

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Weekly Standard
Número de Edición:	20
Fecha de Publicación:	1861-09-11
Lengua:	Ingles
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periodico

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

The Argentine War.

To-day is regarded by Portenos as an eventful turning-point in their local history. Nine years have elapsed, since the famous revolution of the "11 de Setiembre" drove Urquiza's power from this city, and changed the prestige of a Liberator into the odium of an oppressor. As we had not the pleasure of knowing this country in that epoch, nor even entertained the curiosity to examine the circumstances and men who figured in the political drama, it will suffice to say that the anniversary is productive of more enthusiasm in the breasts of natives than perhaps, its merits, and certainly more than is felt by our foreign population. Many, therefore, pretend to see the probability of an engagement to-day,—but the recollection must have a two-fold effect; for, while Mitre will recall to his soldiers the happy omen of a successful revolution, Urquiza, with as much reason, will seek to deprive his enemies of their favorite anniversary by turning it to his own account as one of his lucky days in the calendar. Cromwell, a man of the strongest intellect, believed in the day of September: on that day he was born, on that day he gained "the crowning mercy" of the victory at Worcester, and on that day he died. It is therefore unnatural to think that this anniversary is fraught with interest, or pregnant with misfortune for either of the contending parties. The circumstance of High Mass on yesterday for the protection of Divine Providence, coupled with the latest reports of the approach of the two armies has given rise to a presentiment in town; that the question will be definitely settled to-day.

During the past week, every day was expected to bring the news of a battle, but with the exception of some guerrilla encounters and slow marches, the courier gave absolutely no food for newspapers. In the absence of information, some surmised that the war movements were kept secret, and therefore applied themselves to coin important items, which found a brief circulation. Fabius Cunctator was a very able general who obtained renown from his slow movements, but as it is not yet clear who is the Argentine Hannibal both Mitre and Urquiza seem to imitate the Roman tactician. Great anxiety and some doubt of the reality of a war have been created by these delays, which seem to have no definite limit.

Strange to say, Mitre has displayed more activity than the Captain General who has been already long enough on horse back to have reached the Andes. This is accounted for by the report that Urquiza means to collect all his available forces for the occasion, which he promises to be his last visit to Buenos Aires. Probably our forces would first cross the frontier, since Urquiza had only advanced from Salaverra to the Orqueta river, while the Portenos, striking their camp at Rojas, marched to the Arroyo Dulce and halted at Pergamin. Thus only a few leagues at present intervene between the opposite forces, and it is difficult to imagine how 40 or 50,000 men can find forage for themselves and horses in so circumscribed an area.

If it be true that Urquiza is entrenching his position on the Arroyo Pabon, it looks like a determination to await Mitre, and give him battle on a vantage ground. Nevertheless the inevitable custom of skirmishing may provoke a pitched battle almost unexpectedly. Although San promises victory with so much confidence, Urquiza evidently considers this campaign the most serious he has yet undertaken, and wisely enough calculates the chances of a reverse. Hence it is that instead of dashing into this province, he has allowed his adversary to take the initiative, leaving himself the alternative of falling back on Rosario or trying to outflank Mitre; at circumstances may require. The proverb goes that "every cock fights best on his own dunghill," but this idea may be counteracted by the enthusiasm that the other general can

not fail to inspire into his soldiers in the pithy harangue, "let us seek out the enemy, if they do not seek us." From past experience, we can safely conclude that the Portenos rely on the impetuosity of their onset. If Mitre's troops, instead of taking pause, show good fight one half-hour, the charm of Urquiza's tactics is evaporated, and superior discipline would seem to decide in Mitre's favor; still, the Spartan determination to leave the field with his shield or on it, which has been expressed by each of the Argentine generals will involve a prolonged combat in which chance may decide what valor has been unable to effect.

Notwithstanding the very different accounts given on both sides, it may be supposed that there is little numerical superiority and that each is equally aware of the real uncertainty of the issue. As for the hostile fleets we cannot think that their movements will materially influence the campaign. Rumor says that this squadron has gone up to attack Rosario; but even if they annihilated Urquiza's naval force, they cannot cut him off since the inner provinces are open to him in case of defeat. Again, although Buenos Aires should lose her ships, which would seem to cut off an easy retreat, this circumstance must put their enemies in the dangerous position of fighting desperate men who had little chance of flight. The issue of a land engagement must decide the quarrel; a victory on the water is of secondary importance.

The city outlooks are now formidable, and with one half of Mitre's army added to the garrison, no South American army could attempt to carry them by assault. On Monday last the town was declared in state of *asamblea*; this has the effect of closing the civil tribunals calling the natives, *causante* to the different lines of defence, closing the shops until 9 A.M. and after 4 P.M. and is consequently something less severe than what we term *marital law*. Colonel Gelly-Ober, who is at least noted for indefatigable diligence, has been named defender of the city, with L. Colonel Gregorio Dillon and D. Juan Señoras for aides-de-camp. By same decree D. Hector Varela, editor of the "Tribuna" has been created Major, Secretary and aide-de-camp to the Minister of War. This has surprised many persons who believed him unwieldy, and some affect to wonder that the arch enemy of Urquiza has not taken the field with the same alacrity with which he served under Garibaldi in Naples. It must be borne in mind, that the gallant officer also wields the pen, and as the "Tribuna" has done much service in inciting the citizens to fight, his sword might be less useful than his goosequill in support of the cause he has espoused. In combining the exercise of both, he has left no room for his partisans to complain, but we should advise him a little moderation at least as far as his pen is concerned with foreigners and their properties.

Some excitement has been caused by letters said to have been written by Urquiza and Pedernera, inciting the Cacique Calfluera to make incursions on this territory; the local press demands that the first named delinquent be put on his trial, when captured (y), but as they have already promised him a ticket to Southampton, we think it unwise formality.

News from the interior provinces is scarce; we have the President's account of his honeymoon at Cordoba, addressed to the sovereign Congress and dated August 20th. The resistance of Taboada is confirmed, but our Cordoban allies seem to give little satisfaction. Notwithstanding the retirement of Derqui and his troops, Allende the intruded governor reigns undisturbed, and the city which was represented to be so hostile to Paraná looked quietly on at the deporation of Jher deputies as prisoners. Many of these latter have since been placed at liberty, some of them coming to this city, others proceeding to Montevideo, as if the National authorities considered their opposition harmless. Meantime it is stated in our local press that Peña ex-governor of

Cordoba reckoning on Urquiza's superiority, "has gone to his encampment to beseech his own re-installment when the Captain-General shall have triumphed." Thus of the terrible reaction in the provinces, Buenos Ayres has gained nothing more than a few volunteers from Cordoba, and the feeble co-operation of Santiago, verifying Scott's adage "who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

From Mendoza we learn that fresh shocks of earthquake had been perceptible; this may be a timely warning to the foolish inhabitants who are re-building their city on the treacherous site of their recent destruction. Tucuman has likewise suffered a repetition of the fatal prairie fires that lately burned down houses, men and cattle.

In this city, the state of siege and great uncertainty of the turn events may take, has for a time suspended commerce, and excused us from giving market returns. In dry goods, positively nothing is doing, one sole article, grey duck, for military trousers is in demand by government, who require some 20,000 yards of this fabric. The money market is of course very tight, and gold ounces at an unusual price. At the same time some foreigners feel uneasy about the chances of a siege, and two English, one Spanish and one French war-steamers have entered this port. The English Admiral is already here and the Foreign ministers are expected from Paris. Last week the government selected the horses of some English residents, but at an intimation of our Consul-General, we are happy to state, they were returned to the owners. In another column we refer to the ridiculous pretension of obliging foreigners to serve in the National Guard, and were rather surprised that our colleague "the Commercial Times" did not express his sentiments even should they be at variance with the government or party he advocates so eloquently.

It is with sincere regret we notice some of the Irishmen lately arrived have taken the bounty, and this is a sufficient proof of how ill-timed was the said expedition which was sent out here without the knowledge or advice of any well-informed countrymen in these parts.

The French packet which leaves on Saturday may be the bearer of important intelligence, for which purpose in case of hostile movements or a solution of the tedious Argentine difficulty, we will favor our readers with a special sheet by Saturday next.

Tribuna versus neutrality.

Since Cadmus first invented letters or Gutenberg printing, human reason has never received such an insult as is contained in the Collaboration of the "Tribuna" and entitled the *foreign population*.

It was necessary for us to read the ridiculous production twice through, ere we really believed that any journalist could have the audacity to publish such a rhodomontade of hyperbolic trash. We might indeed have anticipated that in the ravings of party-strife, the neutrality of foreigners should be doubted or impugned in individual cases, but certainly none among us was prepared for the declaration that Buenos Ayres has a right to force us from our neutral ground and enlist us in the motley files of the National Guard.

Of late, insinuations have been rife in the local press that the foreign residents were partisans of Mitre; but now this has been found incorrect, and we must be forced to take part in a civil war that we view with abhorrence. If Urquiza demanded our assistance we should resolutely refuse, and, as indifferent spectators, it is impossible to see what stronger claim on us has Mitre, or how we could expect the protection of foreigners if we turn renegades and fight for a cause that has not our sympathy. It is alleged, for a simile, that we are bound to help in extinguishing a fire, or resisting the Indians; but are we justified by this argument to light the conflagration of

a civil war or cut the throats of Argentine citizens. It is true the "Tribuna" views Urquiza as worse than an Indian, but probably he returns the compliment, and for aught we know Señor Varela's scalp is quite safe, for the present.

The plain fact is, impunity has produced impudence; and, much as we admire the liberty of the press, we should earnestly wish to see some check given to a popular organ that cries down the most useful part of our society, (namely, foreign residents,) and may to-morrow demand our heads as it does to-day our arms with equal show of justice.

If the object of the "Tribuna" has been to gain the prestige of foreign favor, they have gone very badly to work, and produced a number of enemies. Many of us are inclined to believe that the lines referred to are rather the nightmare incoherencies of some juvenile poetaster than the insinuations of a party whose month-piece is Varela's press. Yet, whether we laugh in scorn at the impotent venom of the attack, or soberly demand remedy for the insult, it is clear that Buenos Ayres has neither the right to require, nor power to enforce acknowledgment of foreigners. If Portenos are not content with our neutrality let them not count us for allies; we are not impressed with a confiding love for the institutions of this Republic, nor do we covet a Creole *papeleta* in preference to the rights and honors of an European citizen.

Press Piracy.

We all abhor plagiarists who, like the bird in the fable, plume themselves with other peoples ideas. Poor and empty-headed must be the journalist that latches up a rehash of articles from other papers to enrich his own. This is justly termed press-piracy, a crime for which the offender deserves to be stuck in the pillory and tormented by printer's devils.

Of late, every paper in town has suffered an imputation of privateering, as if all were equally poor and yet alike disposed to plunder their neighbors. There does not, however, seem any ground for these numerous accusations. Our colleagues forget that an Editor's coat-of-arms is the pen and scissors transverse. With the former he gives leaders, which are private property and sometimes more esteemed by himself than by the public. The scissors meantime, is his great engine in the mechanism of his columns. The chief merit of a paper is not its rhetorical diction, or learned quotations, but the varied interest of its news, with a mixture of veracity and novelty. Hence it is clear, that every fact, published in whatever form, is the common property of news-repellers; and when such items are copied verbatim, the etiquette of the press demands that the name of the paper be subjoined. There is one exception, as regards statistics; which necessarily involve fixed facts that depend on no one authority, and are as free to all as the air we breathe.

Now it has pleased the *Revista Commercial* to charge the *Weekly Standard*, with borrowing mercantile items from its columns. In the three columns of commercial information appearing in our last number, only one-sixth of that quantity was compiled from the local press. A part was the result of our personal calculations, some more was favored us by commercial houses, and lastly the sales was a summary of the daily reports published. It is due to our offended colleague to state that we in common with our foreign brethren, esteem the "Revista" as the best authority on such matters, and consult its columns for such items; but, for the sake of truth, we could not affix its name to a general summary classified by us and which has not been totted up in any single number of that paper.

Again we say, figures are facts, and whether it be the census of Jamaica or market returns, their publication makes them common property, and no paper can claim their paternity, unless they be a more invention.

We therefore plead not guilty, and if a jury of sensible editors condemn us, we are ready to swallow our pen-wiper and digest the aspersions.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New Granada.

Civil war is raging on the plains around Bogota. Between June 1st and 13th three battles had taken place; the federal troops were on every occasion worsted by the rebels. The last engagement came off at noon, when the centralists attacked the government camp, driving out its defenders and gaining a splendid victory. The political situation may be thus defined: at Cauca the war will probably soon terminate, for Arboleda united his forces with those of Cordoba and Tama, and marched, on June 17th, to attack the federal army under Sanchez and Perez, who occupied Junambú in numbers three times superior to the insurgents. At Santander also several conflicts had occurred in resisting the Confederate government.

Chilo.

The election of Perez would seem to augur a most auspicious future for this republic. In several departments the voting was unanimous, which indicates, the complete public confidence enjoyed by the new President, whose inauguration was to take place on Sept. 9th. At Valparaiso the house of Sanchez & son has failed for 600,000 hard dollars; but it is asserted that they have given security to pay 75 p. s. in 6, 12 & 18 months.

Montevideo.

The mystery that involved the disappearance of D. Jenaro Pinciro has at length been cleared up. As was supposed the unhappy victim was foully assassinated along with his housekeeper in his country-house outside the city. The chief of police could find no clue to the secret, in the dwelling, but suspicion suddenly fell on a part of the garden planted with trees. Here two bodies were found and the criminals had planted shrubs on the spot to avoid detection. Unfortunately the reputed murderers escaped by the French packet, and although the Spanish Consul employed measures to overtake them in Spain, there is much reason to believe that the ends of justice are defeated, and that this is another of the many instances in S. America of crimes perpetrated with impunity.

The government has ordered a corps of 200 men to act as an inspection in the frontier departments of Colonia and Soriano. The house of Serna had stopped payment. It is said a strong allied naval force remains in port pending the arrangement of the English and French claims, which may cause some difficulties with the sister republic.

Paraguay.

Duties are up to 31st ult. After the reception of Doctor Lorenzo Torres as confidential agent of Buenos Ayres, D. Baldomero Garcia directed a note to the Government demanding explanations concerning said interview. Lopez replied in a diplomatic communication of rather evasive terms. Monthly exports 63,6408, imports 110,2008.

United States.

Latest news of the war.

The American frigate "Annie Bowen," arrived at Rio Janeiro Aug. 20th, has brought dates from New York up to July 19th.

The city of Fair (?) had been seized by federal troops, into whose hands fell a quantity of stores, arms and baggage. Harper's Ferry was likewise garrisoned by Unionists, who thus kept up a free communication between Maryland and Virginia: in the latter state a large Federal army under General Patterson had obtained a series of advantages over the rebels who succumbed to the combined attacks of this officer and General Mac Dowall.

On the 17th the Chamber of Representatives passed the bill for a new tariff, which levies 3 per cent off coffee, and 10 per cent off tea; also 10 per cent additional on all articles taxed above 60 per cent it is supposed this will give a return of 35 millions import duties or double the present returns. (Journal de Comercio.)

LOCAL EVENTS.

Wonderful rescue.—Captain Zulueza of the brig "Destino" picked up, off Cape St. Mary, a boat with eleven persons, including 2 women and 2 children, who had been wrecked in the "Win. Hyno" on Patagonia. They had been five days in the boat, without food and almost dead from exhaustion.—They were brought safely to Rio.

Wanted.—From the politeness of Mr. Posadas, a letter-box or office for newspapers at last hour. Since he has closed the Capitania and agencies, to periodicals, let him provide a substitute. He has forgotten the old proverb "don't throw out the dirty water, till you have the clean."

Assassination.—A youth aged 16 years was murdered, last week, in a *pulpita* on the beach. The assassin, as too often happens in this country has escaped. He is supposed to be a fellow-nicknamed "Perla."

Bank interest.—By order, dated August 23rd 61, the bank gives 10 p. s. on deposits in specie and accounts same at 12 p. s. per an.

Treasure trove.—The capricious wheel of our lottery has turned out 50,000 for the shopman of Don Adolfo Wilkinson. The cronies of the "Tribuna" will be jealous, so are we!

Funeral honors.—The usual church-rites were celebrated for the late Doctor Portela in St. Ignatius church the 31st ult. We understand it is the intention of the Medical Board to publish a likeness of their distinguished co-freer, as a testimony of respect towards his reputed worth.

Fire.—Last Saturday in the old custom-house, some of the tax-bowls came ignited but was speedily extinguished.

State of siego.—Our readers will find in another column that the city is declared in *asamblea*. The 11 de Setiembre is our political equinox, so we must look out for squalls.

What's up.—Some speculators, said to be foreigners, were arrested last week for giving play to their lively imagination in circulating false reports about the Argentine campaign. In slang lingo, Spaniards call these stories *bofas*, which is rendered in English rhetoric by *stunners*, *fizzers* or *coopers*.

Sisters of charity.—These excellent ladies only mindful of the necessities of suffering humanity have volunteered five sisters of the community to attend the hospital train which was embarked yesterday for San Nicolas, under the direction of Dr. Montecarlo.

Ceriolano Marquez.—The sentence of this criminal is yet undecided; one justice condemns him to death, the other to ten years penal servitude. The appeal is pending in the supreme court.

The hos'lo floats.—The "Salto de Guayra" reports the National squadron anchored under the Rosario batteries. Ours was stationed at the mouth of the Pávon. Our former admiral Don José Muratori has arrived from Entre-Rios.

Irish servants.—Any persons requiring farm-servants or household maids can apply at this office, or No. 48 calle Reconquista.

Tribunal of Commerce.—The election for the vacant dignity of consul in this corporation gave a return in favor of Don Agustín Drago. **Good omen.**—We are happy to observe that a treaty of union between the republics of Chile, Peru, Ecuador has been agreed upon; now under the combined attacks of Chilian chambers.

New pavement.—The kerbstone of St. Francis over which the "Tribuna" has so often tripped, is now quite smooth for thin-skinned journalists or bare footed friars. Calle Mayo is also under improvement; but the Plaza 25 still demands reformation.

Architectural order.—The Cathedral facade will soon look very pretty. The angels have their hair nicely brushed; it is said, that the columns will not be finished by the Tuscan or Ionic orders, but by the order of the Municipality.

B. G. Provident Assn.—We are authorized to state that the shares of the association will continue to be allotted to eligible members upon payment of 1 g premium until the 1st of October inclusive, after which subscribers will only be admitted upon the understanding that their deposits bear no interest until after the declaration of the first half yearly dividend.

Supplement.—If any important news arrive in town before the sailing of the "Saintonge," we will give a supplement, for the convenience of those who may send papers by the French packet.

Maritime items.—From Bahia we learn that eight shipwrecked passengers of the Portuguese brig "Paquete do Minho" from England to Buenos Ayres, reached the Island of San Jorge. The Oriental barque "Europa" from Genoa, entered Bahia terribly damaged, and was condemned. The Brazil S. was detained 12 days at Sta. Catharina by stress of weather and had her rudder broken.

Comestibles.

In comestibles there have been no sales effected of importance since our last, and importers are as loth to do business as the almaceneros, who are now unable to meet their engagements with their wonted punctuality. Meanwhile stocks are rapidly increasing and will not be diminished until the settlement of our present political difficulties.

The official account of Stocks in the Custom House deposits on the 31st July has recently been published, we extract the following.

Bottled Beer nearly 11,000 barrels
Sugars 6,000 "
Dutch Gin 45,000 boxes

The arrivals of Cows during the week have been as follows:
Bredford from Liverpool 344 tons to G. Bell & Co.

Adventure from Liverpool 500 tons to Gas Company.
Raymond from Dublin, 225 tons to C. J. Gilling & Co.

The cargo per "Antonina" has been delivered to the Government at 19s per ton.

Cádiz salt is an article of little interest at the present moment.
During the year ending Aug. 31st the number of vessels that arrived in these rivers, with Cádiz salt was 161, conveying 428,007 fanegas or 67,065 tons.

Table of imports entered coastwise.
Week ending Sept. 1st.

Cow hides	10733
Calfo do	317
Horse do	140
Neonates do	137
Mutrie's skins	184
Shoes do	2071
Laurels do	37
Mates gares	54
Indian corn	43
Peas	219
Yerba	738
Chloral	433
Lumber	493
Wheat	331
Ilirina	3860
Wol	100
Algarrobo	113
Pork	113
Salt beef	
Oranges	
Lemons	
Potatoes	
Chicoes	
Peas	
Wine	
Tea	
Spices	
Other goods	403

Monthly average of Dublons in Currency.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly av.
1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578
316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7

Monthly average of Dublons in Currency.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly av.
1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578
316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7

Monthly closing rates of Exchange based on the Bolea list.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly av.
1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578
65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4

ARRIVALS.

And Imports.
Sept. 2nd.
Narbonne June 26th Russian barque, "Daina" to Baque & Co. with general cargo.
Liverpool, July 4th English barque "Mystery" to order, with cargo of dry goods.
Marseilles, June 26th Italian polacore "Capra" to Delfino with wine, oil, liquors and tiles.
3rd.
Banda Oriental, English steamer "Changador".
4th.
Montevideo, Oriental steamer, "Montevideo" with 75 passengers.
Montevideo, Spanish, war steamer "Concordia".
Montevideo, French war steamer "Fulminante".
6th.
Montevideo, American steamer "Mississippi" with 75 passengers.
San Nicolas, National steamer "Gualeguay".
New York, May 20th American lugger "Emma I Mead" to Edwards with 49,000 feet lumber.
7th.
Malaga, May 20th Span. brig "Nuevo Martin" to Zumaran with wine oil and lead.
8th.
Montevideo, English war steamer "Curlew".
Montevideo, English war steamer "Ardent" with the English admiral on board.
Uruguay Oriental steamer "Montevideo" with 72 passengers.
Cuyabá, Braz. steamer "Marquez de Olinda".
Liverpool May 15 and Montevideo 5th inst., English barque, "Mary Ann Folliot" to Bates Stokes, with dry goods and hardware.
9th.
New York, American brig "Karnak" to Zimmerman Fairs.
Assumption, Paraguay steamer "Salto de Guayrá".

SAILINGS.

And exports.
31st.
For Brazil, Portuguese brig, San José, by Sagory, with 4000 quintals beef, 70 dry horse hides.
Sept. 2nd.
Assumption, Paraguay steamer "Jeju" Brazil, Dutch brig, "Anna Catharina".
3rd.
Antwerp, Belgian brig "Antwerpia", with 6,143 dry cow hides, 100 dry horse, 179-bales wool, & 73 pipes tallow.
Montevideo, Amer. steamer "Mississippi".
Brazilian ports, Braz. brig "Dos Amigos".
Patagonas, National brig "Rio Negro" with groceries & dry goods.
4th.
Marseilles & Genoa, Italian barque "Assunzione".
Uruguay, Braz. steamer "Montevideo".
5th.
Antwerp, Dutch brig "D. T. Visser" with 899 salted hides, 4,161 dry do, 216 bales wool, 200 dry horse hides, 14,000 horns.
Rosario English barque "Coniston" with 267 cases dry goods, 116 bales do, and 20 tons coal.
Tigre, English at "Espigador".
Tigre, National at "Changador".
Paraná, French war steamer "Fulminante".
7th.
Caliz, Ital. barque, "Ernest" in ballast.
Foreign ports, English "Lancashire Witch" in ballast.
Paraguas, Braz. brig, "Maria Rosa" San Nicolas, Nation. S.S. "Gualeguay".
Montevideo, Amer. S.S. "Mississippi".
8th.
Bourbon, French frigate "Mancha" with 112 live mules.
Montevideo Or. at "Montevideo".
Montevideo Braz. at "Marquez de Olinda".

DEATH.

On Thursday 5th inst, aged 10 years. Hugh, the beloved son of Mr. H. Campbell, Chisleis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The emperor Napoleon has ordered a squadron to proceed forthwith to the Dardanelles.
The Queen of Spain has ordered 23 days court mourning for the Duchess of Kent.
Viscount Sudley has been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Kent.
Lord Campbell died enormously wealthy, having in his profession and in office accumulated full 200,000.
A statue to Cavour is proposed to be erected in London by the numerous admirers of the illustrious statesman.
Sir W. Atherstone, the Attorney-General, has been re-elected for Durham without opposition.
Mr. T. Broeck has contradicted his reported retirement from the turf.
The Marquis of Downshire is expending a large sum of money on improving the pier and harbour of Dundrum.
The will of the late Duke of Sutherland has been proved. The personal property in England was as soon at 1,000,000.
James Kennedy Thompson, Esq., of Backnagh Hall, Kikool, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Down.
Mr. Randall Mackley, surgeon at Great Horton, near Bradford, accused of making a false return of the death of his housekeeper, has been committed for trial.
A letter from Rome, in the *Journal des Debats*, says the address to the Emperor represents two-fifths of the whole commercial and landed income of the city.
The subscription amongst the Aberdeen tenantry for a monument to the memory of the late Lord Aberdeen amounts to 600.
The son of one of the Siamese Ambassadors, a lad of twelve years of age, will remain in France for his education.
The final decree of the Appeal Court, at Paris, in the Patterson-Bonaparte case, was given on Monday against the validity of the Baltimore marriage, with costs.
A letter from Weinann announces the approaching marriage of Litz, the pianist, to the Princess Wigenstein, a match which has been already spoken of.
The Tailorier—or rather the southern wing of the palace—is under repair. The cost is estimated at 40,000,000 (£1,600,000).
There was an enthusiastic meeting in London, on Tuesday, to welcome Anderson, the fugitive slave; and a fund was announced on his behalf.
Some experiments are being made at Portsmouth with a new description of diving apparatus which dispenses with the air pump.
It is stated that the State Fire Insurance Company narrowly escaped a heavy loss by the great fire in London, having declined to renew their risk last Sunday.
The sum of £1,550,000 has been voted by the House of Commons to defray the expenses of erecting, repairing and maintaining public buildings in Ireland for the year ending 31st March, 1862.
The new Lord Chancellor is the son of a physician of Bradford, and afterwards at Bistol, at which former place Sir Mr. Bethell was born on June 20th, 1810. His precocity was so unusual, that when four and a half years old, he could write as well read.
A return to an order of the House of Commons has just been published, giving in a tabular form the whole of the registered steam vessels in the United Kingdom, on or before the 1st January, 1861. The total number of steam vessels is 1,946; the total amount of registered tonnage is 4,058,990 tons; and the amount of gross tonnage, 686,417 tons.
A Paris letter in the *Independence* says:—"The famous Mr. Blouin has proposed to the French authorities to cross the Seine upon a rope stretched between the Palace of the Tuileries and the Quai d'Orsay. This will be a gratuitous sight to the Paris population."
A great cooking depot has recently been opened in Glasgow for the sale of food at a remarkably cheap rate, and has become an extensive affair. The shops and saloons now number six. To give some idea of the demand for food at these places, it may be stated that last week the number of rations sold and consumed amounted to upwards of 30,000.
Count Flahault, the present Ambassador of the Emperor of the French to her Majesty, is probably one of the few survivors of those who were present at the battle of Friedland, fought in June, 1807. After Napoleon's great victory over the Russians and Prussians, the terms of the treaty of Tilsit were agreed to on a raft in the river Niemen, or Memel, where the Emperors of France and Russia were said to have agreed to divide the world between them as conquerors. On the raft on that memorable occasion Count Flahault was in attendance on the great Napoleon as his aide-de-camp.
The Queen's visit.—It is stated that her Majesty the Queen will arrive in Dublin on the 15th of August, and will remain for a week at the Viceroyal lodge, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant remaining at the castle during the sojourn of her Majesty. It is also stated that the Queen will proceed from Dublin to Carton, where she will honour his Grace the Duke of Leinster by becoming his guest for a week. Her Majesty will visit the camp every day during her stay in the neighborhood. She will proceed to Killybeg and Cork, and it is stated that she will return by Dublin, and on her return to England she will be accompanied by the Prince of Wales.
It is expected that her Majesty will arrive in Killybeg on Monday, the 26th of August. During two of the four days' sojourn of the Royal party at the Lakes they will be the guests of the Right Hon. Col. Herbert, M. P. at Muckross, and on the other two days they will be parkers of Lord Viscount Castlereagh's hospitality at Kenmare House. All the arrangements, including the most magnificent decorations, for the reception and entertainment of the Royal party, at both mansions, are costly in the extreme, and quite commensurate with the exalted station of the illustrious strangers. A numerous staff of tradesmen and artists has arrived from London, who are all busily engaged, night and day, under the supervision of Mr. Justin McCarthy, of Killybeg in executing the several alterations and improvements. The leading members of the Royal party will, it is expected, be her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Viscount Palmerston, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. It is not yet finally decided whether the party will include any of the junior members of the Royal Family.—*Cork Constitution.*
—Mr. Edwin James, Q. C., was married at the British Embassy at Paris, on Tuesday.
The Marquis De Lavalette, at present Ambassador of France at Constantinople, will, according to reports in Paris, supersede the Duke De Gramont at Rome.
The *Charivari* gives a woodcut in which an old French soldier is represented holding in his arms a young child bearing the name of "Italie," on its cap. "I recognise this infant," says the soldier to an official girl with the tri-coloured flag at the registration-office of one of the mairies. "Very good" replies the other, "its name, and the place of its birth!" "Selfish!" retorts the 25th June, 1859!

steam vessels is 1,946; the total amount of registered tonnage is 4,058,990 tons; and the amount of gross tonnage, 686,417 tons.

A Paris letter in the *Independence* says:—"The famous Mr. Blouin has proposed to the French authorities to cross the Seine upon a rope stretched between the Palace of the Tuileries and the Quai d'Orsay. This will be a gratuitous sight to the Paris population."

A great cooking depot has recently been opened in Glasgow for the sale of food at a remarkably cheap rate, and has become an extensive affair. The shops and saloons now number six. To give some idea of the demand for food at these places, it may be stated that last week the number of rations sold and consumed amounted to upwards of 30,000.

Count Flahault, the present Ambassador of the Emperor of the French to her Majesty, is probably one of the few survivors of those who were present at the battle of Friedland, fought in June, 1807. After Napoleon's great victory over the Russians and Prussians, the terms of the treaty of Tilsit were agreed to on a raft in the river Niemen, or Memel, where the Emperors of France and Russia were said to have agreed to divide the world between them as conquerors. On the raft on that memorable occasion Count Flahault was in attendance on the great Napoleon as his aide-de-camp.

The Queen's visit.—It is stated that her Majesty the Queen will arrive in Dublin on the 15th of August, and will remain for a week at the Viceroyal lodge, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant remaining at the castle during the sojourn of her Majesty. It is also stated that the Queen will proceed from Dublin to Carton, where she will honour his Grace the Duke of Leinster by becoming his guest for a week. Her Majesty will visit the camp every day during her stay in the neighborhood. She will proceed to Killybeg and Cork, and it is stated that she will return by Dublin, and on her return to England she will be accompanied by the Prince of Wales.

It is expected that her Majesty will arrive in Killybeg on Monday, the 26th of August. During two of the four days' sojourn of the Royal party at the Lakes they will be the guests of the Right Hon. Col. Herbert, M. P. at Muckross, and on the other two days they will be parkers of Lord Viscount Castlereagh's hospitality at Kenmare House. All the arrangements, including the most magnificent decorations, for the reception and entertainment of the Royal party, at both mansions, are costly in the extreme, and quite commensurate with the exalted station of the illustrious strangers.

A numerous staff of tradesmen and artists has arrived from London, who are all busily engaged, night and day, under the supervision of Mr. Justin McCarthy, of Killybeg in executing the several alterations and improvements. The leading members of the Royal party will, it is expected, be her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Viscount Palmerston, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. It is not yet finally decided whether the party will include any of the junior members of the Royal Family.—*Cork Constitution.*

Mr. Edwin James, Q. C., was married at the British Embassy at Paris, on Tuesday.
The Marquis De Lavalette, at present Ambassador of France at Constantinople, will, according to reports in Paris, supersede the Duke De Gramont at Rome.

The *Charivari* gives a woodcut in which an old French soldier is represented holding in his arms a young child bearing the name of "Italie," on its cap. "I recognise this infant," says the soldier to an official girl with the tri-coloured flag at the registration-office of one of the mairies. "Very good" replies the other, "its name, and the place of its birth!" "Selfish!" retorts the 25th June, 1859!

A VERY NATURAL MISTAKE.—Lord Dufferin, the British Commissioner in Syria, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath. As Syria is comprehended in the Ottoman Empire the Bath with whom order his lordship has been decorated will, perhaps be erroneously imagined to be the Turkish Bath.—*Ibid.*

WOMAN'S SCEPTRE.—There is something extremely pleasant and even touching—at least, of a very sweet, soft, and winning effect—in this peculiar of needlework, distinguishing women from men. Men are incapable of any such by-play aside from the main business of life; but women, be of what earthly rank they may, however gifted with intellect or genius, or endowed with much beauty—have always some little handiwork ready to fill the tiny gap of every vacant moment. A needle is familiar to the fingers of them all. A queen, no doubt, picks it up on occasions; the woman poet can use it as adroitly as her pen; the woman's eye, that has discovered a new star, turns from its glory to send the polished little instrument gleaming along the hem of her kerchief, or to darn a casual fray in her dress. And they have greatly the advantage of men in this respect. The slender thread of silk or cotton keeps them united with the small, familiar, gentle interests of life, the continually operating influences of which, do so much for the health of the character, and carry off what would otherwise be a dangerous accumulation of morbid sensibility. A vast deal of human sympathy runs along this electric line, stretching from the throne to the wicker chair of the seamstress, and keeping high and low in a species of communion by their kindred beings.

MICROMETERS have been constructed by the aid of Photography by Mr. Clarence Moffit, of New York. He has thus succeeded in reducing a scale of ten inches, divided into tenth parts of an inch, to the length of half an inch, divided into two hundredth parts of an inch. This method of reduction promises to be the most simple and economical hitherto devised.

THE SULTAN MAHMOUD.—There is a story about the death of Abdul Medjid's father, the formidable Mahmoud, which will bear telling—the more so as we heard it from the lips of a young Turk just arrived in England. When Mahmoud lay on his divan of death, he remembered that a great review of the garrison of Constantinople was to take place under his palace windows in three days' time. He desired that, at whatever moment he might expire, his death should be kept secret from the troops until the review was over. Sultan Mahmoud died on the same night; but three days afterwards 'his dead body, covered with his well-known cloak, and capped with his well-known fez, bearing a diamond albatross, was propped up, on an open glass in one of his cold hands, at an open window, beneath which the troops defiled, shouting "Long live the Sultan!"

THE WRITING OF THE DEAD.—A thought in warm sunny life, and then suddenly rising up to us, when the hand that traced and the heart that cherished it are dust, is, verily, as a ghost. It is a likeness struck off the dead human being and surviving it. Far more truthful than bust or portrait, it bids the tears flow and the pulse beat. What ghost can the churchyard yield to us like the writing of the dead.—*Baker Lytton.*

ANSWER GIVEN TO ANY QUESTION AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.—Mr. Heron Gibson was anxious to know what the duties were under the office recently appointed of "Instructor of Military Cookery." It must be, we should say, for the purpose of "cooking the accounts;" or, it may be, to teach the raw recruits how properly in cooking to make a mess of it; or, again, it may be with the object of giving these very raw recruits a good dressing every time they deserve it. Oshorne, my little dear, you pay your money (that is, your usual bit, for this week's number) and so you are at peep liberty to take your choice.— *Punch.*

A VERY NATURAL MISTAKE.—Lord Dufferin, the British Commissioner in Syria, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath. As Syria is comprehended in the Ottoman Empire the Bath with whom order his lordship has been decorated will, perhaps be erroneously imagined to be the Turkish Bath.—*Ibid.*

Universidad de San Andrés - The Standard - 1861-05-01 - Página 5/5