

The Standard

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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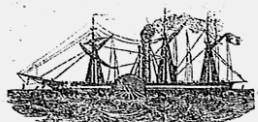
ADVERTISEMENTS Received at the office up to Tuesday 6 P. M. and inserted at moderate rates.

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

June 19th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 8.



FOR QUALQUAY

Taking passengers, cargo &c., the Steamer

RIO BERMEJO

Captain—ADOLFO THOUVENIN

Will leave this port on the 1st, 5th, 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 8 A. M. on the day of sailing. Parcels, up to 5 P. M. of the day before. For further particulars apply to Nicolas Ponds & Co. No. 5 calle de Rivadavia.

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. 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 13th, 20th, 25th & 29th at 4 P. M. returning on the 13th, 23rd 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 Carrega. N. 89 calle de Reconquista. Correspondence received up to 3 1/2 P. M. Passengers not on board at the appointed hour lose their tickets.

ARGENTINE COMPANY

For Montevideo, taking only passengers. The National Steamer

CONDOR

Captain—BAIKOLO BOSSI.

Will leave on Friday 24th of May at 4 o'clock p. m. Parcels received till 3 p. m. on the 24th, correspondence until 9 a. m. on the 9th. For tickets and particulars apply at the office Estevan D. Risso.

No. 79 calle de Reconquista [at Ochoas]

FOR ROSARIO

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

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.

Table with columns for Cabin and Deck, listing rates for Rosario, San Nicolas, Obligado, San Pedro, Baradero, Zárate, and San Fernando.

For further particulars apply at the office:

BERNAL Y CARREGA Reconquista 89.



MENSAJERIAS

DEL

COMERCIO

CORREOS DEL ESTADO.

General Administration calle de las Piedras 81, Agency 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, Perfora, San Antonio Bellido, Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Grande, Narrajos, Vivorata, Laguna Colmena, Ballenera, Golondrina, San Martín y Moro—Martinez de Hor, 2, 13 y 22.

Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego, Loma Verde, Carralanguen, Arroyo Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava 6 Panamericano, Blanquesada de Herrera, Cerrito de Paulino, San Agustin, Malacera 6 Florida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 16, 26.

Carrera del Moro, por Posta de Gams, San Miguel, Batalla, Navas, Quinteros, Juncal, Caeique, Esperanza, Arroyo Chico, Rinco de Beaudrix, Invierno, Muñoz, Moro, 10, 20, 30.

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

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

TERMS OF PRICES.

Chascomus... \$ 100. Dolores... 150. Freight arrobas... 20. Money... 11 1/2%.

Los Empresarios Torres, Oesterly y Cia.

EDUCATION.

Mr. M. G. Mulhall, late Professor of Languages in the Royal College of Oarlow, 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 Suipacha.

KNIGHT & PARODY

SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY

Calle Cangallo No. 80

DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

Winter Stock.

Macfarlanes, buckinghams, taglans, savour, 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.

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 Olivettes, Pomard, Chamberlain &c.

The above wines only require a trial to prove they are the best and press ever introduced into South America.—Prices moderate. Apply at calle Maypú No. 27.

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 sheep 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 Arco.—Apply No. 46 calle Reconquista.

Railway time table table showing departure and return times for various stations like Parícuti, San Martín, and others.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The English Packet.
EUROPE.

"Had news flies quickly" is an old proverb, but, unluckily, this time not a true one. We have received the European mail two days late, and it brings an usual stock of alarming intelligence some of which, altho' most important, has not yet appeared in our local press.

In England not a little sensation has been caused by the declaration of President Lincoln that he would treat as pirate any vessel cleared with papers of the seceded states which are now in a state of blockade. At the same time much sympathy is expressed for the lamentable condition of the American Union, and while parliament has professed strict neutrality in the struggle, fire-side politicians have naturally decided for the North. The Times publishes a letter, from our gifted countryman W. H. Russell, which may be taken as the amy-note of English sentiment on the American war. Lord Palmerston solicited a dowry of £30,000 with £6,000 a year for the Princess Alice, about to be married to Prince Lewis of Darmstadt; it would seem the whole royal family is destined to form German alliances, which, under all circumstances, is perhaps a wise arrangement. The projected Exhibition of 1862 makes rapid strides, as if England little heeds the inevitable war on the continent, setting her neighbors an example of peaceful development. But if "the world's fair" and street-railways occupy attention, the English lion is not asleep: fortifications are carrying on actively in Great Britain and Ireland, volunteers have their sham-fights, the arsenals are launching new war-vessels, and a vigilant eye looks after Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu. In the last named the garrison has had a conflict with the populace, and strong measures will be adopted, to shew the Ionians that they are nominally a republic, actually a British dependency.

The Emperor Napoleon has called out a new levy of 100,000 men, and concluded a treaty of commerce with Belgium, as if he meant at the same moment war and peace. He has received, through the Duke de Gramont, from Rome, a petition of 12,000 citizens begging the retirement of his troops, and seems resolved to abandon the Holy Father to his friend, Victor Emanuel, while he protects the Catholics in Syria at the risk of a rupture with England and Turkey. He secretly abets the Polish patriots in their efforts for freedom, and victimizes the heroic men who published the disagreeable facts contained in the Duke d'Annale's pamphlet wishing to be considered an Apostle of Liberty, abroad, but sending a French printer and publisher to prison, to meditate on the danger of speaking the truth, in Paris. This is a mystifying policy for which he takes credit but which fills all Europe with distrust.

The Italian question is still a Gordian knot to be solved only by the sword. Naples is not pacified, but Victor Emanuel is going to pass the summer there, judging that Bourbonism shall disappear before the august presence of the "gentleman king." Rome still harbours the Pope and Francis II, but, six months, is it hoped, will remove these obstacles to Italian Unity. The Austrians are threatening an invasion, but Garibaldi will be sent to exhaust his spleen and military prowess against the "Teleschi"; he is sure to conquer, or die. If the former, Venice is won; if the latter a tiresome friend is got rid of. It is intended to raise £20,000,000 sterling a mortgage on the new kingdom but we anticipate there will be some

difficulty on the grounds of a "disputed title."

Poland still presents a pitiable spectacle. Cannon have been placed at the Cathedral in Warsaw, to indicate little toleration for the Catholic inhabitants, and prove that the Russian Bear respects not even the martyrs shrines but will convert the temple into a slaughter-house. Cossack hordes patrol the streets and keep order by creating a pandemonium of butchery. Yet England has declared that the wretched Poles have not the same claims on humanity as the quondam subjects of Francis II or Pius IX. Perhaps the blood-thirsty Turks will again demand an English intervention since Russia has concentrated an immense army in Bessarabia and menaces the Danubian principalities. If so, we would counsel our government to leave the Sublime Porte to its fate, and expend our extra forces in aid of unfortunate Warsaw. If we have another war with Russia, let it be on the Vistula not on the Danube, on the plains made holy by Kosciusko's heroism, not amid the desecrated cities of Syria.

Let us mend our hand, and fight for the country of Sobieski who saved Europe; not for the infidel sons of Tartars, that once exterminated the Christian name, and are still a blot on the world's page of civilization.

The "sick-man" is making a dying effort: Abdul Medjid has despatched 8000 soldiers and 40 pieces of artillery to help the French in the occupation of Syria, and named Omar Pasha to make head against the rebels: The old veteran is in the Herzegovine, and says that without money, that current of life, the corpse of Turkey must fall a prey to the Montenegrin eagles. The Sultan has lost credit, both political and pecuniary, and may have to sell his harem of houriens for the Bashibazouks' necessities.

Spain has accepted the present of Santo Domingo, and General Santa Anna is appointed Captain-General of the new possession. Moreover, as we foretold, neither England nor France have made the least objection. But the idea we before ventured is gaining fresh ground, regarding Mexico; O'Connell, Miramon and Santa Anna are trying to effect the creation of a monarchy in that country for the Spanish pretender Don Juan, (surviving son of Don Carlos), and the Spanish government has sent reinforcements to Cuba, which may find their way to Ven-Cruz. Queen Isabella is about to have a conference with the Empress Eugenie at Bilbao. Fourteen Spanish men-of-war are lying off Gibraltar (at Algeiras) for the ostensible purpose of looking out for some of the money dies by the Moors for the lessas in Castilian science they received at the last interview. The Empress of Austria arrived at Cadiz from Madeira on May 1st and went on to Seville to visit the Duchess de Montpensier.

Except the assassination of Count Teleki the Hungarian patriot, and the manifesto of Denmark to the German Diet resisting Prussian bravado, there are no other incidents of note in the fortnight's chronicle; but the above is enough to alarm the "peace-society" and give us reason to think that May will have proved as critical a month for Europe, as any other in the year of grace 1861.

S. American produce in Europe.
(Abridged from the *Revista*).

London, May 5th.—Salted Hides, so far from improving, have been less in demand during last month, than heretofore. Importers have, notwithstanding, held out for former prices, calculating on the improved state of the money market, and the slowness of S.

American supplies. Only 2,000 Buenos Ayrean hides have been sold, at these rates:

Salted novillos 7½ to 7¾; light do. 6¾; cow do. 6½ to 6¼. Stock, 35,500.

Salted mares hides, have, with consent of holders, fallen 4d to 6d per hide, and this caused a quick demand, 11,000 were sold:

Pesados of 20 to 36 lb. at 18-, small size of 21½ to 23½ lb. at 6-6 to 6-9, damaged do. 7-6 to 8-7 per hide.

Tallow has suffered a decline, owing to an abundance of good Odessa tallow. There is little activity. Prices are:

Superior quality 54-5 to 55-6

Middling do. 53 to 53-6

Mixed do. 40 to 43-3

Dried cow and mares hides have experienced no variation and are little in demand, as likewise mares grease.

Liverpool May 7th.—Although the Bank of England has lowered the rate of discount, the hide market is dull, purchasers being timid from the state of Europe, and the American war—2,976 Buenos Ayrean novillo hides have been sold (60 lb.) at 7½d. Stock, 25,500 hides.

Salted mares hides to the number of 14,000 have gone off at old prices: 33½ lb. at 10-3; 31½ lb. at 10- Stock 2,500 pipes.

Antwerp.—The German fairs have caused a decline of 1 to 2 per cent in hides; but the wool market shews firm prices for second-rate and ordinary classes.

Havre.—There is a steady demand at firm rates hides, 4,867 of Rio de la Plata, have been disposed of at 120 to 122½ frs. per 50 kil. In wool, too, some transactions have been made, 135 bales, unwashed, at 1fr. 7½c. to 2,70 per kil. 30 bales of sheep-skins at 1-65 to 1-77½.

Marseilles. Hides and wool extremely dull. Of the latter only one-half the quantity offered was got rid of, at 45 to 110 frs. The markets of Genoa and Bordeaux present an equally unsatisfactory return.

Avoid extremes.

In England and Ireland when a great political question is on the tapis, every man is bound to range himself on either side, for or against, and he is justly deemed a craven coward, who under the veil of moderation professes a dishonest neutrality. For, our native country has a right to our opinion, and at home or abroad, we must never be silent when a patriot conscience commands us to speak. On matters of foreign policy also; it is not only useful but important that the world should know our sentiments; whether we approve of French annexation, or condemn a war between Austria and Italy; whether we like Garibaldi, or dislike Kossuth. There is, however, a just limit which we cannot pass without danger. When civils wars distract a foreign country, it is rash to identify ourselves with either party, as the idol of to-day may be to-morrow in the dust, and, if the hostile faction gain, we compromise the interests of our countrymen, in such parts. But if we have the misfortune to reside in the scene of conflict, our common-sense dictates a strict neutrality, unless we wish to run the risk of a conquered gladiator. Our adopted country, so far from claiming our sympathies on a subject not international but purely local, requires our entire acquiescence to whatever arrangements her statesmen or warriors impose; and if even our weight would incline the balance either way, it is more prudent to stand aside until the instinct of humanity or of self preservation demand our interference. It is proverbially foolish to go between a man and his wife quarrell-

ing, for you will be abused by both, for your pains.

The present Argentine differences are clearly domestic, and unless we constitute ourselves cosmopolitan policemen we cannot intermeddle in their family jars; we are rather bound to respect a man's house as his castle, and quietly pass on, remarking if you like, "what a noisy establishment our neighbors keep." We may caution our friends against the locality, and if we choose, remove; but we can never arrogate to ourselves the right to correct a parent for flogging his child or to regulate an irregular couple.

We cannot too deeply impress upon the minds of our countrymen, more particularly those in the rural districts, that it is unjust, impolitic and dangerous for them to advocate warily one or other of the contending parties. Unjust, because they can but imperfectly appreciate the bearing of the disputed point; and if the natives are themselves unable to agree on the respective merits and shortcomings of their leaders, it is ridiculous for us to drill them into a political creed. Impolitic, because our very protection as British subjects supposes a neutrality of action, and obliges us to hold that blessed middle course mentioned by the Latin poet: *in medio tutissimus ille*. Finally, it is dangerous, in the fever of civil strife, to endorse the cause of either side, and we may rest assured that we shall act a more dignified role, as citizens of the United Kingdom, in holding aloof from South American broils and leaving the natives to settle their own difficulties, than were we in misguided zeal, to profess ourselves the champion of oppressor or oppressed, and identify ourselves before Europe and the world with the never-ending distractions of Hispano-American Republics.

SOUTH AMERICA.

War in New Granada.

BURNING OF A BARBACKS—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

By the arrival of the *Neva Scotia*, at Londonderry yesterday evening, we learn that the steamer *North Star* brings Panama dates to the 2d instant, from which it appears that the town of Buenaventura, New Granada, has been captured by the Liberals. The barracks were burned and twenty men perished in the flames, ten persons were killed in the streets—fifty-four prisoners of whom thirty-two were wounded, were taken. The Liberals lost ten or twelve killed, and had thirty wounded. The Liberals had been defeated before Pasto by the government forces.

(*Dublin Freeman*)

Paraguay.

The only news of importance is a declaration in the "Senenario" that the term fixed in the international treaties with England, France and Sardinia in 1853, has expired. It is expected that Lopez will maintain neutrality in the Argentine war.

Argentine Confederation.

The veil has been cast aside, and we may say hostilities have begun. These who trusted to the last in a pacific solution have now lost hope, and a couple of main or pitched battle will probably in a short time settle the matter. Derqui has entered Cordoba, and if we judge by the credence of the country authorities and the alacrity of some of the citizens to welcome him, his mission will have had the desired effect of quelling the focus of resistance. It is supposed that he will call on the Governor, Peña, to resign his authority, and, if he meet with opposition, call in Saá. On the other hand, if he believe the daily press, a messenger, despatched to

order Taboada's disarming, met that General on march towards Cordoba with 4,000 men and 12 pieces of artillery. Moreover hopes are entertained that Tucuman will second Santiago. It is true that Bouquier the Editor of the *Imparcial* is with our troops at the Lomba Negra, but it is also a fact that Derqui has many as obstinate enemies in Cordoba, and the *Parana* papers state that city has received military supplies from Buenos Ayres. It will therefore be highly problematical whether Urquiza and Derqui succeed in suppressing the revolted provinces which count upon Buenos Ayres and make the issue doubtful.

The enthusiasm of this city advise a march upon Rosario to cut off the President, and to avert an attack upon Cordoba, if Peña should have succumbed, Argentine more practical steps have been uninitiated; the Rosario papers state that the "Salto" has passed Martín García at night, that several deserters from here have been suffered to escape, and that Urquiza's coal puntoon has been quietly removed to Concepcion. A proposal, there is a strange item in the arrival here, some say by mistake, of the Rio Bamba freighted with coals, which belonged to the Salteño company. She formed a part of our fleet during the last war, and has probably hoisted her old flag. It is said that the Battalion "Palma," one of Urquiza's best corps, mutinied, but this is uncertain. Still more dubious is the report, that both parties have agreed to let the Montevideo run up the natives to settle their own difficulties, than were we in misguided zeal, to profess ourselves the champion of oppressor or oppressed, and identify ourselves before Europe and the world with the never-ending distractions of Hispano-American Republics.

State of the Campaign.

Although the want of rain is much felt, it seems there has been some exaggeration regarding the condition of the Camps. From reliable information we learn that the districts of Pilar, Capilla, Fortín, Villa Luján, Mercedes and Giles are safe from the immediate terrors of a drought, and if a scarcity of pasture begins to be perceptible in some southern partidos and also in San Antonio de Arco, it is by no means so alarming as was reported in the daily press. Some few have indeed moved cut their flocks, but the High rates demanded for grazing, together with the risk of removing, has induced the majority to remain stationary, expecting that Providence will deign to send them that relief which their honest industry deserves, and which we fervently wish them.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Building Society.—Report says that certain parties have recently given large orders for bricks, as is supposed, for suburban edifices. A distinguished mason will superintend the works.

The Comet.—We were greatly surprised the other morning by hearing an astronomical sereno (probably the one who wrote to the *Tribuna*) sing out "¿as cuatro han dado y cometa?" As usual his *highness* is attended with a tail, probably the reason why ignorant people mistake it for the dog-star.

Papelota.—This is now a *sine qua non*, and it is said some foreigners have escaped molestation by talking bad

Spanish. In faith, if they had spoken pure Castilian it would be as good an indication that they were not Portenios.

Artisan's Will.—This bore still contents, but it seems another Moses is wanted to strike water from the flint for nothing has yet resulted. If a special commission were sent down the apparatus, they might sift the matter to the bottom.

200 Millions.—Such is the title suggested by the Tribune for carrying on the war. What a pity it is not for railways.

Infant precocity.—Last week we were invited to an exhibition that would have surprised even Don Domingo Sarmiento. A young lady not quite 3 years old gave a geographical display, pointing out every part of the globe with wonderful accuracy. She moreover identifies, severally, 76 portraits of the French revolutionary leaders; and dances to perfection. Mamma Alvarez is decidedly a credit to her native city, Montevideo, and may one day rival Madame Roland the name she has playfully adopted.

Free Press.—No one will deny that there is a free press in Buenos Ayres, as long as "the Standard" innocently gives a poke in the ribs to Derqui, Urquiza and Mitre alike. We believe they are all "jolly good-fellows," and would laugh as heartily as ourselves, if they saw their weak points in the glass. But politics have got into their heads, and instead of shaking hands, they are going to shake the Republic.

NORTH AMERICA.

The war in America.

MARCH OF THE SOUTHERNERS ON WASHINGTON.

Queenstown, Saturday, May 4.

The royal mail steamer Persia arrived this morning, bringing 102 passengers, and diamonds valued at 20,000 dolrs. Having landed 12 passengers, all mails except Liverpool, she proceeded for Liverpool, all well.

The Persia left New York on 25th April, and was detained 15 hours waiting despatches from Washington.

New York, April 24.—The steamers City of Washington, Niagara, Jun, and Asia have arrived. The steam ship Columbia put into Halifax short of coal.

All telegraphic and regular mail communication between New York and Washington is interrupted. The National Guard has arrived at Washington.

The latest advices from Washington state that 6,000 secessionists, were, in the neighbourhood of the city, and that government had thrown up defences round the principal buildings. An attack was expected. Baltimore was in the hands of the mob, and a reign of terror is said to prevail there.

The Gosport navy yard, at Norfolk, has been burned by United States officers, and seven war vessels destroyed.

All the railway bridges between Philadelphia and Baltimore, had been destroyed by Maryland people, and the telegraphic wires cut. The chartered steamer, Star of the West, has been captured by the Southern government. Kentucky had declared herself neutral.

The Persia did not leave New York until seven a. m. on the 25th, being detained for important despatches.

The New York Herald of the 25th April says government has sent special messengers on here, urging the forwarding of troops as fast as possible to Washington, and as many field-pieces as can be sent. It will be necessary to have the national capital reinforced as rapidly as may be, it being believed that the secessionists have a strong force in the neighbourhood, and that they are preparing for an early attack. It

is supposed that General Beauregard and Jefferson Davis are both in Virginia ready to lead the assault. There is great scarcity of food in Washington.

Further accounts continue to arrive of the terrorists reigning in Baltimore and the vicinity. No steamers are allowed to leave the city and railway traffic is suspended. The greatest excitement is said to prevail in the city and all northerners are closely watched.

Immense rejoicings took place at Montgomery, on the news being received of the secession of Virginia. Business in Montgomery was almost entirely suspended.

The war feeling in New York continues unaltered. The rolls are rapidly filling up, and preparations are making by the various regiments for an early departure for the seat of war.

The New York Municipality have appropriated one million dollars for the equipment of volunteers. Large bodies of troops were leaving daily for Washington.

Warlike preparations on a large scale were making in Texas.

New York 25th.—The cotton market continued firm yesterday, while the firmness of holders checked transactions. The sales footed up about 12 thousand bales, closing stiff on the basis of 13 1/2c. for middling upland. Flour steady, without change of moment in prices. Wheat, except for choice white, was heavy and easier. Corn slightly lower, while sales were fair. Pork and sugars steady. Coffee was quiet, and transactions limited.

It was stated from Albany that Governor Morgan was about to issue a call for 25,000 men for the assistance of the Federal Government. A private letter from Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to a prominent citizen of New York, states that he could have 100,000 Pennsylvanians in Washington within forty-eight hours, if required.

A Massachusetts regiment going to Washington was attacked in Baltimore by a mob, and eleven were killed on both sides and many wounded. Martial law had been proclaimed there. Governor Hicks has declined to allow any more Federal troops to pass through Baltimore, causing great indignation in the North. The regiment reached Washington on the 5th.

Virginia has seceded, and a proclamation has been issued by the Governor recognising the Southern confederacy. News received with rejoicing in the South. North Carolina has seized the government forts and all the slave states were arming for the defence of the South. The Federal government will condemn as pirates all privateers seized. No more provisions or arms are allowed to go to the South. President Lincoln, in a proclamation, declares all the ports of the seceded states blockaded. Troops are arriving at Washington from all points. The Virginians closed Norfolk harbour by sinking vessels to prevent egress from the navy yard. An United States ship of war threatened to level the town, when the obstructions were removed. The Federal Commissioners of Harpers Ferry, being pressed by a thousand Virginians, destroyed the armory, arsenal, manufactory buildings, and 15,000 stand of arms on the 18th, and then retired to Pennsylvania, with the loss of three men. All the bridges had been destroyed between Baltimore and Washington. Troops will be forwarded from Philadelphia via Harbour Grace and Annapolis. 5,000 men are under arms at Washington to-day. The Southern loan is all taken up.

Major Anderson and his command had arrived at New York, where they received a great ovation.

A despatch in the New York Tribune states that Fort Pickens now contained

800 men and that seven vessels were lying outside.

Private despatches from Baltimore state the position of the loyal citizens there was very critical. One despatch says—"We hope the North will stand by us, and in their forced passage through our city to the capital remember that there are many true men here. Our police and many of our military companies openly defy the government."

The New York Evening Post of 19th April learns from a reliable source that President Davis, at the head of the Confederate army, was with twenty-four hour, march of Washington. Great excitement prevailed at the latter place, and the President's mounted guard had been mustered into service as cavalry.

IRELAND.

DEATH OF THE MOST REV. DR. McGETTIGAN.

We regret to announce the death of this amiable and truly venerable prelate, which took place at his residence, Rathblan, county Donegal, on Wednesday last. He was the patriarch of the Irish prelate, having been consecrated so far back in this century as September, 1820. Thus he served forty-one years in the church as bishop, and during that period he was alike distinguished for his public and private virtues. Throughout the O'Connell agitation Dr. McGettigan acted a conspicuous part, and was amongst the most revered friends of the Liberator. In the Emancipation struggle he was the soul of the Catholic movement in the north, and received frequent votes of thanks for his eminent services, from the Catholic Association. Shield at one time drew a glowing picture of his lordship, whom he associated with the immortal "J. K. L." in the purity of his patriotism, the disinterestedness of his zeal, the soundness of his judgment and the integrity of his character. He was simple in his manners, unaffected in his intercourse with his clergy and parishioners, who reciprocated his kindness with universal love and esteem.

NOBLE PROTESTANT LIBERALITY.

The Earl of Carysfort has leased in perpetuity to the Rev. James Redmond, P. L. of Arklow, the sites of three chapels, three chapel houses, and three school-houses, at a nominal rent. This is only in keeping with the well-known character of the noble earl, who has ever been the consistent supporter of civil and religious liberty, and has always evinced a sincere desire that every man on his estates should be allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. He has never made any distinction between his Protestant and Roman Catholic tenants and has treated them all with even-handed justice and paternal kindness. No wonder they so much respect and love him, and pray for every blessing on himself and his family. If all the landlords of Ireland were like Lord Carysfort what an united and happy country it would be.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN COUNTRY WESTMEATH.

On Sunday afternoon about eleven o'clock, as Mr. Laurence Monaghan, of Coxtown, near Castletown-delvin, was proceeding down his own lawn with Mrs. Monaghan, for the purpose of attending divine service at Castletown-delvin, he was attacked by three men. One of the assailants fired a pistol at Mr. Monaghan; the shot fortunately did not take effect upon him, but the men beat him severely with bludgeons about the head, and he now lies in a precarious state.—Evening Mail.

SHOOTING MATCH BETWEEN THE PRESS AND IRISH COMPANIES.

On Saturday, a match between the Press Company of the 3d Regiment and the Irish Company of the 2d Regiment of Manchester Volunteers came off in the picturesque practice ground of the latter company, situate in the valley of the Isk, between Cheetham Hill and Blackley. Five rounds each were fired at 200 and 300 yards. In the 200 yards range the Irish had a decided advantage, and obtained a lead of 16 points. In the first two rounds at 300 yards the Press Company made some very steady shooting, and had all but regained their lost ground when fortune again turned against them, and the match ended in their being defeated by 15 points. Score: Press company—Mr. Walsley, 3, 0; Mr. Pocknell, 2, 0; Mr. J. Nodal, 4, 0; Mr. T. Canovan, 6, 4; M. J. L. Anderson, 8, 0; Mr. W. Farrer, 6, 4; total, 55. Irish company—Captain Porteus, 5, 4; Mr. Gray, 6, 7; Mr. McMeekin, 8, 0; Mr. Bradshaw, 8, 7; Mr. Cuntrill, 8, 4; Mr. Mallinca, 4, 3; total, 70. The return match is to take place in a month or five weeks.—Manchester Guardian.

THE POPE AND CARDINAL WISEMAN.

The Independence Belge, in its number of the 20th April, contains in its Paris letter of the previous day the following very questionable statement:—"With reference to the affairs of Italy, the following details respecting a project conceived at Rome, are derived from so good a source that I have no hesitation in transmitting them to you, though I do not at the same time pretend to guarantee their authenticity. I am assured that the Holy Father has already, some months ago, made all the arrangements in the event of his death, in the event of his deposition, or even in the event of voluntary abdication. The care of his death is particularly provided for. By a decision approved of by 24 cardinals, Pius IX is said to have nominated as his successor or his representative, until the regular election of a new Pope, chosen at Rome by all the cardinals met in conclave, Cardinal Wiseman. Cardinal Wiseman would thus become invested with all Papal powers, especially with that of summoning at London a great Ecumenical Council. The difficulties of the situation lead one to suppose that if St. Peter's see should be vacant, there would probably be an interregnum of tolerable length before the regular election of a new Pope. It is during this interregnum that Cardinal Wiseman will administer the affairs of the church under the name of Pius the Tenth. This arrangement is now no longer a mere project—it is a thing definitely settled; and it has already, such is the statement, been promulgated in the church. The Pope, it is assured, has frequently, been tempted to abdicate in order to retire to a monastery; but this project is still vague, whilst the deed of the transmission of the Papal powers to the first prelate of England has been actually signed.

THE DUKE D'AUMALE AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Duke d'Aumale pamphlet, though now published exactly one week ago, is still the talk of the day. Parties are given where the reading of the famous brochure is held out as the great attraction. Instead of "dancing" the words on *lira la brochure*, are inscribed in the corner of the cards of invitation. Meanwhile Prince Napoleon has felt it his duty to write to the Emperor as follows:—

Palais Royal, 14th April, SIRE.—The Duke d'Aumale has published a letter in answer to the speech I delivered in the Senate some weeks ago. The judicial authorities have regarded it as an offence against the laws

of the empire, and an attack on your government. In conformity with the common law this publication has been seized and sent before the tribunals. I saw the Ministers of the Interior yesterday, and requested him to terminate an exceptional situation by an exceptional measure. I am attacked in the Prince of Orleans' work; that is an additional motive for me to urge, upon your Majesty the suppression of the present issue. To silence is not to reply. I entreat you, Sire, to allow the Duke d'Aumale's answer to circulate freely, certain as I am that the patriotism of France will treat the pamphlet as it merits, and that the good sense of the nation will deal justice to this pretended lesson of history, which is only an Orleansist manifesto. Accept, Sire, the homage of profound and respectful attachment with which I am your Majesty's most devoted cousin.

NAPOLEON (BYRON).

The borough of Marylebone, the wealthiest and most aristocratic in the kingdom, is now represented by two Irish gentlemen. The adjoining borough of Westminster is also represented by an Irishman, General Sir De Laey Evans.—From our London Correspondent.

The Hon. Major Yelverton and Mrs. Forbes Yelverton arrived in town last evening from London.

The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, we are told, arrived in Liverpool from Dublin by the screw steamer Eagle, on Sunday morning last in company with a lady who was conspicuous on the trial. They remained on board until the afternoon, and then proceeded in a cab to the Lime-street railway station; whence they went by train to London.—Liverpool Post.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

The Prelates of Ireland, at their meeting on Thursday, appointed the Very Rev. Monsignor Woodcock, Lord Rector of the Catholic University.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

Lord John Russell has placed at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland three nominations for candidates, to compete before the Civil Service Commissioners for appointments as student interpreters in China or Japan.

Mr. EDWIN JAMES.—Mr. James' case gets worse and worse every one has something to say about him, and every one adds to what he hears; there would seem, however, to be good grounds for believing that his debts amount to between ninety and a hundred thousand pounds. He has left England, and it is doubtful when he will return.

Market-reports.

From the "Recista Commercial." Since the departure of the English packet, the business of the last fortnight has been dull, and this state of things has been confirmed by reason of the news by the French mail.

SALADERO STOCK.

Salted cow-hides: The sales for the fortnight amount to 10,350 at the following prices:

950	cow-hides	at 47 reals.
300	"	" 46 "
5,000	novillo	" 54 "
1,000	"	" 52 1/2 "
3,000	"	" 52 "

We give the prices in their successive progression; showing the gradual fall, which was no doubt caused by the scarcity of money, and the difficulty of procuring freights, and left the market very low. On hands 4,000 hides.

Saladero Tallon: Of this article 350 pipes have been sold: 210 pipes as 19 1/2 reals: 170 at 19 reals.

In spite of the bad reports received by the French packet, the article was in brisk demand, at first, from the short supply in market, but to day ready sales are made at 19 reals the closing price.

Jerked beef: The only sale of the fortnight is one for 16,000 quintals, recently made at 20½, to be dried immediately. This last condition so important in this season throws much risk on the purchaser. On hands 100,000 quintals.

Salted mares hides: This item has continued firm, and sales amounting to 5,600 hides at 14 reals, showing an advance upon last month's prices: There is great demand, at 14 reals. On hands 3,500 hides.

Dried hides: The sales effected under this heading have been trifling in comparison with the great stock on hands. The news by the Saintonge has had a damaging tendency and suspended active transactions. Sorted hides have suffered a marked depression, but German hides maintain their price: Still the market-prices for good *matadero* hides are not proportionate to the rates of sorted hides, even calculating the rise in specie. It is not so with the *mixed* country-hides, which have fallen notably, there being at least 25 to 30¢ *eye* between good narrow *mataderos* and *mixed* hides for North America. The stock of *mixed* is very considerable, and only one sale of sorted hides has been made, at 44 reals.

German hides: A lot of 3,000, half novillo, half cow-hides at 56 reals. Stock on hands 4,000 *matadero* hides.

N. American hides: The only transaction realized consists of 3,000 hides at 44 reals. Stock 17,000 hides.

Entre-Rian hides: Some lots have been sold at 48 to 50 reals. Closing price 48. A great quantity remains on hands, principally late arrivals.

Corrietas hides: 3,300 have gone at prices ranging 48, 49 & 49½. Closing price (for 400 hides) 48 reals.

Cordoba hides: 4,500 sold at 49, 50 and 51: last price 49 reals, being for a lot of 2,000.

Rosario hides: For Germany, a lot of good *mataderos*, half novillo, half cow-hides has been disposed of at 65½ reals.

Mares grease: Sold 250 pipes as follows: 100 pipes for exportation at 348 (con casco); 30 do. for home consumption at 308 (in casco); 40 do. do. at 334 (con casco); 50 do. for Rosario at 334 (con casco).

The article is firm at these rates. 17,000 animals have been slaughtered in the fortnight and purchases have suffered little variation.

Sheep-skins: Owing to a limited supply, this article has been dull: but the few prices quoted show no variation from former rates.

Fine mestizos 150\$ to 160
Mixed do. 125 " 130
Creole and Mestizo. 70 " 90
Mestizo ½ and ¾ wool. 75 " 80
Do. do. 69 " 70

Grease: We have to remark no variation as to this province. Prices for Cordoban and Entre-Rian lots are variable. For Buenos Ayres we have: Good grease mixed (South) 105 to 100 Do. (North) 95 " 100

Oz-borns: 1,000\$ per thousand.
Cow-borns: 350\$

Wool: The rise in specie has caused activity in this item. Several stored lots were sold at higher prices than could be expected, were it not for the depression of currency. Sales 65,000 arrobas. Stock, about an equal quantity. The following is the list of prices:

Fine wool, unwashed 93 to 97\$ per arr.
Fine mestiza 80
Superior mixed 65 " 70
Mixed wool 55 " 60
Creole and mestizo 40 " 50

The following extracts are from Smith O'Brien's letter:

" Do not regard your intended meeting as a political demonstration. An enumeration of the names of the gentlemen who have promised to attend it sufficiently indicates the diversities of creed, political and religious, that will be brought together on the occasion; but I will not conceal from you my hope that the national interests of Ireland will be promoted by such meetings. Alas! often have I mourned—deeply do I continue to mourn—when I reflect how completely the power and the fame of Ireland are annihilated by that want of social harmony and of friendly co-operation, by that ill-fated discord which characterises Irishmen. I fearlessly maintain that there is no nation in the world which, in proportion to its population, has given, and continues to give to society so many distinguished men as Ireland; and in using the term Irishmen I speak of the Norman settlers, and of the Saxon settlers, as well as of the children of the Gaul. There is scarcely a country in Europe in which there are not to be found amongst the most illustrious of its foremost men—amongst its statesmen, warriors, men of science, and merchants—Irishmen, or the descendants of Irishmen. In the United States of America a large proportion of the most distinguished citizens claim kindred with Ireland. In the British colonies Irishmen take a position in society at least proportionate to the intelligence and numbers which they have carried to those colonies. Even in England it will be found that amongst those classes which contribute to the greatness and prosperity of the British Empire a large proportion are Irish. In the manufacturing of England and Scotland thousands of Irishmen exhibit their proficiency in the most delicate operations of industrial skill. In painting, in sculpture, in architecture, in music, in song, in the drama, in forensic attainments, in military heroisms, who would dare to deny that our fellow-countrymen, considered as individuals, stand pre-eminent in point of capacity? But, alas! their fame does not belong to the country which gave them birth. Their individuality, as well as their nationality, is absorbed and overshadowed by the predominance of the nation which they serve. In the Government of the country to which their services are given they are absolutely powerless. There is not, at present, in the Cabinet of England a single representative of Ireland. In parliament the representatives of Ireland, instead of combining to advance the interests of their country, for the most part exhaust their powers, like the gladiators who fought in the circus of Rome, in combating with each other. Let it not be said that this is the language of exaggeration! I wish to offend no one; but I cannot forget that one of the legislative triumphs of last session was the enactment of a law which renders the display of a national banner, or the performance of a national air, an illegal act. Nor can I forget that, whilst the people of England were encouraged to organise armed associations for the defence of their country, the people and representatives of Ireland acquiesced in the imputation that it would not be safe to trust the Irish with weapons lest they should butcher each other. Lives there a man deserving the name of an Irishman—once a synonym for honour, courage, generosity, and chivalry—who does not feel stung to the heart by this degrading self-abasement? What is the result of this mutual mistrust? A national despair. A people who possess beyond all others the elements of national greatness have absolutely ceased to believe that they are

capable of any national achievement. One section of our people—no inconsiderable section—looks for deliverance to a foreign usurper; another section not less numerous, clings to the skirts of England with the conscious feebleness of children. We have Whigs amongst us, we have Tories amongst us. We have a party which aims to follow the steps of 'the United Irishmen' of the last century; but we can scarcely say that a national party exists in Ireland, according to the true meaning of the term nationalist. I am myself at present one of the most unpopular politicians in Ireland, because I employ my fellow-countrymen not to place their hopes of salvation upon the caprice of a foreign despot, or upon the embraces of a selfish step-sister, but to found their aspirations for national prosperity and national greatness upon the manly vigour and self-reliance of the Irish nation."

Travels in France and Italy.

CHAPTER III.—THE SEINE.

The serpentine course of the River Seine is crossed many times by the railway after leaving Rouen. The banks present much variety in scenic effect, though not equal to the descent of the Rhone. Within pistol shot of the city stands the church of Ste. Marie crowning the river-bluff, and this is a favorite pilgrimage. To the classical traveller there is, further on, a greater treat in the Chateau (Gaillard), which rears its grey summits, still venerable and undecayed, above the waters of the Seine in which they are reflected. This fortress is so strong that it resisted an English besieging army, in the time of Henry 6th, for 13 months, and was only taken when the ropes were worn out by which the garrison drew up water, in buckets, from the river.

As the train approaches Paris we lose the river for a time, and pass Mantes, a village only celebrated for being the place where William the Conqueror was killed by falling from his horse. It will be remembered that he burned the town, to revenge an affront of the French King, and his horse's treading on hot cinders caused his death. Ivry contains a splendid park and palace which Henri IV gave to his favorite Sully who had distinguished himself in the battle of Ivry against the League. And now there is a rapid succession of country-houses, and the improved aspect of vineyards, fields and gardens betokens the vicinity of the great city. Again the Seine bursts into view and the thousand domes, towers, and pinnacles proclaim we are in Paris. Frenchmen say "il n'y a qu'un Paris" and few will have the courage to dispute her title to the handsomest, gayest and most refined city that the genius of man has yet planned. Paris is a wonder, like the fairy tales of Arabian nights and it will require another chapter to dilate on.

DEATH.

On Tuesday June 11th, Mary Garayhan aged 22, a native of Co. Westmeath. May she rest in peace.

11 de Setiembre Market

Dry cow hides, narrow	pesos	145 to 150
Hides of all stakes	—	130 to 135
Calf skins	—	90 to 100
Hides of cow	each	29 to 30
Sheep skins unwashed	dozen	40 to 45
Do. mixed	dozen	30 to 40
Mestizo, fine	dozen	70 to 80
Native	lb	4 to 4½
Mares grease North	arrb.	85 to 100
Do. south	105 to 110	
Tallow pure	46 to 48	

Creole wool washed	70 to 80
Do. unwashed	40 to 45
Do. mixed	50 to 70
Fine merino wool	80 to 90
Lamb do.	40 to 65
Outback feathers loose.	lb. 24 to 55
Do. woven	28 to 33
Or. loose	thousand 230 to 260
Inferior do.	200 to 400
Wheat superior	fanega 210 to 220
Do. middling	180 to 190
Do. inferior	170 to 175
Indian corn	100 to 115
Oats	70 to 75

Donbloons.

Wednesday June 12th	\$398½ 395
Thursday " 13th	395½ 397½
Friday " 14th	399 400½
Saturday " 15th	398 400
Munday " 17th	399 399½
Tuesday " 18th	394 393
Gas shares	77½ p=
Polso do.	7 to 10 p= dees.

Exchange.

England	— 63½ to 65½
France	— 81½ to 82 ½.

Interest.

Market rate of int. rest for 3½	to 1 ½ per month.
Bank receives m/c. at 6 ½ per an.	" specie at 11 ½ "
" advances m/c. at 8 ½ "	" " " " "
" specie at 12 ½ "	" " " " "

Money market—specie—1½ to 1 ¾ p= monthly.

Do. m/c. 1 1½	
Ordinary mestiza.	
Sheep	30 to 35
Fine do.	40 to 45

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladero	\$ 220 to 225
Do mata-hero, picked bullocks	250 —
Do C-wa picked	220 — 250
Three year old mules	— 250 —
Asses	15 — 20
Fat steers	85 — 90

To Subscribers.

The present form of the *Weekly Standard* is only a temporary arrangement, as it is felt to be too small. The Editor therefore contemplates enlarging it by one-half more; but owing to the expenses of a new undertaking, it is necessary to wait for an increased number of subscribers, ere we can afford to give it its full dimensions.

Those kind friends then who wish us well, will please to bear this in mind, and make some allowance. "C'est le premier pas qui conte."

Agencies.

Buenos Ayres.	Messrs. Mackerns.
"	Victoria Hotel, calle Reconquista.
Rosario.	Robert Taylor Esq.
Villa Mercedes	D. Silvestre Torrobas.
Lobos	Mr. Patk. O'Neill
Cafuñelas	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.
Filar	Sr. Hollaschini.
Paraná	Mr. Eyers.
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 tenements 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.

Breakfasts	8½ to 10.
Lunch	1 — 2.
Table d'hote	4 — 5½
Suppers to order—Wines and liquors of superior quality.	

NUEVAS MENSAJERIAS ARGENTINAS

For Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Giles, Fortin de Arco, Salto, Rojas, Pergamino.
Leaves on the 6th, 10th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each month; returning on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th and 30th do.
Office calle Rivadavia No. 189 and 587, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Benito Santiago
Vicente M. Ramirez.
Marcos Sanguinetti.

LA INVARIABLE PORTENA.

For Cafuñelas, Monte las Flores, Office Calle Rivadavia, 443.—Leaves on the 2nd, 12th and 22nd.
Returns to Buenos Aires 6th 16th and 26th.
Conductor
MIGUEL L. LERO.

Iniciadores diligencias.

This new and commodious line makes three journeys weekly to Lobos; leaving Buenos Ayres on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—Agency 581 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Rivadavia).

MORON

Messrs. NUTTALL AND SMITH. Have opened an establishment of grocery and inn, where persons from the country districts may procure stores at reasonable prices and find every accommodation when travelling.

Wanted an English cook.

In the Victoria Hotel, San Martin, 105.

Two furnished rooms.

To let in the Calle San Martin No 173.

The Teeth.

Dr. Cornwall American Dentist calle Rivadavia No. 275, advises his friends and the public, that besides the usual operations of extracting, filling and inserting teeth on pivot and gold plate, he has introduced i. to his practice the new system lately brought by him from the United States of mounting teeth on vulcanized rubber, which in many cases possesses great advantages over every other method, in point of cleanliness, ease and comfort by which they may be worn and mastication performed and the perfection by which the features may be restored; not causing the least irritation in cases of the most sensitive gums. J19 4p.

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.