

# The Standard

## Ficha Bibliográfica

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# THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

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

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Published every Wednesday evening at P. Gautier's Printing Office, calle Defensa No. 91, where Advertisements and Communications will be received.

May 15th 1861.

Buenos Ayres.

No. 3



## SHEEP FOR THE BANDA ORIENTAL THE STEAMER ASUNCION.

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

## SALTO COMPANY OF RIVER STEAM-BOATS

This line of steamers, having been lately re-fitted so as to run on the river, makes monthly trips from Montevideo to Salto and Parana. The first departure from Montevideo on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, & 30th of each month at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Steamer "Parana" goes to Parana on the 6th, 16th & 26th of each month. The "Buenos Aires" at Parana, which vessels pass on to Corrientes. The "Parana" also leaves for Parana on the 11th, 21st, 31st, & 1st of each month at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Steamer "Montevideo" going direct to Salto & Intermedia. The "Montevideo" also leaves for Parana on the 11th, 21st, 31st, & 1st of each month at 10 o'clock A. M.

Parcels are received at the office up to 5 P. M. on the day previous to sailing. Freight is added on board without the ticket and a violation of this rule shall incur a penalty of 20 per cent over and above the freight money.

	FARES		Deck
	Cabin	3 pts.	
Higueritas	6	4	3 pts.
San Pedro	12	8	4
Obligado	18	12	5
San Nicolas	18	12	5
Resolito	18	12	5
La Paz, Esquina & Delta Vista	32	20	16
Guya	40	25	20
Corrientes	50	30	25
Fray Benito	10	6	5
Concepcion	14	8	7
Passandú	18	10	8
Concordia & Salto	20	12	10

For further particulars apply at the office N.º 1 Calle de Cuyo.

## FOR QUALQUAY

Carrying passengers, cargo, &c., the Steamer **RIO BERMEJO**

Captain—ADOLFO THOMPSON  
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—8. Cargo per ton—6.  
Correspondence received at the office up to 8 A. M. on the day of sailing, up to 5 P. M. of the day before. For further particulars apply to Nicolas Fouas & Co. No. 5 calle de Rivadavia.

## ABERTS COMPANY

For Montevideo, take goods to the Steamer **"CONDOR"**

## "CONDOR"

Captain—BAUTO BOSSI.  
Will leave on Thursday 9th of May at 10 o'clock A. M. Parcels received until 9 A. M. on the 8th. For tickets and particulars apply at the office.  
Ezequiel D. Rizzo.  
No. 78 calle de Reconquista [at Octo.]

## FOR MONTEVIDEO

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—Parana.

Cabin—8 passengers. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—3.  
The superior tonnage of this spacious and elegant vessel are worthy of remark. Each passenger shall have a separate stateroom and the necessary attendants. The crew will endeavor to provide for married couples and families. Tickets and further particulars may be had at the office Messrs Bernal y Carreras, N.º 89 calle de Reconquista. Correspondence received up to 4 P. M. Parcels given on board at this port until 1 hour before departure.

## FOR MONTEVIDEO

King cargo and passengers. The National Steam Packet **CONSTITUCION**

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

Cabin—8 passengers. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—3.  
Parcels not admitted to be taken on board at the office N.º 89 calle Reconquista. No admittance to be given to goods after 24 hours from the landing of goods at the respective ports. The cargo at each port will be discharged on the company's receipts, and the expense of the risk of the shippers.

Railway time table.									
DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.				RETURN					
STATIONS	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	STATIONS	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Parana	8:10	10:10	11:10	1:10	Montevideo	7:30	10:30	11:30	1:30
Parana	8:15	10:15	11:15	1:15	Montevideo	7:35	10:35	11:35	1:35
Parana	8:20	10:20	11:20	1:20	Montevideo	7:40	10:40	11:40	1:40
Parana	8:25	10:25	11:25	1:25	Montevideo	7:45	10:45	11:45	1:45
Parana	8:30	10:30	11:30	1:30	Montevideo	7:50	10:50	11:50	1:50
Parana	8:35	10:35	11:35	1:35	Montevideo	7:55	10:55	11:55	1:55
Parana	8:40	10:40	11:40	1:40	Montevideo	8:00	11:00	12:00	2:00
Parana	8:45	10:45	11:45	1:45	Montevideo	8:05	11:05	12:05	2:05
Parana	8:50	10:50	11:50	1:50	Montevideo	8:10	11:10	12:10	2:10
Parana	8:55	10:55	11:55	1:55	Montevideo	8:15	11:15	12:15	2:15
Parana	9:00	11:00	12:00	2:00	Montevideo	8:20	11:20	12:20	2:20
Parana	9:05	11:05	12:05	2:05	Montevideo	8:25	11:25	12:25	2:25
Parana	9:10	11:10	12:10	2:10	Montevideo	8:30	11:30	12:30	2:30

Buenos Ayres, May 7th 1861. The Administrator.

## FOR ROSARIO

Touching at San Fernando, Zarate, Extraceros, Santa Fe, Obligado & San Nicolas.

## THE NEW STEAMER DOLORES

Captain—ADOLFO BERNE  
Will leave for the above mentioned ports every Tuesday & Saturday on the same hour.

TERMS OF PASSAGES.  
Cabin Deck.

Alto Rosario	\$ 350	\$ 120
San Nicolas	250	90
Obligado	230	80
San Fernando	200	70
Barridos	200	70
Zarate	150	50
San Fernando	30	

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



## MENSAJERIAS COMERCIO

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.  
General Administration calle de los Pinos 81, Ag. y calle de Rivadavia, 8.

## MENSAJERIAS

## INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Martin, 81—Puerto Lera, 228—Calle de Piedras, 84  
Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Caceres, San Antonio de Arica, Parana, Salto, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.  
Arrecife, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32.  
Pergamino y Rojas, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28.  
Pilar, Capilla del Señor, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.  
Mercedes, every day  
Chivilcoy, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.  
Merced, Bragado, Chivilcoy, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.  
Navarro, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

## NUEVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, calle de Potosí, No. 146

## CORREOS DEL ESTADO

Chascomus y Dolores, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30  
Laguna de los Padres, Balneario, San Martin y Moro, 2, 19 y 28.  
Cayma, 20 de Mayo, Bragado, Malaga y Moro, 6, 16 y 26.  
Navas, Chivilcoy, Bragado, Bragado y Rosario, 2, 19 y 28.  
Cerro Lomas, Lomas Negras, Lomas Partidas, Camino de Lomas, 1, 15, 24, 27, 29.  
Tandil y Dolores, 1, 8, 15, 24, 27, 29.  
Tandil direct to Rosario, 17.

## CARRERA DEL MURO

Juical, Ciegas, Asajama, de Cisterna, Esperanza, de Lomas, Pulpi, de Quilmes, Arroyo Chico, Reconquista, Bernal y Carreras, Tinas, de Cisterna, Rucan del Mero y Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 22

## MENSAJERIAS

## ESPAÑOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration—Calle de las, 88.  
Chascomus, 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

Chascomus	\$ 200
Dolores	150
Flight arrears	20
Montevideo	150

## EDUCATION

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

## English seminary

This establishment offers every advantage to parents desirous of giving their children a superior education. The Rector, Mr. Nicholson, has a rich experience in the systems of instruction pursued in England and the United States, and being assisted by competent teachers, devotes himself to the care of boarders and day-scholars.  
No. 89 calle de Cuyo.



THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Mails from Southampton.

The steam-rocket Apa of the Brazilian line has brought the European news direct in Rio Janeiro by the Magdalena from Southampton, and the Mississippi has for arded 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 sittings 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; Scotland moreover in spite of a process of the ex-Governor 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 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 last.

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 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 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 Hlchy demanded the formation of a Hungarian Ministry in which he was supported by a majority.

Italian news are meagre. In reply to several resolutions 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 armies Venice. He has 40 or 50 thousand disciples in the peninsula and it is said he has ordered all his officers on furlough about 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, Treca Brescia is to be strengthened, and the General is to have his corps d'armee increased to 60,000 men.

In Rome General Gayon has renewed the fongue 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 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 Souleouque had voluntarily assumed the Spanish regime and hoisted the flag of Isabella the Catholic. Three men of war accordingly hoisted Havana's troops and took possession of the island as a Spanish colony.

By telegraph.

Great troubles have taken place in Warsaw on April 5th, the populace was dispersed by the Russian troops and numbers of the Poles have fallen victims. Merial has been proclaimed.

The Scandinavians 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 Astorini is reported non-shattered but this is untrue. Garibaldi has received the title first citizen of Italy with an income of 60,000.

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 evacuation 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. 40
Paris	6 p. 41	to p. 40
Vienna	6 p. 51	to p. 50
Berlin	6 p. 3	to p. 2
Frankfort	6 p. 21	to p. 20
Amsterdam	3 p. 3	to p. 2
Turin	7 p. 6	to p. 5
Brussels	4 p. 4	to p. 3
Hamburg	21	to p. 20
Peterburg	6 p. 5	

Havre March 31th.

Rices.—Ox-hides from 1 franc to 1.45 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 soon be alarmed 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 bawling 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 peasant farmers be left in quiet to cultivate 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 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 most of April 36,374 silver; and the exports for same period at 5, 10, 15 and 20 per cent had 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 59 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 speculations. 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 Ron 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 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 last preparatory session. The day for opening Congress is not yet determined. A conspiracy to overthrow President Delgado was rumored to have

existence, but we are far from guaranteeing the report.

The "Progressive" of Comodoro mentions the arrest of a certain Scorsio, under charge of murder, was in the act of departing for Brazil, and the Comandante detained him on suspicion, until released. The Diario Oficial of Brazil does not consider Scorsio's sentence timed. *Crestal Juliana.*

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 Renzi should perhaps have been here to hear the praises of his enthusiastic admirers on this occasion. The Montevideo paper says the "Tribuna" accuses the Police of Buenos Ayres of having lost two watches; but as our *caballeros* are now "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 ought to see our emulation of a 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 soe qui malis pene.*

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 vain.

May Festivals.—The holidays of the 29th 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 Estudiantil, at least if it is not too tight 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 edua to the region of box-constructors.

The English Packet.—Is coming, but like the new socks, not yet in berth berth.



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...

Blind cannon for the state.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—In addition to the other arms purchased for the defence of the State, twenty-three blind cannon have been purchased. The latter battery in this city have no 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.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The clerical arc has recommenced 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 Papal power.

THE COTTON TRADE.

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 824,289 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 further detail in regard to the affair possess a great deal of interest.

INNOVATIONS IN ISLAND.

National colonies are falling thick and heavily upon this sublimity globe. Almost 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.

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THE ORDER OF THE CATER.

The Marquis of Bradstone has just returned from Berlin whither he was sent to bestow the order of the Cater on His Majesty the King of Prussia. Besides Frederick William IV. other sovereigns of Europe on whom the honour of knighthood of the Cater 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 1854; the King of Hanover, in 1855; King of Portugal, in 1857; King of Saxony, in 1858; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gota, in 1811; the Duke of Saxe-Meininger, in 1821; 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 ORDER OF THE CATER.

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, they are generally utterly out-timed by the good sense of the people.

Messrs. Baines and Locke King.

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.

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ting a testimonial to Sir James Outram, in acknowledgment of his services in India. Mlle. Karoly, the new tragic actress of the Odéon, is rapidly acquiring a reputation. Her performance of Agrippine in the "Feste de Néron," a few weeks ago, is praised by all the theatrical feuillettists of the week.

It is said the French government.

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 20¢ a ton from Réunion and 30¢ 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 Grand steamer Arabia.

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

The approaching marriage of the Emperor of Austria.

The approaching marriage of the Emperor of Austria, which 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.

In Entre Rios Mr. Robert Galbraith.

In Entre Rios Mr. Robert Galbraith is deeply regretted.

At the Capilla Señor Mrs. Mary Gibney.

At the Capilla Señor Mrs. Mary Gibney alias Abalia 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 authorized 3 act comedy in verse entitled:

EL REY DE BASTOS.

Directed by Sor. Guicá Delgado. 3. Interlude of ballet performed by Srta. Rita & Sr. Carbonell. 4. To conclude with the amusing after piece of:

LA CAJETA TRUQUIDA.

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

VI TORIA THEATRE.

Spanish Dramatic Company.

On Thursday May 15th. After a pretty symphony, the laughable comedy in 3 acts of: A QUEEN DIES SO LE DIGNOS EL DIABLO LE DA SOBRIANUS.

Directed by Sr. Roafig 122.

Concluding with the national hymn.

Directed by Sr. Chuello.

Concluding with the national hymn.

On May 25th will be performed the grand drama

GULLERMO TELL.

6 in Independence de Suiza.

The Avonmore Succession—The plaintiff in this case is backed up by the next heir to the Avonmore title (Irish legislature) by the Hon



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

**Flagging in the Navy.**—A parliamentary return on this subject, for the year 1889, shows the following facts: The number flogged during that period was 951, the number of lashes inflicted 20,329, the number of men liable to corporal punishment 55,333; 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 the interest with which it is regarded. It comprises a safety-kerb and lie-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 lie-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 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 had 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., Commandant of the Order of the 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 Sothey, 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 convene 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 Sarдинia:—  
"Of late the spirit of evil seems to have centred all its power 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 Sarдинia, 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, and despoiling 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 He Father of all the Faithful, is now suffering the severest privations and is involved in the greatest difficulties. Infidelity, peridy, treachery, ambition, have triumphed over him."

"Probably Rome will now be surrendered by its present pretended patron to Sarдинian perfidy, but yet we may rest assured that, despite the desigus 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 leaf 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 been to her in homage, and proclaimed her eternal."

The African mail steamer brings us news of some military operations undertaken on the banks of the river Gabon against a hostile tribe of natives. A vessel called Sabu, 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 Barbados, 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 25 wounded, while the defenders lost several hundred men.

The Kangaroo and Nova Scotia 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 Sumner, 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 an adjustment is passed." There are rumours that Fort Sumner 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 of which time has previously proved to be incorrect. General Twiggs'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 Bro has refused to surrender the fort to the Texan commissioners. The Texan elections show an almost unanimous

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 EIGHT O'CLOCK ON MONDAY 15 1847.  
R. I. P.

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 notables 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.

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 befits 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 phrency 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 need 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 is 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 entusiasm of patriots, silencing jealous opposition and winning for himself the guardianship of a glorious immortality. Grattan, Curran, Burke, Flood, Sheridan and Moore have kept 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."

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 1,000,000l., 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.

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Shew, who prevailed	20 to 1
The old	20 to 1
M. who prevailed	20 to 1
North	20 to 1
At the great North	20 to 1
The south	20 to 1
T. W. Jones	20 to 1
God will I wish	20 to 1
The scattered	20 to 1
D. M. J.	20 to 1
The great work	20 to 1
London	20 to 1
On the beach at Looe	20 to 1
The waters	20 to 1
Dr. L. S.	20 to 1
Interior de	20 to 1
Wine at Ipswich	20 to 1
The Mill	20 to 1
The Lake	20 to 1
L. J. D. Jones	20 to 1
Oslo	20 to 1

**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. Over to premier pas qu'importe.

**Agencies.**  
Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Mackerns.  
Victoria. Hotel, call  
Reconquista.  
Robert Taylor Esq.  
Villa Mercedes. D. Silvestre Torroba  
Lobos. Mr. Park, O'Neill  
Canelas. Mr. Griffin  
San Antonio. D. Rudecindo Ybanez  
Giles. D. J. Piquetes  
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, situated at San Lázaro, fronting to the River. The house has every convenience necessary for a family residence, it is heated throughout, has boarded floors and a spacious corridor leading to the river. Further a pigeon house, coach house, all for and some land for growing. It will be rented for a lease of a few years. Apply calle Cangallo n. 145 n. 15-3p.

**To Saladeristas.**  
FOR SALE.  
A Steam Boiler with Pipes, cocks, & every valve complete, for two rats, also.  
SQUARE and 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 Havre, a consignment of the richest wines of Burgundy, well known under the names of Costa de Olivares, Point, Champagne &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. 37.

**Sheep and Land.**  
To be sold a league of land, (with or without the hay thereon), situated at 25 leguas from this city of Southwark. Also a *Quere* of 15 ligas, situated at Panguin, an *Unjo* league at the Fort de Arco. Apply No. 48 calle Reconquista.

**Want-d a housemaid.**  
If a truly in Brazil, any person with good references may apply at the office, Defensa 91.