

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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June 12th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 7.



SALTO COMPANY

OF

RIVER STEAM-BOATS

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

Transferring passengers for the Uruguay at Higuieritos

This line of Steamers, having been lately organized 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 on the 1st, and transfer passengers for Paraná, at Higuieritos.

The "Montevideo" also leaves for Paraná on the 11th, transferring passengers for Salto & intermediate ports at Higuieritos, on board the "Salto".

The Steamer "Salto" leaves Buenos Ayres, for Salto & intermediate ports, on the 21st, transferring passengers for Paraná at Higuieritos 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 passage money.

	FARES		DECK
	CABIN	3 pts.	
Higuieritos	—	—	3 pts.
San Pedro	—	—	4
Obligado	—	—	4
San Nicolas	—	—	4
Rosario	—	—	8
La Paz, Esquina & Bella Vista	—	—	16
Goya	—	—	20
Corrientes	—	—	25
Trey Bentos	—	—	25
Concepcion	—	—	7
Pastandú	—	—	8
Concordia & Salto	—	—	10

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

FOR GUALEGUAY

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.

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 5 p. m. on the 24th; correspondence until 9 a. m. on the 9th. For tickets and prices apply at the office Estevan D. Risso. No. 70 calle de Rivadavia [at 6 to 8]

FOR MONTEVIDEO

Taking cargo & passengers the National Steam Packet **CONSTITUCION**

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

Para.— Cabin—8 patacons. Deck—4. Cargo per ton—3.
For tickets and particulars apply at the office N. 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 10th, 20th, 25th & 29th at 4 P. M. returning on the 13th, 23d and 27th June.

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. 89 calle de Reconquista. Correspondence received up to 3 P. M. Passengers not on board at the appointed hour lose their tickets.

PARAGUAY. 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. 89 calle de Reconquista. Correspondence received up to 3 P. M. Passengers not on board at the appointed hour lose their tickets.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE		HOLY DAYS.	
DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.		RETURN.	
STATIONS.	1st. 2d.	1st. 2d.	3d.
Parque	10 10	10 10	10 10
7 de Mayo	10 12	10 12	10 12
11 Sept.	10 13	10 13	10 13
Almagro	10 15	10 15	10 15
Florida	10 17	10 17	10 17
San Martin	10 19	10 19	10 19
Morón	10 21	10 21	10 21
Merlo	10 23	10 23	10 23
Buenos Aires	10 25	10 25	10 25

MENSAJERIAS INICIADORES.

Central Administration—San Martín, 81—Plaza Lorea, 28—Calle las Piedras, 84.
Villa de Lujan, San Andres de Giles, San Antonio de Arce, Fortín 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.
Chivilcoy 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.
Mercedes, Bragado, Chivilcoy, 5, 9, 15, 18, 25, 29.
Navarro 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

NUOVAS PENINSULARES

General Administration, calle Potosi, No. 146.
CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

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, Balleneros, San Martín y Moro, 2, 12 y 22.
Carralanguen, 26 de Mayo, Brava; Malacara y Moro, 6, 18 y 28.
Navas, Chelford, Biscacheras y Reconquista 8, 24.
Cinco Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma Partida, Carmen de Langoyú, 1, 15.
Tandil y Dolores 1, 3, 15, 24.
Tandil directament 2 y 17.
CARRERA DEL MORO.
Juncal, Casique, Alpamar de Castaño, Esperanza de Iraola, Pulperia Quevedo, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Benadrix, Inverniz, Tmanguachú, Rincon del Moro y Martinez de Aoz.
Los Empresarios Torres, Bequera y Ca.

MENSAJERIAS ESPANOLA Y AMERICANA

General Administration—Piedras, 86.
Chascomus 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 18, 21, 24, 27 y 30.
Dolores 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29.

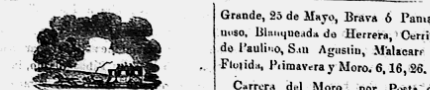
TERMS OF PRICES.
Chascomus \$ 100
Dolores 150
Night express 20
Money 14 7/8
Los Empresarios Torres, Bequera y Ca.

EDUCATION.

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

English Seminary.

This establishment offers every advantage to parents desirous of giving their children a superior education. The Rector, Mr. Nicholson, 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 Suñer.



MENSAJERIAS DEL COMERCIO

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.
General Administration calle de las Piedras 81. Ag. may 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, Fortín, San Antonio Bellido, Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Grande, Narajón, Vivotará, Laguna Colmena, Balleneros, Godrinda, San Martín y Moro—Martinez de Hoz, 2, 12 y 22.
Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Saulta Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuogo, Loma Verde, Carralanguen, Arroyo

Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava ó Pamasuso, Blanqueada de Herrera, Carrizo de Paulino, San Agustín, Malacara ó Florida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 16, 28.
Carrera del Moro, por Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Juncal, Casique, Esperanza, Arroyo Chico, Rincon de Benadrix, Inverniz, Mañor, Moro, 10, 20, 30.

Tandil por Dolores, Posta de Gauna, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Toribis, Chelford, Canales, Vizcacheros de Cuñil, Reconquista, Miguens y Tandil, 8, 24.
Tandil por el Azul, 15, 23, 29.
San Vicente y Rauchos, 4, 12, 20, 27.
Azul, 2.
Castuella, Monte y las Flores, 2, 12, 22.
Lobos y 25 de Mayo, 6, 18, 28.
Lobos, every Thursdays.
Magdalen, 9, 19, 29.

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 Saa, 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.

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 on El Dorado for those who come here to seek a peaceful livelihood and enrich Buenos Ayres while making their own fortunes.

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.

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.

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.

If we look to the present, we find Europe (the centre of civilization) universally adopts Monarchy, there being but one pignory 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.

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 "Journal do Comercio" gives the following diplomatic changes: D. José Amaral to be Minister in Perú; Don José Lisbon to be removed from Lima to the Ministry of Montevideo.

Paraguay.

Dates from Assencion are up to the 1st. President Lopez was prosecuting the railway with praise-worthy activity. By executing some assassins, he has shown himself no advocate of the abolition of capital punishment or misplaced philanthropy.

Chilo.

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.

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.

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 Saa'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 fulfillment of the Presidents expedition. Molinas is national commissioner in Rosario, where confusion holds her saturnalia; 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 Zavala, as the cradle of independence has shewn dissent at the approval of Saa's butchery.

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 recognize 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.

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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 guarantees 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 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 OHLIGADO. NORBERTO DE LA RIESTRA. JUAN A. GELLY Y ORES.

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 mobilize 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 lancees 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 lancees and other warlike implements.

Entre Rios has at least 60 pieces of cannon, 20,000 guns, as many carbines and lancees; 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 overland route."

No cura, no pay.—The national government has not received the customary fee this time as the 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 of 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 "There's nothing like Cordoba's policy, quite Derqui-proof."

Rosario railway.—A certain Mr. Wheelright promises to set this line running. His name is apropos; 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.

Barraza's diligence.—We read that Cesar crossed the Plata with diligence; i. e., on the top of a Diligence; but our Municipality has so little regard for classes that they have driven the buses 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, jon-ceros 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 infirmity 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 78,000l.

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 Haytian papers publish a proclamation against Spanish aggression.

THE DUKE D'ANJALE'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'Anjale, 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 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 Caprea. 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 dealing 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 its 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 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 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 whither 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, 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 undereceived 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 engaged, it is not to the Bourbons, it is not to the Orleansist, 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'ANJALE'S PAMPHLET.—The foot 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 news-papers 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.

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 labours. 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-pannellings 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 unvaried 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'Angoulême, 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 neighbourhood 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. Ouen 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 angular, 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 oriel. 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 native city. Not far off is seen the monument of the (in) famous cortezane Diana of Poitiers, with the sarcastic legend *Indicium tibi quondam et Illustissima conjux ut fuit in thalamo sic et in tumulo*. "My dear husband, united to thee in

the grave as I was alive. For as never lived with him, neither is 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 Picelle, the scene of her martyrdom exhibits a noble statue of the pafford 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 realisation 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 the 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 if 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 or 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, but would not 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, it 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.