

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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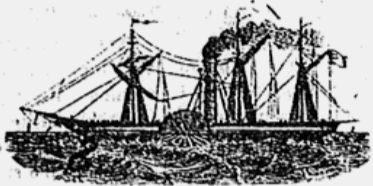
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5. P. M. and inserted at moder-
ate rates.

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

June 12th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 7.



SALTO COMPANY

OF

RIVER STEAM-BOATS

FOR SAN PEDRO, OBLIGADO, SAN NICOLAS, ROSARIO, AND PARANA.

Transferring passengers for the Uruguay at Higuieritas

This line of Steamers, having been lately organised so as to make six trips monthly from Montevideo to Salto and Paraná, calling at all intermediate ports, leaves as follows:
From Montevideo on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, & 30th of each month, at 5 o'clock P. M.
From Buenos Ayres on the 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th, & 1st of each month at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Steamer Pampero for Paraná, on the 6th, 16th & 26th; to meet the "Buenos Ayres" at Paraná, which vessel proceeds to Corrientes. The Pampero likewise meets the "Montevideo" on the 16th and the "Salto" on the 6th & 16th at Higuieritas to transport passengers & correspondence for Salto & intermediate ports.

The Steamer "Montevideo" going direct to Salto & intermediate ports leaves Buenos Ayres on the 1st, and transfers passengers for Paraná, at Higuieritas. The "Montevideo" also leaves for Paraná on the 11th, transferring passengers for Salto & intermediate ports at Higuieritas on board the "Salto".

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

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

No passenger is admitted on board without the ticket and any violation of this rule shall incur a penalty of 20 per cent over and above the ordinary passenger money.

	FARES		DECK
	CABIN	3 pts.	
Higuieritas	6 pts.	—	3 pts.
San Pedro	12	—	4
Obligado	13	—	4
San Nicolas	13	—	4
Rosario	16	—	8
La Par, Esquinas & Bella Vista	32	—	16
Goya	40	—	20
Corrientes	50	—	25
Fray Bentos	10	—	5
Concepcion	14	—	7
Pasandú	16	—	8
Concordia & Salto	20	—	10

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

FOR GUALEQUAY

Taking passengers, cargo &c., the Steamer

RIO BERMEJO

Captain—ADOLFO THOUVENIN

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

FARES.

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

ARGENTINE COMPANY

For Montevideo, taking only passengers. The National Steamer

"CONDOR"

Captain—BARTOLO BOSSI

Will leave on Friday 24th of May at 4 o'clock p. m. Parcels received till 8 p. m. on the 24th; correspondence until 9 a. m. on the 9th. For tickets and particulars apply at the office Estevan D. Riiso.

No 79 calle de Reconquista [at O. L. S.]

FOR MONTEVIDEO

Taking cargo & passengers the National Steam Packet

CONSTITUCION

Captain—JOSE M. MANZANO

Will leave this port every Thursday at 4 P. M.

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

FOR MONTEVIDEO

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

MISSISSIPPI

Captain—G. HARRISON
Will leave this port on the 15th, 20th, 25th & 29th at 4 P. M. returning on the 13th, 22d and 27th June.

Fares.
Cabin—8 patacons. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—3.
The superior comforts of this spacious and elegant vessel are worthy of remark: each passenger shall have a separate state room and the necessary attendance. There are moreover apartments for married couples and families. Tickets and further particulars may be had at the office Messrs Bernal y Carraga, N.º 89 calle de Reconquista. Correspondence received up to 3 P. M. Passengers not on board at the appointed hour lose their tickets.

STATIONS	DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.				RETURN.			
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Parque...	7 am.	9	10	12	11	11	11	11
11 Sept.	7 10	9 10	10 12	12 15	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Almagro...	7 15	9 15	10 15	12 15	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15
Caballito...	7 20	9 20	10 20	12 20	11 20	11 20	11 20	11 20
Flores...	7 25	9 25	10 25	12 25	11 25	11 25	11 25	11 25
Foresta...	7 30	9 30	10 30	12 30	11 30	11 30	11 30	11 30
S. Martin...	7 35	9 35	10 35	12 35	11 35	11 35	11 35	11 35
Morón...	7 40	9 40	10 40	12 40	11 40	11 40	11 40	11 40
Merlo...	7 45	9 45	10 45	12 45	11 45	11 45	11 45	11 45
Moreno...	7 50	9 50	10 50	12 50	11 50	11 50	11 50	11 50



MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration calle de las P. dr. s 81. Ag. n.º y calle de Rivadavia, 8.

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

Laguna de los Padres, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Porfía, San Antonio Bellido, Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Grande, Naranjos, Vivorata, Laguna Colmena, Balleuera, Guondrina, San Martin y Moró—Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 23

Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verde, Carralauquen, Arroyo

Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava ó Pamauso, Blanqueada de Herrera, Cerrito de Paulino, San Agustin, Malacarr ó Florida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 16, 26.

Carrera del Moro, por Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Juncal, Cacique, Esperanza, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Beatridix, Invierno, Muñoz, Moro, 10, 20, 30.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Pueblo Nuevo, Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, San José, Cármen de Languiyú, Canales y Tandil, 1, 15.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Toribio, Chelforó, Canales, Vizcachas de Cuñil, Reconquista, Miguena y Tandil, 8, 24.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 23, 29. San Vicente y Rauches, 4, 12, 20, 27.

Azul, 2. Cañuelas, Monte y las Flores, 2, 12, 22.

Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 8, 18, 28. Lobos, every Thursday.

Magdalena, 9, 19, 29.

MENSAJERIAS

INICIADORES.

Central Administration—San Martin, 81—Plaza Lorea, 26—Calle las Piedras, 84.

Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, San Antonio de Areco, Fortid y Salto 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

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

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

Mercedes, every day.

Chivileoy 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.

Mercedes, Bragado, Chivileoy, 5, 9, 15, 19, 25, 29.

Navarro 2º 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

NUVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, calle Potosi, No. 146.

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

Chascomus y Dolores 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30.

Laguna de los Padres, Ballenera, San Martin u Moro, 9, 12 y 22.

Carralauquen, 26 de Mayo, Brava; Malacara y Moro, 6, 18 y 28.

Navas, Chelforó, Biscacheras y Reconquista, 8, 24.

Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Cármen de Lanqueyú, 1, 15.

Tandil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24. Tandil directamente 2 y 17.

CARRERA DEL MORO.

Juncal, Cacique, Alpamar de Castaño, Esperanza de Iraola, Pulperia Quevedo, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Beatridix, Invierno, Tainanguichú, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Aoz.

Los Empresarios

Torres, Bigera y Ca.

MENSAJERIAS

ESPAÑOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration—Piedras, 86.

Chascomus, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27 y 30.

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

TERMS OF PRICES.

Chascomus.....\$ 100
Dolores.....150

Freight robes.....20
Money.....1 1/2 %

Los Empresarios

Torres, Bigera y Ca.

EDUCATION.

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

English Seminary.

This establishment offers every advantage to parents desirous of giving their children a superior education. The Rector, Mr. Nicholas, has had much experience in the systems of instruction pursued in England and the United States, and being assisted by competent masters, devotes himself to the care of boarders and day scholars. No. 20 calle San Pedro.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

Alia jacta est.

"The die is cast." We are in for a war as sure as fate. Buenos Ayres is not afraid of Urquiza and San, and the National Government takes little pains to conciliate this Province, as they deem her either incurable or only to be corrected by a sanguinary castigation. For some days back affairs have been ripening to a crisis, and both parties were preparing for, or at least anticipating a rupture. The Salteña steamboats did not arrive when due, and our government, has refused to pay the million and a half stipulated. At the same time, Mitre and his ministers issued a manifesto that passes for a polite declaration of war. The natural effect has been a rise in ounces, discontent among foreign merchants, fiery *feuilletons* in the daily press, and visions of Pozitos and San Juan to the nervous. But most people hope that the tournament may come off at Cordova, and be soon over. If so, the cards turn, we shall be spared a siege, and the *pampero* over, all again will be "merry as a marriage bell." Like prize fighters, both will shake hands; and some will be led to think that as a storm clears the atmosphere and connubial squabbles enhance matrimony, we shall be all the better, after we have had the tussle, and understood each other. The Nile overflows its banks once a year, and public spirit must periodically find vent for noxious political gases. But we should prefer to irrigate the Argentine provinces with anything else than blood, and let foul vapors escape otherwise than keeping them pent up till they grow pestilential.

We could make a bet on the issue, and we have strong sympathies; they are neither for Paraná nor Buenos Ayres, but for our foreign brethren who foresee an eruption, as fatal as that of Mendoza, that paralyzes commerce, and makes this fine country anything but an El Dorado for those who come here to seek a peaceful livelihood and enrich Buenos Ayres while making their own fortunes. If the enemy of mankind wished to ruin South America he would try to banish foreigners, and as we do not mean to study military science we cannot look on but with pain at a contest equally prejudicial to combatants and spectators. Neither party will ascribe to itself the cause of the war, yet either must be in fault, perhaps both. It looks like two school-boys falling out about which of them is the bigger, when they might be more usefully employed. We trust that let who will lick his adversary, he will not strike the man that's down, for we do not feel quite convinced of fair-play in the San Juan business, notwithstanding the absolution pronounced by Congress, and we deprecate alike such a repetition or its retaliation.

Monarchy versus Republic.

Practice is better than theory any day. A man may not comprehend the theory of digestion, but we all understand our dinner. Not that theory is unimportant when united to practice; but some things have paradoxically a magnificent ground-work of principles that are attended with a ruinous application. The English constitution is the noblest bulwark of human liberty, the wisest and most beneficial policy, the guardian-spirit of advancement and felicity; yet in Ireland it has been attended with misery and emigration. Now the idea of a Republic is, in the abstract, perfection itself, but in its working most imperfect. Nothing can be more just, nothing more reasonable than that the people should elect the right man in the right place; for, since

genius is not hereditary, the ablest advocate of monarchy runs the risk of blindly submitting to a royal fool, who possesses the blood, without the brains, of his glorious predecessors. And the Scripture says that "God in his anger gave the Jews a King." But the Jews too were forbid to eat bacon. So that this point is lost, unless we eschew royalty and salt pork together. However, it may be said, we can eat bacon, and leave out crowned heads. *Hic labor hoc opus est.* The voice of the people has been ever fickle, and the majority of votes does not represent a majority of intellect, for the masses do not always know what is good for them. Adam and Eve were Republicans, and the idea is good for a golden age or Utopian expedition to colonize the Moon. But we live in a matter-of-fact period when dreaming gives place to money-making and we judge of the future by the past. Referring to history we find indeed that the Republics of Greece and Rome lasted for centuries, and in later times Venice and Genoa rose to unequalled opulence. But, Athens is now fallen, the Capitol in ruins, and Venice and Genoa fifth-rate cities, while there still exists in the Far East a monarchy that witnessed the birth and demise of all the Republics that ever sprang into being. The Empire of China goes back almost to Noah, proving at least that Monarchy is more durable than a Republic.

But, it may be objected, we abhor Chinese institutions, and if a Republic be not so durable, give us a medium. Let us avoid both Scylla and Charybdis. Why not an elective monarchy? This involves the same difficulty as a Republic, since it is alike whether you call the Ruler, King or President, when the succession is disputed. Two nations Ireland and Poland (see Macaulay) fixed on the *juste milieu*; they said we will secure the succession in one family, but elect the fittest member of royal blood, for king. Alas! Ireland and Poland were the scenes of constant civil war, for the people could not agree on the right man, and both countries became a prey to their monarchical neighbors. Therefore history is not in favor of Republics.

If we look to the present, we find Europe (the centre of civilization) universally adopts Monarchy, there being but one pigney exception, in a list of 20 states. Franco tried a Republic three times, and three times preferred Monarchy. In America we have had several Republics, but they have ever been celebrated for civil wars, excepting the Model Republic of the United States, now severed, and threatened with all but annihilation. There are two countries in South America more peaceable than the rest, one, the Monarchy of Brazil, the other, the colony of Guiana. It is therefore with great reason that Europeans have little sympathy for a Republican government. We accept the constitution under which we live, and do not ask the lords of the soil to change it, but we entertain a strong preference for European monarchical institutions, not from any native prejudice, but that the history of the past and our experience of the present are calculated to nonsuit Republic and give a verdict for Monarchy.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil.

Latest accounts state that yellow fever still prevailed at Rio. A subscription headed by the Emperor, was set on foot for the victims of Mendoza. The "Jornal do Comercio" gives the following diplomatic changes: D. José Amaral to be Minister in Perú; Don José Lisboa to be removed from Lima to the Ministry of Montevideo.

Paraguay.

Dates from Asnccion are up to the 1st. President Lopez was prosecuting the railway with praise-worthy activity. By executing some assassins, he has shewn himself no advocate of the abolition of capital punishment or misplaced philanthropy. Cold weather had set in. Imports for May 95,000\$, exports 198,000.

Chile.

The failures which occurred in March have proved gigantic and threaten to make the country bankrupt. In Santiago over twenty commercial houses have closed with liabilities exceeding 200,000 dollars each. The President's enemies ascribe the ruin to his bad administration, and say that unpleasant disclosures will be made, implicating the government.

Banda Oriental.

President Berro has, (Cromwell-like) turned out all the Ministry; the exact motive is not known, but wise-acres in town assert it is to give room for partisans of Urquiza. With respect to Argentine family broils he promises to maintain an armed neutrality, but it is asserted he entertains a natural leaning to the Federal cause, and Diogenes Urquiza is buying arms in Montevideo. We read in the "Prensa Oriental" that Colonel Baigorria had brought a quantity of money and arms to Cordova, that Cordova, Santiago, Jujuy, Salta and Tucuman were resolved to side with Buenos Ayres and had fixed on General Rojo, governor of Salta (soldier of the Independence), to head their united forces. On the 2d and 3d inst. more than 600 emigrants, principally from French ports, had arrived at Montevideo. The military governors recently appointed are Lamas in Rio Negro, Coronel in Cerro Largo, and Olid in Maldonado.

Argentine Confederation.

LATEST NEWS.

A letter from Cordoba, quoted by the "Nacional" of Monday gives these remarkable items:

"The Government of Cordova has just learned that some of San's forces have penetrated as far as Rio Cuarto to surprise Igarzabal. We are again in arms to meet them. Derqui has despatched a courier to San Luis ordering Saa to invade Cordova. This is the fulfilment of the President's expedition. Molinas is national commissioner in Rosario, where confusion holds her saturnal; and two batteries are constructing on the river-bank. The "Pampero" is arming at Paraná."

The upper provinces are in a ferment. In Santiago the national guard had been called out by Taboada, who, in his zeal to resist invasion from Paraná or Entre Rios had expelled the comandante Urquiza from fort Urquiza, thus endorsing the cause of Buenos Ayres. In Tucuman General Rojo had a conference with Zavalia, as the cradle of independence has shewn discontent at the approval of Saa's butchery. Other provinces are but waiting the signal which will divide the late Argentine Republic into two nameless confederacies, almost equal in strength, and resolved to shed each others blood. Our river steam-transit is almost stopped since the Salto Company's boats do not come to Buenos Ayres, and Governor Mitre makes sure of the few remaining which, report says, have been purchased at a high figure. The Chamber of Deputies has voted the emission of 25 millions currency a 6 p\$, but this is understood to cover the deficit, as a much larger sum would be requisite for war purposes. Mitre's manifesto to Paraná ends with the following blunt

declaration. In view of the threat made to the province of Cordova.

In view of the declaration you make of meritorious, in favor of Colonel Saa, the government of Buenos Ayres formally declares to your government, that it does not recognise the principles which are the natural deductions from such acts, because they import the annulment of all constitutional responsibility on the part of the executors of the law; the impunity of assassination; the recognition of the faculty in the provincial Governors to declare war between themselves, and do justice by their own hands, and the ignoring of the primordial rights of confederative peoples, whilst they do not disturb the general order, or shall not have committed deeds which fall under the jurisdiction of the National Government. And whilst protesting before them as on its part it does, it declares that it is disposed to sustain with entire decision the rights and guaranties which the National Constitution has secured to all, to that end co-operating with those other sister provinces who sustain them, so that they may become a reality, and will lend to them for the purpose of obtaining such great benefits, all the aid which that of Buenos Ayres as a confederated Province may and can afford.

BARTOLOME MITRE.

PASTOR OBLIGADO.

NORBERTO DE LA RUESTRA.

JUAN A. GELLY Y OBES.

Declaration of War.

(From the *Tribuna*.)

The Paraná government has addressed to Congress a vigorous message against Buenos Ayres, with a bill demanding authority to mobilise the forces of the whole Republic, in order to compel Buenos Ayres to fulfil the treaties of November and June. The Senate had already sanctioned the projected decree on the departure of the "Salto de Guayrá," and a speedy ratification in the Chamber of Deputies was certain. This, as will be seen, is equivalent to a Declaration of War, and Buenos Ayres must at once equip all the military elements she possesses.

Argentine forces & munitions.

San Luis has received, through Urquiza's agency, over 3,000 carbines, besides the arms taken from San Juan, and a supply of several thousand lances hourly expected.

Corrientes possesses several rifled cannons, thousands of firelocks, &c.

Santa Fé can command ten or twelve thousand muskets, thirteen or fourteen pieces of artillery, many thousand lances and other warlike implements.

Entre Rios has at least 50 pieces of cannon, 20,000 guns, as many carbines and lances; besides a standing army of 4,000 men ready (says the Captain-General) to make the Constitution respected.

But Cordova, which is hourly exposed to Saa's onslaught, is without arms, the National government not having returned the munitions lent by that province in the last campaign against Buenos Ayres.

Imparcial of Cordova.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Birds of Passage.—Derqui has gone to Cordova. P. Marin to Paraná, Molinas to Rosario, Rojo to Tucuman, Urquiza jun. to Montevideo not merely for a mouthful of fresh air, but seeking to repair a shattered constitution. Their medical treatment will probably consist in blood-letting.

Tit for Tat.—Our government thinks that if Urquiza deprives us of a trip up the Uruguay, they will not give him an invitation for the 9th of July

this year, unless he comes "the orator and route."

No cure, no pay.—The national government has not received the customary fee this time, as its prescriptions were so badly worded, that no one could be got to compound them except in the mortars of the Parque dispensary.

"As you were."—This is the latest order to the National Guards; drill is again in vogue, as before the late furlough. "Double quick" will soon be the word, so "make ready" all who are "true-blues".

Nothing like leather.—This has been lately translated as "There's nothing like Cordoban policy, quite Derqui-proof".

Rosario railway.—A certain Mr. Wheelright promises to set this line running. His name is *propos*; but we would advise him first to take a round turn in this quarter, for the mechanism of the state seems to have a wheel wrong.

Barracas, diligence.—We read that Cesar crossed the *Altiplano diligencia*; i. e. on the top of a Diligence; but our Municipality has so little regard for classes that they have driven the busses out to the Plaza Concepcion, so terrible an inconvenience that citizens are seen rushing to the Livery Stable, with the exclamation "a horse, a horse; my kingdom for a horse".

"Important news."—This is invariably the heading in the daily press, when nothing is known, adding "we expect some to-morrow".

Who's your hatter.—Garibaldi hats, *jem-cro-s* and wide-awakes are gone out of fashion. The rage now is for "percussion-caps".

New Clock.—The old Cabildo-clock is to be revived in front of the market. We understand its principal defect is having light weights, so that it will, be a striking lesson of immorality to the vendors; and by its incorrect habits teach the University students to keep bad hours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The present debt of the United States is 95,000,000 dollars and 35,000,000 dollars have been authorized.

The new tariff in the United States is already led to smuggling on a most extensive and profitable scale.

It will take eighteen months to finish the railway round Paris, which was planned by the Emperor.

The number of works of art sent in for the approaching Exhibition at Paris is not less than 5,000.

The Sidney advices mention the failure of Messrs. Raymond and Co., with liabilities for 78,000\$.

There is again talk of the concentration of a large army in the eastern departments of France.

Lord Clyde's visit to Paris is entirely for recreation. In a day or two he will leave for Venice and possibly for Corfu.

The Paris papers mention the armaments of Russia, and assert that six Russian corps d'armee will be placed on a war footing in the course of next summer.

According to the late accounts from the Ionian Islands the Orion was stationed at Zante, in consequence of the agitation existing there.

In filling up the census returns last week, it has been ascertained that upwards of 2,000 persons died in the Drogheda workhouse within the last ten years.

The city of Messina, in Sicily, with a population of 100,000, does not contain a single newspaper; but it has several theatres.

The Haytien papers publish a proclamation against Spanish aggression.

The proclamation says the only way to save the country is by revolution.

Intelligence from Tangiers states that most strenuous efforts were being made in Morocco to hand over to Spain the amount stipulated by the last treaty.

The Prince of Wales does not forget Canada. The *Quebec Chronicle* states that he has just sent Mrs. Hatt, daughter of Colonel de Salaberry and Mrs. Laura Secord, 100l, sterling each, as mark of sympathy for these ladies in their straitened circumstances.

It is supposed at Paris that Austria, Prussia, and Russia have formed a new holy alliance, and the semi-official prints display a great sympathy for Poland. These journals assert that the numbers of killed and wounded at Warsaw amount to 500.

The marriage of M. de La Guéronnière, son of the well-known writer of that name, with Mlle de Jouyot, took place on Monday, in the church of St. Germain-des-Prés. Count de Persigny and M. Billault acted as witnesses to the bridegroom.

In France, when workpeople strike, they are imprisoned. A strike having occurred in Paris among the calico printers last week the principals were arrested, and many others were in the hands of the police, but on promising to return to their duty were released.

The postage stamps for all the post-offices in the United States are manufactured by a firm in Philadelphia. The number furnished by them last year was 223,867,270, of the value of 6,218,310l. The increase from year to year is very great.

The Agricultural Society of France has just had the different rivers of the Basses Alpes stocked with 740,000 eggs of the Fern, one of the best kinds of fish in the Swiss lakes, and belonging to the same family as the salmon.

Several heavy provincial failures are reported in France—one of a banking firm at Alencon, the principal partner of which has decamped. The *Herald's* correspondent at Paris reports the failure of Ava and Co., and Balazzi and Co., of Marseilles, with heavy liabilities.

The 20,000,000l. sterling the Spanish government intend spending in armaments and military works, against the contingency of a general war, are to proceed principally from the sale of national property. This immense sum will be distributed over a period of eight years.

The *Independence* points out that, although the Duke d'Aumale in his pamphlet has avoided absolutely glorifying the Neapolitan government, and proclaiming in so many words the necessity of the temporal power of the Pope, he has made it very clear that his sympathies in Italy are extremely on that side.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, relying upon good sources of information at Turin, says that the Piedmontese government believe in the maintenance of peace between Italy and Austria, provided that Austria offers no provocation beyond the patience of Italy to bear.

The commercial reports to the end of last week are more satisfactory. In Halifax, Huddersfield, Leicester, and Nottingham, more business has been done, and a hopeful tone prevails. At Bradford there has not been any very important change. At Birmingham and Sheffield there is no abatement of apprehension in the iron trade. At Stafford, improvement is anticipated. At Newcastle business is represented as a little better.—Manchester trade is dull.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Herald* again alludes to the probability of Austria, Russia, and Prussia having been driven by the events at Warsaw into an anti-revolutionary alliance. It

is observed that such a course would leave the Emperor Napoleon no chance but to become the revolutionary champion of nationalities; but if the report of the new alliance is well founded, any attempt of the Emperor of the French against Austria in Italy, or Prussia on the Rhine, would bring him in contact with an European coalition.

The *Globe* announces the probabilities of a crisis. A conference of European representatives held a sitting at St. Petersburg, from which Prince Gortschakoff demanded that a permanent commission should be constituted at Constantinople for the protection of the interests of the Christian population of Turkey and the general supervision of the administration of the territory of the Sultan. The *Globe* says this news is highly probable, and adds that any such demand on the part of Russia would be met on the part of England with as decided a negative as the conventionalities of diplomacy would permit.

A friend, says the *Ami de la Religion*, who has access to the highest sources of Catholic intelligence in the French capital, and who regards with the keenest interest every political movement in the interest of his Holiness on this side of the channel, writes to an Irish gentleman in London at the same date:—A most curious piece of information transpired here yesterday. The whole Irish brigade is said to be resolved on opposing the Cabinet on their Papal policy. Lord Palmerston has even sent word to the Sardinian government to select Florence for their capital for the time being. This piece of news is given out as certain, as positive, even at headquarters. How far is it truth, or no? For God's sake, let us know. The matter is too important to be left in the dark.

General Collineau of the French army in China was buried with military honours on the 18th, and a funeral oration pronounced over his grave by Colonel O'Malley, of the 10th regiment, who now succeeds to the command. All the officers of the English army attended the funeral, as also did her Majesty's minister, the Hon. F. Bruce, C. B., and the members of the Legation.

Two Cardinals, five Archbishops, and fourteen Bishops of Naples, have addressed a protest to the King of Sardinia's Lieutenant-General, the Prince Eugene, of Savoy Carignan, against the abolition of the concordat, and the oppression of the church, and the robbery of the religious orders. This document is signed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Capua, the Archbishops of Rossano, of Trauni, of Amalfi, of Accenza, and of Salerno. Also by the Bishops of Puzzuoli, of Sessa, of Anglona, of Orta, of Andria, of Telesia, of Ruvo, of Ischia, of Calvi, of St. Agatha, of Nola, of Caserta, of Capacciovallo, and of Aversa. Moreover since its date, March 7th, the Archbishop of Sorrento, the Archbishop of Reggio, and the Bishop of Castellamare, who are at Marseilles have written to adhere to the protest.

Major Yelverton's Census Return.—It has become a subject of gossip and speculation, particularly among tea table circles, "In what manner can Major Yelverton fill up certain columns in his census paper, so as to avoid the penalties for false returns on the one hand, and to get rid of awkward admissions on the other? Will he acknowledge that he has been, as the Irish jury have declared, twice married, or deny that he has been married at all? Or will the entry be made, that his only

marriage is that with Mrs. Forbes, repudiating the liability imposed upon him by the Court of Common Pleas?" In one or other of these ways, let the result be what it may, the return must or should be filled up.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

ENGLAND AND ROME.

The *Ami de la Religion* says:—"From information which we have reason to believe exact, the British government has addressed to Turin a despatch strongly counselling the Sardinian government to abstain for the present from every attempt at annexation in reference to Rome. This unexpected modification of the English policy is due, as we are assured, to the attitude of the Irish members of parliament, who have hitherto lent their aid to the Cabinet and who threatened to abandon it, if her Majesty's ministers associated themselves to the designs of Piedmont against the capital of the Catholic world."

General Paninkin, the Military Governor of Warsaw has published a proclamation sternly prohibiting the earing of political emblems, and limiting the followers of a funeral to the family of deceased. The city of Warsaw is ordered to contribute daily the sum of 2,000 roubles for the maintenance of the troops and pay 1,500 roubles to defray the expense of burying those who fell in the recent disturbance.

The report of the Syrian Commission is so voluminous that it will be sent back for revision and abbreviation. All the commissioners, with the exception of the representative of France, recommend the appointment of three caimacans for Lebanon, viz., a Druse, a Maronite, and a Greek. The French Commissioners insist on the appointment of one caimacan, to be a Maronite. The commissioner are to remain at Beyrout.

It is reported that a note has been addressed by Sardinia to the French government, praying the latter to use its influence to induce the King of Naples to quit Rome immediately.

The French Senate has decided upon making the memorial of the Syrian population an order of the day, and as such it will be discussed accordingly. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* anticipates that every opposition will be offered to the withdrawing of the French troops on the 5th of June next, whether the country is tranquil or not.

11: de Setiembre Market

Dry cow hides, narrow	heads	145 to 150
Hides of all states		130 to 135
Calf skins		90 to 100
Hides of coal	each	29 to 30
Sheep skins unwashed	d. doz	40 to 45
Do mixed		50 to 60
Meat, fine		70 to 80
Netria	lb	4 to 4 1/2
Mares grease North	str. b.	95 to 100
Do south		105 to 110
Tallow pure		46 to 48
Creole wool washed		70 to 75
Do unwashed		40 to 45
Do mixed		50 to 55
Fine merino wool		89 to 99
Lembs do		40 to 65
Ostichgo	lb.	24 to 25
Do worn		28 to 3
Or horns	thousand	80 to 90
Inferior do.		300 to 400
Wh	fanega	215 to 220
Do middling		180 to 190
Do inferior		12 to 17
Indian corn		100 to 115
Oats		70 to 75

Doublons.

Wednesday June 5th	\$ 355 1/2
Thursday " 6th	386 389
Friday " 7th	391 398
Saturday " 8th	398 398 1/2
Monday " 10th	398 394 1/2
Tuesday " 11th	394 393 1/2
Gas shares	7 1/2 p. 3
Dolsa do.	7 to 10 p. 2

Interest.

Market rate of int rest at 3 1/2	
to 1 1/2 per month.	
Bank receives m/c. at 6 1/2 per an.	
" " specie at 11 1/2 "	
" advances m/c. at 8 1/2 "	
" " specie at 12 1/2 "	

Money market—specie—1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per month.	
Do. m/c. 1 1/2	
Ordinary mestiza.—	
Sheep	30 to 35
Fine do.	40 to 45

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros	\$ 220 to 225
Do matajero, picked bullocks	250 —
Do C-ws picked	220 — 250
Three year old mules	250 —
Asses	15 - 20
Fat horses	85 — 90

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

COLON THEATRE.

BENEFIT NIGHT.

On Friday June 13th for the benefit of Don Francisco de P. Tages: after a pretty overture will be represented the grand 5 act Drama translated from the French:

DOS FAMILIAS RIVALES.

Directed by Sor. Torres. Performances to conclude with: LOS DOS SEMINARISTAS. At 7 1/2 P. M.

To Subscribers.

The present form of the *Weekly Standard* is only a temporary arrangement, as it is felt to be too small. The Edi 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 compte."

Agencies.

Buenos Ayres.	Messrs. Mackerns.
"	Victoria Hotel, calle Reconquista.
Rosario.	Robert Taylor Esq.
Villa Mercedes	D. Silvestre Torrobas.
Lobos	Mr. Patk. O'Neill
Cañuelas	Mr. Griffin.
San Antonio	D. Leopoldo Taboada.
Giles	D. J. Pichete.
Barracas	Mr. George Noble.
Once Setiembre	Mr. M. Duggan.
Villa Lujan	Mr. Michael King.
Capilla del Señor	Doctor Priestley.
Pilar	Sr. Bollaschini.
Paraná	Mr. Evers.
Montevideo	Messrs. Mackern Bros
Asuncion	Mr. Nesbett.

Victoria Hotel,

J. Gheoghghan announces to his friends in town and country that he has removed to No 105 calle San Martin, in front of Governor Mitre's. The spacious accommodations of his new establishment will enable him to attend still more to the comfort of those who honor him with their patronage. The situation is very central, and the proprietor of the Victoria will endeavor to afford every accommodation.

Two Four: islet rooms to let. Calle San Martin No 173.

KNIGHT & PARODY

SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY

Calle Cangallo No. 80

DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

Winter Stock.

Macfarlanes, buckinghams, raglans; cavour, Garibaldi and a choice assortment of all winter clothing constantly on hand. They are composed of the very best materials and latest cut.—Complete suits of mackintoshes, linen shirts, linen fronts do, colored shirts linen drawers and vests, silk drawers, flannel vests, and woollen drawers and vests, silk drawers and vests, warm comforters, dressing gowns of all descriptions: woollen, linen and cotton socks, winter gloves, umbrellas, walking sticks, &c., &c.

The above will give an idea of the immense variety of all kind of clothing which we have on hand for gentlemen and youths necessary for the present season. Terms moderate.

Also all kind of clothing made to order.

Wanted a housemaid.

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

Sheep and Land.

To be sold a league of land, (with or without the heap thereon), situated at 25 leagues from this city Southwards. Also a *Suerte* of half a league at Pergamino, and two leagues at the Fortin de Arecco.—Apply No. 46 calle Reconquista.

Country House

To be let a beautiful country house situated on the Barranca de los Olivos, Partido de San Isidro; frontage to the River.

The house has every convenience necessary for a family residence, it is papered throughout, has boarded floors and spacious corridors looking to the river. Further a pigeon house, coach house, alfalfa and some land for sowing. It will be rented for a lease of some years.

Apply calle Cangallo n. 145. m. 15—3p.

To the lovers of good wines.

A French gentleman whose family resides in Burgundy, has recently received per "Akiab" from Havre, a consignment of the richest wines of Burgundy, well known under the names of Costa de Ollivettes, Pomard, Chambertin &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 Maypú No. 27.

FOR ROSARIO

Touching at San Fernando, Zárate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado & San Nicolas.

THE NEW STEAMER

DOLORCITAS

Captain—DAVID BRUCE.

Will leave for the above mentioned ports every Tuesday at 10 O'clock a. m. and return every Saturday at the same hour.

TERMS OF PASSAGES.

	CABIN	DECK.
Rosario.....	\$ 350	\$ 180
San Nicolas....	250	90
Obligado.....	250	90
San Pedro.....	250	90
Baradero.....	200	90
Zárate.....	150	80
San Fernando.	30	

For further particulars apply at the office.

BEZAR & CARRERA Reconquista 59.

THE DUKE D'AUMALE'S PAMPHLET.

Paris, Saturday Evening.—An extraordinary event has happened this evening. At Duminey's, 78, Rue Richelieu, there has appeared, without any previous announcement, a pamphlet entitled "A Letter on the History of France," written by the Duke d'Aumale, and signed by him ostensibly, "Henri d'Orleans." The pamphlet purports to be a reply to Prince Napoleon's late attack in the senate upon the Orleans family. It is in fact a fierce philippic against the empire and the Emperor. That it should have been allowed to appear in France is one of the most extraordinary events of modern history. I have heard it asserted twenty times over that the publisher will be prosecuted. The whole edition was bought up at a rush, and copies are selling about the streets at five francs, instead of the cost price of one franc. I subjoin a few salient extracts:—

Whatever may be said, there is no such thing as a parvenu now, either at the Palais Royal or the Tuileries. Sovereign houses—and you, I suppose, claim to belong to one—know but one parvenu—their founder. That title, for it is one, history will give to the obscure sub-lieutenant of artillery who, fifteen years after he left the school of Brienne, placed on his head the crown of a Charlemagne. But the man who set up his hereditary right at Strasbourg and Boulogne, who passed without transition from exile to power, and who calls himself Napoleon III, is no parvenu. You talk now in very magnificent terms about the *coup d'Etat* of Dec. 2. But you were not found on that day among the group of faithful followers who assembled at the Elysee to commit themselves courageously to the fortunes of the new dictator. Neither were you with the representatives of the nation who protested at the majority of the tenth arrondissement and elsewhere against the confiscation of the laws of their country. Where were you then? To this hour nobody would know, were it not that among the resolute men who debated in that trying hour whether it was not their duty to fight behind the barricades, there are some who remember having seen you appear for a moment, but only to disappear when, fortune having pronounced, the police came to arrest them in the name of the conqueror. Believe me, don't boast so much of your tardy zeal, and, in your retrospective enthusiasm, beware, out of regard for your Italian friends of instituting between the lucky conspiracy in question and Garibaldi's enterprise a comparison which probably would not be to the taste of the patriot of Caprera. One thing astonished me, and that was that the Duke of Orleans, my grandfather, found no favour in your sight, for you like him, sat on the left side of a republican assembly. There indeed the resemblance stops, for he expiated his fault. He left the National Convention to mount the scaffold, while you descended from the benches of the Mountain to enter the splendid mansion in which the Duke of Orleans was born. He thus alludes to the battle of Castelfidardo:

And it is upon the victims of this fatal encounter that the reproach is cast of having fought under a general "separated from the government of his country." It requires a marvellous sang froid to hold such language, and to affect ignorance of the fact that Lamoriciere, doubly guarded by his character of representative and by a stainless life, was one fine night torn from his bed; that racked with pain, the result not of a life of pleasure passed in great cities, but of eighteen years of campaigning and bivouacs, he has had his limbs cramped in one of the narrow cells set apart for convicts on their

way to the galleys; that his sword was broken; that he was cast into prison; and from prison led into exile; and that by putting his return to his country at the price of his honour, he was kept in a foreign land till his son died far away from him. This is what is called, in these times of confusion and falsehood; "a general separated from his country!" You treat affairs with as much justice as you do persons, and in dwelling upon the outward appearances of parliamentary government you have had good reason for rejecting its realities. The first necessity of a government which stands in the presence of a free assembly is to have an avowed policy, and to defend it against the opinion of one party by leaning loyally upon the opinion of another; but your policy has hitherto consisted in deceiving everybody, and refusing promises and hopes to nobody. You have two faces, and you daily show them both. You say to the catholics, "Do you not know me any longer? I am the government which sent the expedition to Rome which loaded the Pope with its sympathies before, during, and after the war, which signed the peace at Villafranca, which reinforced the garrison at Rome, while it recalled its ambassadors from Turin, which alone kept it's fleet before Gaeta." You say to the extreme supporters of the Italian revolution, "Why do you suspect me, and object to the presence of my troops at Rome? Have you forgotten that I originally consented unwillingly to the Roman expedition; that I wrote the famous letter to Edgar Ney; that the peace of Villafranca has been a dead letter in my hands; that I wished him who set out for Castelfidardo *bon voyage*; that in the end I recalled my fleet from Gaeta, and that there is now neither Roman States nor a kingdom of Naples." Finally, turning to France, and routing out both parties caressed and deceived by turns, you extract from the very confusion of your acts a last vanity; you erect this contradictory conflict into a system, and you say, "See what complaints are brought against me; am I not moderation in person? Have I not contrived a prudent equilibrium? Am I not the *juste milieu* resuscitated? Casimir Perrier would be satisfied." And it is to play a part in this comedy in the face of Europe that you have given freedom of speech to the deputies of France. You had better have left what you have done for ten years, the fragments of the tribune fallen beneath the hands of your soldiers for a moment hesitating. When the Bonapartes threaten to shoot people their word may be relied upon. And note this, prince, that of all the promises made by you and yours, that is the only one upon which I would rely. For it must be admitted that the present French government, all fortunate as it has been in many respects, is less successful as regards the fulfilment of promises than in other things. One man only swore to the republican constitution, and that man, was the author of December 2. The same man said, "The empire is peace;" and we have had the wars of the Crimea and Lombardy. In 1859 Italy was to be free to the Adriatic; Austria is still at Verona and Venice. The temporal power of the Pope was to be respected; we know what has become of that, and the grand dukes are still waiting for their restoration, which was announced by the peace of Villafranca. After your philippic against the elder and younger Bourbons you indulge in a panegyric on the Napoleons. The Napoleons! After the Paterson trial this use of the plural number is somewhat surprising. . . . Don't you fear to diminish the proportions of your demigod—the Emperor—by attempting to involve all the family in his glory. We know what

contemporaries thought of the Emperor's brothers. Have you forgotten that it was found necessary to take away the crown of Holland from Louis, to remove Joseph from the command of the army of Spain, and Jerome from that of the corps which he was leading to Russia? Have you not a cousin named Louis Lucien, if I mistake not, who in the very crisis of the continental blockade was born in England whether his father was a refugee? and Murat in 1814. But here I stop. For he at least led our squadrons to victory a hundred times over; and, moreover, we have that respect for the conquered and the dead, which you so imperiously demand for the fortunate and the living. You, prince, dream of great changes in Europe. I form a wish for France, and that is that my country may be relieved from a state which renders her liable to be launched into great enterprises which she does not sanction before-hand, and a state which leaves her asleep under the regime of protection to awake up in the arms of free trade; to pass without transition from peace to war, from prosperity to ruin; that she may, in short, be delivered from the regime of "good-pleasure," under whatever form it may be disguised. Whenever the nation, whenever every Frenchman shall enjoy the same security, the same liberty, the same inviolability, then we shall have a right to inscribe at the head of our constitution the principles of '89, freed from the utopias of '91, the crimes of '93, and the hypocrisy of another epoch. I stop—it is useless to add a pang to the sorrows of exile, to dwell too long on the woes and dangers of one's country. But you who treat with the arrogance of good fortune and the injustice inseparable from undeserved success, those ancient races which reigned so long over a generous nation, and which, successively rejected and restored by the tide of revolutions, were fully associated with her liberty as they were formerly with her grandeur you, who enjoy the accumulated fruits of so great labour, of so much wisdom, and so much glory, and who every day imperil the destiny of the nation, be well assured that if you do not quit the bad paths in which you are so deeply enangled, it is not to the Bourbons, it is not to the Orleanist, who were never obnoxious to such a reproach, but it is to you and yours that the words of your uncle to the Directory will be applied—"What have you done with France?"

THE DUKE D'AUMALE'S PAMPHLET.—The fore note to this pamphlet does not point to any permission on the part of the government, but the difficulty of getting the printer and publisher. The government was taken entirely by surprise. The pamphlet was printed at St. Germain. The Paris publisher sold off nearly the whole edition before the authorities got any wind of the matter. Report says when the police came to the shop only 10 copies were found. The premium on a single copy has risen to thirty francs. Not one of the newspapers ventures to make the slightest allusion to the existence of the pamphlet. A prosecution will be very embarrassing, as the sting lies in the undeniable truth of the dry and very unpleasant facts stated.

Travels in France and Italy.

By the Editor.

CHAPTER II.—NORMANDY.

The North of France, like the south of England is celebrated for its cider, and the appearance of the country is similar. A slightly undulating surface, well wooded and watered, with villages interspersed and now and then an old baronial seat like the relics of Norman edifices still seen in the British Isles. The Norman peasantry are simple

and industrious: they dress in the usual French blouse, and sing at their rural labors. On entering Arques, the men and women respectfully saluted the Abbé Moriarty, and a few accompanied us to his vicarage. This is a pretty cottage-residence, containing only a select library and flower garden. The church stands close by, and is remarkable for some excellent carved oak-panelements and a pulpit tastefully designed. In the middle ages Arques was a place of importance: at present it is an obscure hamlet. The last relic of its greatness, is the magnificent chateau now in ruins, and although the steep ascent is rather fatiguing on a summer's day, and swarms of mendicants guard the access, I felt more than recompensed by the unrivalled perspective to be had from the *donjon* summit. Passing the port-cullis, you enter a massive gateway, and a pensioner accompanies you through fallen arches, and roofless chambers, till you reach a spiral stair that leads to the battlements of the *donjon*. Leaning through the moss-grown embrasures, the eye embraces a delightful panorama: in front is the wide plain, bounded by a forest, on which the rival armies of Huguenots and Leaguers had one of their deadliest encounters. Here the valiant Duc de Mayenne suffered a complete overthrow; for, though Henry of Navarre was all but worsted in his brilliant onset, the artillery of the castle threw the Catholic forces into confusion, and decided the fortune of the day. A graceful obelisk rises on the spot, to commemorate this victory of Henri Quatre; it was erected by the Duchess D'Angouleme, who was wont to sit for hours daily, musing on the picturesque and historic association of the scene. The bastions of the castle include a spacious area, and command every approach; a subterranean passage leads in the direction of Dieppe, but in 1789 the French republicans stripped this venerable edifice of its ancient glories and materials, and it has long since lost its value as a military stronghold.

During the two days that I was the guest of the Abbé, I visited some French families of the neighborhood and was received with the characteristic courtesy of the nation. On leaving for Paris I promised again to see my Dieppe friends, but fortune willed otherwise. The railway to the capital intersects a diversified rural picture, and several of the guards along the line are women. I found my fellow-passengers of a conversative turn, and learned much of French manners as the train whirled on to Rouen. Here I stop to review the quaint old capital of Normandy, once the centre of English possessions in France. The venerable cathedral of St. Owen is in the prevalent Gothic build, with porches decorated with statues and reliefs that have suffered terribly during the French revolution. The contour of the structure is still august, but all the saints have been turned into John Baptists having lost their heads. Such was the republican rage against even monuments of religious and artistic estimation. A more than usual awe seizes you, as you survey the arched aisles and see the light reflected through stained glass oriels. There are several chapels at the sides, but before the high altar is an inscription particularly interesting to Englishmen. "Here beneath is enshrined the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion" The hero of Palestine, the terror of Moslems bequeathed his lion-heart to this his native city. Not far off is seen the monument of the (in) famous cortezane Diana of Poitiers, with the sarcastic legend *Indirisa tibi quondam et fidissima conjux ut fuit in thalamo sic et in tumulo*. "My dear husband, united to thee in

the grave as I was alive. For as I never lived with him, neither is he buried with him.

The Palais de Justice, formerly the house of parliament is a stately pile and contains the hall wherein Joan of Arc was condemned; and the Place de Pucelle, the scene of her martyrdom exhibits a noble statue of the patriot maiden clad in complete armor leading her soldiers to victory. The peasant girls here wear caps two feet high and look almost as quaint as the native city. But I cannot stop admiring them, for the train is starting and I'm off to Paris.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

In the House of Lords. The Earl of Ellenborough asked her Majesty's government were taking any steps towards reconciling the spiritual authority of the Pope with the temporal power of the King of Italy. There was but one city worthy of being the capital of Italy. Unfortunately that city was occupied by the French who thus prevented the realising of Italian unity and the complete establishment of constitutional government. The French troops went to Rome to support the Pope, but they remained there to demoralise and degrade his authority. No one recognised more fully than the Emperor himself the false position which they held, and he trusted the French government would see the necessity of withdrawing them as soon as due provision could be made for the exercise of the Pope's spiritual authority. Adverting to Austria, he defended generally the conduct of the power, but her possession of Italy had been a constant drain upon her resources. While Italy required Venetia she sought the alliance of France, but the object was once effected she would enter into free alliance with Switzerland and become a guarantee for the balance of power in Europe.

Lord Wodehouse stated that this country, as protestants, could not openly nor effectually interfere in a matter so vitally affecting the Roman Catholic population. At the same time the government looked with much satisfaction on the present state of things. While the French force occupied Rome the temporal authority of the Pope was nominally respected, but it would cease from one end of his dominions to another the moment that force was withdrawn. He should be glad to see France withdraw her troops, but England could scarcely interfere in negotiations affecting the spiritual dominion of the Pope. He denied that the Foreign Minister had endeavoured to destroy the authority of the Pope. On the contrary, he carefully abstained from all interference. As to Austria her Majesty's government gave the Power all possible advice to avoid needlessly plunging into war.

The Earl of Clarendon approved of the conduct of the Ministry in abstaining from negotiations on the matter, but declared that Rome was not essential to Italy as its capital. This, however, could only be done with the consent of France. He believed that the French occupation of Rome was not unpopular, and that, if England interfered to put an end to it she would be charged with selfish motives. At the same time we should endeavour to prevent other Powers from interfering to restore the Italian princes contrary to the wishes of the people. He paid a high tribute to the conduct of the Italians during the late struggle, and trusted the British Ministry would adhere to the principles laid down in the Royal speech.