At 7 1/2 P. M.

**To Subscribers.**  
The present form of the *Weekly Standard* is only a temporary arrangement, as it is felt to be too small. The Editor therefore contemplates enlarging it by one-half more; but owing to the expense of a new undertaking, it is necessary to wait for an increased number of subscribers, ere we can afford to give it its full dimensions.

Those kind friends then who wish us well, will please to bear this in mind, and make some allowance. "Gest le premier pas qui compte."

**Agencies.**  
Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Mackerns.  
Victoria Hotel, calle Reconquista.  
Rosario. Robert Taylor Esq.  
Villa Mercedes. D. Silvestre Torrobas.  
Lobos. Mr. Park O'Neill.  
Canelas. Mr. Griffin.  
San Antonio. D. Leopoldo Tassada.  
Giles. D. J. Pichete.  
Barracas. Mr. George Noble.  
Once Setiembre. Mr. M. Duggan.

**KNIGHT & PARODY**  
SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY

Calle Cangallo, No. 80

**DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.**

**Winter Stock.**

Macfarlanes, buckinghams, raglans, caftans, Garibaldi and a choice assortment of all winter clothing constantly on hand. They are composed of the very best materials and latest cut. Complete suits of mackintoshes, linen shirts, linen frocks, colored shirts, linen drawers and vests, silk dresses, flannel vests, and woolen drawers and vests, silk dresses and vests, winter gloves, umbrellas, walking sticks, &c. &c.

The above will give an idea of the immense variety of all kinds of clothing which we have on hand for gentlemen and youths necessary for the present season. Terms moderate.  
Also all kind of clothing made to order.

**WANTED.**

An assistant cook or house-keeper in the Victoria Hotel, Calle Reconquista, esquina de Cuyo.

**Country House.**

To be let a beautiful country house situated in the Barranca de los Olivos, Partido de San Lúcar, frontage to the River.

The house has every convenience necessary for a family residence, it is papered throughout, has boarded floors and spacious corridors leading to the river. Further a pleasant open air bath house, alfalfa and some other farm buildings. It will be suited for a lease of some years, or for a purchase of the whole. Apply Calle Cangallo, 145, or to the Proprietor.

**To the lovers of good wine.**

A French gentleman whose family resides in Burgundy, has recently received per Akiah from France a consignment of the richest wines of Burgundy, well known under the names of Costa de Olivares, Pomard, Chablis, &c.

The above wines only require a trial to prove they are the best and purest ever introduced into Buenos Aires. Prices moderate. Apply at Calle Cangallo, No. 87.

**Wanted a housemaid.**

By a family in Barracas. Any person with good references may apply at this office. De la Plata, No. 100.

**Sheep and Land.**

To be sold a single 87 head (with or without the sheep) situated at 25 leagues from this city. The war is. Also a Suerre of 100000 y Pergamino, and two leagues from the Fortin de Arce. Apply No. 100 Reconquista.



Editor of the Rev. D. Wm. Cahill, D. D.

To the People of Ireland

Although many interesting subjects are presented to me at this moment, I must in consideration of your welfare, still reiterate my warning...

The same disunion still exists here, and commerce and artisan employment and common labor languish under present pressure...

There is no use in using the old hack-nied phrase—namely, that these victims should have and could have provision made against these sudden misfortunes...

No doubt, ancient Rome was great in its Republican splendour with Caesar and Pompey, and Cæsar, as its brilliant and world-wide triple support and defence...

unequalled inland navigation, with a personal liberty unknown to antiquity, and with the largest Republican freedom published among mankind...

A stranger who has resided here for some time, is forced to form singular conclusions in reference to American popular political decisions. Every fact here associated with all kinds of policy is presented to the public eye...

No, this American grandiloquy is, after all, the preservation of the States from all the horrors of war. As all men here are equal, no army will move unless in a cause endorsed by all...

subjects. After all, then, the American talk may be a most useful agent in preventing bloodshed. At the same time, at an enemy instead of cannon bullets, to wound the first rank of assailants with a shower of acrimonious logic...

D. W. CAHILL.

Travels in France and Italy

CHAPTER 1st.

The grand tour in good old times was an essential part of fashionable education. Our English nobility and Irish gentry judged it indispensable, to give the finish to their hopeful visions...

But, alas nous avons change tout cela! In these matter of fact days the grand tour has degenerated into a summer trip or excursion-ticket. Diligences have disappeared, boxing is not in fashion, the bandit's occupation is gone since we can steam over the Alps and Appennines...

In the Autumn of 1852 I found myself on board a packet bound from New-haven to Dieppe, and having in due time lost sight of the white cliffs of England, arrived safely on the coast of France. Dieppe like most sea-ports looks well from the mast-head, its most prominent features being the barrack which commands the town...

Although a school-boy of fifteen I thought at home that I knew something of French, but if I had been attacked by Malay pirates or Patagonian Indians I am confident I should have understood as much of their lingo, as of the horrible jargon of those Dieppe man-cachers. At once I was made prisoner by three parties, one of whom carried off my trunk, another my writing desk and the third pushed a card into my hand, mentioning some hotel and table d'hôte at all hours...

The French troops in the Papal States were increased last summer and amount to 6,000 or 7,000 to 19,000 or 20,000 men. Since then their effective strength has never exceeded the number last written, and I doubt whether it has ever quite reached it.

to have occupied Ancona.

Arbanisation took place at Ancona Vecchia on the 14th, the people playing thousands of banners, with words 'Long live Victor Emmanuel'.

The general staff of the French army comprises 10 field-marchals, 94 generals of division on active service, 10 of whom have held the rank of commander-in-chief, and 469 generals of brigade...

The Herald says, that letters from Manchester speak of embarrassments among the branch connected with the printing. The particular firm alluded to (Messrs. Darton, Bros.) have, it is feared, liabilities varying from 80,000l to 90,000l.

A public meeting was held on Friday in the Mansion House, Dublin, to adopt measures to relieve the existing distress in India. The Lord Mayor presided. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £3,500 were announced.

From the trade returns for 1850, just published, it appears that the total amount of merchandise imported into Canada during the year was 34,447,335 dollars, the duty collected 4,758,465 dollars, and the total exports 34,631,890 dollars, being larger than in any previous year since Canada had an existence.

The funeral of the late Duchess of Kent took place on Monday morning. The body was removed with as much privacy as possible from Frogmore to the chapel at Windsor Castle at five o'clock, and at eleven o'clock the last melancholy ceremony was commenced, the proceedings extending over about half an hour. The loss of Windsor observed the day as one of mourning, and in the metropolis the great bell of St. Paul's tolled, and many of the shops were partially closed at the time appointed for the funeral.

We regret to observe unmistakable symptoms of the approach of a very general struggle between the employers and operative weavers of South Lancashire and the cotton districts of Cheshire and Derbyshire. Numerous meetings of the weavers have been held at Ashton, Stalybridge, Glossop, and Hyde. A formidable body of operatives on Monday paraded the streets at Stalybridge, and while still at work were visited in detail, and the operatives banded upon to join the ranks of the strikers.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management at the naval dockyards has been published. The preparation of a valid department is defective, the mode of keeping the accounts imperfect, and large retrenchments might be made without impairing the efficiency of the yards. The report expresses no opinion upon the subject of iron case-ships, but significantly remarks that their capabilities have yet to be tested. The Commissioners further recommend that these vessels be built by private contract.

Preparations in France. Another steel-plated frigate, to be called the invincible, is to be launched at Toulon. The Minister of Marine has given orders for laying down two more steel-plated frigates at L'Orient, to be called the Heroine and the Surveillante.