

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Weekly Standard
Número de Edición:	23
Fecha de Publicación:	1861-10-02
Lengua:	Inglés
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Independence of B. Ayres.

"The war of independence," as generally understood, was the name of that crusade begun in the British Colonies and propagated through Spanish America with the object of freeing the New World from the yoke of European monarchy.

Since the fall of Rosas, this city has evinced a desire to form an independent republic, and all the wars with Urquiza, on whatever plea, were but efforts on the one side to compel, and on the other to reject, all union with the provinces.

Some may object that the Republic was already too small, and that, by isolating this city, the head is separated from the members; but in the Low Countries we have the case of a pigmy kingdom, fractioned into halves, both parts of which have prospered by the separation.

Thus it may be hoped that the battle of Pavon and retirement of Urquiza will have the effect of establishing definitively a virtual separation which, without cutting off the provinces from the intercourse of civilized life, leaves Buenos Aires to the full enjoyment of her agricultural resources and good maritime position.

By such means we shall readily begin to reap the fruits of a glorious independence, and future statesmen will look back with pleasure to the emancipation from civil broils as the brightest era of our history.

Our modern improvements.

The nineteenth century is a synonyme of advancement, which the present age is apt to glorify as if all the merit was our own. The edifice of civilization had its foundation in the epoch of the pyramids, and every succeeding generation has but endeavored to continue the design of its primal architects.

All nations feel this onward impulse; but some there are, who lend themselves more eagerly to its dictates. In general we can better observe the rapidity of improvement, in infant states, than in old countries. Americans can justly boast their unrivalled development of agricultural wealth, population and foreign commerce.

In comparison with Ireland, it may be said that we are much to English example and importation. But, is not the lesson of active industry open to the imitation of all; and it is well known that Ireland is the right arm of the British Empire.

The finest buildings in town do not belong to them; the Cabildo, Cathedral, University & most public edifices are the work of the Spaniards; and the best private structures have been raised by *gringos*.

Yet no one can deny that great improvements are going on. A few years ago this city had no gas, no pavement, no railway, no telegraph, few good houses and less trade.

he must surmount, without idly looking back like Lot's wife. Instead of bragging about what's done, let them think of what's yet to do, and toiling up the steep ascent, neither pause nor hesitate till they have secured a place in the temple of Fame.

Ship desertion.

We have been requested to complain of the frequent desertions that are recently observable among the sailors of foreign shipping in this port.

In one or two cases, the vessels have been left almost without hands, and grievous risks are hereby involved. Such example, moreover, is contagious and if seamen are taught to believe that this is an El-Dorado we shall soon see the commerce of the country at a stand-still.

Vessels will lie in the road ready for sea, but without hands; the story of Australia will have a repetition in the Plate; casualties will be the inevitable consequence of ships going to sea short-handed; or else captains will see themselves obliged to accept landsmen who are unable to work a ship.

The Cabildo clock.

The public already begin to feel a great convenience in this most valuable of our "modern improvements." Its want has been so long experienced, that the boon is doubly acceptable.

A word is due in praise of Jaeggli and Diavel who have thus perfected the idea of their observatory, and while it would be idle to reply to the impetuous attacks made upon them we may remark that the inscription of their firm is not from a vain inspiration.

As sundry *bolás* are in circulation we are authorized to state that it is an eight-day clock which goes nine days without winding. At present the illumination is suspended on account of the ventilators not giving ventilation, sufficient for the quantity of gas employed to light it.

Profano invention

In one of our local journals it was recently stated that Count Cavour was reconciled to the Catholic Church and that the confessor who attended his dying moments was summoned by the Pope and required to disclose the penitent's confession.

seal of the confessional can never be broken. Pius the Ninth would indeed be "the man of sin," and Romanism a gross imposture if he attempted to violate the secrets of a death bed confession. Neither torture nor martyrdom absolves the obligation of secrecy; and, among many like cases, we may cite John Nepomucen who was flung into the Vistula by the king of Poland for not repeating the confession of the Queen; also Gardiner the English priest, hanged at Tyburn for not revealing the demoniac plot of Guy Fawkes.

Again we say neither the Pope nor the Virgin Mary; nothing short of the Godhead can demand the revelation of the confessional; and he who discloses its secrets is a monster of iniquity condemned to death by canon law.

The Argentine Republic.

Many are of opinion that the war is not yet over; and the truth of this idea would gain ground from the fact that such is the belief of both belligerent parties. The Confederation alleges that so far from being prostrated by the battle of Pavon, it was for them a glorious victory. They claim a host of prisoners, equipments and baggage, with all the honors of the day; representing Mitre's army as overthrown, and bestowing high-sounding titles on San and Virasoro.

It is contrary to Urquiza's custom to retire from the field of battle; it is contrary to common sense to suppose that he did so after gaining the victory.

We must therefore conclude that his return to Entrerios was caused by disgust, or by the desire to look out for himself and his properties. This is, in our opinion, enough to prove that the war is virtually ended. Who can supply the place of the Captain general, or who will be able to restore a cause by him judged desperate?

The English and French Ministers had an interview with Mitre at San Nicolas; and it may be supposed that the President was not averse to their mission, but, letters state that the former demanded an unconditional surrender.

the history of the campaign. The two squadrons are still looking at each other, waiting, it would seem, the declaration of peace. A rumor was general last week that Cordero had been shot for treachery, in endeavoring to seduce two of Urquiza's ships. It was likewise said that Gen. Francia was among the slain, but this *bola* is probably a set-off to the report, in Rosario, of the deaths of Col. Mitre, Flores and others.

The revolution of Santiago affords a *point d'appui* for the enemies of the President to menace his power. Governor Gallo has written a spirited manifesto calling on the provincials to take up arms against a horde of brigands, and if Salta and Tucuman make a like *pronunciamento*, Derqui is on his last legs.

Rosario is in danger of being sacked by the swarms of deserters, who are ever the great plague of both armies, and we are told that the inhabitants begged of Mitre to occupy it temporarily. On this side of the Arroyo Medio, things are now settled; but, bands of *trovadores* are still at large, as we observe by the robbery of Mitre's courier, and the guerrilla feats of Mr. Archy Craig, a Scotch resident who has taken 70 prisoners.

The cannon and prisoners sent here by Mitre verify the truth of his report. Already 20 pieces of cannon and 900 prisoners are added to the officers and banners in our keeping. The officers are in the Retiro, and receive 20 \$ daily for their support; the soldiers are also well treated in the barrack Plaza Mayo; and inspire pity for their miserable appearance.

Scarcely better off than Indians, plunder with them is more the effect of necessity than avarice, and we can well understand that they will be glad to accept the comforts of our troops, on being incorporated into the Porteño ranks. Mitre has passed 400 rank and file into his army, and we hope for the honor of his arms that these were volunteers. Letters from head-quarters state that 3,000 cavalry were now assembled, and that a *strong corps d'armee* had been despatched for some manoeuvre not yet apparent.

Our Chambers have submitted to a military commission the project of presenting a medal to the heroes of Pavon, with the inscription "Battle of Pavon, Sept. 17, 1861: fought with glory for the liberty of the Argentine Republic." It will be of gold for the commanders, silver for officers, and copper for private soldiers.

ured banners, was promoted to the grade of Lieut. Colonel. This young man has made rapid strides in state favor, and is withal highly popular; a proof that his capacities have won for him towards, that are otherwise, generally, attended with envy.

The detailed narrative of the battle was published on Monday, but, its periphrastic style is much inferior in interest to the laconic despatch of Mitre, which we described in our last.

Banda Oriental.

In Montevideo the Federal party has always had numerous partisans, and some expressed great satisfaction at the first account of the battle, which gave Urquiza a decided triumph; but they were quickly undeceived, and a part of the press congratulated Buenos Ayres on the result.

Rosario is in danger of being sacked by the swarms of deserters, who are ever the great plague of both armies, and we are told that the inhabitants begged of Mitre to occupy it temporarily.

News from Europe.

By the *Saintonge*, arrived yesterday morning, we have accounts of the old world up to the 1st of August. In England the talk was about the Queen's visit to Ireland, where her Majesty was cordially received by all classes and became the guest of H. E. Lord Carlisle at Dublin, thence proceeding to witness a grand review on the Curragh of Kildare, (Aug. 24).

The *féte Napoleon* (Aug. 15th) was more than usually magnificent at Paris, upwards of half-a-million of people assembled in the Champ de Mars to witness the fireworks. It may be well to observe *en passant* that this is the festival of Saint-Napoleon, a Corsican martyr, from whom Bonaparte took his name, rendering it more famous for ambition, than it had been for sanctity.

In Italy, the national loan was well taken up; but disturbances are multiplied; Ciardini quarrelled with the Ministers; the Archbishop of Naples was banished; Sardinia and Switzerland could not arrange the Ticino question. At Rome, the collection of Peterpence report was published for the past year it amounted to £ 320,000 of which Austria gave £ 50,000, Iceland £ 70,000 and Italy £ 8,000.

In Italy, the national loan was well taken up; but disturbances are multiplied; Ciardini quarrelled with the Ministers; the Archbishop of Naples was banished; Sardinia and Switzerland could not arrange the Ticino question. At Rome, the collection of Peterpence report was published for the past year it amounted to £ 320,000 of which Austria gave £ 50,000, Iceland £ 70,000 and Italy £ 8,000.

