

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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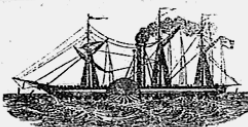
ADVERTISEMENTS { Received at the office up to Tuesday 5 P. M. and inserted at moderate rates.

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

June 26th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 9.



FOR GUALEQUAY

Taking passengers, cargo &c., the Steamer

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, 12th, 20 & 28th.

FARES.

Cabin—16 patacons. Deck—8. Cargo per ton—6.

Correspondence received at the office up to 8 A. M. on the day of sailing. Parcels, up to 5 P. M. of the day before. For further particulars apply to Nicolas Fondas & Co. No. 5 calle de Rivadavia.

FOR MONTEVIDEO

Taking cargo & passengers the National Steam Packet

COYSTITUCION

Captain—JOSE M. MANZANO

Will leave this port every Thursday at 4 P. M.

FARES.

Cabin—8 patacons. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—3.

For tickets and particulars apply at the office N. 89 calle Reconquista. No complaint will be attended to after 24 hours from the landing of goods at the custom House. The cargo at each port will be discharged on the company's lighters, but at the expense and risk of the shippers.

FOR MONTEVIDEO

Taking cargo and passengers.

The new, handsome and fast sailing North-American Steamer

MISSISSIPPI

Captain—G. HARRISON

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

FARES.

Cabin—9 patacons. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—3.

The superior comforts of this spacious and elegant vessel are worthy of remark: each passenger shall have a separate state room and the necessary attendance. There are moreover apartments for married couples and families. Tickets and further particulars may be had at the office Messrs Bernal y Carrega. N. 89 calle de Reconquista. Correspondence received up to 3 1/2 P. M. Passengers not on board at the appointed hour lose their tickets.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE		RETURN.	
DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.		ARRIVAL.	
STATIONS.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	STATIONS.
Parque...	10 13 16 19 22 25	9 20 31 42 53 64	Parque...
Al Sept...	11 14 17 20 23 26	10 21 32 43 54 65	Al Sept...
Flores...	12 15 18 21 24 27	11 22 33 44 55 66	Flores...
S. Martin...	13 16 19 22 25 28	12 23 34 45 56 67	S. Martin...
Moreno...	14 17 20 23 26 29	13 24 35 46 57 68	Moreno...
Parque...	15 18 21 24 27 30	14 25 36 47 58 69	Parque...

AGENCY COMPANY

For Montevideo, taking only passengers. The National Steamer

"CONDOR"

Captain—BARTELO 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 9th. For tickets and particulars apply at the office Estevan D. Riso. No 70 calle de Reconquista [at Ochoas]

FOR ROSARIO

Touching at San Fernando, Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolas.

THE NEW STEAMER

DOLORES

Captain—DAVID BRUCE.

Will leave for the above mentioned ports every Tuesday at 10 O'clock a. m. and return every Saturday at the same hour.

TERMS OF PASSAGES.

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

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

MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO

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

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration, calle Potosi, No. 146.

STATIONS.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.
Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.	
Laguna de los Padres, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Porfisa, San Antonio Bello, Mirandos, Durazno, Arroyo Grande, Narajoes, Vivotari, Laguna Colmena, Ballenera, Golondrina, San Martin y Moro—Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 23	
Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verde, Carralanguen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava & Pananus, Blanqueada de Herrera, Corriolo de Paulino, San Agustin, Malacara & Florida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 16, 20.	
Carrera del Moro, por Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Juncal, Cacique, Esperanza, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Beaudrix, Invierno, Muñor, Moro, 10, 20, 30.	
Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, San Jose, Cármen de Languiyú, Canales y Tandil, 1, 15.	

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Toribio, Chelofú, Canales: Viñacheras de Cuelli, Reconquista, Miguens y Tandil, 8, 24.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 22, 29.

San Vicente y Rancho, 4, 12, 20, 27.

Azul, 2.

Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 12, 22.

Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 13, 28.

Lobos, every Thursdays.

Magdalena, 9, 10, 29.

MENSAJERIAS INICIADORES.

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

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

Arrocifas, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, Pergamino, y Rojas: 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Pilar, Capilla del Señor 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30.

Mercedes, every day.

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

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

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

NUVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, calle Potosi, No. 146.

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration, calle Potosi, No. 146.

STATIONS.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.
Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.	
Laguna de los Padres, Ballenera, San Martin y Moro, 2, 12 y 23.	
Carralanguen, 20 de Mayo, Brava, Malacara y Moro, 6, 10 y 26.	
Navas, Chelofú, Biscacheras y Reconquista 8, 24.	
Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen de Lanouey, 1: 15.	
Tandil y Dolores 1, 3, 15, 24.	
Tandil directamente 9 y 17.	

Wanted a housemaid.

By a family in Barracas. Any person with good references may apply at this office, Defensa 91.

MENSAJERIAS ESPANOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration—Piedras, 86.

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

TERMS OF PRICES.

Chascomus.....\$ 100
Dolores.....150
Freight arrobes.....20
Money.....14 1/2%

Los Empresarios Torres, Ossorio y Oa.

EDUCATION.

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

English Seminary.

This establishment offers every advantage to parents desirous of giving their children a superior education. The Rector, Mr. Nicholson, has had much experience in the systems of instruction pursued in England and the United States, and being assisted by competent masters, devotes himself to the care of boarders and day-scholars.—No. 20 calle Botacha.

KNIGHT & PARODY SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY

Calle Cangallo No. 80

DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

Winter Stock.

Macfarlanes, buckinghams, raglans, cambr, Garibaidi and a choice assortment of all winter clothing constantly on hand. They are composed of the very best materials and latest cut.—Completo suits of mackintoshes, linen shirts, linen fronts do, colored shirts, linen drawers and vests, silk drawers, flannel vests, and woollen drawers and vests, silk drawers and vests, warm comforters, dressing gowns of all descriptions: woollen, linen and cotton socks, winter gloves, umbrellas, walking sticks &c., &c.

TO THE LOVERS OF GOOD WINES.

A French gentleman whose family resides in Burgundy, has recently received per "Aklab" from Havre, a consignment of the richest wines of Burgundy, well known under the name of Costa de Olivettes, Pomard, Chamberlain &c.

The above wines only require a trial to prove they are the best and surpass over introduced into South America.—Prices moderate. Apply at calle Maypú No. 27.

Sheep and Land.

To be sold a league of land, (with or without the sheep thereon), situated at 25 leagues from this city Southwards. Also a Suerte of half a league at Pergamino, and two leagues at the Fortin de Arco.—Apply No. 46 calle Reconquista.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The political weather-cock.

Every body admits that this is a variable climate and the politics of the day seem to be about as constant as the weather. Great things were expected from Cordova, but the cloud that was gathering in that direction has turned out mere smoke. Governor Peña one of the bulwarks of the Liberal party, has, according to the "Nacional", either shown the white feather or done worse; and Derqui has everything his own way. The Province of Cordoba has been declared in a state of siege for 30 days, and notwithstanding the indignation of Peña's former friends, the latter has ignominiously kissed the dust, and suffered the President to take away 100 men and two pieces of artillery to his encampment at Tablada. We may easily imagine that without Peña or Bouquet, the Liberal party can offer but a feeble resistance, and Derqui, as private letters state, will at once disarm the citizens and banish the chief opposers of his policy. A despatch from Francia states the danger of an invasion from the Arroyo del Medio and communicates the following *bullet doux* to Peña.

The President of the Republic Considering that the provinces of Santa Fé and Cordoba are threatened with invasion, and that the latter is in a state of rebellion, decrees:

That the Province of Cordoba be declared in state of siege for 30 days from June 14th and that the President assume the command in said province until order shall have been established.

DERQUI.

J. M. FRANCIA.

Meanwhile we hear very little of the crusaders of Santiago, Tucuman and Salto, and after the example of Cordoba we have our misgivings that Buenos Aires must stand by the old proverb "if you want a thing done, do it yourself" and the brunt of the contest with the *caudillos* must be borne by Porteños. Certainly if Peña held out hopes of co-operation, he has deceived his friends; we are inclined to think he deceived himself too. If Cordoba had remained firm, the issue with Urquiza must have been doubtful; but this turn in the provincial scales will no doubt give the Captain General fresh courage; and it will require all the energies and enthusiasm of our National Guard to make head against the hero of Cepeda and the butcher of Pozos.

Is war at hand?

Some people seem to think that we are not going to war till Spring, others say, not even then; but to our mind events are rapidly driving both parties to a collision; and another week may see the first shot. In any case the month of July, with its anniversary of independence, will infallibly witness a rencontre that must cast a shade over traditional glories, and shew mankind that heroes have fled for a sacred "idea" and their children know not how to profit of it. If the Spanish yoke was bad, civil war is worse, and in fact, except the importation of foreigners, we should like to ask what are the tangible benefits of independence in South America. Looking at Buenos Ayres we find the architecture of the city improved, but most of the new edifices are the work of foreigners. If we cross the *campagna*, there is a million of fine sheep, but the shepherds are *gringos*. If we enquire into any development, commercial, civil, educational or rural, most assuredly the foreign element is therein perceptible. These are trite facts, and we do not repeat them in a foolish exultation or spirit of nationality. But while all

Europeans, here, are essentially cosmopolites and brethren, cultivating alike the arts of peace, the dominant native population is lamentably at loggerheads, to the injury of the country, its children and settlers. What is the moral of such a history, the conclusion deducible from such premises? We fancy that it requires neither a metaphysical disquisition, nor syllogistic argumentation to prove that it is our bounden duty to profess ourselves one and all politically quakers, who, abhor the shedding of blood under any pretext. "Peace at any cost" is not always a safe motto, and we nowise advocate the principles of Louis Philippe and O'Connell who said that "all the liberty of the world is not worth a drop of human blood"; still in the present case we are so far from siding with either of the combatants by clapping him on the back, that we hereby protest to mankind our innocence of the quarrel, and deplore its origin, sequel and consequences whatever they may be.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Confederation.

LATEST NEWS.

A large force is concentrating in Rosario. Derqui remains with 800 men near Cordoba. The steamers "Panperu", "Menay" and "Salto", said to be purchased in \$12,000 doubloons, are arming; and Urquiza (says the "Nacional") is already on horseback, having received extraordinary powers, from the Vice-President, as to the equipment of the Argentine army. By decree dated June 11th, he is authorized to raise the levies of Entre-Rios, Corrientes and other provinces as he may deem fit, and dispose of the army for the restoration of peace. A courier bearing secret despatches arrived in Paraná at midnight (17th) and conferred with Pedemera, but all efforts to guess his mission have failed. The soldier-priest Father Marin came to Buenos Aires on Saturday last and was immediately arrested, but being released, returned again to Paraná. The reply of the Minister of Finance, to Mitre's refusal of the monthly subsidy, has called forth a declaration from this government that the million and a half was only a temporary arrangement to be subsequently discussed in Congress, and that the rejection of the Deputies prevented the ratification or change of such tribute and therefore relieved Buenos Ayres of an oppressive impost.

In this city there have been some movements of troops: the Italian legion is in town, and serenaded (7) the Governor yesterday morning. Report says that the National Guards expect immediate orders, and although the *Nacional* accuses Mitre of inactivity, we believe the charge ill-founded. The sinews of war are provided, in a project or bill for 50 millions which the government demands on the guarantee of an increase in native export duties by 25 p. c. adding (*par parentheses*) that the Bank has lost (or rather gained) since its first emission of paper-money 12 millions \$ mte by the usual wear and tear, which sum may naturally be placed to the credit of the Bank. Moreover from successful returns of interest, a considerable amortization is intended and of the '59 emissions over 13 millions have been already amortized. Money has great influence in war as well as in peace, and we read in Grecian history that the oracle told Philip "he should win if he fought with silver spears."

Banda Oriental.

Berro has at length pitched on two ministers, who are according to the "Tribuna" *puros blancos*: Dr. Arrascaeta is for Foreign affairs, Don Antonio

M. Perez for Finance. They are thought friendly to Urquiza. A law had been passed fixing exportation duties on cattle for Brazil at 4 p. cto. General Lamas was ordered to march with 400 men of the Escolta to the North of the Rio Negro. The sleight-of-hand performer Mr. Love made his debut in Montevideo, and was received with a storm of hisses, oranges, and potatoes; so that he intends coming here where he expects to find better taste.

LOCAL EVENTS.

What's the game. — Political gamblers are making their gains in ounces by circulating false reports: We don't know who count honors, but dummy is the best game, let who will have the "odd trick".

A dead lock. — It is said, that a cabinet of some interest lately resisted attempts to open it, and a cabinet maker of reputation employed a *Jenny* (Santiago) to force it. Besides a lock, there is a bone to pick.

Head Pacifier. — This was the appellation given by the Liberator of Ireland to honest Tom Steele. Perhaps the Liberator of three Republics will confer on the Editor of the Reform, the portfolio of Pacifier General.

Antithesis. — Mr. Carlos Bouquet has not strewn flowers in the President's path; but he has probably left him a forget-me-not. Here he will present himself as a dandy-lion.

A dilemma. — Padre Marin is said to have remarked before leaving. If I am not a dangerous character, why did they arrest me; and if I am, why do they let me go.

Urquiza mounted. — In the last war, the Captain General was a long time on horse, before moving from San Jose. We have no doubt he has a hobby and mounts it occasionally, but when he sees his error he ought frankly say "now I get down from my donkey" (Span. proverb).

Contradiction. — The National Government concedes Urquiza facilities for raising an army; but the object alleged is to make peace (read, tear).

Bamboozled. — An Irishman lately employed a music master who took him in for some thousands of dollars. The latter was evidently expert at the notes, but the former did not understand the difference between a flat and a sharp.

Correspondence.

CONCERT FOR THE VICTIMS OF MENDOZA.

To the Editor of the Weekly Standard.

Sir: This philanthropic, benevolent performance came off, as you are aware, on the 18th June in the Colon Theatre: it was initiated by the Club del Plata and carried out by the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen of our city. This magnificent spectacle was applauded by 2000 persons of all nations, but, strange to say, has escaped the notice of our local press, excepting a few lines in the "Nacional." This is the more remarkable, as certain journals have warmly espoused for some time the cause of the public coach-drivers. It is said that the political color of the Club del Plata was deemed objectionable and for this reason their humane enterprise was slipped over.

What little's left us for God's sake forget the hue of the Club, and think of the fair *portenas* who have so creditably exerted themselves in a pious object. Certainly we all owe a word of thanks to the Señoritas Sanchez, Garay, Kier, Gutierrez, Cambaceres, Borrisei, Peña, Emma, Ascasubi and the Señoras Pistone, Scnillosa &3; not to mention

Maestro Marotta, the composer of Gismonda, who lent his professional skill on the occasion. Nor do I think a mere newspaper article fit recompense for the fair artistes; they merit well of their country and of humanity and the neglect of courtesy in our press is little worthy.

I am truly sorry that the concert of the 18th can call for no more return than a few lines communicated to the columns of the "Weekly Standard"; but, thank you Mr. Editor for the satisfaction you permit me to make for the silence and bad taste of our native press on a matter of such purely humane tendencies. A PORTENO.

San Antonio de Areco, June 8, 1861. To the Editor of the Weekly Standard; Dear Sir:

Perceiving that my last found room in your valuable journal, I beg to include a few lines.

We are still without rain although in these last few days there was every appearance, and the heavy frosts have left us; still the camps are dry and bare and the sheep beginning to look for water, some few farmers about here are actually watering their flocks, but as yet it is not a general thing, since there is a general persuasion, that to water sheep at this season will not serve them, how far correct this idea may be I am at a loss to say, and would like to have the experience of some of your readers on this subject.

The most of the flocks about here continue in primo condition and we are all on the look-out for the buyers of Capons. In the neighbouring partido of Giles, I am informed an Irishman sold a troop of Capons at 508, which is about the fair value, taking into consideration the present price of wool and skins.

There has been also a sale of a point of sheep made about here the other day, the sheep were not to say the best, they sold for 478 al corte, for cash.

The prices of all sort of provisions have risen terribly in these little towns, so it is to be hoped that as flour and bisicuits go up, wool and sheep will not go down.

Yours, &c.

ESTER.

American War.

At Washington the administration were making active preparations for the defence of the capital. The six steam-sloops of war authorized by the last Congress were to be put under contract without delay. A despatch of the 14th says:—

The answer of the President to the Virginian Commissioners indicates the course of the Lincoln government. There is no longer any doubt that the most active war measures will at once be taken to repossess all the government property at the south. Congress will be at once convened, men and supplies asked for, and the whole power of the government will be exerted to its utmost capacity to maintain its nationality and integrity. No means will be left untried to inaugurate a war policy of the most gigantic proportions. In spite of the Sabbath, thick crowds gathered to-day at the street corners, and in front of the several hotels, and kept up a continued and excited discussion of the events in Charleston harbour. About noon it became generally known that the President had a proclamation ready for promulgation, calling a special session of congress, and making a requisition upon the several States for 75,000 men. The feeling of oppressiveness which the Unionists laboured under since Friday disappeared at once. Faces lighted up, and loud expressions of gratification were heard in every direction. The Attorney-General has decided that the President has authority,

under existing circumstances, to call upon the States for troops without the special authority of Congress. A special session of Congress may be called for other purposes, nevertheless. The announcement was received as an earnest of the intention of the administration to prosecute the war, opened by the South Carolina Secessionists with the utmost vigour, and never stop until the revolution was fairly crushed out, and greeted as such with the liveliest satisfaction by men of all parties. That the North will be an unit in the support of whatever measures the government will now take for the re-establishment and maintenance of its authority in the Seceded States is plainly shown in the unanimity of sentiment prevailing on this question among the Democratic, Republican and American leaders now here. A proclamation declaring Washington under martial law is expected to be issued to-morrow. The requisitions upon the governors of the several States will be issued and sent forward to-morrow. The quota of troops asked for from Pennsylvania is about 13,000, New York the same number, and Massachusetts about 3,000, Maryland 3000, and the other States in proportion. The government will accept more than the number asked for from each State, if offered. There is no doubt, from the present indications, that most of the States will tender more troops than the government want.

The War department has been busy to-day in the preparation of the details to be communicated to the State authorities. Efforts are still making to concentrate a formidable military force in and around Washington, to be prepared for all emergencies. An additional number of Federal troops arrived to-day by special train. The roads and avenues leading to Washington are closely watched. Arrangements have been made to promply concentrate the military forces at any threatened point. 10,000 volunteers from Pennsylvania and New York will be concentrated here in the course of the present week. 1,600 men are now under arms, guarding the public buildings and every approach to the capital. Governor Dennison, from Ohio, telegraphed his night, offering 10,000 men to the President for immediate service. Senator Sherman, and a number of other prominent, Northern men returned home this afternoon to assist in the organization of the militia in their several States. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, was engaged all day with Secretary Cameron making arrangements for the immediate transfer of several Pennsylvania regiments to the capital. Two officers of the New York city militia to-day announced to the President the readiness of their regiments to respond to his call. Captain Newton, of Boston, acting commander of the 24th battalion Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, a very efficient corps, tendered his services and his battalion to the President yesterday. General Lane, the newly-elected Kansas Senator, speaks of resigning and returning to Kansas to raise a regiment. General Robinson, one of the oldest citizens of Pittsburgh, came here yesterday, ready to volunteer. The President had repeated and protracted consultations with the members of the cabinet to-day. He is calm and composed, but determined to put down southern revolution at any cost. The military guard at the general public departments was largely increased last night. The war feeling is up among the Union men of the country now here, and the city is full of northern, western, and middle states people. A large number of military men have left for different parts of the north for the purpose of raising regiments. Col. Ellsworth goes immediately to Illinois for that purpose. Arrangements will be immediately made

for the construction of the seven steam sloops of war provided for at the last session of Congress. The government is active in every department in preparing for the most vigorous execution of the law. Three cavalry companies from Texas and Sherman's light battery of artillery are expected here to-morrow. Additional volunteer companies will be mustered to-morrow. Five officers of the navy yesterday tendered to the department their resignations, which were refused. These names will, probably, be struck from the list as dismissed, as in the recent cases of several officers of the army under similar circumstances.

The National Volunteers last night passed a resolution severely denouncing the military operations of the government, and expressing sympathy with the Secessionists. It is said these volunteers are several hundred strong. Another despatch from the Federal capital, of the same date says—"Information continues to be received from private sources of secret plots in various localities in Maryland and Virginia, having in view the seizure of the public property and even persons, of the highest officers of the government. Through these accounts are not generally credited, they are believed in official quarters, and hence the precautionary movements. At all events they are considered necessary, no one knowing what terrors events may take during the prevalent excitement. Information, from what are deemed reliable sources, was received last night to the effect that the Secessionists of Delaware, whose headquarters are reported to be in Virginia, were about to make a sudden attack upon Fort Delaware, opposite Delaware city, for which they were preparing last month. Immediate steps were taken by the Secretary of War to prevent the consummation of the plot. The Virginia Commissioners returned to Richmond to-day. They were cautious in expressing their opinions relative to the President's reply. Senator Douglas called on the President to-night. He had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was, on the part of Mr. Douglas, that while he was unalterably opposed to the administration on all its political issues, he was prepared to sustain in the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the government, and defend the Federal capital. A firm policy and prompt action were necessary. The capital of our country was in danger, and must be protected at all hazards, at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and the future, without reference to the past. The interview of Judge Douglas with the President was not only exceedingly gratifying to both, but is the subject of much rejoicing by the friends of Mr. Douglas here. Colonel Ellsworth intends to raise a regiment of picked men in Illinois, who will be armed with an improved rifle and sabre, and uniformed and equipped for the Zouave drill. Every company will have one or more commissioned and non-commissioned officers thoroughly competent to teach the Zouave drill, and the regiment will be hurried through with all possible despatch. Colonel Ellsworth has special instructions from the government with regard to the matter."

Our Roman Letter.

Rome, St. George's Day.

The feast of the national Patron of England, as well as those of the other English saints, are, of course, observed with solemnity at the English College, and many devout prayers are offered for the religious welfare of our country, since, like Ireland, the birth-place of

saints, and the "dowry of Mary." By the way, there are most confident statements here with respect to the truth of the report of the reception into the Catholic Church of the late Duchess of Kent. A private letter, which mentions many little confirmatory circumstances, states that the priest of Claremont (who is said to have received the submission of her late Royal Highness) when questioned on the subject, simply replies that he is "not at liberty either to affirm, or deny" the truth of the report, and that there is an air of mystery about the whole affair which certainly seems to confirm it. There is no doubt that the Duchess had, for several years past, manifested decided Catholic tendencies, which were said at one time to be participated in by a more exalted lady, but not by her Royal Consort, who is reported to be far from pleased at what took place at Frogmore. I believe it is the case that the report alluded to has not been contradicted in any of the English papers, and that it was an Anglican journal (the *Union*) which first gave it publicity.

The rumour to which I alluded a few days ago, respecting the English Cardinal, seems less worthy of reliance than I then supposed, and it is at all events premature, even if it have an element of truth. But I believe there is no doubt that the name of his Eminence has been frequently mentioned in the course of the recent discussions, and that many persons of eminent position are of opinion that such an arrangement as that described would be beneficial at the present moment. On the other hand, I very much doubt whether the health and energies of the Eminent Cardinal are in a state to admit of his assuming so much additional anxiety and responsibility. The impression at the present moment seems to be that the negotiations for the evacuation of Rome have failed, and that our Gallican protectors are likely to remain with us through the summer, if not longer. There was a meeting of Cardinals at the Propaganda yesterday, and Cardinal Barberini and Azevedo have just been appointed to new consular offices.

Cardinal Alfieri has expelled or suspended several misguided students of the Roman University, who had taken part in revolutionary manifestations. There was a similar discrediting scene at the Academy of St. Luke (a government establishment for the promotion and cultivation of artistic studies) a week ago, when some of these boys indulged in the fashionable formality and mock solemnity of a "protest," a document that would be well suited to the pages of *Punch*. They were, however, not allowed to resume their studies until they had signed a paper repudiating revolutionary sentiments. Youths are peculiarly disposed to insubordination, and are easily captivated by such language as is unfortunately too common in this country; and it is not, therefore, surprising, that a rebellious spirit should occasionally have manifested itself in some of the Roman seminaries.

There is a report that the Royal Family of Naples will shortly leave for Switzerland; but I believe it is much more probable that their Majesties will continue to be the guests of his Holiness for some time longer, perhaps until an important change occurs in the position of affairs.

I see that the Turin telegraph repeats continually that "tranquillity has been restored" at Naples. Nothing could be more opposed to the truth; and it is impossible to exaggerate the misery and insubordination which prevails in that unfortunate city and kingdom.

The revolutionists are evidently getting impatient of French influence and duplicity, and it is very much doubted whether the forced "reconciliation" of

the diplomatist and the brigand will be found to possess much permanence or reality. Cavour is, no doubt, in the confidence of the Tuileries, and his language implies it; but Garibaldi, like an "honest rogue," cordially hates the lying Louis of Paris, and is determined not to be made an instrument in his hands. It seems impossible, therefore, but that another outbreak should soon take place, and it is of course, a consolation to honest people when the rogues are at loggerheads amongst themselves.

Dr. Cahill on the American War.

Greenpoint, Tuesday, April 16,

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—The present letter will be short. You will see the accounts describing the bombardment of one of the forts belonging to the Federal Government. This fort was defended by only about one company of artillerymen and some few labourers. It surrendered after some hours' fighting; and it is now held by the Secessionists. The capture of this fortress is of small consequence to the victors; and is of little loss to the Government. But the complexion it gives to the quarrel; and the decision it adds to the separation, can only, perhaps, be told by a future historian of this Republic. The challenge has been, by this fact, given by the Secessionists, and the first bullet has been discharged at what they call the enemy; and now the hostile standards have been raised on both sides. Tens of thousands of armed men are at this moment marching to the deadly struggle, and will, no doubt, stand to their arms, as their brave fathers did when the word of command will cry out the fatal advance.

And what a painful spectacle to see "brothers all" rushing to the fight with glittering or crimsoned steel. All men of all parties lament this national disaster: and all would fain close the breach or heal the wounds; but an impulse like mystery seems to push men forward, crying, as it were, in national tears, while they rush on in national vengeance; and bemoaning their saddening duties to the State, while they load the unerring American rifle. Because, however, it is a family dispute, all strangers say it will be soon settled; while the nations hope more favourable results from the *self-interest* than from the natural affection of the parties concerned. From the proverbial sagacity and wisdom of the American character, many persons cannot be made to believe that this knowing commercial people will spill each others blood in a hurried, hostile conflict. This class, therefore, believe that when tens of thousands on each side meet in battle line, and when, as it were, the national honour and the national courage will have been satisfied with this small display of power, decision, and patriotism, the sober calculation of the national character will suddenly rise up between the bristled ranks, will, by degrees, cool this embattled fervour, and slowly lead to a final settlement of the inflamed dispute. Self-interest, therefore, they say, will be more successful in this case, and under these circumstances, than steel-clad ships and rifled cannon.

The capture of Fort Sumter has had one remarkable effect—namely, it defines the parties in the quarrel. Hereafter men were friendly to both sides; but now every man must declare for one or the other party; and perhaps this decision may have the prospect or result of shortening and concluding the unhappy difference.

But although the national temper may be cooled within the year; and although commerce may be restored to its pristine channels and prosperity, yet it is a clear case that an enormous

amount of public and private distress must be felt in the interim. The commercial houses in connexion with the South must fall; as the South will pay no more bills of the North. Of course all the labour and mechanical trade that hung on these establishments must be beggared in the same proportion; and tens of thousands of hands, both men and women, must be thrown out of employment. Besides these obvious clear results, here stated, there is a new terror even worse than all these taken together. It is the idea called a panic. This abstract idea, called a panic, will make men lock up their cash, their skill, their talents, and working tools, during the panic.

Men, under the influence of this awful idea, are afraid to risk a cent in any speculation till the times are settled. As at the approach of a black cloud in this country, men expect lightning and thunder, and a deluge of rain, before the sky is cleared; so when a black panic appears here in the moral firmament, no one will believe that this menacing darkness will pass away, and the commercial regions be cleared till some awful flashes and thunders, and catarracts will crush and sweep away all the crumbling commercialities of the city! Hence these wisacres hold the cash; and inflict a greater calamity on public enterprise than the withering, freezing, crushing grim realities of the practical panic itself.

Now, what is the conclusion at which I am driving, in these belligerent, commercial, mechanical descriptives of mine? The conclusion is to beg that your poor victims of English misrule will stay at home; and say your Irish beautiful prayers till this dispute will be finally adjusted. I command you, therefore, not to come here; not to go to Canada; nor to go to the earthly Purgatory, called Australia: in fact, to go no where; but to remain at home till matters are arranged here, and the times will have been definitively improved in this country. You know I have always told you never to come here if you could live at home. But that if you were unhoused by the cruel landlord: if you were persecuted by the Biblical fiends: if you dreaded the murderous proselitizing poorhouse: if you trembled at the hard fate of wearing the English red coat: if you could not bear to see bullocks and turkeys take possession of your father's old holding: then *near to be sober*, remain single for a time, and come here to this free land and people, to be well fed, well clothed, and happy. No; I cannot say happy. I have, perhaps, never met one Irishman happy here, or even contented. No, they are wealthy, independent, respected; but never happy, never contented.

There is something in the heart of an Irishman by which he can never be happy but at home on the green sod of Ireland. It is the irrepressible feeling planted in our hearts by the Irish hand of Nature: this feeling is inseparable from our Irish blood: it is the light of the diamond: it is our Spartan instinct: it is the fidelity of Noah's dove; to perish or return, if we can, to our ancient home: and to console poor old mother Ireland amidst an emancipating bigotry, a cruel insulting class legislation, unsurpassed in any country in Europe. Yes, I have seen here tens of thousands independent, wealthy: but I forget that I have met any one happy or contented as they would be with half these means in Ireland.—

Your faithful friend,

D. W. CAHILL.

MORAL EFFECT OF THE FRENCH AT ROME.

The *Opinion Nationale* points out, in reply to the *Patrie*, that it is not the mere presence of French troops at

Rome, but the prestige of France generally, which prevents a collision between Italy and Austria.

The occupation of Rome prevents the organisation of Italy, and encourages disturbance, but does not add one jot to the force of an expressed resolution of France not to allow Austria to invade Italy.

REINFORCEMENT TO THE FRENCH AT ROME.

Rome, 23rd April (via Marseilles).—The garrison at Rome is being relieved by other French troops. The Pope, in receiving the French General Dumont, eulogised General Goyon. Numbers of peasants from the Marshes and Umbria are taking refuge in the Pontifical territory, in order to evade the levy for the Italian army.

ITALY.

Turin, April 30.—Mario, the husband of Jessie White, had been ordered to quit Ferrara within 24 hours—on his refusal he was arrested and taken by the police to Bologna.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AT NAPLES.

Naples, Sunday, 2-25.—A demonstration made by some undisciplined National Guards has terminated by the majority of the Guards presenting an address to Prince Carignan, in which they disavow the disturbance of order. The National Guard is also about to offer a grand banquet to the regular army. Order has been completely restored. Signor Spavento will remain in office. Naples is tranquil. The Bourbonnians are completely discouraged. Prince Carignan's proclamation has produced an excellent effect.

Travels in France and Italy.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER IV.—PARIS.

The best view of Paris is probably from the cupola of the Pantheon, but the tower of Notre Dame also gives in a glance a correct idea of the great city. Looking Southward we see the high sloping roofs of the Tuileries mingling in the magnificent back-ground of the Champs Elysees at whose extremity the gorgeous Arc de Triomphe closes in the picture. And nearer is the Seine with its splendid quays and bridges, now crowded with a gay and fashionable throng. Yonder stands the Hotel de Ville; and the column of July rears its winged statue high above the site of the Bastille. There is the church of the Invalides enclosing the remains of the greatest man that the world has ever produced. Close to the bowries of Saint Sulpice, are distinguished the Palace of Luxembourg and its ornamental gardens. Following the line of quays we discern the Louvre whose facade a quarter of a mile long is almost as rich, as the unrivalled museum and painting gallery within. And if the eye wanders along the Boulevards it may rest on the column of Vendome which preserves in brazen pictures the glories of France won by Napoleon, whose statue is the genius of the place and looks proudly to the Champ de Mars where his veterans so often passed in review before him. Not far off is the Madeleine, one of the richest churches in Europe, glittering in gold and surrounded with chef d'œuvre's of sculpture. Nearer still is the *Bourse* with its light colonnade and handsome square: and the Palais Royal once the abode of royalty, but now an arcade of jewellers and pastry-cooks. Far in the distance may be perceived the cemetery of Pere La Chaise, equally celebrated for its illustrious dead and the beautiful gardens and terraces that intersperse its superb monuments. The garden of Plants is faintly marked on the horizon, and by the winding banks

