

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

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

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May 15th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 3



SHIP FOR THE BANDA ORIENTAL THE STEAMER ASUNCION.

Intended to transport sheep to any part of the Banda Oriental (except Colonia) from the Puerto del Tigre.
For further particulars apply at the office.
N.º 1 Calle de Cayo

SALTO COMPANY

OF

RIVER STEAM-BOATS

This line of Steamers, having been lately organized so as to make regular trips monthly from Montevideo to Salto and Paraná, will depart on the following days from Montevideo on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, & 30th of each month at 5 o'clock P.M.

From Buenos Ayres on the 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th, & 31st of each month at 10 o'clock A.M.

The Steamer Pampero for Paraná, on the 6th, 16th & 26th of each month. Buenos Aires on the 1st, and transfers passengers for Paraná. The Pampero will visit the "Montevideo" on the 16th and the "Salto" on the 6th & 16th at Higueritas to transport passengers & correspondence for Salto & outmost points.

The Steamer "Montevideo" going direct to Salto & intermediate ports to visit Buenos Aires on the 1st, and transfers passengers for Paraná. It goes to Salto on the 16th, and returns to Montevideo on the 11th, transferring passengers for Salto & intermediate ports to Salto.

The Steamer "Salto" leaves Buenos Ayres, for Salto & intermediate ports on the 21st, transferring passengers for Paraná at Higueritas on board the "Montevideo".

Notice—Parcels are received at the office up to 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

Passage is admitted on board without ticket and a violation of this rule shall incur a penalty of 20 per cent over and above the ordinary passenger money.

	CABIN	DECK
Higueritas	6 ptes.	3 ptes.
San Pedro	12	4
Obligado	12	4
San Nicolás	12	4
Rosario	16	8
La Paz, Esquinas & Bella Vista	32	16
Guya	40	20
Corrientes	50	25
Fray Bentos	10	5
Concepcion	14	7
Passandú	16	8
Concordia & Salto	20	10

For further particulars apply at the office of Henry Dowse N.º 1 calle de Cayo.

FOR GUALLAGUAY

for carrying passengers, cargo &c., the Steamer

RIO BERMEJO

Captain—ADOLFO THOUVENIN
Will leave this port on the 1st, 8th, 16th & 24th of each month at 10 A.M. returning on the 4th, 12th, 20th & 28th.

FARES.

Cabin—16 passengers. Deck—5. Cargo per ton—6.
Correspondence received at the office up to 8 A.M. on the day of sailing, and up to 6 P.M. of the day before. For further particulars apply to Nicolas Fouca & Co. No. 5 calle de Rivadavia.

AGENTS COMPANY

for Montevideo, taking goods &c. The National Steamer

"CONDOR"

Captain—BARDO BOSSI.

Will leave on Thursday 9th of May at 10 o'clock A.M. Parcels received until 5 on the 8th; correspondence until 9 a.m. on the 9th. For tickets and particulars apply at the office.
Ezevian D. Hasso.
No 72 calle de Reconquista (at Obispo.)

FOR MONTEVIDEO

For King cargo and passengers.
The new, handsome and fast sailing North-American Steamer

MISSISSIPPI

Captain—G. HARRISON
Will leave this port every Wednesday & Saturday at 5 P.M. returning every Tuesday and Friday morning.

FARES.

Cabin—8 passengers. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—3.
The equipment of this spacious and elegant vessel are worthy of remark. Each passenger shall have a separate stateroom and the necessary attendance. There are also covered apartments for married couples and families. Tickets and further particulars may be had at the office Messrs Bernal y Carrega, N.º 89 calle de Reconquista. Correspondence received up to 4 P.M. Passengers must be on board at the appointed hour with their tickets.

FOR MONTEVIDEO

For King cargo & passengers the National Steam Packet

CONSTITUCION

Captain—JOSE M. MANZANO
Will leave this port every Thursday at 4 P.M.

FARES.

Cabin—8 passengers. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—3.
For tickets and particulars apply at the office N.º 89 calle Reconquista. No reply will be attended to after 24 hours from the landing of goods at the custom house. The cargo at each port will be discharged on the company's wharves, subject to the expense and risk of the shippers.

Railway time table.

STATIONS	DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.				STATIONS	RETURN			
	1st.	2.	3d.	4th.		1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Parque	8.10	10.10	1.10	4.10	Moreno	7.20	10.20		4.30
Parque	8.10	10.10	1.10	4.10	M. de S.	7.30	10.30		4.40
Ameghino	8.15	10.15	1.15	4.15	Moron	8.11		1.11	5.00
Caba	8.20	10.20	1.20	4.20	San Mateo	8.10	11.10	1.10	5.00
Florencia	8.25	10.25	1.25	4.25	Retasta	8.30	11.30	1.30	5.30
Florencia	8.30	10.30	1.30	4.30	Flores	8.35	11.35	1.35	5.35
S. Martin	8.50	10.50	1.50	4.50	Caballito	8.40	11.40	1.40	5.40
San Pedro	9.00	11.00	2.00	5.00	Almagro	8.45	11.45	1.45	5.45
Heredia	9.30		2.30	5.30	11 S. Pedro	8.50	11.50	1.50	5.50
Heredia	9.40		2.40	5.40	Parque	9.10	12.10	2.10	6.15

Bueno Ayres, May 7th 1861

The Administrator.

FOR ROSARIO

Touching at San Fernando, Zárate, Barradero, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolás.

THE NEW STEAMER

DOLORCITAS

Captain—DAVID BRUCE.

Will leave for the above mentioned ports every Tuesday at 10 o'clock A.M. and returns every Saturday on at the same hour.

TERMS OF PASSAGES.

	CABIN	DECK
Alberdi	\$ 350	\$ 120
San Nicolás	250	90
Obligado	250	90
San Pedro	250	90
Barradero	200	80
Zárate	150	80
San Fernando	30	

For further particulars apply at the office: BERNAL Y CARREGA Reconquista 89.



MENSAJERIAS

D.L.

COMERCIO

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration calle de los Padres 81, Ag. calle de Rivadavia, 8.

MENSAJERIAS

INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Martín, 81—Plaza Leizaola, 226—Calle las Pintas, 84.

Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Cilián, San Antonio de Arca, Feri, San L. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Arrecifes, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32.
Pergamino y Rojas: 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Pilar, Capilla del Señor: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30.

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

Merced, Bragado, Olivilcoy, 5, 9, 15, 19, 25, 29.
Navarro 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

NUEVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, calle Potosí, No. 146.

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

Charcos y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Laguna de los Padres, Ballenero, San Martín y Moro, 2, 13 y 23.

Carrubonquen, 26 de Mayo, Brava, Malagata y Moro. 6, 16 y 26.

Navas, Chelero, Bercheras y Reconquista 8, 24.

Concepcion, Loma Nueva, Loma Partida, Carmen de Lenguayá, 1. 15.

Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24.

Tandil direct m. n. 2 y 17.

MENSAJERIAS

ESPAÑOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration—Calle de las 55.

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

Dolores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29.

TERMS OF PRICES.

Charcos \$ 300
Dolores 150
Freight -robos 20
Moro y 115

Los Empresarios

To res, Osorio y Ca.

EDUCATION.

Mr M. G. Mulhall, late Professor of Languages in the Royal College of Carlow Ireland, gives lessons in English, French Italian Spanish, Latin, Greek, Logic and Metaphysics at private residences, or in his chambers, No. 137 calle San Martín.

English Seminary.

This establishment offers every advantage to parents desirous of giving their children a superior education. The Rector, Mr. Nicholas, has had much experience in the systems of instruction pursued in England and the United States, and being assisted by competent masters, devotes himself to the care of boarders and day scholars.
No. 29 calle San Pedro.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

News from Southampton.

The steam-boat Apa of the Brazilian line has brought the European news arrived in Rio Janeiro by the Magdalena from Southampton, and the Mississippi has forwarded the same to us from Montevideo.

Latest dates are from Paris the 8th; London 9th; and Lisbon, 13th April. There is nothing of much importance. Queen Victoria after her mother's decease, shut herself up in Osborne Palace, and Parliament suspended its session during the Easter holidays, the ministers retiring to their several country-seats, to take a little breathing-time.

Manchester and Birmingham have been the scenes of crowded meetings, in which the government was severely censured for not having carried out the reform franchise. The Duke of Newcastle was appointed Governor-General of India and the naval station of Corfu was reinforced by four men of war as a check to the movement of the Ionians in favor of annexation with Greece.

The English government received the Marquis d'Azeglio in quality of Ambassador of the king of Italy; Switzerland moreover in spite of the protest of the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany recognised the new Italian monarchy and evinced symptoms of concluding amicably the Ticino question.

In France the government made an energetic stand against the clerical opposition, suppressing some religious communities who had interfered in political matters. By decree of March 30th the Bishop of Poitiers pastoral was interdicted. It was currently reported that the French Cabinet had assured that of Sardinia, that on the expiration of six months the French garrison would be withdrawn from Rome, but in the interim no interference in the Pope's authority should be permitted. The new fangled notion of saying the Pope's temporal power by ceding to him the island of Sardinia was freshly mooted: it is supposed to be the latest "idea" of Prince Napoleon.

Prince Murat published another manifesto in vindication of an Italian Confederacy, provided the crown of Naples were placed on his head; this document with censure from the Tuilleries, as the policy therein enunciated was declared diametrically opposed to the Emperor's. We fully believe the Emperor is time at least.

The misunderstanding between Denmark and the Holstein duchies far from calming down, has increased. On the 5th April the opinion of the Elective Commission regarding the Danish-Holstein Budget was presented to the Chambers at Ytschoe, and is under debate. The Commission decided that they had not the right to eliminate themselves from the German federal Diet, and consequently could not entertain the question of supplies nor vote thereon. Meantime Prussia has assembled an army and only awaits the beck of the Frankfurt Diet to march her soldiers into Holstein and Lunenburg. Prussia, by thus rushing into a war whose consequences cannot be foreseen, runs a great risk, as France seems anxious to meddle in the matter. The advantages to be gained by Prussia would probably consist of the port of Kiel and the facility it affords for creating a German fleet.

Russian Poland is still very agitated. The city of Warsaw presented a melancholy spectacle when all the inhabitants put on mourning and closed their theatres for 16 days. On the 6th of April many thousands of persons assembled on the spot where the martyrs of February fell, and intoned anthems before a statue of the Blessed

Virgin, afterwards separating with the significant password "till our next meeting." On the 7th such was the crowd in front of the Governor's Palace that he called out the troops. He then harangued the populace exhorting them to retire, and when they demanded that the troops should first be withdrawn, he ordered the troops home to their barracks and the multitude dispersed. It is hoped that the Czar will grant new concessions. The decree of universal emancipation for all the serfs in Russia was received with enthusiastic demonstrations throughout the empire and without the least disorder or tumult.

Austria was expecting a ministerial crisis. On the 6th April the Austrian Diet was opened by the Governor of the Archduchy of Austria, who in his inauguration speech demonstrated the necessity of preserving the unity of administration in the Empire. On the 5th a vote of confidence in the Emperor Francis Joseph was passed, insisting same time on the development of constitutional rights. On the 5th also were opened the Chambers of Styria, Bohemia and Hungary. Count Apponyi in the Hungarian Senate proclaimed the abdication of King Ferdinand and the accession of Francis Joseph.

In the Upper Chamber Count Lichly demanded the formation of a Hungarian Ministry in which he was supported by a majority.

Italian news are meagre. In reply to several questions in the national parliament, Count Cavour insisted on the necessity of making Rome capital of the Kingdom. On April 3rd Garibaldi arrived at Turin where he was warmly received. He was however unable to take his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, owing to an attack of the gout. He does not in the least abate his anxiety for Italian unity, wishing at all hazard to annex Venice. He has 40 or 50 thousand disciples in the peninsula and it is said he has ordered all his officers on furlough abroad to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice. Austria appears most anxious to provoke a quarrel which already seems inevitable. Victor Emanuel recognises the danger, and employs all his influence with Garibaldi to repress his precipitation. Meantime Italy is preparing for every emergency and at the instigation of General La Marmora an entrenched camp is being built on the Italian side of the Mincio, Rocca Brescia is to be strengthened, and the General is to have his corps d'armee increased to 60,000 men.

In Rome General Goyon has renewed the forage contracts for six months, which confirms the former report that the French shall only remain for that period.

In Naples the reactionary movement gained ground and a wide-spread conspiracy was detected, of which the Duke Capuaella, Bishop Frotta and seven priests of the capital were accused of being accomplices; 300 carbines, 600 guns, large quantities of ammunition and 43 armed men were seized.

It is asserted that General Bosco was in Naples promoting these disturbances, and the police as on his track. The Muratist faction also caused much uneasiness.

The Ottoman Porte has declared its State of blockade all the marine towns of Albania and Montenegro; and appointed Omar Pasha Commander in chief of the Turkish army. The Divan decided on a new circulation of paper-money, but such is its want of credit that it cannot equip the steamers for want of coal, the merchants refusing this commodity unless on payment of cash.

Spain intends to demand satisfaction for the expulsion of the minister Pacheco from Mexico and hostilities will

commence, it is said, by the blockade of Vera Cruz and San Juan de Ulloa. Miramon ex-president of Mexico is expected to arrive at Cadiz.

The Mexicans have endeavored to atone for the outrage to Spain by paying due honors to the Spanish flag and apologising for the previous insult. The high way from Vera Cruz to the capital was impassible from banditry.

The large and important island of San Domingo or Haiti had expelled the Republican government and the late empire of Souleuvre had voluntarily assumed the Spanish regime and hoisted the flag of Isabella the Catholic. Three men of war accordingly left Havana with troops and took possession of the island as a Spanish colony.

By telegraph.

Great tunnels have taken place in Warsaw on April 5th, the populace was dispersed by the Russian troops and numbers of the Poles have fallen victims. Martial law was proclaimed.

The Sardinians are preparing actively. Victor Emanuel has 322,000 men under arms. The Holy Father faints in the Sixtine Chapel on April 2nd remaining senseless some time, but without bad results. Cardinal Antonelli was reported assassinated but this is untrue. Garibaldi has received the title first citizen of Italy with an income of £6,000.

The French and English are going to make war against Cochinchina.

The famine in India was creating horrible ravages.

Latest news from the U. States.

We have dates up to March 30th. The southern states have 5,000 men at Pensacola. The expedition of Fort Sumter had not yet taken place, but President Lincoln had resolved to withdraw all Federal troops from the seceded States, which may prevent bloodshed. The Southern States have raised the duty on cotton exportations which has caused a profound sensation in England.

European Money Market.

Telegraphic returns.

	Paris April 11th.
London	6 p.00 4 1/2 to p.00
Paris	5 p.00 4 1/2 — p.00
Vienna	6 p.00 5 1/2 — p.00
Berlin	4 p.00 3 — p.00
Frankfurt	3 p.00 2 1/2 — p.00
Amsterdam	3 p.00 3 — p.00
Turin	7 p.00 6 — p.00
Brussels	4 p.00 4 — p.00
Hamburg	— 2 1/2 — p.00
Petersburg	6 p.00

Havre March 31th.

Ox-hides.—Ox-hides from 1 franc to 1 1/5 the kilogramme.

Saladero do. from 70 c. to 76 c. the kilogramme.

Matadero hides fetched rather unsatisfactory prices.

London April 6th.

Tallow.—Only 110 pipes had been sold. Pure tallow in boxes was quoted at one or two shillings the quintal below last month's price. Good quality, in pipes, was scarce and had experienced a fall of 6 pence the quintal from last month, selling at 57 shillings.

Irishmen in Buenos Ayres.

While emigration was pouring into this port from Europe, we had every assurance not merely of an increase of the foreign element, but also of the development of the natural resources of this fine country. Two difficulties have recently sprung up to check this movement. The slight disagreement with Parana, which must somehow alarm European capitalists from investing in Argentine speculations; and the

enrolment of sons of foreigners which so much vexes Irishmen that many will prefer their poverty at home, where baffling does not exist. We know of some who have alleged their motive of returning lately to be the law of citizenship forced upon their children. The theory of the law is certainly most just; but it remains for government to decide if it were not more politic to abandon a right, in favor of men who at the same time that they have amassed individual wealth, have undoubtedly conferred such a benefit on this country as perhaps no other class in our varied population can boast of. To them is chiefly owing the immense growth of the wool-trade that bids fair to be soon the staple and primary product of this province. If then these peaceful farmers be left in quiet to care their flocks, much more profit will accrue to Buenos Ayres, than can be expected from a few unwilling soldiers; and it is safer to conciliate them by a kindly down than run the risk of losing a population whose progress abroad, has ever gone hand in hand with that of their adopted home.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguay.

President Lopez has sent in his donation of one thousand doubloons towards the relief of the survivors of Mendoza. The revenue derived from imports at 20 to 25 per cent has been for the month of April 46,378 silver; and the exports for same period at 5, 10, 15 and 20 per cent have produced 77733.

Argentine Republic.

From Mendoza we learn that the late terrible shock was equal in intensity to the earthquake that destroyed the ill-fated city. The survivors were so alarmed that it has been found almost impossible to induce them to enter under any roofed habitation. A letter of Don Domingo Oro quoted by the "Tribuna" calculates that 89 per cent of the population were buried alive in 5 seconds on that awful night of the 20th March. It seems then, there remain but few recipients for the munificent bounty in which the sister provinces as well as Paraguay, Chile and Montevideo have so generously rivalled each other.

In Cordova party-spirit is high, and the press has sheltered some changes. The "Eco libre" states that the rural districts are the scene of incessant depredations. A secret session of the Legislative chambers was held, and the supposed motive was to sound the Government as to its intended attitude in the present state of events. It is said that Colonel San was drilling his men into military organization. The Railway to Rosario is apparently forgotten, at least we hear nothing of it, and should fancy the directors have been turned into sheep.

The judicial Courts of Corrientes have accused the Governor Father Rolon of violating the constitution. We do not know whether he has been caught tripping, but it strikes us that of late it has become the fashion to accuse everybody of "infringing on the laws" which would go to prove that nobody obeyed them.

The Rosario papers mention an outbreak of the prisoners, which by the assistance of some neighbors was quelled. Robberies were said to be rife. The press still steered anti-Porteno sentiments. The members for Congress were dropping in daily en route for Parana.

On May 6th the Senate of Parana held its 1st preparatory session. The day for opening Congress is not yet known. A conspiracy to overthrow President Leizaola was rumored to have

existence, but we are far from guaranteeing the report.

The "Progresista" of Corrientes mentions the arrest of a certain Rosas, under charge of murder, was in the act of demanding a passport for Brazil, and the Comandante detained him on suspicion, until recognised. The Diario Oficial of Uruguay does not consider Rosas' sentence void. Credit Judicial.

Banda Oriental.

Sunday the 12th, as fixed for a grand Italian demonstration in honor of Garibaldi, and as the Italian General is probably more popular in Montevideo than elsewhere (out of Italy), the Sardinian Rienzi should perhaps have blushed were he to hear the praises of his enthusiastic admirers on this occasion. The Montevideo papers say the "Tribuna" accuses the Police of Buenos Ayres of having lost 100 watches; but as our vigilantes are not "fast men" we should not suspect them of taking up even *hijinks* watches, though they have an objection to galloping. It is probable said watches had an escape mechanism.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Argentine Races.—The ancient Persians taught their children three things, two of which were to "ride well" & pull the long bow. We are glad to see our equestrian club practice the first, but regret the "National" should accuse our fair friends of the second, by styling them *Amos* in the invitation to Sunday's sports.

Finance Deficit.—Our statesmen have made some pretty figures on this subject, but there are eighteen million of reasons for thinking the accounts all in the wrong. Noni soit qui mal y pense.

Inverse ratio.—The Artesian well is still a sinking concern; but the deeper it sinks, the more it rises in public estimation.

Man overboard.—The Pampero in her last trip from Parana lost a passenger who fell overboard. Every effort to recover him was in vain.

May Festivals.—The holidays of the 25th are approaching, but the diversions this year will be limited.

Give to Cesar, &c.—The "Tribuna" has wounded our modest susceptibilities by declaring the "Weekly Standard" the very best foreign paper ever published in Buenos Ayres; but as we are not the representative of a clique, neither do we aim at a rivalry, that, however successful our efforts, should always be ungenerous. Every foreign paper yet published here has had its own peculiar merits; ours is fair play.

I calculate.—Is the appropriate motto of the Registro Estadistico, at least if it is not it ought to be, for the work is highly useful, to all who reckon figures as facts.

Never too late to mend.—Some one has been observed attentively studying this work on the marble seats in the Plaza Victoria. The student left his illustrations behind.

Which is the lion, which is the little dog.—It seems the architect and inspector have had a difference about which is to be the University and which the Museum. We only hope the former will not in reduce Egyptian mummies to frighten the students, nor the latter remove the professors *cai eda* to the region of boa-constructors.

The English Packet.—Is coming, but like the new docks not yet in both birth.

UNITED STATES.

Hiring slaves in Virginia.

The Virginia papers continue to note prices for such slaves as no hiring in that State. At Warrenton, on Tuesday, the prices obtained were a slight reduction upon last year's figures...

Rifled cannon for the state.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—In addition to the other arms purchased for the defence of the State, twenty-three rifled six-pound guns have been purchased. The battery in this city have one rifled piece in addition to five smooth-bore guns.

The garrisoning of fort Washington.

The Alexandria Gazette of the 7th inst. says much excitement was created in that city on Saturday night from the government ordering a garrison to Fort Washington, a few miles below Alexandria, which for several years has been unoccupied.

Colonel Stuart, of the 175th regiment, immediately informed Governor Letcher that a body of federal troops had passed through the jurisdiction of Virginia for the purpose indicated.

Fort Washington is a bastioned work inaccessible to escalade in the rear, and protected from assault in front by a ditch which is commanded in all its parts by flank fires of grape and cannon.

Cotton of the United States.

We copy the following interesting items from the "Economist":

"The growth of cotton is concentrated in nine States: Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolinas, Virginia, Texas and Tennessee. Of these Louisiana ranks first in statistical magnitude, New Orleans being also the most important cotton mart of the Union.

The scene on board during the firing from the fort.

The particulars of the attack upon the Star of the West have been stated in an official manner by Captain Me...

in an official manner by Captain Me. Gosan. A few further details in regard to the affair possess a great deal of interest. The first shot fired passed across the bow of the vessel and struck the water about a ship's length ahead.

During all his trying time with the guns of the battery continually pouring out their deadly missiles, the most admirable order was preserved on board. The soldiers were sent back, and no one allowed to remain on deck except the officers and crew.

While the engagement lasted no demonstration whatever was made by the command in possession of the fort. The only sound heard was the opening of the gun which bear upon Morris Island and Moultrie.

At Castle Pinckney, under command of Colonel Pettigrew, the ardor of the men knew no bounds. The greatest eagerness was shown by all to have a shot at the stranger, with the intention of bringing out the fire of Fort Sumter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The clerical war has recommenced in France. The Bishop of Poitiers, in his published pastoral, compares the Emperor Napoleon to Pontius Pilate.

The Archbishop of Rennes, who has just returned from Rome and received a popular ovation in his diocese, told the curia that the Pope will resist to the last.

A French bishop who has lately had an interview with the Pope gives out that his Holiness is firmly resolved not to quit Rome under any circumstances whatsoever, and reports the following

as the substance of a statement made by the Pope in the course of conversation. The Pope has not the least doubt that sooner or later France will withdraw her troops, and that the Pishanones will take possession of his small remaining territory.

Inundations in Holland.

National calamities are falling thick and heavily upon this unhappy globe. Alms simultaneously we read of war in the United States, famine in India, Earthquake in Mendoza Storm in England, Massacres in Syria and widespread inundations in Portugal and Holland.

The watery element has claimed its own, and the country of canals feels a presentiment that her territory, which lies much lower than the level of the sea, may in spite of toil and energy, some day disappear like our own Goodwin Sands.

Whoever admires thrift and honest industry will deeply sympathize with our Dutch brethren. There is a consoling feature in their case, that their affliction comes merely from a natural cause and is neither the result of neglect, misgovernment nor bad passions.

The Order of the Star.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has just returned from Berlin whither he was sent to bestow the order of the Star on His Majesty the new King of Prussia. Besides Frederick William IV. the other sovereigns of Europe on whom the honour of knighthood of the star has been bestowed are: The King of the Belgians, invested in 1815; the Duke of Brunswick, invested in 1811; the Emperor of the French, in 1805; the King of Hanover, in 1835; King of Portugal, in 1855; King of Sardinia, in 1855; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gota, in 1811; the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, in 1831; the Sultan Abdal-Mejid of Turkey, in 1856; the King of Wurtemberg, in 1830; and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, son of the present king, and husband of our Princess Royal, invested in 1858.

The Reform agitation is spreading throughout the country; and it is gratifying to see how much of sober thought and sensible action characterizes its extension. There are now no wild theories indulged in, or where such exceptionally occur, the propounders are utterly out-cooled by the good sense of the people.

Messrs. Baines and Locke King, towards which the government, in the present condition of parties in the House, have acted in the wisest manner in their power—honestly giving those members of the independent party fair play, and voting individually according to their own inclinations.

The season of the Royal English Opera, Covent-garden, closed on Saturday last—with, I am sorry to say, an exchequer by no means enriched by an enterprise, both indefatigably and brilliantly conducted.

Amongst the passengers by the Canadian steamer Arabia, which sailed on Saturday for New York, was Dr. W. N. Russell, the well known correspondent of the Times.

Deaths.

In Entre Rios Mr. Robert Galbraith deeply regretted.

At the Capilla Señor Mrs. Mary Gibney alias Abadie formerly of the Co. Westmeath Ireland, in the 30th year of her age.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

COLON THEATRE.

On Thursday May 16th. 1. Grand Overture by the whole orchestra.

EL REY DE BASTOS.

Directed by Sor. Garcia Delgado. 3. Interlude of ballet performed by Sra. Rito & Sor Carbonell.

VI TORIA THEATRE.

Spanish Dramatic Company. On Thursday May 16th. After a pretty symphony, the laughable comedy in 3 acts of:

GULLERMO TELL.

6 la Independencia de Suiza. The Avonmore Succession—It is expected that the plaintiff in this case is backed up by the next heir to the Avonmore title failing legislative issue by the Hon

ing a testimonial to Sir James Outram in acknowledgment of his services in India.

Mlle. Karoly, the new tragic actress of the Odeon, is rapidly acquiring a reputation. Her performance of Agrippine in the "Fete de Neron," a favorite part of Mlle. Georges' thirty years ago, is praised by all the literary feuilletonists this week.

It is said the French government proposes to allow imports from foreign countries into the French colonies to be carried in foreign vessels on the same terms as those of France and vice versa, but as regards the jurisdiction of the colonies, foreign vessels to pay 30f. a ton from Reunion and 20f. a ton from Martinique and Guadeloupe.

The approaching marriage is announced of the reigning Prince of Liechtenstein with the Princess Matilde of Bavaria, sister of the Empress of Austria; also that of the Count of Meran, son of the late Archduke John, with a Princess of Liechtenstein.

In Entre Rios Mr. Robert Galbraith deeply regretted.

At the Capilla Señor Mrs. Mary Gibney alias Abadie formerly of the Co. Westmeath Ireland, in the 30th year of her age.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

COLON THEATRE.

On Thursday May 16th. 1. Grand Overture by the whole orchestra.

The admired 3 act comedy in 3 acts entitled:

EL REY DE BASTOS.

Directed by Sor. Garcia Delgado. 3. Interlude of ballet performed by Sra. Rito & Sor Carbonell.

LA CARTA PERDIDA.

Directed by D. Enrique Revilla. At half past seven P. M.

VI TORIA THEATRE.

Spanish Dramatic Company. On Thursday May 16th.

After a pretty symphony, the laughable comedy in 3 acts of:

A CUEN DIBO XO LE DANZAROS EL DIBLO DE DA SOBRANOS.

Directed by Sr. Rodriguez. Concluding with the admired farce

GULLERMO TELL.

6 la Independencia de Suiza. The Avonmore Succession—It is expected that the plaintiff in this case is backed up by the next heir to the Avonmore title failing legislative issue by the Hon

Major Yelverton. If it is decided that a marriage with Miss Longworth is valid, then the children by Mrs. Forbes have no claim to the title, which in the absence of children of Miss Longworth, will fall to another branch of the family on the death of the Major.

Flogging in the Navy.—A parliamentary return on this subject, for the year 1859, shows the following facts: The number flogged during that period was 951, the number of lashes inflicted 30,329, the number of men liable to corporal punishment 55,393; total number of punishments 951; total number of lashes inflicted by sentence of court-martial 784; highest number of lashes 50, lowest number of lashes 6.

Ingenious Safety Railway.—An ingenious invention by Mr. Wright, of Lombard-street, London, is at present attracting much attention. It is designed to render almost impossible accidents upon railways, and the plan is so simple and so forcible as to merit all the interest with which it is regarded.

It comprises a safety-kerb and life-guard, the former being, in fact, an additional rail, which is elevated on each side of the ordinary way. At each corner of the carriages life-guards or supports are placed, which, in the event of a wheel breaking or any similar accident, descend upon the elevated rails, entirely preventing the carriage from capsizing or leaving the way.

At Nantes, the funeral of Guerin, one of the Pope's volunteers, has furnished the occasion of a demonstration of which princes and emperors might be proud. The body of the young hero was exposed for three days in the church; the mother knelt there all the time as unmoved as an angel; 15,000 persons followed the body to the grave.

3,000 have been distributed among the workpeople of the late T. M. Johnson, of the Cyclops Works, Sheffield, the amount varying from 3l. to 100l. The liberal benefactor died some years ago, but his wish could not be carried out safely without the authority of the Court of Chancery, which was recently obtained.

It has been decided in the Court of Common Pleas, London, that it is not a breach of copy right to dramatise a novel without the consent of the author. An action to test this point was brought by Mr. Charles Reade against the proprietor of the Grecian Saloon, who had put upon his stage a version of "It is never too late to mend."

It has been decided by the French Minister of War to establish an entrenched camp of 12,000 men in the neighbourhood of Toulouse.

The Times assumes that the name of Major Yelverton will disappear from the Army List, and the Globe endorses the assumption.

His Holiness has graciously deigned to confer on John Selby, Esq., Cameriere d'Onore di Cappella Spada, the Order of Knight Commander of St. Gregory the Great.

There are thirty newspapers published in Brazil, but none of them contain any independent ideas, but merely news paragraphs, government proceedings, advertisements, &c.

The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have purchased a fine marble bust of Tom Moore, by Christopher Moore. A delicate drawing, by Edridge—a small full length portrait of Southey, the poet—has also been added, from the collection of Grosvenor Bedford. A portrait of Horace Walpole, by an unknown artist, has also been received from the collection of Lord James Stuart.

A letter from Vienna of the 22d, in the "Cologne Gazette," says: "Some months back it was said that the Pope intended to convoke a Council to deliberate on the situation of the Church, and it is now stated that the project has been resumed."

FRANCE AND ROME.

In a Pastoral Letter addressed by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin to the clergy and laity, on the approaching festival of St. Patrick, his Grace thus refers to France and Sardinia:—

"Of late the spirit of evil seems to have vented all its wrath on the city of God, and the powers of darkness have directed all their assaults against the sacred authority of the Pope. You are all aware of the perfidy with which the King of Sardinia, in time of peace, and without any declaration of war, has invaded and seized on almost all the ecclesiastical dominions, spreading devastation and death on his path, confiscating the property of the church, and inflicting the greatest evils on society and religion. For the present this unholy warfare, encouraged and systematised by the man who holds the destinies of France, as well as by the Machiavelian policy of some of the leading ministers of England this anti-papal revolution has been triumphant, and has reduced the Pope to the greatest straits. Indeed we have to admit that our common Father, dearly beloved, and the Father of all the Faithful, is now suffering the severest privations and is involved in the greatest difficulties. Infidelity, perfidy, treachery, ambition, have triumphed over him.

"Probably Rome will now be surrendered by its present pretended patron to Sardinian perfidy, but yet we may rest assured that, despite the designs of man, Rome will soon return to be the inheritance of S. Peter. Many Pontiffs have been led away in ignominy from Rome, but as many have returned to it triumphant. From the days of the Emperor Frederick to times within the memory of us all the humiliations of the Pontiff were but the prelude of his victory, and only served as the earthly cloud from which the power and glory of God should shine forth in meridian splendour. Despite the ravages of time, the power of the world, the rage of hell, the malice of men, Rome yet remains, not in decay, but in the full freshness of life and youthful vigour, the sovereign queen of all our noblest affections, the centre of unity and truth. The authority of the Pontiff did not cast its roots alone amidst the ruins of the imperial throne; they struck deep into the Catacombs of the early Church, and were watered with the blood of the princes of the apostles; and it grew into a mighty tree and now, shading their glorious tomb, it yields to its spiritual subjects from every land a place of sweet repose. The voice of ages proclaims that Rome partakes of the eternal endurance of the Church of Christ; and, whilst the tide of time has unceasingly rolled on, condemning to oblivion or branding with disgrace the names of proud princes and ambitious conquerors, bearing to destruction every work of man, Rome alone has remained unmoved, and each varying sect, and each shifting scene of earth as it was hurried off, has bowed to her in homage, and proclaimed her eternal."

If the reports from Warsaw indicate the condition of that capital, and if we may gather from them an idea of the prevailing feelings of the Poles, the Russian rule of that kingdom is very critically placed. The experiment of Nicholas appears to have signally failed; the national memories and emotions of Poland have survived all his

oppressive measures; and, although he deprived the people of everything that could possibly remind them of their past independence and freedom, they have still proved themselves not only alive to those recollections, but also capable of aiming at their recovery with equal prudence and determination. The peculiarity of the revolt is, that it is a moral force one; not a blow has been struck on the popular side—not a shot has been fired. The Polish nobles declare that they will consider as a traitor to his country any man who is found in arms. Neither the brutality of the police nor the unprovoked attacks of the soldiery have provoked the people out of this silent, passive resistance.

The reply of the Bishop of Orleans to the pamphlet of Viscount de la Gueronniere has just been translated in Rome, and 6,000 copies printed; which have been eagerly bought up. The Duke de Grammont, the French Ambassador, feeling himself aggrieved by some of the expressions of the bishop, has taken them up in a letter which his Excellency has addressed to Mgr. Dupanloup himself. A Consistory will be held shortly at which the Pope is to deliver an allocution, nominate some bishops, and confer some cardinal's hats.

The estimates of French expenditure for the next financial year have been laid before the Corps Legislatif. They amount in all to more than 77,000,000l., and exceed those of last year by about 1,600,000l., about 1,000,000 of the excess arising in the war estimates. Of course the Minister of Finance promises a surplus of some 400,000l. or 500,000l.; but the "extraordinary credits" will, no doubt, be about tenfold that sum.

The African mail steamer brings us news of some military operations undertaken on the banks of the river Gambia against a hostile tribe of natives. A town called Saba, which was defended by about three thousand horse and foot, was attacked on the 21st February by the British force, which was mainly composed of negro soldiers of the West India regiments, and negro or mulatto volunteers from Barbadoes, with a body of seamen and marines. The place was stoutly held, but was ultimately carried by storm, the English having about 5 men killed and 28 wounded, while the defenders lost several hundred men.

The Kangaroo and Nova Scotian have brought later American advices, which possess considerable interest. The *New York Herald* asserts that some of Mr. Lincoln's first measures, after his assumption of the Presidency, will be to reinforce the garrison of Fort Sumter, and to despatch men of war to enforce the collection of the federal revenue in the Gulf ports. According to the same journal Mr. Jefferson Davis, the president of the new Southern Confederacy, is "making every preparation for a bloody contest;" and "all hope of an adjustment is passed." There are rumours that Fort Sumter was to be attacked by the South Carolinians immediately after the 4th of March; but nothing shows that they are better founded than similar reports which time has previously proved to be incorrect. General T. J. Gigg's name has been summarily struck off the roll of the United States army, for his treacherous agreement to surrender to the state of Texas all the federal forts and stores, upon condition that the federal troops, nearly 3,000 strong, shall be permitted to march to the coast, and there embark for the north. Some of his subordinate officers have declined to obey his orders, and the commandant of Fort Brown has refused to surrender the fort to the Texan commissioners. The Texan elections show an almost unani-

mous declaration for secession; but in North Carolina there is said to have been a small majority in favour of the state's continuance in the union.

THE LIBERATOR
of Ireland.
EXPIRES AT MIDNIGHT 15 1847.
N. I. P.

Today is the fourteenth anniversary of one of the saddest days in Irish history. A nation's tears yet flow for the most heart-rending bereavement that her annals record; and the funeral chant is sung by widowed Erin, as she wraps her children in the mourning that befalls an afflicted spirit, and the convulsive throbs of national woe.

Daniel O'Connell was the champion of a fallen race, who came to redeem, to elevate, to enoble the country whose name is imperishably associated with his. The Irish Mirabeau, but greater than Mirabeau, say French historians, he was in some manner the most remarkable man who ever lived, for by the mere enchantment of his eloquence he assembled more than once a million of men. Napoleon in his martial glory raised up a million of soldiers, and Mahomet by the spell of religious piety created a gigantic empire, but O'Connell's empire was in the minds of his countrymen, and his ambition was the liberty of his native land. He it was who struck off the fetters of a penal code, and converted seven millions of Helots into a nation of freemen. The hero of Emancipation owed no doubt much to the enlightened spirit of an English Parliament who passed the same glorious decree, that an Irish government had so obstinately denied their Catholic brethren. But often the frail bark of a people's hopes was surrounded by dangers, and seemed about to be shattered to pieces; nevertheless O'Connell was the "skillful pilot" that "steered her to the wished-for destination. Can it be wondered that he should be idolized by Irishmen. As the Apostle of Repeal, he dedicated his life and refused exalted position, in the pursuit of this grand object, kindling the enthusiasm of patriots, silencing jealous opposition and winning for himself the guerdon of a glorious immortality. Grattan, Curran, Burke, Flood, Sheridan and Moore have cast a halo round their names, and adorned their country, but it is this day that Erin crowning the venerated brows of O'Connell with a shamrock wreath points with pride to our illustrious proto-type, and recalling his deeds bids her children "go and do likewise."

Sheep, skins unwashed	20 00
Do do d	15 00
Washed	60 00
Wool	32 16
Merino	36 16
North	30 16
South	26 16
Washed	26 16
Do do d	24 16
Do do d	20 16
Do do d	18 16
Do do d	16 16
Do do d	14 16
Do do d	12 16
Do do d	10 16
Do do d	8 16
Do do d	6 16
Do do d	4 16
Do do d	2 16

Interest.

Bank receives interest at 6% per an.
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 Market rate of interest 3d to 1 1/2 per month

To Subscribers.
The present form of the *Weekly Standard* is only a temporary arrangement, as it is felt to be too 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 coute."

Agencies.

Buenos Ayres.	Messrs. Mackerns.
"	Victoria Hotel, call Reconquista.
Roxaria.	Robert Taylor Esq.
Villa Mercedes.	D. Silvestro Torrobas
Lobos	Mr. Patk. O'Neill
Cañuelas	Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio	D. Rufecido Ybace
Giles	D. J. Pichete
Barracas	Mr. George Noble.
Once Setiembre	Mr. M. Duggan.

Country House
To be let a beautiful country house situated on the Barracas de los Olivos, 1/2 m. from San Isidro, frontage to the river. The house has every convenience necessary for a family residence, it is papered throughout, has boarded floor and spacious corridors leading to the river. Further a pigeon house, coach house, and a good garden for growing. It will be rented for a lease of five years.
Apply calle Cangallo n. 145, m. 15-3p.

To Saladeristas
FOR SALE.
A Steam Boiler with Pipes coils, safety valves and complete, for two rats. Also.
SQUAD TALLOW PANS from 40. to 300 G. lbs Apply to
Thomas Harkness.

To the lovers of good wines.
A French gentleman whose family resides in Burgundy, has recently received per "Akab" from Huye, a consignment of the richest wines of Burgundy, well known under the names of Costa de Olivettes, Poinard, Chamotin &c.
The above wines only require a trial to prove they are the best and purest ever introduced into South America. Prices moderate. Apply at calle M. y p. No. 27.

Sheep and Land.
To be sold a league of land, (with or without the hoop thereon), situated at 25 leguas from this city, Southwards. Also a Suerte of 1/2 league of Parganitas, on two leagues at the Fort de Arco. App. p. No. 16 calle Reconquista.

Wanted a housemaid.
By a family in Barracas. Any person with good references may apply at this office, Defensa 21.

Current Price of Cattle

Good lot of cattle for saladeros	\$ 20 to 225
Do do do, picked bullocks	250 —
Do do do, picked	220 — 250
Three year old mules	2.0 —
Asses	15 — 20
For mules	85 — 90
Common mestiza sheep	30 — 35
Fine Do	40 — 45

Doubloons.

May 8th	\$ 373 3/4
9th	\$ 370 3/4
10th	373 3/4
11th	371 3/4
13th	371 3/4
14th	371 3/4

11 de Setiembre Market

Dry cow, narrow	140 to 142
Do do do, wide	132 to 134
C. H. steers	3 to 4
Do do do	27 to 28