

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Wails from Southampton.

The steam-packet *Apia* of the Brazilian line has brought the European news arrived in Rio Janeiro by the *Magdalen* 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that the French Cabinet had assured that of Sardinia, that on the expiration of six months the French garrison could be withdrawn from Rome, but in the interim no interference in the Pope's authority should be permitted. The new fangled notion of saving 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's time is 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 the inhabitants put on mourning and closed their theatres for 15 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 Emmanuel 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'armée 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 maritime ports 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 city from Vera Cruz to the capital was impassable from bandits.

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 tumults 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 Emmanuel 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.

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| London..... | 6 p. 41 | to p. 42 |
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Havre March 31th.

Hides.—Ox-hides from 1 franc to 1.15 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 Paraná, 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 loss 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 16,318 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 was said that Colonel San was drilling his men into a 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 he has become the fashion to accuse everybody of "infringing on the law" 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 steeled anti-Porteno sentiments. The members for Congress were dropping in daily en route for Paraná.

On May 6th the Senate of Paraná held its 1st preparatory session. The day for opening Congress is not yet determined. A conspiracy to overthrow President Deliquet 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 timed. *Credat Judex.*

Banda Oriental.

Sunday the 12th, was 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 Rienz 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 two watches; but as our vigilantes are not "fast men" we should not suspect them of taking up even hunting 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 *Amigos* 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. *Honi 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 Paraná 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 merit; ours is fair play.

I calculate.—Is the appropriate motto of the Registro Estadístico, 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 introduce Egyptian mummies to frighten the students, nor the latter remove the professors catada to the region of boa-constructors.

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

UNITED STATES.

Hiring slaves in Virginia.

The Virginia papers continue to note prices for high slaves as no hiring in that State. At Warrenton, on Tuesday, the prices obtained were a slight reduction upon last year's figures, bringing from \$90 to \$100 and \$110. The Portsmouth *Advertiser*, speaking of the hiring there on Tuesday, and the limited demand, says: "The prices as an average were in great reduction of last year's rates. Able-bodied negro men ranged from \$50 to \$60, and women from \$20, \$29 and \$35. In many instances the reduction is fully one-third. While in one case we heard an offer of a servant woman for the amount of her taxes. In Lynchburg and other places in Virginia there is a like reduction."

Belled cannon for the state.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:—In addition to the other arms purchased for the defence of the State, twenty-three belled six-pound guns have been purchased. The belled battery in this city have one belled piece in addition to five smooth-bore guns. It having been found that the battery, when brought here from Washington, was mounted in a manner precluded for other than shipboard and boat operation, they were sent to the Armory here, where they have been newly mounted, so that each gun can be drawn by hand or by horse. The armament of the battery is excellent, and does much credit to the armaments in the Armory. The carriages are painted red, and handsomely relieved with black moulding. The battery will be on the Citadel square on the eighth instant, and the company will give an exhibition of their drill before the members of the Legislature."

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. The greater part, if not all of its armament, is understood to be at the work, and most of it is in position for ready service, and the magazine is also understood to be amply supplied with all the munitions necessary for its greatest efficiency.

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 total growth of cotton in the United States for 1860 was 4,567,770 bales, being an increase over the crop of 1859, of 524,259 bales. Of last year's crop, 2,669,432 bales have been exported to England."

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 Mc. Gowan. 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. The American ensign at the forepeak was then unfurled and the vessel continued on amid the fire of the battery; but receiving no answer, or by signal from Fort Sumter in response to the hoisting of the American flag, and a couple of vessels lying down the harbor at the same time, apparently with a hostile intention, her head was turned for sea once more.

During all his trying time, while the guns of the battery continually poured out their deadly missiles, the most admirable coolness was preserved on board. The soldiers were sent below, and no one allowed to remain on deck except the officers and crew. The captain and few officers were at the pilot horses while the second mate, standing on the fore and deck to get the relieving tackle to work in the event of any of the balls striking the hull and preventing control over the vessel's movements. That there was good need of this precaution is shown by the close proximity of a ball that passed over the foremast. The shots fired at the vessel during the first part of the attack struck short of her, but glancing up from the water, reflected over the vessel, and were plainly visible during their flight in this second direction.

While the engagement lasted no demonstration whatever was made by the command in possession of the fort, except the opening of the port holes and running out of the guns. Which bear upon Morris Island and Fort Mifflin. Major Anderson, however, prudently forbore to fire, and no doubt experienced great relief when he saw the vessel steaming out of the harbor.

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. The guns of the Castle were all untried simply upon the spontaneous movement of the men themselves. Each sprang to his post, without command of the officer in charge. It was with the greatest difficulty that he could restrain them from firing; and it was not until a positive order to that effect was given that they held themselves aloof from the batteries. The eagerness at Fort Mifflin and Johnson was equally great, though the garrison at the former were gratified in the privilege of a number of harmless shots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The clerical war has recommenced in France. The Bishop of Poitiers, in his published pastoral, compares the Emperor Napoleon to Pontius Pilate. Ten bishops have signified their adhesion to the pamphlet of the Bishop of Orleans, which is a vigorous and racy defence of the Papal power, in reply to the recent brochure of Mr. de la Guérinière. The Government, it is rumoured, will employ some able pen than that of Guérinière to answer the episcopal pamphlet.

The Archbishop of Rennes, who has just returned from Rome and received a popular ovation in his diocese, told the *croix* that the Pope will resist to the last. The secret negotiations which are going on are, it is believed, merely participated in by the Papal Government in order "to amuse the enemy."

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 Piedmontese will take possession of his small remaining territory. But this "evolutionary act of spoliation" will in no way change the conduct of the Holy Father.

"I may perish," he says, "but the papacy will not perish. I may suffer martyrdom; but the day will come when my successors will enter into the full possession of their rights. Saint Peter was crucified, and yet I am here." It being remarked to the Sovereign Pontiff, that he would very soon be penniless, he replied that he was quite devoid of anxiety upon that subject, since he should always be sure of finding three francs a day to live upon, and that was all he wanted.

Inundations in Holland.

National calamities are falling thick and heavily upon this sublimary globe. Alas! 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. Though last not least, the floods in the Low Countries have been appalling. Whole villages swept away by the breaking down of these stupendous dykes which laborious Dutchmen have during centuries built and fortified to protect their submerged kingdom from destruction. We have not heard that many lives were lost, but several of the fat pasture-lands of Holland have been engulfed without hope of recovery.

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 it is 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 garter has been bestowed are: The King of the Belgians, invested in 1815; the Duke of Brunswick, invested in 1821; the Emperor of the French, in 1855; the King of Hanover, in 1835; King of Portugal, in 1858; King of Sardinia, in 1855; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in 1811; the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, in 1831; the Sultan Abdul-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. Men of London, Birmingham, Norwich, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, York, and Liverpool, have established the nuclei of Reform Associations, with which other districts are called upon to co-operate; and there is no doubt their remonstrances and petitions will very much strengthen the chances of the bill of

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. So far as this enlightened policy has yet gone, it seems to please all parties—at least it saves the government a world of unthankful trouble.

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. But with few exceptions, the last theatrical campaign, has been one of disasters, owing to unpropitious weather and bad trade. On Monday night, the supplemental season of six nights commenced with Aubert's ever-electric "Domino Noir". In which Miss Louisa Pyne has achieved such unparalleled success, and Mendelssohn's beautiful operetta of the "Son and Stranger." By the way, in both your fellow-citizen, Henri Corfi, has given golden opinions. On Tuesday next, Harrison will play "Maritima" for his benefit; and on this day week, the 21st, the "Daughter of the Regiment" (Donizetti) and the third act of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" will be performed for the benefit of Miss Pyne—thus closing the English operatic season. On Tuesday, April 2, Mr. Gye opens the "garden" for the Italian season with "Le Prophète". Ho and Glover's opera of "Ruy Blas," on Victor Hugo's celebrated novel, in whose adaptation as a drama Fechter has won such glory at the Princess's, has been postponed to the next season of English opera, in order that all possible justice may be done to a work of such magnitude and importance.

Astley's is still closed—the veteran Batty not having succeeded in obtaining the price (£17,000) which he sought for the theatre, the rent of which is £500 per annum, a free box, and six pit admissions nightly. The offer of £15,000, which was refused, is understood to be that of Mr. E. T. Smith, who, acting for a company, already rents Her Majesty's, the Bijou, the Alhambra, the Radier (restaurant), and various other places, not to talk of his proprietorship of the *Sunday Times*.

Mr. and Madame Bourgeois, after their Easter trip to Dublin, are again engaged for the Adelphi, where the run of the "Colleen Bawn" has been a golden egg for Webster. A new drama, the "Odeton," founded on American incidents, in which the circumstances of a slave-market, taken from the life, will be depicted, is destined for the next London appearance of this eminent performer.

Two dinners in commemoration of the Irish National holiday will take place here on Saturday—that of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick (the 76th anniversary of that fine charity), presided over by the Duke of Cambridge at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen street, Lincoln's-inn; and an assemblage of Irishmen, irrespective of religion or party, at St. James's Hall Piccadilly. A guard of honour of the London Irish volunteers will attend at the first-named, to receive his Royal Highness; but the great bulk of the corps will dine with their compatriots at St. James's Hall.

Telegraph correspondent.

The "Illustrated London News" pays income tax upon 12,000l. per annum. It sold at Christmas, 1859, 435,000 copies of the double number. The profit upon this also was upwards of 5,000l.

A very numerous and influential meeting was held on Tuesday, at the Rooms, for the purpose of promo-

ting 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. The young lady is a native of Samur, where she was a dressmaker, and her real name is Caroline Devaux.

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 are to pay 30l. a ton from Reunion, and 20l. a ton from Martinique and Guadeloupe. This alteration relaxes the exclusive protection allowed hitherto to French vessels in the trade to and from those colonies.

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

The approaching marriage is announced of the reigning Prince of Liechtenstein with the Princess Mathilde 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.

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.
2. The admired 3 act comedy in vogue entitled:

EL REY DE BASTOS.

Directed by Sor. Garcia Delgado.

3. Interlude of ballet performance by Sra. Rito & Sor Carbonell.
4. To conclude with the amusing after piece of:

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 QUEN DIOS XO LE DAÑAMOS EL DIBLO LO DA SOBRANOS.

Directed by Sr. Rodriguez.

Concluding with the admired farce

D. J.

Directed by Sor Cuervo.

Curtain rises at 7 1/2

N. B.—On May 25th will be performed the grand drama

GULLERMO TELL.

6 la Independencia de Suiza.

The Avonmore Succession—It is said that the plaintiff in this case is backed up by the next heir to the Avonmore title failing legitimate 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 carriages from capsizing or leaving the way.

At Nantes, the funeral of Guérin, 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'Honneur 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.

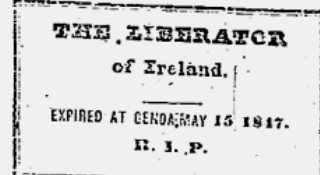
The reply of the Bishop of Orleans to the pamphlet of Viscount de la Guéronnière has just been translated in Rome, and 6,000 copies printed; which have been eagerly bought up. The Duke de Grammont, the French Ambassador, feeling himself aggrieved by some of the expressions of the bishop, has taken them 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 Gambra 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. G. 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.



To-day 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 ennoble 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 phrenzy 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 that 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 skilful 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."

Current Price of Cattle

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Good Fries cattle for slaughterers | \$ 220 to 225 |
| D. m. m. hero, picked bullocks | 250 — |
| D. C. w. s. picked | 220 — 250 |
| Three year old mules | 200 — |
| Asses | 15 — 20 |
| Fat mares | 85 — 90 |
| Common mestiza sheep | 30 — 35 |
| Fine Do | 40 — 45 |

Doublings.

| | |
|---------|------------|
| May 8th | \$ 373 372 |
| 9th | \$ 370 372 |
| 10th | 373 371 |
| 11th | 371 310 |
| 13th | 371 367 |
| 14th | 371 365 |

11: de Sotiombr Market

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Dry cow, narrow | price 140 to 142 |
| Thin cow, all stages | 132 to 134 |
| C. h. shew | 5 to 6 |
| Block of cattle | 25 to 30 |

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Sheep, skins unwashed | 40 to 45 |
| Do. d. washed | 40 to 45 |
| W. m. washed | 60 to 65 |
| W. m. unwashed | 50 to 55 |
| M. m. washed North | 50 to 55 |
| Do. South | 50 to 55 |
| T. m. pure | 45 to 50 |
| Grass wool washed | 70 to 75 |
| Do. unwashed | 60 to 65 |
| D. m. washed | 50 to 55 |
| Flax m. m. wool | 30 to 35 |
| Lumber | 15 to 20 |
| Olive oil fresh as L. ore | 27 to 28 |
| Do. used | 23 to 24 |
| Oil of olive | 20 to 22 |
| Inf. oil | 18 to 20 |
| Wine, superior | 12 to 14 |
| Do. mill | 10 to 12 |
| Do. in case | 13 to 15 |
| Indian corn | 8 to 9 |
| Oats | 7 to 8 |

Interest.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Bank receives interest at 6% | per an. |
| " " " " " " " " | 8% |
| " " " " " " " " | 10% |
| " " " " " " " " | 12% |
| Market rate of interest at 3% | to 15% |

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 coûte."

Agencies.

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Buenos Ayres. | Messrs. Mackerns. |
| " " | Victoria Hotel, call Reconquista. |
| Rosario. | Robert Taylor Esq. |
| Villa Mercedes | D. Silvestre Torrobas |
| Lobos | Mr. Patk. O'Neill |
| Carmelitas | Mr. Griffin |
| San Antonio | D. Rudacinda Ybace |
| Giles | D. J. Pichote |
| Barracas | Mr. George Noble |
| Once Setiembre | Mr. M. Duggan |

Country House

To be let a beautiful country house situated in the Barracas de los Olivos, 10 miles from San Isidro, frontage to the River. The house has every convenience for a family residence, it is papered throughout, has boarded floor and a spacious corridor leading to the river. Further a pigeon house, coach house, alf. for and some land for growing. It will be rented for a lease of 5 or 10 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. Squid and Tallow Pans from 10. 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 France, a consignment of the richest wines of Burgundy, well known under the names of Costa de Olivos, Poinard, Chamartin &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 May No. 27.

Sheep and Land.

To be sold a league of land, (with or without the hoop thereon), situated at 25 leagues from this city, Southwards. A good source of life if a league to Pergamino, on two leagues to the Fort de Arceco. App. y. No. 16 calle Reconquista.

Wanted a housemaid.

By a family in Barracas. Any person with good references may apply at this office, Defensa 91.