

# The Standard

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## THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

### Our Public Opinion.

*Varium et mutabile semper.*

What Virgil said of woman may, with much aptitude, be taken as a definition of that most dangerous and fickle element called, by statesmen the *vox populi*, and by us, the political weather-cock. School-boys tell us that Manlius after saving Rome was hurled from the Tarpeian rock; Socrates, once the pride of Athens, was poisoned in a bowl of greek; Milton was at first worshipped and then imprisoned by his countrymen, the Gracchi were betrayed by the same populace that exalted them, Cesar was slain by those who offered him the diadem, Bolivar was banished by the country which hailed him a Liberator, and now (the titular Washington of South America) experiences alternately the ups and downs of popular favor and displeasure.

Justo José de Urquiza on falling out with Rosas fell into the good graces of the 14 provinces of the Plate; but, his bed of roses was soon transformed into a wet blanket in which he has ever since been tossed unmercifully by one or both of the contending parties. Two years ago he was our bug-bear, six months later our distinguished guest, six weeks ago our sworn enemy, and to-day he is something undefinable between a patriot and a tyrant, a hero and a conspirator. Of late it was customary to advertise him in the "Tribuna," about to commence business in Southampton as a vendor of fishing tackle, (with a hook). He was promised a free passage to Europe; and threatened with confiscation. Now, by a strange fantasy, the popular odium is directed against the unfortunate Derqui who was always supposed to be an automaton of Urquiza's, and therefore nowise responsible for his acts. Since the battle of Pavón, the latter has gained wonderfully in our good graces, contravening the old principle that success makes the hero. Our indulgent townsmen manifest an inclination to believe that the automaton is blameable for the *four per*, and that the machinery belonging to him is unmanageable in the juggler's hands.

Again Christian charity would go for nothing if a relenting public did not cast the cloak of forgiveness over past peccadilloes; and, as the repentant thief was promised Paradise, so, there is a vague hint that the great *candidato* may yet gain our love and esteem.

Hence it is that our people assigns Urquiza the role of Pacifier General: he is to assist Mitre in the organization of the so-called organized Republic, which, being newly white-washed, is expected to present a more respectable appearance. All late transgressions are to be put on the scape-goat Derqui, and as Napoleon boasted that, when his victories were forgotten, he should go down to posterity with the *Imperial Code* in his hand, so, we have no doubt, Don Justo will be content to postpone the memories of Caseros and Cepeda, ordering his apothecary (after Verazini's picture) with the Constitution in the foreground.

In the state concert, we do not know who plays second fiddle, but so long as Mitre and Urquiza are of the performers, much harmony will result.

Many believe that Urquiza is now so broken down that he is harmless, but were this even certain, he is still powerful enough to do great good, and much as we abhor political contradictions and inconsistency, we cannot fail to recognise in the backsliding of Urquiza by offering his services to Mitre, a strong guarantee for ultimate and lasting peace.

### Our army in the Field.

*Toujours en avant.* While our General is bivouacking with his army in Rosario and the outskirts, the onward march of Buenos Ayres is evident from the reports of skirmishing between advanced guards, under Col. Sandoa, and the *debris* of Derqui's forces at the

Caracará. No great active operations have yet followed in the wake of Rosario, but, we may rest assured that Mitre finds more obstacles in diplomatic and political manoeuvres than could be offered by Urquiza's legions. Some say that a peace is imminent, others that Urquiza sent Don Juan C. Ocampo to offer Mitre his alliance if he went no farther north. Now, both stories are highly probable, and although our General could easily dash across the Paraná, this would be effectually preventing all hope of truce, and defying Urquiza on his own ground. Our press is pleased to designate him the Entre-Rio tiger, and we know how dangerous it is to bear a tiger in his lair. Chasing Derqui or his satellites is more fox-hunting compared to the life-or-death struggle with the Captain General, and as prudence is the best part of valor, Mitre would seem rash to invade Entre-Rios without being sure of getting 'back safe, or turning up better than Hornes' attempt.

A diversion on Cordoba and the North would be a much more feasible excursion; and there are no reasons to believe that the redoubtable Saa, adventurous Alcora or peregrine Olmos could withstand Mitre's inroad. Unfeeling critics will assert that our troops are dallying in Rosario from an inherent love of dancing and idleness; but, the sequel will show that there is a drug on our Generals, chariot, which does not permit him at once to cross the Rubicon, or try a joust with the grand *candidato*. Meantime the number of the enemy that is every day crowding in, to lay their submission at Mitre's feet, increases, to such a degree that they are now estimated in 1400 of all ranks. Pascual Rosas is anxiously expected, as a rumor gains ground that our General is disposed to restore him as Governor of Santa Fe, although several ultimatums are opposed to this instance of rewarding treachery. Saa passed through San Genaro, on his way to San Luis, bringing large droves of horned cattle, and horses, which were stopped by an official of Derqui's named Cortina, who complains of the great havoc committed by the deserters; the booty was, however, released at Saa's intimation, and led westward. Urquiza has been guilty of robbing the mail a la Jack Sheppard, but, the papers of the interior, which have escaped, present a strange proof of their blissful ignorance of affairs in general. They speak of the victory of Pavón in which our commander was wounded and taken prisoner, probably supposing that Rosas has captured Mitre; not Mitre, Rosas.

Another banner has been added to our trophies by a soldier of Nelson's army who had wrapped it round his body for concealment, and gave it in grateful return for the kind treatment shown him. The *pro tem* Governor of San Luis accuses his townsmen of treason in abandoning their beloved hero Juan Saa on the field of his prowess and conquest. It would seem we have not yet appreciated the magnitude of the *hervira* subsequent to Pavón. Not alone Puntanos and Cordoves, Entre-Rios and Corrientes took to their heels, but even the President's example had effect on the Customs-clerks of Rosario, who with the adage "devil take the hindmost" left Mitre nothing but old books and disordered accounts. It was proposed to make it a free port, but as yet no alteration has occurred. The "Patriot" an off-shoot of our Tribuna, alludes to the inhabitants a literary variety long unknown there. Gen. Nazari is commander of the garrison, his post in the artillery being assigned to Col. Vedra.

In our chambers, *mirabile dictu!* the bill for giving medals to our soldiers of Pavón has been thrown out, and another conferring the rank of Brig. Gen. on Mitre is postponed. No doubt our statesmen pre becoming economical, and as the Chascomus railway is fairly getting up steam, money is more wanted for locomotives than for the toys of a "bubble reputation."

Rear-admiral Muratori has written a nice manifesto to this city, promising great things; but as the two fleets are

looking at each other near Diamas, it is supposed that they think it pity to hunt one-another by a broadside. Even our active Minister of Marine, Gen. Gelly cannot bring them to an action: of course they are said to obey orders herein, but, why the *dupe* won't both let us see what they're made of.

The pacification of our province may be now called complete, many of our Irish farmers having already commenced shearing. As our patron, Saint Martin's day is coming round (Nov. 11th) there is a notion that it will bring us peace, as in 1859, though, let us hope, for a more perennial duration.

### Latest Intelligence.

Derqui is said to be en route for Cordoba, as a revolution is expected in Paraná. He applied to Governor Rolon of Corrientes for a subsidy of 2,000 men, but, by Urquiza's objection, this was refused. In this strange turn affairs are taking, the President will find it difficult to remain anywhere; his remaining troops are represented as totally demoralized, deserting and disbanding in all directions. Gen. Echague has resigned the portfolio of war, as he probably fancied his occupation gone. Francis, Lopez-Jordan, Fontes and other magnates had left Derqui in his hour of utmost need, retiring to Paraná. Our late Cordoba captives with ex-Governor Peña are gone to dispute the title of Olmos in their city.

Urquiza's army is said to number about one hundred men; and a handful of troops left by Derqui at Gorodona were living by pillage. Pascual Rosas is supposed to be at Santa Fe. The National Treasury is no longer worth robbing, and affairs at Paraná are evidently at sixes and sevens.

### Montevideo.

On the 17th there was a review of the garrison; some 550 men defiled at the Government House in good order, but there is an evident falling off in artillery. The Commission for sending articles to the London Exhibition issued a notice calling on intending exhibitors to hand in their various products. In the "Nacion" we read of a lawsuit at Santiago in Chile, between Sr. Rodriguez and Don Vicuña McKenna the celebrated historian of O'Higgins, in which the latter was successful.

## LOCAL EVENTS.

**Newspaper postage.**—A law is about to be passed charging postage on newspapers. As our circulation in the camp is equal to that of all our colleagues together, we must feel this measure heavily, yet, if some method, of delivering the papers regularly, were guaranteed, we should not think ourselves aggrieved.

**Steamer "Auspicion."**—This vessel was lately knocked down by auction at a sacrifice; Mr. John Marshall of Barracas purchasing her in the sum of 40,000 \$ mto.

**Excursion trip.**—The "Mississippi" left, on Sunday, for Rosario, with over 400 passengers, who are gone to see our army. She will probably return to-morrow.

**French "buffos."**—It is understood that in gratitude to the important services of M. de Chailou, we are to have a *goulotte* performance; and from our own ideas of the company, we anticipate a happy rendering of so patriotic an enterprise.

**Friends will accept this.**—is understood as an invitation to the funeral; but, surely the *Com. Times* never meant us to go to the Island of Arran, as appears in Mr. Pardon's obituary, last No.

**Artesian Well.**—Wanted a very long bore to find out whether there is any chance of water, or in what year of grace we are likely to have it.

**English packet.**—The *Mersey* goes out on Saturday, and the supplemental mail probably on Tuesday 29th by which latter date our next issue will be ready.

**Barbarity.**—The "Tribuna" and "Revista" are showing up each other

to public amusement on a reciprocal charge of making wrong figures. As the question is reduced to zero, we advise our amiable brethren of the quill to leave off plucking each other; otherwise the public may be shocked by the *exped*, and "tar-and-feather them" for decency.

**Our letter-box.**—A correspondent styled *John Bright* enquires of any of our readers "why Prince Albert never wears clock-trousers." He might as well ask why the Prince is a Field-marshal. We really can't imagine why. Ask Don Pepe de la Cazuela.

## Deaths.

On the 14th inst. at Capilla del Señor, Mr. Bernard Keegan of apostrophe, in the 40th year of his age. Deceased was a native of the Co. Westmeath.

On Thursday, 17th Oct Benjamin Appleyard Esq aged 55 late of Yorkshire, and one of our oldest and most respected British residents.

In this city, on Saturday last, of heart-disease, Mr. William Lennox wool-broker, aged 54. During 26 years passed in this country, he had gained the esteem of all who knew him. We understand he was from Westmeath, Ireland.

Buenos Ayres Oct. 22d 1861.  
To the Editor of the Weekly Standard.

Sir,  
The Editors of the "Commercial Times" have recently adopted a system of attacking the Catholic religion and its Ministry in so violent a manner as to cause the friends of rational freedom to dread its consequences.

Neither the head of the Catholic church, nor any Bishop or priest, however respectable, can escape the virulence or sneers of the "Commercial Times"; they are exciting the worst passions of the human heart without having received the least provocation from Catholics.

I defy them to name one Catholic, native or foreigner, who on any occasion says one word against the different Protestant sects in this City.

I suppose there are one hundred thousand Catholics in this City and between four and five thousand Protestants, and yet we never hear one of the former say one word against the religion of the latter: why then try to insult the religious feelings of the people who admit us to become citizens and grant us every religious toleration?

I strongly advise these Gentlemen not to trespass too much on the patience of a generous and religious people, for, should any bad consequences follow, they will only have to blame themselves who have lit the conflagration.

I am, Sir,  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
Daniel O'Hara.

### To the Commercial Public.

1.  
Having already published some documents relative to the Rits instituted by several Mercantile firms against the house of Dickson and Co., it may be useful to make known the sentence lately pronounced in full court by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice. This decision establishes certain fixed principles highly interesting to the mercantile community. Against it Messrs. Dickson & Co. have appealed to the Civil Court.

**Drabble bros. V. Dickson & Co.**

Whereas: Is by.—The present suit cannot be ruled according to the Code of Commerce promulgated after the acts which involve the rights at issue; for, although article 1761 enacts that all cases pending, are subjected to this law, saving any provision to the contrary, such provision is expressly made in article 3, in accordance with the principles of constitutional law.

2dly.—By the facts adduced in evidence, it appears, that Don Carlos Gloede, manager of the house of Dickson & Co., was the only representative of said firm in Buenos Ayres, and that all the mercantile body of this city did business with him as such.

3dly.—Don Carlos Gloede recommended Kasten & Co., and Don Sylvestre Lacasso that Drabble Bros might trust them with the goods, as is admitted by respondents, who pretend that Gloede gave his personal responsibility.

4thly.—Being proved that the accounts and transfers of goods in deposit, sold by Drabble, were accepted in Dickson's house under their name and said transfers were subsequently altered in some house.

5thly.—By the declarations of Don Maximo Marmol and Don Manuel Ocampo folios 66 and 67, and ratified in 79 & 107 it is the usage among merchants in this city, to consider responsible the house that recommends a purchaser and that receives the account in its own name, and the commercial custom ought to serve as a rule for decision of such cases, according to the principles of mercantile jurisprudence, and as laid down by the ordinance of Bilbao, cap. 8.

6thly.—The manager of a house, who possesses the powers to carry on its transactions, having executed commercial acts within the routine of its business, binds it even in acts beyond the limit of its instructions, in conformity with the common law recognised by articles 136 and 143 of the Code of Commerce.

7thly.—The fact of introducing and guaranteeing purchasers who do not belong to this city, is a transaction that seems to have been always done and recognised by the House of Dickson & Co., as well as by most others of this place as appears by the declarations of folios 109 and 110.

8thly.—T. e house of Barber & Co. has not produced any proof to establish the liability of Dickson & Co.

On these grounds we confirm the decision appealed from, of folio 240, as far as it releases the present respondents from the demand of Messrs. Barber & Co.—And we reverse it, relative to Drabble Bros, declaring, hereby, that the firm of Dickson & Co. is bound to satisfy the account contained in folio 3, with interest from the time said sum became due. And that it be fulfilled within ten days and when costs are paid it be returned.

II.

**John Laing & Co. V. Dickson & Co.**  
Whereas: Is by.—The present suit cannot be ruled according to the Code of Commerce promulgated after the acts which involve the rights at issue; for, although article 1761 enacts that all cases pending, are subjected to this law, saving any provision to the contrary, such provision is expressly made in article 3, in accordance with the principles of constitutional law.

2dly.—By the facts adduced in evidence, it appears, that Don Carlos Gloede, manager of the house of Dickson & Co., was the only representative of said firm in Buenos Ayres, and that all the mercantile body of this city did business with him as such.

3dly.—Don Carlos Gloede recommended Kasten & Co., and Don Sylvestre Lacasso that John Laing & Co. might trust them with the goods, as is admitted by respondents who pretend that Gloede gave his personal responsibility.

4thly.—It is proved that in Dickson's house, the account was admitted in their own name, as well as the three transfers, of folios 23 and 24, being proved that in two of them, the name of said firm was altered and the other presented at the Custom-House for the despatch of the goods mentioned therein, as belonging to Dickson & Co.; all three having as they had, the same origin, that is the sale made to the parties recommended by Gloede.

5thly.—By the declarations of Don Luis Frías folio 41, Don Maximo Marmol folio 42 and Don Manuel Ocampo folio 62 and Don Jaime Llavall folio 54, it is the usage among Merchants in this City to consider responsible the house that recommends a purchaser and that receives the

account in its own name and the commercial custom ought to serve as a rule for decision of such cases, according to the principles of mercantile jurisprudence and as laid down by the ordinance of Bilbao Cap. 8.

6thly.—The manager of a house, who possesses the powers to carry on its transactions, having executed commercial acts within the routine of its business, binds it even in acts beyond the limit of its instructions, in conformity with the common law recognised by articles 136 and 143 of the Code of Commerce.

7thly.—The fact of introducing and guaranteeing purchasers who do not belong to this city, is a transaction that seems to have been always done and recognised by the House of Dickson & Co., as well as by most others of this place as appears by the declarations of folios 109 and 110.

On these grounds we hereby reverse the decision appealed from, folio 120, and declare that the firm of Dickson & Co. is bound to satisfy the balance of account in folio 1 with interest from the day said sum became due. To be fulfilled within ten days from this date, and costs being satisfied let it be returned.

### Here are the free Rubrics.

### Modern Rome.

(Continued.)

Historians have remarked that the decline of Rome dates from the establishment of Christianity; but, while it is certainly true that paganism was co-existent with the Empire, it is not fair to conclude that the conversion of that city was a misfortune or that the Papacy was its evil genius. Qui o the contrary, Rome has witnessed the fall of every great city of antiquity, or the middle ages, Palmyra, Carthage, Ahen, Lacedaemon, Ravenna, Pisa, Tiber: These have filled the earth with their fame, and are now reduced to obscure villages or unpeopled ruins, while Rome is still a centre of attraction, the titular capital of Italy, and even in its modern guise one of the most splendid cities in Europe.

In architecture, Paris itself may yield the palm to the Eternal City. No street in the universe, from Broadway to the Lung Arno, from the water *Des Linden* to the *Champs* rival the Corso with its double line of palaces, terminating in the Piazza del Popolo justly esteemed the grandest entrance to any capital in Europe.

Our colleague of the *Commercial Times* has clearly never been in Rome, when he speaks of houses tumbling down, and a decrease of population. That the city affords extra accommodation appears from the fact that 60 to 80,000 foreigners find lodging every Lent to witness the ceremonies of Holy Week. Some of the poorer classes are indifferently housed, and where is the town in Europe in which this is not the case; but we can safely affirm that the Palazzo Dorin, Braschi, Pamphili, Borghese, &c., &c., would be judged a splendid residence for even the most fastidious editor, or magnificent adventurer. Our American friends brag, with some reason, of New York and its good supply of water, but by a late calculation it is found that Rome is far beyond every town on the globe in this respect, and four times superior to Paris or London. If we look to the supply of provision, we find he market abundantly stocked, particularly with fruits, fowl and vegetables at a lower price than sceptics could imagine, or economists desire. Philosophers may growl at priestly rot and Papal despotism, but, be it noted that in Rome no one dies of hunger. That there are abuses in the farming of taxes, and government monopolies we frankly admit, but, we are not sure that Italians are suited for constitutional rights, and this is beside the question.

In the ordinary conveniences of life, Rome is not deficient. There was at first some opposition to gas, for such is the fate of all inventions. The good citizens of Dublin were said to be crazy, when they first proposed to adapt gas for lighting the streets, and tried the experiment in a by-lane off Capel St. This Irish invention, to which the world is so much indebted, is in full use in Rome. Moreover the sanitary state of the city is excellent. We have already enumerated the railways and tele-







