

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Mails from Southampton.

The steam-rocket *Apia* of the Brazilian line has brought the European news direct in Rio Janeiro by the *Magdalena* from Southampton, and the *Mississippi* has for a while the same to us from Montevideo.

Latest dates are from Paris the 5th; 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 several 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 process 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 Bis 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that the French Cabinet had assured that of Sardinia, that on the expiration of six months the French garrison would be withdrawn from Rome, but in the interim no interference in the Pope's authority should be permitted.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 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 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 quiet. The city of Warsaw presented a melancholy spectacle when all 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 no 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 8th a vote of confidence in the Emperor Francis Joseph was passed, insisting same time on the development of constitutional rights. On the 8th 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, Rovera Brescia is to be strengthened, and the General is to have his corps d'armée increased to 60,000 men.

In Rome General Gayon has renewed the foreign 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; 390 cabins, 600 guns, large quantities of ammunition and 43 armed men were seized.

It is asserted that General Bosen was in Naples promoting these disturbances, and the police as on his track. The Marxist faction also caused much uneasiness. The Ottoman Porte has declared its State of blockade all the marine ports of Albania and Montenegro and appointed Omar Pasha Commander in chief of the Turkish army. The Divan decided on a no 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 day from Vera Cruz to the capital was impossible from banditti.

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. Mordak has been proclaimed.

The Scandinavians are preparing actively Victor Emmanuel has 322,000 men under arms. The Holy Father dined in the Sixtine Chapel on April 2nd remaining senseless some time, but without bad results. Cardinal Antonelli is reported as having received the title first citizen of Italy with an income of £6,600.

The French and English are going to make a war against Cochinchina. The famine in India was creating horrible ravages.

Latest news from the U. S. 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. 41 to p. 5
Paris.....	6 p. 41 to p. 5
Vienna.....	6 p. 51 to p. 5
Berlin.....	4 p. 3 to p. 5
Frankfurt.....	3 p. 21 to p. 5
Amsterdam.....	3 p. 3 to p. 5
Turin.....	7 p. 6 to p. 5
Brussels.....	4 p. 4 to p. 5
Hamburg.....	21 to p. 5
Peterburg.....	6 p. 5

Havre March 31th.

Wool.—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.

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 soon be settled, and the European capitalists 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 lack 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 become 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 boon 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 demand of one thousand doubloons towards the relief of the survivors of Mendoza. The revenue derived from imports at 30 to 35 per cent has been for the month of April \$6,374.85 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 50 per cent of the population were buried alive in 5 seconds on that awful night of the 20th March. It seems then, these 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 Cordoba party-spirit is high, and the press has suffered 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 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 it 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 showed anti-Porteno sentiments. The members for Congress were dropping in daily en route for Paraná.

On May 6th the Senate of Paraná held its last preparatory session. The day for opening Congress is not yet fixed. A conspiracy to overthrow President Delgado was rumored to have

existence, but we are far from guessing the report.

The "Progresista" of Corrientes mentions the arrest of a certain Rosillo, under charge of murder, as in the act of defending a house for Brazil, and the Comandante detained him on suspicion, until recognised. The Diario Oficial of Uruguay does not consider Rosillo's sentence confirmed. *Credat Judex.*

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 Renzi 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 *regulate* are not "fast men" we should not suspect them of taking up even *hijacking* 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" and "pull the long bow." We are glad to see our equestrianists practice the first, but regret the "Nacional" should accuse our fair friends of the second, by styling them *Amigos* in the invitation to Sunday's sports.

Finance Deficit.—Our statements 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 vain.

May Festivals.—The holidays of the 29th are approaching, but the diversions this year will be limited.

Give to Caesar, &c.—The "Tribuna" has rounded up 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 popular merits, 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 in reducing Egyptian mummies to frighten the students, nor the latter remove the professors cat edúca to the region of box-constructors.

The English Packet.—Is coming, but like the new dockmaster yet in birth pangs.

UNITED STATES.

Killing slaves in Virginia.

The Virginia papers continue to note the prices for which slaves are sold in that State. At Warrenton, on Tuesday, the prices obtained were a slight reduction upon last year's figures. The Portsmouth *Telegraph* speaking of the hiring there on Tuesday, and the limit of 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 \$30, \$20 and \$25. 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."

Briefed cannon for the State.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:—In addition to the other arms purchased for the defence of the State, twenty-three rifled cannon have been purchased. The latter battery in this city have no rifled piece in addition to five smooth-bore guns. It having been found that the battery, when brought here from Washington, was mounted on a manner peculiar to other than rifled and light cannon, they were sent to the Armory here. Here they have been re-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 of 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 great 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 Carolina, 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 4,687,770 bales, being an increase over the crop of 1859, of 824,259 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 fort of the West have been stated

in an official manner by Captain Mc. Govan. 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 he vessel continued on until the fire of the battery; but receiving no answer, or by signal from the Sumter in response to the hoisting of the American flag, and a couple of vessels coming down on the harbor at the same time, apparently with a hostile intention, her head was turned for sea once more.

During all his trying time until the guns of the battery continued pouring out their deadly missiles, the most anxious and nervous scenes were witnessed. The soldiers were sent back, and no one allowed to remain on deck except the officers and crew. The captain and first officers were at the pilot house while the vessel was under way, and the rest of the crew were on the deck, ready to get the relieving party to work in the event of any of the boats striking the land and preventing communication over the vessel's movements. That there was great need of this precaution is shown by the close proximity of a ball that passed over the vessel's head, but glancing up from the water, the vessel was ordered to stop, and the party who were during their flight in this vessel's direction.

While the engagement lasted no demonstration, however, was made by the command in possession of the fort, except the firing of the guns, and the firing of the guns, which bore upon Morris Island and Moultrie. Major Anderson, however, probably fortunate 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 order 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 unimpeded simply upon the spontaneous movement of the men themselves. Each spring 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 general order to that effect was given that they held themselves aloof from the batteries. The eagerness at Fort Moultrie and Johnston was equally great, though the garrison at the former was gratified in the privilege of a number of harmless shots.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

The clerical art has recommended in France. The Bishop of Poitiers, in his public 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 Pope's power, in reply to the recent *harcass* of Mr. de la Guérinière. The Government, it is rumored, will employ some able pen to 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 still resists to the last. "The recent negotiations which are going on, 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 whatever, and repeats 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 shake 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's is crucified, and yet I am here." It being remarked to the Sovereign Pontiff, that he would very soon be persecuted, he replied that he was quite devoid of anxiety upon that subject, since he should at any be sure of finding here flames a day to live upon, and that was all he wanted.

Inundations in Holland.

National calamities are falling thick and heavily upon this unhappy globe. Almost simultaneously we read of war in the United States, famine in India, Earthquake in Mendoza, Spain 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 those stupendous dykes which ignorant Dutchmen have during centuries built and fortified to protect their submerged kingdom from destruction. We have not heard at many places 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 economy of canals feels a premonition that her territory, which lies much below 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 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 Bradstone has just returned from Berlin whither he was sent to bestow the order of the Star on His Majesty the King of Prussia. Besides Frederick William IV. the other sovereigns of Europe on whom the honor of knighthood of the Star has been bestowed are: The King of the Belgians, invested in 1845; the Duke of Brunswick, invested in 1841; the Emperor of the French, in 1854; the King of Hanover, in 1855; King of Portugal, in 1855; King of Saxony, in 1855; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in 1841; 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 no wild theories indulged in, or where such exceptionally occur, the popular instinct is utterly out-tuned by the grand 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 that 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—14th, I am sorry to say, an exchequer by no means enriched by an enterprise, both undeniably and brilliantly conducted. But with few exceptions, the last theatrical campaign, has been one of disasters, owing to inauspicious weather and bad trade. On Monday night, the supplemental season of six nights commenced with Aubert's ever-elective "Dante's Inferno." In which Miss Louisa Pyne has achieved such unparalleled success, and Mendelssohn's beautiful opera of the "Son and Stranger." By the way, in both your fellow-citizens, Henri Cori, has a golden opinion. On Tuesday next, Harrison will play "Marianne" for his benefit, and on this day week, the 21st, the "Daughter of the Regiment" (Donizetti) and the third act of Balfe's "Hohenstern" 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 his Italian season with "Le Prophète." Ho and Glover's opera of "Ray Blas," on Victor Hugo's well-known 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 Radnor (restaurant), and various other places, not to talk of his proprietorship of the *Sunday Times*.

Mr. and Madame Bourcault, 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 "Octatone," founded on American incidents, in which the circumstances of a slave-ship, 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 grand 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 time 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, 438,000 copies of the double number. The profit upon this sale was upwards of 5,000l.

A very numerous and influential meeting was held on Tuesday, a Will's Rooms, for the purpose of promou-

ting a testimonial to Sir James O'Connell, 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 Néron," a few days ago, is praised by all the theatrical feuilletonists of the week. The young lady is a native of Samur, and her real name is Caroline Devenay.

It is said the French government proposes to allow imports from foreign countries into the French colonies on the same terms as those of France and vice versa, but as regards the protection of the colonies, foreign vessels are to pay 20c. a ton from Réunion, and 30c. a ton from Martinique and Guadeloupe. This alteration relaxes the excessive protection allowed hitherto to French vessels in the trade to and from these colonies.

Amongst the passengers by the Grand steamer *Amelia*, 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 Marie 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 verse entitled:

EL REY DE BASTOS.

Directed by Sor. Guicé Delgado.

3. Interlude of ballet performed by Sr. Rito & Sr. Carbonell.
4. To conclude with the amazing after piece of:

LA CARTA TERROIDA.

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 highly-able comedy in 3 acts of:

A QUEEN DIES SO LE DIGNO EL DIABLO LE DA SORRIS.

Directed by Sr. Ruiting 1st.

Concluding with the admired farce

EL REY.

Directed by Sr. Cuervo.

Curtain rises at 7 1/2.

At 10 o'clock will be performed the grand drama

GULLERMO TELL.

6 in Independence de España.

The Avonmore Succession—A Comedy—the plaintiff in this case is backed up by the next heir to the Avonmore title failing legislative issue by the Hon

