

## The Standard

### Ficha Bibliográfica

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# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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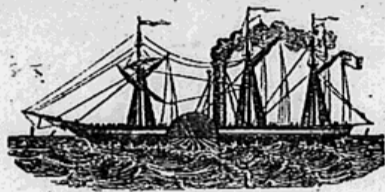
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5. P. M. and inserted at moder-  
ate rates.

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

July 24, 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 13.



## SALTO COMPANY RIVER STEAM-BOATS

For the URUGUAY  
ORIENTAL STEAMER  
**MONTEVIDEO**  
Captain — LINO BELBEY.

This fine vessel makes a weekly trip.

LEAVING		RETURNING	
Montevideo on Fridays at 4 p. m.	Fr. m Salto on Tuesdays at 7 a. m.	" Concordia " 7 1/2 a. m.	" Paysandú " 1 p. m.
Buenos Ayres Saturdays 10 a. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" Concepcion " 4 p. m.
Higueritas " 4 p. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" Fray Bentos " 8 p. m.
Fray Bentos " 9 a. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Concepcion Sundays 6 a. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Paysandú " 8 a. m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "

### FARES

	CABIN	DECK
Higueritas	6 pts.	3 pts.
Fray Bentos	10	5
Concepcion	14	7
Paysandú	16	8
Concordia & Salto	20	10
Montevideo	8	4

Parcels for Montevideo until 2 P. M. and letters till 3 P. M. on Wednesday.  
For further particulars apply at the office  
Henry Dowse. N.º 1 calle de Cuyo.

## FOR GUALEGUAY

Taking passengers, cargo &c., the Steamer

### Gualeguay

(Rio Bermejo.)

Captain—ADOLFO THOUVENIN

Will leave this port on the 2nd July

### FARES.

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

Correspondence received at the office up to 9 A. M. on the day of sailing.  
Parcels, up to 8 P. M. of the day before. For further particulars apply to  
Luis Cerro, Colon. 41 Plaza 25 de Mayo

## FOR SALE.

The American Steamer "ASUNCION" lying in the Riachuelo opposite the Barraca of Atalaya, is offered for private sale: her engines are in excellent order, and she is well suited to the transport of sheep to the Banda Oriental, being capable of taking 1,000 or 1,200 head each trip. The ASUNCION is of 120/ tons, and with cargo, draws 3 1/2 to 4 feet of water: her two engines are each 30 horse-power.  
For further particulars, apply to  
Henry Dowse N.º 1 calle de Cuyo.

### To the Public.

For sale at N. 154 calle Victoria, in liquidation of the affairs of the late Da. Rosa Amar Italian milliner, a wardrobe, with glass front and counter. Also the interest in the premises which comprises 8 rooms, and some out offices, subject to a low rent.  
Apply at the watchmakers, next door, No. 150.

### M. Edward Ward

Of Matanzas is apprised that the Belle Poulle has arrived, and important news awaits him at the British Hotel, calle de 25 de Mayo.

### Notice.

The following letters are to be found at No. 48 calle Reconquista.  
Thomas Butt posted in Australia  
Mathew Canil  
James Russell  
Thomas Dover  
James Barber from England  
George M. Clenahan  
Mr. Rourt  
Patrick Galway

### Notice.

Messrs Maximo Landivar and Julio Laurent intimate to their friends and the public that they have opened an agency for affairs of town and country, at No. 13 calle Maypú.



## FOR COLONIA.

THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT

## ESTRELLA.

Will sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at nine a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY—For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office. — Paseo de Julio No. 35.

LUIS MAC LEAN.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.		RETURN.	
STATIONS	HOLY DAYS	STATIONS	HOLY DAYS
1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th.
Parque... 7 a.m.	10 12 12 10 10 10	Moreno... 6 20 9 20 11 20 1 20 3 20	4 30 4 40 4 50
11 Sept. 7 10	9 10 10 10 10 10	Merlo... 6 20 9 20 11 20 1 20 3 20	4 30 4 40 4 50
Almagro... 7 15	9 15 10 10 10 10	Moron... 7 10 10 10 10 10	4 30 4 40 4 50
Caballito... 7 20	9 20 10 10 10 10	S. Martin... 7 10 10 10 10 10	4 30 4 40 4 50
Flores... 7 25	9 25 10 10 10 10	Flores... 7 30 10 10 10 10	4 30 4 40 4 50
S. Martin... 7 30	9 30 10 10 10 10	Flores... 7 30 10 10 10 10	4 30 4 40 4 50
Moron... 7 35	9 35 10 10 10 10	Caballito... 7 40 10 10 10 10	4 30 4 40 4 50
Almagro... 7 40	9 40 10 10 10 10	Almagro... 7 45 10 10 10 10	4 30 4 40 4 50
Parque... 7 45	9 45 10 10 10 10	Almagro... 7 45 10 10 10 10	4 30 4 40 4 50
Merlo... 7 50	9 50 10 10 10 10	Parque... 7 50 10 10 10 10	4 30 4 40 4 50
Moreno... 7 55	9 55 10 10 10 10	Parque... 7 55 10 10 10 10	4 30 4 40 4 50



## MENSAJERIAS

DEL

## COMERCIO

### CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

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

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, Porfia, San Antonio Bellido, Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Grande, Naranjos, Vivotará, 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, Carralauquen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava ó Panianco, Blanqueada de Herrera, Corrito de Paulino, San Agustin, Malacra ó Floida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 16, 26.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, San José, Cármen de Languiyú, Canales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Toribio, Chalforó, Canales, Vizeachoras de Cueli, Reconquista, Miguens y Tandil, 8, 24.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 22, 29.

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

Azul, 2, Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 4, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24, 28.

Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 18, 28.

Lobos, every Tuesday Thursday & Saturday.

Magdalena, 9, 19, 29.

FOR ROSARIO

Touching at San Fernando, Zárate, Buradero, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolas.

THE NEW STEAMER  
**DOLORCITAS**  
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.
Ra rio.....	\$ 350	\$ 120
San Nicolas....	250	90
Obligado.....	250	90
San Pedro.....	250	90
Baradero.....	200	80
Zárate.....	150	80
San Fernando.	30	

For further particulars apply at the office:  
BRONAL Y CARNEGA  
Reconquista 89.

### MENSAJERIAS

## INICIADORES.

Central Administration—San Martin, 81—Plaza Lera, 20—Calle las Piedras, 84

Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, San Antonio de Arco, Fortin y Salto 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Arrecifes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28.

Pergamino, y Rojas; 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Pilar, Capilla del Señor 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

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

Merced-s, Bragado, Chivilcoy, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

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

## NUEVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, calle Potosi, No. 146.

### CORREOS DEL ESTADO

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 u Moro, 2, 12 y 22.

Carralauquen, 26 de Mayo, Brava; Malacra y Moro, 6, 16 y 26.

Navas, Chalforó, Biscacheras y Reconquista 8, 24.

Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen de Lanoueyú, 1, 15.

Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24.

Tandil directamente 2 y 17.

### CARRERA DEL MORO.

Juncal, Cacique, Aalpinar de Castaño, Esperanza de Iraola, Pulpurina Quevedo, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Baudrix, Invierno, Tainanguichú, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Aoz.

Los Empresarios  
Torres, Bigeira y Ca.

### MENSAJERIAS

## ESPAÑOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration—Piedras, 86.

Chascomus, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27 y 30.

Dolores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 7, 19, 21, 1, 24, 27, 29.

### TERMS OF PRICES

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

Los Impresarios  
Torres, Ossorio y Ca.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Argentine War.

Time wears on, but the pacific negotiations instead of creating confidence are looked on as a sham. No doubt the Foreign Ministers are doing their utmost; no doubt peace is the true interest of both parties, and foreigners regard the indulgence of these ephemeral hostilities as a foolish disposition on the part of Creoles "to knock their head against the wall to please themselves." Yet there is a moral certainty that one party must win, and the other run away before an accommodation can really take place. Even those who are loudest for peace have a secret misgiving that as long as each party professes such contempt for its opponent, no treaty will be anything better than a patched-up compromise to be converted at will into a bone of contention for which "the dogs of war" shall again have a fight. After the usual amount of barking, they are beginning to show their teeth: Buenos Ayres has captured a barque and an Italian schooner laden with contraband of war, consisting of 2400 muskets, 200 swords and 350 tons of coal. This is a great prize; but possibly the gringo may demand compensation, alleging that war has not been formally declared, nor active hostilities begun. Otherwise it must appear strange that Urquiza, who generally knows what he is about, should send two small vessels to run the gauntlet with the Gibraltar of the River Plate. This interlude has not, however, damped the hopes of our mediators: the diplomatic trio embarked, on Sunday last, in H. B. M. Steamer "Arden" with the view of meeting General Mitre at San Nicolas, and it is rumored that the latter is to confer with the Captain General on board an English man-of-war; so that they can make a pleasant whist-party on their trip in quest of Urquiza.

In proportion as the fortifications advance, we see the growing probability of a protracted contest, and although "birds of ill omen" are not favorably received, there are certain signs of a siege with undefined anticipations of the nine years of Montevideo, and the famous walls of Troy. Of course it will be very difficult for Urquiza to do more than Beresford, or even as much [for he took Buenos Aires.] But it is possible that the Argentine army if they gain one pitched battle may verify the threat imputed to Derqui of remaining in our province as long as there are cattle to compensate the trouble of his expedition. Men of semi-military experience describe our outworks as imposing, but in our plain judgment the less extensive such works are, the stronger they must prove. The horns of a dilemma are an unpleasant seat for any man however thick-skinned. Does General Mitre consider himself stronger in the open field or behind trenches? If the former why spend so much toil and money on the weaker point of reliance. But if the latter, as we frankly think, in the name of Vauban and the Faubourg St Antoine, stich to barricades. These require no extended lines, no immense forces; in a street fight, a handful of men stands together better than a whole legion, and cavalry is rendered useless. It is said we shall have the pleasure of barricades beset fortifications, but slipping between two stools must be avoided, for if the enemy once seize the outworks, then it is more difficult to defend the barricades. However as we have not yet received commission from government and shall not be paid for our advice, it is gratuitous and ill-timed.

Latest news from San Nicolas mentions the arrival of Urquiza at Cor-

doba, in the province of Santa Fé, with 4000 troops, 12 light field-pieces and two mortars. There is moreover a strong force at Rosario and Derqui's army is differently stated at 4 and 8,000 men. Nothing can be more uncertain than the respective estimates, as there is a due amount of exaggeration in inverse ratio; but we may, safely calculate the forces of Buenos Ayres at 15,000, and those of Urquiza, rather under than over 20,000. In the hostile fleets, too, the National Government exceeds us in number of ships, but some of them, like a portion of their soldiers, are defective in arms. It is said coal is very short at Rosario, and this is an important weapon. Contrary to custom, we shall, probably, have no blockade, so that if the invading army respect the flocks of the Irish shepherds we shall not suffer so much as might be dreaded, and the whole of the direct injury inflicted will fall upon the Portenos. Nevertheless some foreigners intend leaving, and commerce will experience a great check. All talk of peace will not be abandoned until the united armies of Derqui and Urquiza commence the crusade, and as the former was still, on July 11th, at Cordoba, at least a fortnight must elapse before the combatants come to a brush. In any other country this loss of time on either side should have tempted the adversary to make a surprise, but, in South America, as many weeks are spent in talking of the fight as sufficed for Napoleon to conclude his Italian campaign. We are nowise anxious to see "a good row", but we are naturally impatient to see it all over soon, since we are stoically indifferent whether Mitre pulverizes Urquiza or vice-versa. Our local press has made much of the apparent desertion of one Colonel Batorra from the Federal lines, who on pretext of going to visit his relatives forgot asking the usual permission without which, he runs the risk of being sent to the other world, without a passport; 800 men are said to have accompanied him. Similar desertions are reported as taking place in both armies, for the obvious purpose of damping any excess of animal spirits in their opponents. On our side to compensate for those who as Mitre says "have run away at the sight of peril" there are several volunteers, chiefly citizens: in Alsina's battalion 14 youths have enrolled themselves and merited the applause of that portion of the press devoted to Mitre. The number of our troops encamped at Villa Mercedes is about 5,000; in town a company of Italian rifles has been raised, but as yet they are not formidable in numbers or discipline; the police, of whom it was asserted that they did not hold the gun properly, are now mobilized into a corps under D. Mariano Gache, clerk of the Department, who has laid aside red-tape and goose-quill for the sash and sabre. The Minister of War, Gelly Obes has deputed the head-clerk to sign official documents, as he must now look after the active prosecution of the outworks. A bill has been proposed to the Chambers, restoring to Buenos Ayres the title of "State" instead of "Province". This looks very like a determination to have no more union with the 13 provinces in any form; and indeed many are of opinion that peace should prove more durable if an absolute independence were once established. But this is a state of things inadmissible to Urquiza, and beyond the original grounds of contention.

The President was to march from Cordoba on the 25th and leave Olmos as Governor of that province. A deputation of Cordovese nymphs had begged of Francia the liberation of Marcos Paz, who was, however, sent in chains to Rosario and thence to Paraná, his companions having been al-

ready set at liberty. Urquiza's two sons-in-law, Santa Cruz and Victorica have been named, the first, commander of artillery; the second, military secretary. Bartolo Cordero, captain of the "Pampero" is second in command of the Argentine fleet, which has been reinforced by the "Argos" and "Hercules;" the latter has run aground. A skirmish between picquets at the Arroyo del Medio resulted in favor of Buenos Ayres; but there is no return of the killed, wounded or missing.

From this city another body of troops marched yesterday for head-quarters; the battalion "Sud" counts nearly 600 men, and is commanded by Major Galvan; they went by rail to Moreno, and are said to be well drilled. Our fleet is still at San Nicolas; it comprises 4 steamers and a brig, and is to be reinforced by two more steamers. Mitre arrived at Rojas on the 19th and addressed an order of the day to the army, congratulating it for its good morale. The old story about Tucuman, Salta and Santiago is revived, representing these provinces as waiting the signal for revolt. Taboada, they say, will not give Derqui a single man; and the three liberal provinces are busily preparing to side, with Buenos Ayres [?] Yet it is remarkable that the government organ of Tucuman has not published any Philippic against the President, on his arbitrary conduct in Cordoba. Letters from the last named city give a miserable picture of the national army; Derqui had ordered a public ball, but found some difficulty in finding the necessary cash. At length some Mr. Funes having paid the piper, the university boys were treated to a dance. Bushental, says the same oracle, brought peace-proposals to Derqui, whose troops were lamentably short of beef and cigars. At the same time rich gold mines have been discovered in San Juan, one vein called "Moradito" presenting a superficie of 2 yards wide and 8 or 900 long. It the report be true, it is possible the belligerents may forget politics and warfare, and make off to the diggings, leaving the Generals to fight it out between them, or arrange matters through that very convenient go-between called, foreign mediation.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Chilean *Mercurio* gives the following particulars of the Pacific Republics:

Central America.

In Honduras the existing authorities had gained some slight advantages over the irregular bands of insurgents whose cause is now annihilated. The Congress of Costa Rica, up to May 13th was still in session, but passed no acts of any importance. At San Salvador there had been abundant rains, which gave reason to hope for a good indigo-crop.

New Granada.

The revolution has been completely triumphant. Mosquera, Obando and Gutierrez had united their forces under the walls of Bogota. Arboleda was hemmed in among the mountains of Barbacons; he made an irruption with his heavy artillery, but his prospects had grown hopeless.

Ecuador.

The fortifications of Guayaquil were actively carried on, as an invasion was hourly expected. Garcia Moreno has proved himself a traitor. Aviles and G. de la Torre, members of the provisional government published a manifesto against the French protectorate.

Peru.

This republic and the adjoining States are at present tranquil, and offer no news of interest.

Chile.

The great failures that recently occurred have led to others of lesser mag-

nitude. The crisis of money matters still continues, but the efforts to establish a bank were redoubled.

Another National Calamity.

First San Juan, next Mendoza, then the war. All these have not sufficed to verify the old proverb "misfortunes never come single." We now read of an alarming conflagration that has destroyed lives and property, devastating a great part of the province of Tucuman. The origin is unknown, but the consequences have been truly terrific. At Maucopa and Condor Guasi twelve or fourteen persons have been burnt alive, three sugar-factories destroyed, and all the houses and properties around, reduced to ashes. Several victims overtaken in the open camp are dead or dying; to these latter the government at once despatched relief: the full extent of the damage caused by this prairie-fire is yet unknown.

Montevideo.

An amnesty for political offences has been published. In the University there was an election for the President and Vice, which resulted in the continuation of office, on the part of the gentlemen hitherto in possession. The petition to restore the Jesuits was still spoken of. At Cerro Largo it was stated that a revolution was on foot, in which the Chief of Departmental Police was prime-mover and General Flores necessary; and that a waggon-load of arms was expected from Brazil, by the imaginary insurgents.

LOCAL EVENTS.

**Immigrants.**—The Espigador conveyed, on Saturday, 100 Italians to this port, who had arrived at Montevideo on board the Chiabrera: 150 have come from Bayonne and 50 more Italians in the barque "Ernest."

**Martin Garcia.**—It is asserted in the "Pueblo" of Montevideo that this island belongs to the Banda Oriental, and the foreign ministers are invoked to guarantee its neutrality.

**Pastor Obligado.**—This gentleman, at present Minister of Government has set out for the encampment, with the view of giving Mitre a wrinkle about the peace conference. Dr. J. M. Cantilo accompanies him as secretary.

**Hector Varela.**—The chief of the "Tribuna" excuses himself from active service, for the present, on the grounds of illness, and special commission from Government. In proof of his intrepidity he refers to his engagement in Italy on October 1st under General Garibaldi. Anyone who doubts his valor, he will seize by the nose and chin, and spit down his throat.

**"La Verdad."**—The editor of this puny production has been lodged in close confinement. In his last number he indulged in a lampoon against Irish papers that were not aware of his existence, and will suffer little from the exuberance of his Carbonari sentiments *Dios le castiga*.

**Mendoza concert.**—The nett proceeds of this philanthropic enterprise amount to 60,000\$ mpc., and have been deposited with Wanklyn & Co Bankers.

**Fortifications.**—No less than 1,000 men are employed in the works progressing at the Retiro, Convalescencia &c. It is proposed to form an effective battalion of the workmen.

**Missions.**—D. José Marmol had passed through Montevideo enroute for Rio Janeiro; and D. Lorenzo Torres arrived at Rosario and continued his voyage to Paraguay.

**River Pilots.**—Lieut. Bertora, who captured the coals at Martin Garcia, complains that the pilots and quill-drivers in government pay, are not enrolled, and ascribes this favor to the fact of their having *compadres* and *comadres*.

**Medical Staff.**—Dr Parrott, late of Cranwell & Co. has received a surgical appointment on board our fleet.

**Excommunicated.**—His Lordship the Bishop has refused a funeral Mass to be sung for the late Count Caour. The man who declared he should never rest till the Pope was expelled from Rome, is not a fit subject for the pious honors of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Captain Manzano.**—Our worthy friend has received command of the Rio Bamba which is now ready for sea, and will sail to-morrow or after.

**Admiral Warren.**—This distinguished naval officer who replaces Admiral Keppel on the S. American station has arrived at Montevideo on board the "Forbes." We understand the late Admiral was accused of *crim. con.* which led to a disagreement with Sir George Grey.

**Montevideo Lottery.**—As usual the great prizes have fallen here: 600 ounces has come to the fortunate player.

**French Charity.**—His Majesty Napoleon III. has contributed 2,000 francs to the Mendoza fund.

Marshal McMahon has given a like sum for the construction of a statue to St. Patrick, in the city of Lille, on the French frontier of Belgium.

**Irish College.**—This institute of education will be shortly opened under the auspices of our esteemed pastor Rev. Mr. Fahey, who has already identified himself with the best interest and advancement of our Irish community in this country.

**English Packet.**—The "Mersey" leaves this port on Sunday next at 4 p. m. with mails and passengers for Europe.

**The weather.**—During the last few days, some rain has fallen both in the city and country to dispel our fears of a continued *Seca*; but the frost which has since set in will not favor vegetation.

**M. Navarro Viola.**—This eminent lawyer is lodged in the public prison, on account of some correspondence attributed to him, but which he declares a forgery.

Galway Packet Station.

The English government has withdrawn the subsidy from the Irish Transatlantic steam Company. Never before has any act of an anti-Irish administration produced such universal discontent. All the hopes of an afflicted but struggling nation were anchored in this great enterprise, and the ruin of our proudest aspirations must cause a terrible reaction against an oppressive legislation.

Ireland pays twenty-two million pounds sterling to England, every year, in this manner:

National tribute.	£ 5,000,000
English imports.	15,000,000
English Church Estab <sup>t</sup>	2,000,000

a revenue far exceeding that of any state in Europe, (in proportion), and not including the enormous rentals held by English noblemen and Irish absenteees which drain our very hearts blood to fatten our neighbours. Still a pitiful £70,000 is grudging us, and report says that a certain Mr Baxter has more weight with the English Parliament than the interests of seven millions Irishmen.

Of course there is a pretext for this arbitrary spoliation, as Cromwell had a pretext for the massacre at Drogheda, and William for violating the Limerick treaty. It is pretended that the Galway line had not vessels to fulfil the postal contract. For this purpose the enemies of Galway pitched on two worthy surveyors who certified that the vessels were not sea-worthy, and by a stroke of the pen annulled the contract. Thus the speediest communication with America is cut off at the very time that direct intercourse is most desirable. It may be said, cannot the line continue still? but we have Mr. Cunard's testimony that no such company can hold out, without a parliamentary subsidy. It is just to observe that the House of Lords has nobly protested against this tyrannical act; but, as the Commons are supreme, there is no hope for Ireland unless in a change of Ministry, for the Derby party is strongly in favor of this one act of justice to Ireland.

**The O'Donoghue Banquet in London.**

At this patriotic assemblage several noble sentiments found expression. We extract the following:

Mr. J. W. Foley, who, on rising, was greeted with great cheering, said:—Mr Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, your committee have done me the honour of confiding the next toast to my hands for proposal; and, although I could wish it had to be entrusted to one more able than I am to do it ample justice, still I have not the affectation to say it could have been committed to one who sympathises more with the subject it revives (hear, and cheers). The toast is "The Irish Political Exiles" (great and enthusiastic cheering). What man, with Irish blood coursing through his veins, does not feel emotion at the bare pronouncement of the words, The Irish Political Exiles?—what man, worthy of the name of Irishman, does not feel indignation against the rulers of a country who cause the exile of Irishmen—who, above all other people, cling to the home of their forefathers with an enthusiasm holy as the Saints—devoted as the Martyrs—and tender as a woman's love? (Great cheers.) What Irishman, worthy of the name, does not burn with the desire of eradicating that no effort shall be spared—that no sacrifice shall be deemed too great—even though it terminated on the scaffold—until these exiles are restored to Ireland? (Cheers) Why, sir, are Irishmen exiles? The answer is written in the tears and blood of our countrymen—it is told in their ruined homes, their razed altars, their desecrated altars! It is given in the sailings, of deep despair which reach us from the mountains of Donegal and the wilds of Connemara, from the decks of hundreds of emigrant ships, and from those vast poorhouse prisons which The O'Donoghue has so touchingly described, and which alone attract attention in our deserted cities (sensation). The answer is written in seven centuries of unjust invasion, unjust laws, and cruel and ruthless confiscation (cheers). That green island of ours, on the morning of creation, was destined by nature and nature's God, for the enjoyment of every blessing; but it has been cursed by the wicked and perverse designs of man (cheers). It is the land, and the only land, where, nothing withers but humanity; it is meet subject for the poet's praise and the freeman's contempt (hear, hear). Oh! yes, my friends, for many a long century a deep and blighting gloom has covered that fair country and fertile land on which the kind and benignant gifts of Heaven seem to have been poured forth in vain. But a light once shone across that gloom—it was a bright, brilliant, and glorious light—but, alas, it was of short duration! It lasted long enough only to show the darkness had gone before, and the greater darkness that followed after. Need I say that I allude to the glorious epoch of the armed Volunteers of 1792? (Immense cheering). That light, as history attests, was extinguished by the foulest means that hell could devise, and man's treachery accomplish—it was extinguished in the tears of widows and orphans, by the gibbet, the triangle, the pitch-cap, and the sword—it was extinguished by purpling the green fields of Erin with the blood of her children (sensation). History, that sings many a sublime canticle to the genius of Liberty, records on her pages no more glorious deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice than the records of those men who rose up amid the gloom and desolation to rekindle that light (cheers). Within our own day we have seen a glorious band of martyrs and confessors rise up to put an end to Ireland's degradation; and we know the penalty they have paid for their devotion to fatherland (hear, hear). Forget, my friends, if you can, this present hour and happy scene. Come with me on "a mission of love" across the boisterous seas that heave their mighty barriers between the Irish exiles and the land of "their birth, their passion, and their destiny!" (Cheers.) Mark them, each day and night, with eager eyes scanning those strange bright heavens, watching for the rising in the zodiac of Ireland's day-star! (Great cheering) See that glorious young tribune, Meagher—(here the whole company rose and cheered for several minutes)—see Thomas Francis Meagher pour forth, in words that should kindle in the coldest hearts the fire of freedom, to his brethren in exile his passionate longing for the redemption of his dearly-loved Ireland! (Cheers.) Behold, in the antipodes, another exile, Charles Gavan Duffy, ruling almost with kingly sway, that new world beneath the

southern cross! (Great cheering.) Come nearer home—look yonder, beyond the white cliffs of Dover—there is John Mitchell! (Here the scene was most exciting; the entire meeting rose simultaneously, and cheered most vociferously—the ladies waving handkerchiefs with the greatest enthusiasm.) Look at Mitchell—how, with burning heart and longing eyes, he is watching the appointed sign in the political horizon that is to announce to him the freedom of Ireland, and his return to the land he so passionately loves! (Immense cheering) Oh! my friends, it will be a great and joyous day when liberated Erin presses the exiles to her breast, particularly those who have suffered in her "good old cause!"

The good old cause! our own sad days have seen a hero band March forth, like armed cherubim, to free this Irish land;

And tho' bereaved, our country mourns, her bravest and her best; There's something tells—"Free Erin yet shall clasp them to her breast."

Great cheers.) Sir, is there anything to relieve the dark page of our history? Oh, yes, The O'Donoghue has told us in bitter irony, that there is. There is that thing called the "British Constitution!"—the envy and admiration of surrounding nations (cheers and laughter), upon which the ejected exiles of Plunket of Parry, and Adair of Donegal, may be told to gaze with rapture and delight, and to exclaim with the poet.

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

(Sensation) Our Chairman has told you to-night what Lord John Russell's ideas of that constitution are—and, coming from such a pillar of the State, they must, no doubt, be constitutional (laughter). Lord John has propounded the doctrine, which I accept, that it is wise and just of a people who desire to change their government to seek the aid of powerful neighbours to effect that purpose; and that it is legitimate for those powerful States to give the aid required and sought after by the weaker people (hear, hear). Following his lordship's advice, I now invoke the sympathy of every free nation for the struggle which we are now entering upon, and which has been bequeathed to us by our martyrs and exiles (cheers). Particularly I invoke the sympathy of our gallant Celtic brethren of France—France that has been united to us by ties cemented in blood on many a battle-field, and whose flag has often waved proudly side by side with the green flag of Ireland. And I am certain the gallant French nation will not refuse its sympathy, or despise our flag, for it was an emblem of hope to their fathers ages ago, and waved o'er many a hard-fought field of glory (great cheers). Brave swords and glittering steel of Irish exiles flashed round it; and when its folds were floating in the breeze, upon it could be described the name of many a glorious victory (enthusiastic cheering, and cries of "Fontenoy"). I thank my friends for reminding me of that far-famed field; but previously our flag waved with Sasfield on the heights of Landen, and was borne in triumph in front of the Irish exiles at Cremona and Fontenoy (tremendous cheering). It was never unfurled in any but the cause of humanity and glory, it was never surrendered in disgrace, and it shall yet proudly wave over a liberated nation (hear, hear, and cheering). Then will come, from the four winds of heaven, myriads of Irish exiles to sit down in peace and joy amid the renewed glories of their native land; when that time comes, will it be too much to expect that a pilgrimage will be made to a grave that is yet fresh by the waters of the Southern Pacific—a grave that contains all that was mortal of a brave and a soul as ever served Ireland, and that a wreath of Irish shamrock entwined by the fair daughters of Erin will be laid on the grave of Terence Bellew M'Manus (emotion). I may be called disloyal for such language as this; but if it be disloyal to love my country and her people more than the world beside, I glory in that disloyalty (cheers). Sir, I am loyal to the Queen of Ireland, but I am loyal as were the Barons of Runnymede when they compelled King John to sign the Magna Charta of English liberty. I am loyal to the Queen; but I am loyal as were the armed volunteers of Dunganon, when they declared "that no body of men save the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland had power to make laws for Ireland" (cheers). And if we are allowed to approach the throne of her Majesty, and state the grievances under which Ireland groans in anguish and despair, I am certain she would prefer the loyalty I offer to the servile lip

loyalty of satisfied slaves (cheers). We would say to her Restore to Ireland her exiles—repeal the Union—repeal that Act which has been a source of misery and disgrace to a once-glorious nation—repeal that law which, [in the language of him whose genius we admire, and who prematurely yielded up his spirit amid the congenial association of immortal Florence shortly after he earned the wages of political apostasy.] "converts the island that ought to be the most fortunate in the sea into a receptacle of degradation and suffering, counteracts the designs of Providence, and enters into a conspiracy for the frustration of the beneficent designs of God." Mr Foley sat down amid applause which was again and again renewed.

**Travels in France and Italy.**

By the Editor.

**CHAPTER VIII. —VERSAILLES.**

The garden of Eden must indeed have been a pretty spot, yet one thing was wanting, for architecture was unknown. If our first parents had lived till the days of Louis XIV, they should have said that Versailles was a decided improvement on the terrestrial paradise. Here the art of man has wrought its masterpiece, lavishing enormous treasures to outvie Nature; here stands the finest palace, here are the most magnificent gardens, and water-works ever constructed by man; here the rich sylvan scenery is broken by artificial lakes, terraces, statuary and fountains that seem more like the creation of a fairy's wand than a reality. Standing in front of the grand *parterre* and *jets d'eau*, the pilgrim is wrapt in admiration of the sublime beauty that almost intoxicates his vision, and the mind at intervals recurs to those days when the "grand monarch" looked on this same picture, as he beheld the various charms rise up at his command to grace this favored site. The middle terrace extends, as through a forest opening, to a splendid lake margined by trees. On either side are winding alleys which suddenly burst on some ornamental fountain or shady arbor, and here and there occur niches holding statues of the rural deities or heroes of mythology to whom the place seems sacred. No tedious sameness, no fantastic extravagance, jars on the harmony of arrangement, and the sight-seer involuntarily rambles on amid new wonders until his limbs grow weary, and sitting on a rustic bench he would fain gaze for ever enraptured at all around, did not the recollection of the Palace call him at length away.

"All the glories of France" is the historic title given to a long succession of brilliant *tableaux*, on which are depicted the battle fields, of Gaul from early ages down to our day. Here is Francis the First knighted by the Chevalier Bayard; yonder is Henri Quatre at Ivry, winning his laurels of military fame. Next we have St. Louis the Crusader struggling with the Saracens for the rescue of the Holy Land; and then a crowd of hard fought fields and captured citadels above which the *fleur de lys* proclaims French valor and conquests. Some there are not alone interesting to the Frenchman, but also records of pride to the countrymen of those who bled and triumphed at Ramilies and Fontenoy. A corner in this temple of Mars is dedicated to the Irish Brigade. But foremost in the scroll of victory are the campaigns of Napoleon, now crossing the Alps, now charging at Marengo,—here at Austerlitz, there at the Pyramids, the same great image stands forth from the canvas, engrossing all our wonder, and making us forget all else. Neither the past nor future can produce such a hero, and the other stars fade into obscurity before the blaze of this luminary.

Passing to the *salon* of Marshals we have full length portraits of all the great captains from Turenne to Ney, a collection which the whole world united can never rival. The host of generals who carried the arms of the Republic over Europe occupies a prominent rank.

If we enter the Chapel we are struck with the simple tastefulness so well blended with the decorations of royal piety, and fancy we are far from those associations that identify Versailles with licentiousness and bloodshed. Yet these palace-walls have echoed the songs of wassail and debauchery, and along those corridors has rushed the infuriate rabble bearing the severed limbs of the Swiss Guards, and thirsting for the blood of Marie Antoinette. A secret-door is shewn, through which the unhappy queen escaped for a time the human tigers; it is in the suite of royal apartments. The painting galle-

ry is greatly esteemed by connoisseurs, for the rare works of art it contains; it is very long, and the windows look out on those matchless fountains that cast their silvery spray to the height of 100 feet.

Two days are scarcely sufficient to explore Versailles, but even a hasty visit will convince the traveller that it is a paradise of earth, and that it is well worth while going to France, tho' one saw nothing more than this.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**LAW SUITS AND THEIR LININGS.**

The experience of Hon. Mr. Elmore in law suits, is given in a speech, "on the abolition of laws for the collection of debts," before the Wisconsin Legislature.—He had little experience in the law, and that was rich. He would give a history of it. The speaker then related how he had purchased a yoke of oxen about fifteen years ago—paid fifty dollars for them. A few days after, the son of the man of whom he bought the oxen, came to him and said the oxen were his. He insisted on having pay over again, and commenced a suit before a justice. The jury didn't agree. Finally, through the blunders of the Bushwood justice of the peace, the case went against him. He appealed it to the Circuit Court in Milwaukee. There I sat again, and said to my lawyer, "I will give you ten dollars to quote Pennsylvania law to Judge Miller, and have a new trial ordered." He took the ten dollars, and performed the duty. A new trial was then granted, and *venue* changed to Walworth County. Judge Trein was then the judge. Any man who wanted to gain a cause in his court had either to go hunting with him, and let the judge claim all the game that was shot, or else pat his dog. Well, I patted the dog. I fed that dog with crackers. The case was decided in my favor.—When I heard the decision I thought to myself, the dog had followed me about long enough—turned round and gave him a kick. The yelp of the dog had hardly subsided ere I heard the judge say:—"Mr. Clerk, this judgment is set aside, and a new trial granted." Mr. Speaker, that kick cost me two hundred dollars!

**GREATEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.**

—Our Canadian neighbors can now boast of having one of the wonders of the world, in the shape of one of the greatest bridges that has ever been constructed by man. The iron tubular bridge over the Menai straits, planned by Stephenson and constructed under his direction, was, for a time, considered one of the greatest efforts of the kind; but the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence at Montreal, affording a safe conveyance of the cars of the Grand Trunk Railroad, planned by the same engineer, puts the Menai Bridge far in the shade. This bridge is very nearly two miles in length. Fancy to yourself, a large iron tube, two miles long, and large enough for a rail car to pass through—lying upon large stone piers, some of them sixty feet above the water, and you have some faint idea of the bridge in question. Its cost was about seven millions of dollars.

**A STARTLING PROPOSITION.**

—The Prince of Wales, when he accepted the invitations of President Buchanan and the Mayors of the several cities to visit portions of the United States, could not have anticipated the mode of entrance into the country proposed in the following communication addressed by M. Blondin to the Duke of Newcastle, through whom all communications are made to the Prince:

Niagara Falls, U. S. A., }  
August 22, 1860. }

To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle:

Dear Sir,—It is important that the Prince of Wales' entrance into the United States should produce a sensation worthy of the country and of himself.

He will probably arrive among us by way of Niagara Falls, where the greatest natural phenomenon of this continent has been running over six thousand years in preparation for this event.

In order that the occasion may be fitly improved, I propose to take the heir apparent to the British throne across the Falls in a wheel-barrow, on a tight rope, free of expense.

If any accident should happen by which His Highness or any members of his party should be precipitated into the gulf below, (of which I assure you there is little or no danger,) the money taken from the spectators shall be promptly and conscientiously refunded. Please submit this proposition to

His Highness, and favor it with a reply at your earliest convenience.

I am your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,

M. BLONDIN.

**THE CANADIAN CENSUS.**—Although the returns of the personal census are not yet complete, the general result may be stated with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. The total population of United Canada will not exceed 2,700,000 and the excess of population in Upper over that of Lower Canada will not be less than 180,000 souls. The increase during the last decade has been about 40 per cent. in Upper and 30 per cent. in Lower Canada.—*Toronto Leader.*

**ELOPEMENT OF A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER.**

—For the last day or two (says a Gloucester paper) gossip has been busy with the name of a clergyman living near this city. The gentleman has a daughter, who, some time ago, was to have been married to a clergyman. The intended bridegroom visited the lady on the night before the wedding-day but on the following morning he had failed to make his appearance, and was next heard of in America. The lady who is said to possess an ample fortune in her own right, has according to rumour formed an attachment for a young man whom her father had generously placed at the college, in Cheltenham, to be educated as a schoolmaster, and this week she left home secretly to be married to him. The young man is of humble parentage, his father being a goods packer at the Midland railway station. It is stated that the young lady is married, but this is doubted, though it does not appear that she has returned home.

**THE RUSSIAN NAVY.**—According to official documents published by the Russian Minister of Marine, Russia now possesses 242 steamers, of an aggregate power of 35,935 horses; and 2374 guns. Also 71 sailing vessels, with 1477 guns.

**AN ARRANGEMENT FOR COUGHING IN CHURCH.**—A correspondent says: "I once spent a Sunday at Lyons on my way to Italy. I attended the French Protestants Church. The form of worship is very much like the Presbyterian, and the minister, after preaching for about fifteen minutes, stopped rather abruptly, pronounced a word which I took to be 'allez,' and sat down. Immediately the whole congregation, which had hitherto been extremely quiet and attentive appeared to be seized with fits of coughing, sneezing, and expectoration—some blew their noses, some took snuff. By degrees the noises ceased, and after an interval of about five minutes, the minister resumed his discourse, and finished it without interruption."

—M. Mires has been removed to a private infirmary on a certificate from the prison physicians.

—The Gurney divorce case has been completed by a dissolution of the marriage.

—A line of American steamers is about to run between San Francisco and the western ports of Mexico.

—Mdm. Albani is said to be engaged at various miscellaneous concerts at a salary of 1,000l per month.

—The celebrated Belgian artist, M. Gallait, is now in Rome, engaged on a portrait of the Pope for the King of the Belgians.

**THE O'CONNOR DOX.**—This gentleman made his maiden speech in the house of Commons, on Irish Education in reply to Ms. Whiteside. Such was the sensation it produced that the members crowded round him at the close, to congratulate him. Mr. Disraeli crossed the house to shake hands with him, and even Lord Palmerston warmly applauded the brilliant eloquence of this worthy scion of our ancient Irish Monarchs.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—A terrific railway accident has occurred on the Glasgow line; several were killed or wounded, and it is undergoing a close investigation.

**DEATH.**

In the Partido of Lujan, on July 2d, James O'Neill aged 69 years. Deceased was a native of Dublin. May he rest in peace.

**Exchange.**

England — 64½ sch.  
France — 82 f.s.

