

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

PROSPERITY.

May day 1861, has given birth to the representative of a new literary generation in Buenos Aires. To day the *Weekly Standard* is unfurled to the four winds of heaven, not as the emblem of a party or the watchword of rivalry, but as the band of fellowship between the various members of our Anglo-Celtic race. All men it is true, are the children of Noah, but in the lapse of ages we are apt to forge our common parent; and here upon a foreign soil it is no grovelling littleness to cherish home recollections, and keep awake the holy flame of patriotism so inborn with noble breasts. We have all come from the British Isles: and English, Irish, Scotch & American, acknowledge the one mother tongue. Let us then meet upon the same broad ground, and casting aside the absurd claim of primo geniture, give to each an equal share. Monopoly is unjust, and bigotry hateful. To crush one and prevent the other is our object.

The *Weekly Standard* shall be interesting to all who read our language: offensive to none. Liberty without anarchy, religion without sectarianism, fusion without confusion, is our motto. Bold yet not chimerical, passive not servile, our policy regarding this country as well as England can be neither set down as wholly Ministerial, nor as factious opposition. Our columns shall be dedicated alike to the merchant and sheep-farmer, since all our readers have an equal claim to our consideration.

We neither aspire to be the tool of power, nor the spokesman of a class. Rather more democratic than oligarchical, we invoke the voice of the press in a spirit of fraternity; and if our responses are not always oracular, we intend at least to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. This is a preamble no doubt of fair promises, and candidates for parliament and embryo enterprises are generally lavish of words. But if this infant protégé of ours ever forget his birthday vows, we should confess it were better he had never been born. If on the other hand as we frankly wish the new paper is called to fill a vacancy that has been long felt, we rest assured it shall meet with a grateful support, prove assiduous and instructive companion, and descend to our children as a precious heirloom, the pledge of a happy past and augury of a peaceful future. Such is our idea as we cast it forth on the waters of life. If it be destined for a long existence we shall feel justly proud; and if our capacities are but commensurate to so laudable an ambition our countrymen will find sincere satisfaction in enrolling themselves under

The *Weekly Standard*.

The new kingdom of Italy.

Victor Emanuel II. has been hailed king of Italy by an almost unanimous Italian parliament and certainly we owe all obedience to the principle "Voluntas populi, lex suprema," for the Italians ought to be the best judges in their own affairs. But time may prove the truth of the Pope's reply to Sir John Bowring "that the States of Italy can never be formed into one kingdom," and from our personal experience we should think at least Sicily can never unite with Piedmont. The Austrian power in Italy is manifestly unjust, and in order to shake off the foreign yoke it is necessary to have Italy one from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic. But even he who pulls the strings of European policy, the Emperor Napoleon, finds a very Gordian knot in the Pope's temporal power. It seems hard to impose on the Romans a clerical government if they

don't choose it. Yet even supposing (a dubious case) that the majority of the Eternality wished to expel Pius IX. this would involve a terrible difficulty, by crippling the liberty of action of the greatest Christian Church extant. Of two evils we must choose the lesser, and much as we respect the people's voice, it is impossible for a Roman Catholic not to prefer the absolutism of the Papacy, so highly lauded by Macaulay, to all the boasted liberty of Victor Emanuel, whose first act on invading the Papal States was to imprison the Cardinals and Bishops that refused to sing a Te Deum for the downfall of the Holy Father.

The French in Syria.

The music and words of the French hymn "Partant pour la Syrie" were composed by Queen Hortense and her illustrious son thought fit to give them a practical significance by helping the Sultan to pacify the Lebanon. But Abdul Medjid has a keen recollection that the French army has temporarily occupied Rome during the last twelve years, and he does not need to know the history of Hengist and Horsa, who came to help the Britons, and helped themselves instead. The sublime Porte looks with natural jealousy on French assistance and cries out plainly enough "save me from my friends." Alas! the sick man's case is desperate and forms a part of the "Napoleon idea." England has remonstrated, almost threatened, but the Emperor's reply to a demand for withdrawal is to strengthen the Syrian garrisons by the troops returning from China. There are reports of recent massacres which by a rare coincidence, confirm the actual necessity of a prolonged stay; and he who has said the Empire is Peace wishes to appear in his sacred quality of pacificator while he carries on "annexations" and "occupations" that may be long open on our eyes when these two favorite ideas shall have assumed gigantic proportions.

Emancipation of Russian serfs.

At the very moment when the slavery question is so fiercely agitated in North America, the most despotic monarch on earth, Alexander II. Czar of Russia gives a noble example by freeing all the serfs of his immense empire. This remarkable *ukase* is a great stride in the right path. Heretofore all the peasantry of the estates of the Russian nobility were bought and sold as so many cattle and could not leave their native fields; but now by a stroke of the Autocrat's pen thirty millions are emancipated and put on the same footing as other Europeans. Of course we do not mean to compare their rights with those of Englishmen, since they are still under the Emperor's absolute control, for in him are united religious, civil and military supremacy. It is to be hoped that the wall of wretched Poland shall not be heard in vain; but rather let the new era of grace be marked by some acts of clemency towards the noble country that produced a Sobieski and a Kosciuszko.

Bulgarian Secession to Rome.

If Pius the Ninth has lost a million of temporal subjects in Italy the Catholic Church seems to have gained as many proselytes in Bulgaria whose inhabitants have long shown aversion to the Greek schism. Considerable numbers have already attended service in the Papal Greek Rite, and on their reception by the Pope, they will join the United Greeks who belong to the Church of Rome, but preserve their own ancient rites and Greek liturgy.

The dis-United States.

The contest of North versus South remains almost in statu quo, though some are of opinion that the secession movement has cooled. Virginia has refused to separate, and the new President does not seem so bellicose as was at first feared. Still both parties are too much exasperated to leave room for confidence, and Texas has resolved either to join the South or form as before a separate Republic. What may be the ultimate issue it is impossible to fore shadow; the South has apparently gone too far for a pacific solution, and if it were reduced by force of arms, the union would be like a forced marriage, little calculated to ensure happiness. Few calamities might prove so lamentable as a civil war in the Model Republic, yet a rupture is imminent. The splendid march of progress so lately evinced by the Census, far greater says the "Times" than any ever witnessed in Europe, and much beyond the most sanguine expectations of their illustrious fathers, is now rudely checked. Already many of the Irishmen who sought a home in the Far West are recrossing the Atlantic; and the fact that 25,000 artisans are now idle in New York will stop the exodus from the Emerald Isle, that has been flowing so rapidly to the Promised Land.

Denmark.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

In the time of Napoleon the Great when Denmark was his staunchest ally, and Bernadotte betrayed his master, Norway was annexed to Sweden. But it was judged proper to give the King of Denmark an equivalent for the territory he had been stripped of, and accordingly the reigning prince was made Duke of Holstein & Lauenburg. As parts of the German Confederation the sovereign of these duchies had a vote in the Diet assembled at Frankfurt: but the actual King of Denmark disclaims German interference and wishes to treat the provinces of Holstein & Lauenburg as integral parts of the Danish monarchy. He refuses to admit German garrisons or contribute to the Landwehr any contingent. It is true his is not a parallel case with Austria, (a portion of whose territory only is within the Federal pale), for the latter is essentially a German power and Denmark is wholly independent. But the new King, William, of Prussia, yclept the *Conqueror*, has undertaken to bring his Danish Majesty to reason; alleging that the duchies in question have as much right to German tutelage as Austrian or Prussian Germany. The question is rather complicated and threatens war, for Prussia only desires a pretext to become the champion of the Confederation, and as the present state of Europe portends mischief, these insignificant principalities may unfortunately be the first sparks of a general conflagration.

State of Hungary & Poland.

It has been of late the fashion to mention Poland and Hungary as sister nations alike groaning under the tyrants rod, and philanthropists have signed for a Magyar *caravansai* who would win back the corners of Stanielans and Hunniades. But on calmly viewing these two extinguished nationalities we find indeed an immense difference. It is only a few months since in Warsaw a Polish student was flogged to death by command of the Czar, and while we write, the unhappy Catholic Poles suffer every species of religious and political intolerance. Our readers too will remember that it is not so long, since the Russian authorities, seized several Polish maidens of rank, and murdered or banished the nuns of Minsk, all simply because they were

Roman Catholics. Hence Poland has awakened universal pity. But what is the case of Hungary. It is indeed that of a spoiled child. With no incubus of a state religion to support as in Ireland, with no national calamity as a famine or plague, with no grinding oppression as in Poland, Hungary seems highly favored. She knows not what absentees, income-tax and church-rates signify. She has a fine climate and feels not the flux of emigration. She assembles her Comitatus and is content with nothing short of the constant residence of the Emperor of Austria in Pesth-Buda. His Majesty has given many concessions but "give an inch, and they'll take an ell" is a true proverb, and if he does not vigorously resist the last ridiculous demand they will go to greater lengths. It would appear rather impudent, if Irishmen besides demanding Repeal required Queen Victoria to leave Windsor and fix in Dublin. Yet this is the case of Hungary.

Spanish invasion of Mexico.

Marshal O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan, has again rung out the tocsin of war, and summons his African veterans to gain fresh laurels on the shores of the New World. It cannot be questioned that Spain has now at her helm a master-spirit who strives to restore her to that rank she so long held in the balance of European power. Civil wars had reduced the Peninsula to a par with the ever-contending Republics of South America, when Leopold O'Donnell the scion of a noble house that once swayed the destinies of Ireland, the descendant of the great *Red hand* Hugh O'Donnell, rose to supremacy in the adopted country of his banished fore-fathers. Since then his every effort has been to develop the innate resources of Spain, to arouse her dormant energies, to increase her navy and give her soldiers some more laudable fields of action, than the pursuit of Carlists or smugglers. Right nobly did he manage the Moorish campaign, and if he carry out his threat of invading Mexico, it is probable he will rescue that unhappy country from anarchy and brigandage, while at the same time he can oppose an enduring barrier to Yankee encroachments. The Mexican republic has not been production of advancement, since that rich country has rather retrograded from the time of independence and experience, has shown that Marshal O'Donnell is a better statesman than Santa Anna, Miramon or Juarez.

The recent gale in England & Ireland.

The present year would seem especially unfortunate to the coasts of the British Isles. Dublin has been the scene of a terrific storm, and Captain Boyd R.N. lost his life along with five of his crew in gallantly endeavoring to rescue some shipwrecked brother-mariners. His remains were buried in state by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Mayor and dignitaries of St Patrick's and it is proposed to erect a suitable testimonial in honor of this worthy martyr of charity. Several vessels were blown *king's oars*, and *ho dears* in England have been also numerous. The spire of Chichester cathedral fell to the ground as did likewise the North wing of the Chrysyal Palace, but luckily without loss of life. The ravages in Plymouth, Woolwich, Liverpool and elsewhere have been almost unprecedented.

Frauds on the London Commercial Bank.

Rebson, Redpa, Sadleir and Pullinger have not yet sufficed to put bank-sharholders on *le qui vive*. A gigantic fraud of 11 years standing has been

just too late to save the Bank of London from ruin. London one of the *employes* married to the race from time to time a sum of £270,000, and in all probability the peculations should have much exceeded his high figure in a few years, and no sudden attack of paralysis exposed his accounts to investigation. The affairs of the Bank were transferred to that of London and Westminster.

London curiosities.

While rapid progress is being made with the underground railways of the great metropolis, Lord Calhoun has a track no job by guiding his team carriage through the most crowded streets, with ease and elegance, and without frightening the horses.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

To the People of Buenos Aires.

The undersigned Argentine citizens, seeing the resolutions adopted by the National Deputies, whereby admission to Congress was denied the Deputies elected by Buenos Ayres, and fearing lest the consequences should retard the incorporation of this important province with the National body, think it proper to manifest in a public form their heartfelt desire that the people of Buenos Ayres, faithful to the engagements that bind them with the other members of the Argentine Union, and with traditions of supremacy in the eventful crises of our history, may not abandon their intention of giving their voice, through proper Deputies, in the National Council; renewing for this purpose the elections in such manner as to conciliate public opinion and obviate past or future difficulties.

Whatever may have been the motives animating the Deputies assembled at Paraná in rejecting our elected members; whether unfounded pretence, or a scrupulous observance of the laws; the decided opinion of the undersigned is that by sending the Deputies of Buenos Ayres to Congress, and uniting the weight of intelligence possessed by this country which has been hitherto exerted to establish liberty and the law on this our native soil, we shall arrive at this great end, and in this spirit we address ourselves to the great people of Buenos Ayres, that persevering in the noble exertions of our enlightened Government in favor of the Union of the Republic, and assuming the naturally distinguished post we should hold in the solution of National questions, they may contribute to strengthen the accepted Constitution for which they have already made so many and such laudable sacrifices.

For our part, we promise to use, in this and every other emergency that affects the stability of our national union every effort sanctioned by the Constitution, not only to cherish the union of our sister provinces, but also to save the rights guaranteed to all by the Constitution, from being eluded or trampled on at any time either here or elsewhere.

Here follow many signatures.

Banda Oriental.

A most numerous petition has been signed by the inhabitants begging of government the restoration of the Jesuits.

The Chamber of Representatives is about to canvass a project of Railway from Montevideo to Villa Union. The contractor is a Mr. John Halton Bugghin, 10 per cent interest to be guaranteed on capital employed.

A state funeral has been decreed to take place on May 6th in honor of the defunct Pereira whose name is unpleasantly associated with Quinteros.

Argentino Provincias.

In Rioja the elections for Deputies will take place on the 16th. The "Eco libre" of Cordova augurs a liberal victory.

In Santa Fé there are rumours of differential duties.

From Mendoza we have a list of 60 who have lost their lives in the late earthquake. Among these appears Mr. Augusto Bravard, who had so strangely foretold the catastrophe whereby he met his premature death. Mr. Forbes in the employ of the English government has ascended the Cordillera with the view of studying the immediate cause of the late event.

The liberal press of Cordova is said to have exasperated Urquiza. Governor Nazari of Mendoza is accused of ordering several of the wretched survivors to be lauded for disobedience. We are glad to say these people escaped both Seylla & Charybdis, for they are still living.

Colonel Saa of San Luis is recommended to the grade of general by the "Confederacion" of Rosario. His brother who was also in the San Juan affair at Positos has been kindly received by Urquiza.

The report recently circulated of Entre Rios and Corrientes wishing to join the Banda Oriental was an ephemeral ennard.

LOCAL EVENTS.

University.—The able jurisconsult Doctor Charles Tejedor has been appointed to the chair of Criminal Law, and the class of the Law of Nations lately held by Doctor Gomez has been given to Doctor Angel Navarro.

Artesian Well.—This great undertaking has already reached over 100 yards in depth.

Public Plazas.—The Municipality has resolved to commence on June 1st the plantation with trees of all plazas not yet so decorated.

Collisions.—The English steam-packet "Mersey" struck against the "Primer Argentino" on Saturday night, between this port and Montevideo, causing some damage but no loss of life.

The American steamer "Mississippi" came in contact with the Brazilian brig "Setta" at the entrance of Montevideo port.

Rambouillet.—Mr. Billinghurst has in his Auction mart, three rams and nine ewes of the Imperial breed of Rambouillet.

Military Outrage.—On Saturday night some heroes of the Escuela de Gobierno attacked a patrol of Belgrano police and robbed them of their arms and clothes.

Excelsior.—For some days this has been the motto of the Doubloons. Some attribute the rise to the fact that 100,000 have gone to Europe in the last two packets.

Tobacco.—Sir Walter Raleigh's admirers will be glad to learn that his favorite weed is now successfully cultivated in the islands of the Parana. This is no puff.

Sisters of Charity.—A communion composed of Messrs. Sarsfield, Pico, Perez, Manilla and Gallardo has very properly decided in favor of these philanthropic ladies on questions, disputed by the Municipality.

Morosa.—Señor Villegas, Jué de Paz, has it seems resigned his post. Many complaints were alleged from time to time which we have neither patience nor interest to examine.

Minister of War.—Colonel Gelly y Obes has gone in the country to hold a review of the various troops composing our frontier line.

Weather.—On Monday evening we were favored with a heavy fall of rain accompanied by vivid and continuous lightning. For some days previous the atmosphere had been sultry and the shower was equally desirable for camp and city.

The Bishop of Orleans Pamphlet.

THE Bishop of Orleans has drawn up his pamphlet in the shape of a letter addressed to Viscount La Guéronnière. It opens with the following sentences—

"I have read your new pamphlet, 'La France, Rome et l'Italie,' and I am deeply grieved to see such a cause supported by you. I am more particularly sorry when I think, not of your talents and character, but of your functions. You are the director of the press and you write with the permission, and consequently with the authorisation, of the Minister of the Interior. Hitherto the veil thrown over the anonymous pamphlets which preceded this one of yours reduced us to conjectures—melancholy conjectures, indeed; but we had no positive proof. Now we have the certainty that you are authorised by the Government; the Government thinks it right and proper that the Sovereign Pontiff, already so unfortunate, should be denounced to public opinion by a councillor of state."

The Bishop contends that when the war against Austria was undertaken, the Catholic party were duped by the Emperor's promise that he would respect the Pope's temporal power, and by repeated and emphatic assurances to that effect given by M. Baroche in the Corps Legislatif. He names M. de Montalambert and M. de Falloux as the persons stigmatised by M. de la Guéronnière under the vague definition of the "Catholic party," and extols the services which they formerly rendered to the Emperor. He denies that the Pope ever refused reforms, and avers that the cry for reform in the Papal States was only a pretext for spoliation; He taunts the Duke de Grammont for the sneering way in which he speaks in his despatches of the "pious Bretons," who went to Rome to offer their services to the Pope, and gives it to be understood that it was entirely owing to the "Church party," now condemned and repudiated, that the Emperor was enabled to "pass triumphantly through the ranks of these same pious Bretons" on the occasion of a recent tour. His letter thus concludes—

"France, which beyond all doubt has hitherto shown more love for Piedmont than for the Pope, may yet defend the Pope. Will she do so? Tell us, Sir; tear the veil which covers your recent words—explain this indomitable mystery, renounce these involved phrases and this unworthy equivocation. What! 'Italy and the temporal papacy have not yet found the conditions of their equilibrium,' say you. Either these words are devoid of meaning, or they infer I know not what impossible combination. The time has gone by when, as was proposed by the 'Pape et le Congrès,' the Holy Father was to be left with Rome and a garden. Piedmont now requires Rome for its Parliament and for Victor Emmanuel's residence. The Pope will have nothing left but his garden and his house. In other words, the temporal power will be abolished; the Pope and the cardinals will receive a salary, and be provided with a lodging. You do not profound this consequence, Sir, but everybody deduces it from what you have written. You know history, Monsieur le Vicomte. Charlemagne would not make the Pope his chaplain—the Pope would not be chaplain to the great Napoleon, and you suppose that a Pope is capable of being the chaplain of Victor

Emmanuel. The power which France made, which France restored, which centuries have respected—that independent see of the Pontiff of the human race which Paris would not cede to Vienna, nor Vienna to Madrid, nor Madrid to Munich, you propose to convert into a Piedmontese prebend! And then, because we consider this power, which you would abolish, as essential to the independence of our faith, you accuse us of confounding temporal things with spiritual. We are party men; the Court of Rome is unjust and obstinate. You counsel an impossibility, and then you reproach Rome for repudiating your advice. Be sincere and logical, Sir. Follow out your arguments to their legitimate conclusion. One may have two policies, but not two conclusions. Now, you have two. Decide which you will adhere to. If you wish for the maintenance of the Pontifical sovereignty, frankly advise the Emperor's Government not to allow Piedmont to lay a finger upon it. If the abolition of that ancient power is your aim; if in these sad times, when public morality often receives such rude shocks, the most august representative of faith and Christian morality is to be sacrificed, say so; if that be your opinion, uphold it. But at a moment when your pamphlet may fill up the measure of the undesired misfortunes of the Pope, at a moment when it may encourage France to abandon the temporal power of the Holy See and encourage Piedmont to attack it—ah, at least do not lend words to insult the victim!

"F. FELIX, Bishop of Orleans.

The Paris correspondent of the *Star* says:—"This letter is a *chef-d'œuvre*. No matter to what party the reader may belong, he cannot fail to behold on every point of rhetoric that the sharp, witty, close reasoning of the Abbé Dupanloup is more than a match for the blunted hesitating logic of La Guéronnière. The letter will do no good in a material point of view to the cause it undertakes to defend; but one good it will certainly accomplish, that of causing people to reflect whether the changes now being worked out by time, reason, and necessity, would not have been better confided to other hands, and brought about without the treachery and bloodshed to which they have given rise. The Abbé Dupanloup has brought the whole of his mighty talent of controversy to bear upon the question, and, like the Oratorian Brothers, conciliates those whom he fails to convince. It is expected that the answer to this letter will be confided to more able hands than those of M. de la Guéronnière, as the reasoning of the latter is entirely quashed by the evidence."

Dr. Cahill's Letter.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

BOSTON, Massachusetts, January 8, 1861.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—The untoward misunderstanding still continues between the Southern and Northern States of the American Union. The battle of angry words rages from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence; letters and speeches in multitudinous numbers are every day flying from the two hostile parties, and millions of ideas meet millions, in political literary warfare. All lovers of peace and of the prosperity of this country own a favorable talk from this voluminous writing and issue. Human passion escapes like a subtle gas, when a vent is given for its passage in vehement declamation; sulky silence would be much more dangerous, in the presence of real national grievances. All foreign nations will, I dare say, join the North, because the North has heretofore written and spoken so much against the fact and

the principle of slavery. Few peoples will advocate the position of the South, although they contend for slavery on the ground that their property, their moneys, are vested in the living slaves, whom they bought, and in the lands which they have purchased, and which can only be cultivated by negro labor. It is a painful dispute, carried on between sister States; one part fighting for the suppression of an active abstract principle, while the other part resists the ethical argument, on the ground that universal southern spoliation would be the practical result. A most influential and learned party in the States aver that the North is maligned; that they have no such intention as the South lays to their charge; and hence that the angry menaces and armed anticipations on both sides are mistakes and misunderstandings and precipitate prejudgments.

The reasonings, and essays, and correspondences, *pro* and *con*, are proud testimonies of American mere logical ability, while they are decidedly childish exuberances of American statesmanship. The first Republic on the earth at present, or that perhaps ever was on this globe is going to ruin, or menaced with ruin, while means are at hand for restoring its pristine healthy constitutional vigor, and permanent stability—within one month—Congress can meet; and Congress can speak; and Congress can pass its abiding decrees and enforce them. Universal suffrage has given a mouth, and hands, and an army, and a navy to Congress; and the population therefore expect that Congress will be prompt in speaking justice, and be prompt in enforcing the constitutional will. Congress seems to be waiting to receive instructions from some power above Congress—above itself. And this is the imbecile indecision, the vacillating weakness which, more than anything else, seems to encourage and prolong the contest.

Within the last week the quarrel seems to approach a point of mutual satisfaction where a peaceful solution may be obtained. There is here no great statesmen whom all could follow; there is no lightning flash of supreme policy whom all could follow; and that therefore no brilliant spirit was nurtured in her forum; or whether it be that the education and genius of the country being democratic and on a level, has therefore produced no topping muster-roll to ride on the whirlwind; whatever it is, the practical fact is, that there is no one man here to whom the nation can at present entrust the helm of the state-ship in this political tempest.

I have already mentioned to you that trade is not only dull, but suspended in several places. I arrived in Boston on the 20th December; and from all quarters I learn nothing but tales of fear for the future trade of this State, unless a speedy termination be put to the present disunion. I intend to describe to you the city of Boston, and the wonderful leather trade of Massachusetts. It is said to be, in its way, the most wonderful trade in the whole world; within a given territory, and with a given number of hands.

From all these premises you must understand several firms of mechanical craft are either suspended or at short work; that thousands of mechanics are out of employment; that laborers are idle in large numbers; that servants are not in demand; and therefore that it would be sheer madness to emigrate to this country at present. The moment this fight is over, and the times are better, you shall hear from me.—Your attached friend,
D. W. CAHILL.

Death of an eminent Irishman abroad.

August 15, at Porto Rico, West

Indies, Major PATRICK MURRAY DE LAMERE, of the Spanish service son of the late Peter Delamere, Esq., of Killeen, county Westmeath. He entered the service of Her Most Catholic Majesty of Spain, in 1836, under Lieutenant-General De Lacy Evans. He was at Arlaban, near Vittoria, in the December of that year; was present on the 6th of May, 1836, when the siege of St. Sebastian was raised, on which occasion General Evans, by virtue of an authority from Her said Majesty of Spain, conferred upon him (then a lieutenant of the 6th Regiment,) the Royal Military Order of St. Ferdinand of the First Class, for meritorious conduct generally, and particularly for gallantry in the attack upon the enemy's lines, in front of St. Sebastian, on that day. In 1837, he was present in the whole campaign, and especially at the fall of the fortresses of Irún and Fontarabia, and also at the action and retreat from Andoain. His gallant conduct won the warm approval of General Leopold O'Donnell, who placed him on his staff, on account of his decided valor and his aptitude for the arduous duties of staff employ on campaign. In 1838 and 1839, he served in the army of the North and at Seama; and proceeding with General O'Donnell to join the army of the Centre, he took part at Lucena and subsequent operations. In 1840, he was present at the siege of Alaga and Selva, and the campaign and battle of La Cenia, which concluded the Civil War. In the following year, he did staff duty with General Soane, as he did in 1842, with the army of occupation of the mountain district of Catalonia, to repel a Carlist rising. In 1843, he was named to the staff of Baron de Meer, and actively engaged in suppressing the rising then attempted, in support of a "General Junta," during the minority of the Queen; he continued on staff duty in Catalonia; in 1844 and 1845. In 1846, he was ordered to Madrid by the Minister of War, to frame reports on a new organization of the infantry. In the ensuing year, he was employed on the staff of the Marquis del Duero, who had entered Portugal to put down insurrectionary movements. In 1848, he was attached to the staff of the army of Andalusia, on which he continued during the next year. In 1850, he was ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he had the direction of a successful expedition against a formidable horde of pirates at the Solo-Indian Archipelago. During the five following years, and a great portion of 1856, he continued to serve in the Philippines. He was five times wounded in battle, and, besides bearing the Cross of St. Ferdinand, was a Commander of the Order of Isabel the Catholic, and has won four medals for distinguished conduct, all of which facts appear on the certified records of his services. This officer ranked a colonel of cavalry employed on the staff, and at the time of his death was Governor of Porto Rico. He married, in 1843, Elisea Vinyals y Barges, daughter by a former marriage of Madame O'Donnell, late Minister of War, and by her he had one son, Lieutenant Leopold Pedro Delamere, who is attached to the staff of the Spanish army.

Death of Terence Bellow McManus.

Terence Bellow M. Manus one of the Irish state prisoners of 1845 died in San Francisco California, on the 16th ult in the 61st year of his age. Mr. Mc Manus was a native of the Co. Monaghan Ireland and had long resided in Liverpool. His death is sincerely regretted by Irish patriots.

Return of John O'Mahony Esq.

This excellent gentleman who had been implicated in the affair of 1848, has returned to Ireland and been received with warmth by the people of Clonmel.

Tartary collection in Paris.

The Duchess of Hamilton, the Duchess of Magenta (Mme. Mahon) and others of the *haute noblesse* of France lately assisted at a grand sermon in Paris, and made collections for the victims of Party. It will be remembered these poor people were cruelly ejected for nobly refusing to send their children to the proselytising school of the *Right Reverend* landlord.

Cork election.

The most Catholic county of Cork has strangely enough elected a rampant Tory to represent them, and by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Leader is the returned member. The unsuccessful candidate was M. Roche.

Presentation to Thomas O'Hagan Esq.

Mr. O. Hagan, whom the English papers style the most popular man in Ireland, has been presented with a service of plate, by the solicitors of the North West Circuit. He is one of Ireland's ablest lawyers a very rising man, and present Attorney General.

National Petition for Repeal.

24000 Irishmen in Liverpool. 2000 in Wigan 8000 in Leeds and 3000 in Durgarvan have signed the National Petition. This proves at least that Repeal was not a chimera got up by O'Connell & to vanish at his decease. It is the honest wish of every Irishman and like Emancipation must be granted sooner or later. *Mas vale tarde que nunca.*

St Patrick's Brigade.

Major O'Reilly is at present busy distributing the Pope's medals, that have been sent him by His Holiness for the Irish Brigade. A meeting at Westminster has resolved to present to General Lamoriciere and Major O'Reilly each a splendidly embossed Album containing the names of their admirers, and bearing the Papal Arms on one cover and the escutcheons of these gallant soldiers on the other.

The Derrymacash murder.

The orangemen found guilty of outrage on this occasion escaped with nominal punishment, being each fined £1 and condemned to a month's imprisonment.

The Crops.

Accounts of the crops are very discouraging, and much distress is anticipated. Already crowds of miserable people thronged the city of Limerick, and the Mayor went to confer with His Excellency Lord Carlisle on the best means of finding employment for the sufferers.

Sir Leopold Mc. Clinock, the Arctic hero, has been presented with a massive service of plate by His Procer and Catholic friends.

M. O'Hagan is mentioned as the probable member for Cork city.

Baron Desay of the Exchequer Court is about to marry Monica Young, daughter of the late Hugh O'Connell Esq. of sackville st. Dublin.

The great marriage case.

Thelwall versus Yelverton.

Never since the days of O'Connell's trial have the Dublin Four Courts been witness of such excitement as in his extraordinary suit; and if we weigh its history and circumstances we cannot be surprised that it has produced throughout Ireland a perfect *furor*. The real plain ill is a young beautiful and accomplished lady, whose life is a romance, and whose wrongs have won her universal sympathy. Theresa Longworth was the daughter of an English silk merchant, and, having lost in early life a mother's care, was reared a child in an Ursuline convent in France to receive her education. It would seem she had few domestic ties, and her father having left her £200 a year she contracted a love of travelling and adventure. *Qui a voyagé voyagea* say the French. Certain it is that returning from a visit to her sister (who is married to a high functionary of the Empire), she first met her evil genius on board the Boulogne packet, and a passing civility in reduced him to her no ice. Chance would so have it that afterwards in Naples she was obliged to send her cousin then Consul at Belgrade a letter via Mal a under cover of an English officer; and here commenced a correspondence the subsequent cherished warm affections, and a hile it displays the depth and talent of her mind; yet contains not a single idea that can lessen her magnanimous virtue. The officer was the Hon. Captain Yelverton who has since obtained such unenviable notoriety. At the opening of the Crimean War, band of Christian heroines left France to care the wounded soldiers, and of these holy maidens was Miss Longworth.

No doubt her convent training had a charm for her and in the habit of a *Sœur de Charité* she was ministering in the hospital of Gala; when her father's husband again met her and was captivated so far as to propose marriage. As she had not taken vows she consented, but when he mentioned that by reason of his lie to the peerage the ceremony should be performed by a Greek priest, for greater secrecy, she unsparingly insisted to be married in her own church. The scene changes and they meet again in Scotland, where in the house of one her friends, he reads the marriage service with her and by Scotch law they are man and wife as he declared. But still she does not consent to acknowledge him as husband until they contract a matrimony before a Roman Catholic priest. Accordingly she fixes a day, as her letters show, the time and place, and on the festival of the Assumption, after Mass they are privately married by the Rev. Bernard Mooney at Rysrevor with the consent of the Bishop. Then they pass the honeymoon travelling and when his leave of absence expires, Captain Yelverton leaves his wife with her sister the French Countess at Bordeaux. Up to this moment he seems to have had no notion of deserting her, but a letter from Edinburgh he is empowered by the report of a large fortune to a new marriage with the widow of Professor Forbes.

Meantime Mrs. Yelverton feels symptoms of maternity and as the same instant receives her marriage certificate and the news of her husband's perfidy. Her own sense of honor now absolves her promise of secrecy and, by the medium of her excellent friend Mr. Thelwall, she promotes an action laying the venue in Dublin. At the chivalric enthusiasm of Irishmen is aroused to avenge an injured woman, and from the commencement her victory is certain; her very adversaries counsel admission to a desperate case, and after a lengthened ordeal in which Major Yelverton appears that from the hour in which he saw her in the nuns' habit, he resolved to make her his mistress, and went through the church ceremony as a mockery; from the hour in which she entered the witness box, till he jurymen unanimously declared her his wife, she was the object of a general ovation, and fifty thousand gallant citizens carried her home in triumph, and raised a subscription to defray any future expenses which might be requisite to defend an English lady's honor from the hear less ruffianism of an Irish peer. All praise to Ireland and the noble jurors who well have won their spurs and when knight is vanquished to defend the fair, the Hon. Mr. & Mrs. Yelverton can direct the injured woman to pursue her cause as Irishmen.

"And bless for ever be she who relied on Erin's honor and Erin's pride."

The Papal question.

Difference between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

Paris, Feb. 25.

I was known for some weeks past that Prince Napoleon had ended to pay a visit to Italy at the end of his or the beginning of next month; but, though his Imperial Highness is still desirous of carrying out his intention, the journey will not take place. The Prince is no his own master, and the regulation of his movements depends upon another. The Emperor has forbidden his cousin to cross the mountain, and, though he questions the Emperor's sovereignty of the Pope is pre-occupied well resolved so far as his Majesty is concerned, yet, as his policy still hesitates and embarrassed—might experience a rude impulsion from the undisigned and free spirit of the Prince, who during his Italian tour would most likely give hearty expression to his anti-clerical opinions, as he has already done in the committee rooms of the Sena e, the cautious Emperor thinks it more prudent not to expose him to a temptation in which he would most assuredly fall; perhaps the prohibition would not be so positive but for the success which the Prince's anti-clerical oratory has won in the Sena e the other day. Be this as it may, immediately after the discussion in the committee room, where the Prince spoke so earnestly, and, as I am assured, in suitable terms, against the temporal power of the Pope, the Emperor and his cousin had an animated conversation on the subject.

His Majesties seem to have reproached the Prince with countervailing his policy acting immorally, and expressing opinions which are not those of his Government. The Prince replied with a certain degree of warmth. He observed to his Majesties that he did not pretend to speak in the name of the French Government; he spoke simply in his own name, as a member of the Sena e and, as a citizen; and he moreover assured his Majesties that he by no means coveted the honor of advancing a political system the tendencies and consequences of which he was far from approving.

The Emperor rejoined that when a person had the honor to be a French Prince he had no longer the right to detach himself from the policy of the head of the State; that the public never regarded or understood the fine distinctions between the dynasties of Prince and the Sena e or the citizen; and finally, and in order that he should not have too frequent opportunities of pausing for his personal opinions in so positive a manner on the important subject of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, he prohibited him from carrying out, at this moment at least his project of visiting Italy.

Of course, there was no thing to be said, and no thing to be done but submit. The Prince has submitted to his Imperial cousin's wishes, for wishes under such circumstances are equivalent to

commands; but he has submitted with moderation, and those who know his frank character and his habit of speaking without disguise will appreciate his self-control on this occasion.

Franco and the North American Confederation.

Colonel Falkner, the American Minister at Paris, has been officially assured by M. Thouvenel that no delegation from South Carolina, or from any other secessionist State, has ever been received either by the Emperor or by himself.

The British Navy, Steam and sailing ships.

A PARLIAMENTARY return has just been issued, showing the number of her Majesty's steam and sailing ships afloat, building, and converting, on the 1st of the present month.

Of steam ships afloat there are 392 screw, and 113 paddle, making the total of 505, and 67 are building or converting. The effective sailing ships afloat are 129, making the total of steam and sailing ships, 635. Of the steam ships afloat 53 are ships of the line, screw; 31 are frigates, screw, and 9 paddle; 9 block ships, screw; 1 iron-cased ship, screw; 19 corvettes, screw; 55 sloops, screw, and 35 paddle; 3 small vessels, screw, and 21 paddle; 193 gun vessels and gunboats, screw; 8 floating batteries, 17 transport, troop ships, tenders, yachts, &c., screw, and 45 paddle; and 4 mortar ships, screw.

The steam ships building or converting are 14 ships of the line, 12 frigates, 6 iron-cased ships, 4 corvettes, 14 sloops, 4 gun vessels and gunboats—all the foregoing are screw vessels; 2 dispatch vessels (paddle); 1 transport. The effective sailing ships afloat are divided in 10 ships of the line—(8 of these and 2 from the non-effective list are fit to be converted into block ships); 17 frigates (4 of these are fit to be converted), 15 sloops and 1 small vessel, and 83 mortar vessels—floats.

The reform in the passport system continues to make progress. In Prussia the Chamber of Deputies has had a proposition brought before it, to have the position of foreigners in the country regulated by law, with a complete suppression of passports.

To Subscribers.

The present form of the *Weekly Standard* is only a temporary arrangement, as it is felt to be so small. The Editor therefore contemplates enlarging it by one-half more; but owing to the expenses 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. "C'est le premier pas qui coûte."

We have now received our entire set of European papers; when we have, we shall be enabled to give our readers translations from the leading French and Italian journals. Not that we are established agencies in all the camp towns. *Fale.*

Agencies.

Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Mackerns.
Vicoria. Ho el, calle Requinquis.
Rosario. Robert Taylor Esq.
Villa Mercedes. D. Silvestre Torrobas.
Lobos. Mr. Paik Kelly.
Cafayates. Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio. D. Rudecindo Ybancos.
Giles. D. J. Pichee.

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros	\$ 220 to 225
Du matadero, picked bulls	250 —
D. C. was picked	230 — 250
Three year old males	250 —
Asses	15 — 20
Fat horses	85 — 90
Common thestiza sheep	30 — 35
Fine Do	40 — 45

Doublings.

April 25th	\$60
26th	\$66
27th	\$68
28th	\$71
30th	\$73

Exchange.

London	— 63 1/2 shillings.
Paris	— 80 francs.
Spain	— 4 1/2 per cent.
Montevidéo	at par & 1/2 per cent.

Exports from March 26th to April 23th.

Dry cow hides	75,114
Skin Do.	82,050
Dry horse hides	9,505
Skin Do.	6,358
Wool—bales	7,098
Do.—tacks	154
Horse hair—bales	243
Do. sacks	132
Lard and tallow—pipes	2,527
Do. boxes	287
Cattle oil—pipes	63
Do. boxes	145
Sheep skins—bales	351
Bones—tons	113
Irish beef—cwt.	28,535
Peraguay tobacco—bales	773

11: de Setiembre Market

Dry cow hides, narrow	perdo 130 to 140
Do. of all sizes	— 135 to 138
Of skins	— 95 to 100
Do. of all sizes	— 22 to 25
Sheep skins unwashed	— 25 to 30
Do. of all sizes	— 35 to 40
Do. of all sizes	— 40 to 45
Do. of all sizes	— 45 to 50
Do. of all sizes	— 50 to 55
Do. of all sizes	— 55 to 60
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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

COLON THEATRE.

GRAND PERFORMANCE

On Thursday May 2nd 1861.

For the benefit of the Director

Don I. G. DELGADO.

1. A select symphony.

2. The much admired Drama in 4 acts, of the distinguished poet