

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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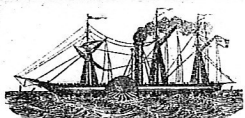
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June 26th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 9.



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, 20 & 28th.

Fares.

Cabin—16 patacons. Deck—S. 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 Fonda & 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, 23d 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 P. M. Passengers not on board at the appointed hour lose their tickets.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.										RETURN.			
SIX DATES.										SIX DATES.			
STATIONS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Parque...	7 am.	9	10	12	2	3	Moreno	6 30	9 30	11 30	203	203	
Florida...	8 10	10	12	103	203	203	Martin...	8 10	10 12	103	203	203	
Almagro...	11 Sept.	7	10	1010	1012	203	S. Martin...	7	1010	1012	103	203	
Albarradine...	8 10	10	12	103	203	203	7	1010	1012	103	203	203	
Florida...	9 10	10	12	103	203	203	7	1010	1012	103	203	203	
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The political weather-cock.

Every body admits that this is a variable climate and the politics of the day seem to be about as constant as the weather. Great things were expected from Cordoba, but the cloud that was gathering in that direction has turned out mere smoke. Governor Peña one of the bulwarks of the Liberal party, has, according to the "National," either shown the white feather or done worse; and Derqui has everything his own way. The Province of Cordoba has been declared in a state of siege for 30 days, and notwithstanding the indignation of Peña's former friends, the latter has indignantly kissed the dust, and suffered the President to take away 100 men and two pieces of artillery to his encampment at Tablada. [We may easily imagine that without Peña or Bouquet, the Liberal party can offer but a feeble resistance, and Derqui, as private letters state, will at once disarm the citizens and banish the chief opposers of his policy.] A despatch from Francia states the danger of an invasion from the Arroyo del Medio and communicates the following *bulletin* from Peña.

The President of the Republic Considering that the provinces of Santa Fé and Cordoba are threatened with invasion, and that the latter is in a state of rebellion, decrees:

That the Province of Cordoba be declared in state of siege for 30 days from June 14th and that the President assume the command in said province until order shall have been established.

DERQUI.

J. M. FRANCIA.

Meanwhile we hear very little of the crusaders of Santiago, Tucuman and Salta, and after the example of Cordoba we have our misgivings that Buenos Aires must stand by the old proverb "if you want a thing done, do it yourself" and the brunt of the contest with the *caudillo* must be borne by Portes. Certainly if Peña held out hopes of co-operation, he has deceived his friends; we are inclined to think he deceived himself too. If Cordoba had remained firm, the issue with Urquiza must have been doubtful; but this turn in the provincial scales will no doubt give the Captain General fresh courage; and it will require all the energies and enthusiasm of our National Guard to make head against the hero of Cepeda and the butcher of Pozos.

Is war at hand?

Some people seem to think that we are not going to war till Spring; others say, not even then; but to our mind events are rapidly driving both parties to a collision; and another week may see the first shot. In any case the month of July, with its anniversary of independence, will infallibly witness a rencontre that must cast a shade over traditional glories, and shew mankind that heroes have fled for a sacred "idea" and their children know not how to profit of it. If the Spanish yoke was bad, civil war is worse, and in fact, except the importation of foreigners, we should like to ask what are the tangible benefits of independence in South America? Looking at Buenos Aires we find the architecture of the city improved, but, most of the new edifices are the work of foreigners. If we cross the *campesina*, there is a million of fine sheep, but the shepherds are *gringos*. If we enquire into any development, commercial, civil, educational or rural, most assuredly the foreign element is therein perceptible. These are trite facts, and we do not repeat them in a foolish exultation or spirit of nationality. But while all

Europeans, here, are essentially cosmopolites and brethren, cultivating alike the arts of peace, the dominant native population is lamentably at loggerheads, to the injury of the country, its children and settlers. What is the moral of such a history, the conclusion deducible from such premises? We fancy that it requires neither a metaphysical disquisition, nor syllogistic argumentation to prove that it is our bounden duty to profess ourselves one and all politically quakers, who, abhor the shedding of blood under any pretext. "Peace at any cost" is not always a safe motto, and we advise advocates the principles of Louis Philippe and O'Connell who said that "all the liberty of the world is not worth a drop of human blood," still in the present case we are so far from siding with either of the combatants by clapping him on the back, that we hereby protest to mankind upon the innocence of the quarrel, and deplore its origin, sequel and consequences whatever they may be.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Confederation.

LATEST NEWS.

A large force is concentrating in Rosario. Derqui remains with 800 men near Cordoba. The steamers "Pampero," "Menay" and "Salto," said to be purchased in £13,000 doubletons, are arriving; and Urquiza (says the "National") is already on horseback, having received extraordinary powers, from the Vice-President, as to the equipment of the Argentine army. By decree dated June 11th, he is authorized to raise the levies of Entre-Rios, Corrientes and other provinces as he may deem fit, and dispose of the army for the restoration of peace. A courier bearing secret despatches arrived in Paraná at midnight (17th) and conferred with Pedernera, but all efforts to guess his mission have failed. The soldier-priest Father Marin came to Buenos Aires on Saturday last and was immediately arrested, but being released, returned again to Paraná. The reply of the Minister of Finance, to Mitre's refusal of the monthly subsidy, has called forth a declaration from this government that the *million and a half* was only a temporary arrangement to be subsequently discussed in Congress, and that the rejection of the Deputies prevented the ratification or change of such tribute and therefore relieved Buenos Ayres of an oppressive impost.

In this city there have been some movements of troops; the Italian legion is in town, and serenaded (?) the Governor yesterday morning. Report says that the National Guards expect immediate orders, and although the *Nacional* accuses Mitre of inactivity, we believe the charge ill-founded. The sinews of war are provided, in a project or bill for 50 millions which the government demands on the guarantee of an increase in native export duties by 2½ p.c.; adding (*par parenthese*) that the Bank has lost (or rather gained) since its first emission of paper-money 12 millions *mg* by the usual wear and tear, which sum may naturally be placed to the credit of the Bank. Moreover from successful returns of interest, a considerable amortization is intended and the '59 emissions over 13 millions have been already amortized. Money has great influence in war as well as in peace, and we read in Grecian history that the oracle told Philip "he should win if he fought with silver spears."

Banda Oriental.

Rerro has at length pitched on two ministers, who are according to the "Tribuna" *puros blancos*; Dr. Arrascaeta is for Foreign Affairs, Don Antonio

M. Perez for Finance. They are thought friendly to Urquiza. A law had been passed fixing exportation duties on cattle for Brazil at 4 p. q. General Lamas was ordered to march with 400 men of the Escalota to the North of the Rio Negro. The sleight-of-hand performer Mr. Love made his *debut* in Montevideo, but was received with astorm of hisses, oranges, and potatoes; so that he intends coming here where he expects to find better taste.

LOCAL EVENTS.

What's the game.—Political gamblers are making their gains in ources by circulating false reports: We don't know who count honors, but dummy is the best game, let who will have the "odd trick".

A dead-lock.—It is said that a cabinet of some interest lately resisted attempts to open it, and a cabinet-maker of reputation employed a *jenny* (Santiago) to force it. But besides a lock, there is a bone to pick.

Head Pacifier.—This was the appellation given by the Liberator of Ireland to honest Tom Steele. Perhaps the Liberator of three Republics will confer on the Editor of the Reform, the portfolio of Pacifier General.

Antithesis.—Mr. Carlos Bouquet has not strewn flowers in the President's path; but he has probably left him a forget-me-not. Here he will present himself as a dandy-lion.

—dilemma.—Padre Marin is said to have remarked before leaving. If I am not a dangerous character, why did they arrest me; and if I am, why do they let me go.

Urquiza mounted.—In the latest war, the Captain General has a long time on horse, before moving from San Jose. We have no doubt he has a hobby and mounts it occasionally, but when he sees his error heightrunkly say "now I get down from my donkey" (Span. proverb).

Contradiction.—The National Government concedes Urquiza facilities for raising an army; but the object alleged is to make peace (read, war).

Bamboozled.—An Irishman employed a music master who took him in for some thousands of dollars. The latter was evidently expert at the notes, but the former did not understand the difference between a flat and a sharp.

Correspondence.

CONCERT FOR THE VICTIMS OF MENDOZA.

To the Editor of the Weekly Standard, Sir:

This philanthropic, benevolent performance came off, as you are aware, on the 18th June in the Club Theatre: it was initiated by the Club del Plata and carried out by the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen of our city. This magnificent spectacle was applauded by 2000 persons of all nations, but, strange to say, has escaped the notice of our local press, excepting a few lines in the "National." This is the more remarkable, as certain journals have warmly espoused for some time the cause of the public coach-drivers. It is said that the political color of the Club del Plata was deemed objectionable and for this reason their humane enterprise was slipped over.

What littleness! let us for God's sake forget the hue of the Club, and think of the fair *portenas* who have so creditably exerted themselves in a pious object. Certainly we all owe a word of thanks to the Señoras Sanchez, Garay, Kier, Gutierrez, Cambarcos, Borrieh, Peña, Emma, Ascasubi and the Señoras Pistone, Scilleros &c; not to mention

Maestro Marotta, the composer of Gismonda, who lent his professional skill on the occasion. Nor do I think a mere newspaper article fit recompense for the fair artists; they merit well of their country and of humanity and the neglect of courtesy in our press is little worthy.

I am truly sorry that the concert of the 18th can call for no more return than a few lines communicated to the columns of the "Weekly Standard"; but, thank you Mr. Editor for the satisfaction you permit me to make for the silence and bad taste of our native press on a matter of such purely humane tendencies. A PORTASO.

San Antonio de Arco, June 8, 1861. To the Editor of the Weekly Standard;

Dear Sir:

Perceiving that my last found room in your valuable journal, I beg to include a few lines.

We are still without rain although in these last few days there was every appearance, and the heavy frosts have left us; still the camps are dry and bare and the sheep beginning to look for water, some few farmers about here are actually "watering their flocks, but as yet it is not a general thing, since there is a general persuasion, that to water sheep at this season will not serve them, how far correct this idea may be I am at a loss to say, and would like to have the experience of some of your readers on this subject.

The most of the flocks about here continue in prime condition and we are all on the look-out for the buyers of Capons. In the neighbouring partido of Giles, I am informed an Irishman sold a troop of Capons at 50s, which is about the fair value, taking into consideration the present price of wool and skins.

There has been also a sale of a point of sheep made about here the other day, the sheep were not to say the best, they sold for 47s a cote, for cash.

The prices of all sort of provisions have risen terribly in these little towns, so it is to be hoped that as flour and bisnights go up, wool and sheep will not go down.

Yours, &c.

EDRKE.

American War.

At Washington the administration were making active preparations for the defence of the capital. The six steamships of war authorised by the last Congress were to be put under contract without delay. A despatch of the 14th says—

The answer of the President to the Virginian Commissioners indicates the course of the Lincoln government. There is no longer any doubt that the most active war measures will at once be taken to repossess all the government property at the south. Congress will be at once convened, men and supplies asked for, and the whole power of the government will be exerted to its utmost capacity to maintain its nationality and integrity. No means will be left untried, to inaugurate a war policy of the most gigantic proportions. In spite of the Sabbath, thick crowds gathered to-day at the street corners, and in front of the several hotels, and kept up a continued and excited discussion of the events in Charleston harbour. About noon it became generally known that the President had a proclamation ready for promulgation, calling a special session of congress, and making a requisition upon the several States for 75,000 men. The feeling of oppressiveness which the Unionists laboured under since Friday disappeared at once. Faces lighted up, and loud expressions of gratification were heard in every direction. The Attorney-General has decided that the President has authority,

under existing circumstances, to call upon the States for troops without the special authority of Congress. A special session of Congress may be called for other purposes, nevertheless. The announcement was received as an earnest of the intention of the administration to prosecute the war, opened by the South Carolina Secessionists with the utmost vigour, and never stop until the revolution was fairly crushed out, and greeted as such with the liveliest satisfaction by men of all parties. That the North will be an unit in the support of whatever measures the government will now take for the re-establishment and maintenance of its authority in the Seceded States is plainly shown in the unanimity of sentiment prevailing on this question among the Democratic, Republican and American leaders now here. A proclamation declaring Washington under martial law is expected to be issued to-morrow. The requisitions upon the governors of the several States will be issued and sent forward to-morrow. The quota of troops asked for from Pennsylvania is about 13,000, New York the same number, and Massachusetts about 9,000, Maryland 3000, and the other States in proportion. The government will accept more than the number asked for from each State, if offered. There is no doubt, from the present indications, that most of the States will tender more troops than the government want.

The War department has been busy to-day in the preparation of the details to be communicated to the State authorities. Efforts are still making to concentrate a formidable military force in and around Washington, to be prepared for all emergencies. An additional number of Federal troops arrived to-day by special train. The roads and avenues leading to Washington are closely watched. Arrangements have been made to prompty concentrate the military forces instantly threatened point. 10,000 volunteers from Pennsylvania and New York will be concentrated here in the course of the present week 1,600 men are now under arms, guarding the public buildings and every approach to the capital. Governor Dennison, from Ohio, telegraphed last night, offering 10,000 men to the President for immediate service. Senator Sherman, and a number of other prominent, Northern men returned home this afternoon to assist in the organisation of the militia in their several States. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, was engaged all day with Secretary Cameron making arrangements for the immediate transfer of several Pennsylvania regiments to the capital. Two officers of the New York city militia to-day announced to the President the readiness of their regiments to respond to his call. Captain Newton, of Boston, acting commander of the 24th battalion Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, a very efficient corps, tendered his services and his battalion to the President yesterday. General Lane, the newly-elected Kansas Senator, speaks of resigning and returning to Kansas to raise a regiment. General Robinson, one of the oldest citizens of Pittsburgh, came here yesterday, ready to volunteer. The President had repeated and protracted consultations with the members of the cabinet to-day. He is calm and composed, but determined to put down southern revolution at any cost. The military guard at the general public departments was largely increased last night. The war feeling is up among the Union men of the country now here, and the city is full of northern, western, and middle states people. A large number of military men have left for different parts of the north for the purpose of raising regiments. Col. Ellsworth goes immediately to Illinois for that purpose. Arrangements will be immediately made

for the construction of the seven steam sloops of war provided for at the last session of Congress. The government is active in every department in preparing for the most vigorous execution of the law. Three cavalry companies from Texas and Sherman's light battery of artillery are expected here to-morrow. Additional volunteer companies will be mustered to-morrow. Five officers of the navy yesterday tendered to the department their resignations, which were refused. These names will, probably, be struck from the list as dismissed. As in the recent cases of several officers of the army under similar circumstances.

The National Volunteers last night passed a resolution severely denouncing the military operations of the government, and expressing sympathy with the Secessionists. It said these volunteers are several hundred strong. Another despatch from the Federal capital, of the same date says—"Information continues to be received from private sources of secret plots in various localities in Maryland and Virginia, having in view the seizure of the public property and even persons, of the highest officers of the government. Though these accounts are not generally credited, they are believed in official quarters, and hence the precautionary movements. At all events they are considered necessary, no one knowing what turns events may take during the prevalent excitement. Information, from what are deemed reliable sources, was received last night to the effect that the Secessionists of Delaware, whose headquarters are reported to be in Virginia, were about to make a sudden attack upon Fort Delaware, opposite Delaware city, for which they were preparing last month.

Immediate steps were taken by the Secretary of War to prevent the consummation of the plot. The Virginia Commissioners returned to Richmond to-day. They were cautious in expressing their opinions relative to the President's reply. Senator Douglas called on the President to-night. He had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was, on the part of Mr. Douglas, that while he was unalterably opposed to the administration on all its political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the government, and defend the Federal capital. A firm policy and prompt action were necessary. The capital of our country was in danger, and must be protected at all hazards, at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and the future, without reference to the past. The interview of Judge Douglas with the President was not only exceedingly gratifying to both, but is the subject of much rejoicing by the friends of Mr. Douglas here. Colonel Ellsworth intends to raise a regiment of picked men in Illinois, who will be armed with an improved rifle and sabre, and uniformed and equipped for the Zouave drill. Every company will have one or more commissioned and non-commissioned officers thoroughly competent to teach the Zouave drill, and the regiment will be hurried through with all possible despatch. Colonel Ellsworth has special instructions from the government with regard to the matter."

Our Roman Letter.

Rome, St. George's Day.

The feast of the national Patron of England, as well as those of the other English saints, are, of course, observed with solemnity at the English College, and many devout prayers are offered for the religious welfare of our country, once, like Ireland, the birth-place of

saints, and the "dowry of Mary." By the way, there are most confident statements here with respect to the truth of the report of the reception into the Catholic Church of the late Duchess of Kent. A private letter, which mentions many little confirmatory circumstances, states that the priest of Claremont (who is said to have received the submission of her late Royal Highness) when questioned on the subject, simply replies that he is "not at liberty either to affirm, or deny" the truth of the report, and that there is an air of mystery about the whole affair which certainly seems to confirm it. There is no doubt that the Duchess had, for several years past, manifested decided Catholic tendencies, which were said at one time to be participated in by a more exalted lady, but not by her Royal Consort, who is reported to be far from pleased at what took place at Frogmore. I believe it is the case that the report alluded to has not been contradicted in any of the English papers, and that it was an Anglican journal (*The Union*) which first gave it publicity.

The rumour to which I alluded a few days ago, respecting the English Cardinal, seems less worthy of reliance than I then supposed, and it is at all events premature, even if it have an element of truth. But I believe there is no doubt that the name of his Eminence has been frequently mentioned in the course of the recent discussions, and that many persons of eminent position are of opinion that some such arrangement as that described would be beneficial at the present moment. On the other hand, I very much doubt whether the health and energies of the Eminent Cardinal are in a state to admit of his assuming so much additional anxiety and responsibility. The impression at the present moment seems to be that the negotiations for the evacuation of Rome have failed, and that our Gallican protectors are likely to remain with us through the summer, if not longer. There was a meeting of Cardinals at the Propaganda yesterday, and Cardinal Barbairi and Azevedo have just been appointed to new consular offices.

Cardinal Afferri has expelled or suspended several misguided students of the Roman University, who had taken part in revolutionary manifestations. There was a similar discrediting scene at the Academy of St. Luke (a government establishment for the promotion and cultivation of artistic studies) a week ago, when some of these boys indulged in the fashionable formality and mock solemnity of a "protest," a document that would be well suited to the pages of *Punch*. They were, however, not allowed to resume their studies until they had signed a paper repudiating revolutionary sentiments. Youths are peculiarly disposed to insubordination, and are easily captivated by such language as is unfortunately too common in this country, and it is not, therefore, surprising, that a rebellious spirit should occasionally have manifested itself in some of the Roman seminaries.

There is a report that the Royal Family of Naples will shortly leave for Switzerland; but I believe it is much more probable that their Majesties will continue to be the guests of his Holiness for some time longer, perhaps until an important change occurs in the position of affairs.

I see that the Turin telegraph repeats continually that "tranquillity has been restored" at Naples. Nothing could be more opposed to the truth; and it is impossible to exaggerate the misery and insubordination which prevails in that unfortunate city and kingdom.

The revolutionists are evidently getting impatient of French influence and duplicity, and it is very much doubted whether the forced "reconciliation" of

the diplomatist and the brigand will be found to possess much permanence or reality. Cavour is, no doubt, in the confidence of the Tuileries, and his language implies it; but Garibaldi, like an "honest rogue," cordially hates the lying Louis of Paris, and is determined not to be made an instrument in his hands. It seems impossible, therefore, but that another outbreak should soon take place, and it is of course, a consolation to honest people when the rogues are at loggerheads amongst themselves.

Dr. Cahill on the American War.

Greenpoint, Tuesday, April 16, FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—The present letter will be short. You will see the accounts describing the bombardment of one of the forts belonging to the Federal Government. This fort was defended by only about one company of artillerymen and some few labourers. It surrendered after some hours' fighting; and it is now held by the Secessionists. The capture of this fortress is of small consequence to the victors; and is of little loss to the Government. But the complexion it gives to the quarrel; and the decision it adds to the separation, can only, perhaps, be told by a future historian of this Republic. The challenge has been, by this fact, given by the Secessionists, and the first bullet has been discharged at what they call the enemy; and now the hostile standards have been raised on both sides. Tens of thousands of armed men are at this moment marching to the deadly struggle, and will, no doubt, stand to their arms, as their brave fathers did when the word of command will cry out the fatal advance.

And what a painful spectacle to see "brothers all" rushing to the fight with glittering or crimsoned steel. All men of all parties lament this national disaster; and all would fain close the breach or heal the wounds; but an impulse like mystery seems to push men forward, crying, as it were, in national tears, while they rush on in national vengeance; and demanding their sudden duties to the State, while they lead the unerring American rifle. Because, however, it is a family dispute, all strangers say it will be soon settled; while the nations hope more favourable results from the self-interest than from the natural affection of the parties concerned. From the proverbial sagacity and wisdom of the American character, many persons cannot be made to believe that this knowing commercial people will spill each others blood in a hurried, hostile conflict. This class, therefore, believe that when tens of thousands on each side meet in battle line, and when, as it were, the national honour and the national courage will have been satisfied with this small display of power, decision, and patriotism, the sober calculation of the national character will suddenly rise up between the bristled ranks, will, by degrees, cool this embattled fervour, and slowly lead to a final settlement of the inflamed dispute. Self-interest, therefore, they say, will be more successful in this case, and under these circumstances, than steel-glads ships and rifled cannon.

The capture of Fort Sumter has had one remarkable effect—namely, it defines the parties in the quarrel. Heretofore men were friendly to both sides, but now every man must declare for one or the other party; and perhaps this decision may have the prospect or result of shortening and concluding the unhappy difference.

But although the national temper may be cooled within the year; and although commerce may be restored to its peaceful channels and prosperity, yet it is a clear case that an enormous

amount of public and private distress must be felt in the interim. The commercial houses in connexion with the South must fall; as the South will pay no more bills of the North. Of course all the labour and mechanical trade that hung on these establishments must be beggared in the same proportion; and tens of thousands of hands, both men and women, must be thrown out of employment. Besides these obvious clear results, here stated, there is a new terror even worse than all these taken together. It is the idea called a panic. This abstract idea, called a panic, will make men lock up their cash, their skill, their talents, and working tools, during the panic.

Men, under the influence of this awful idea, are afraid to risk a cent in any speculation till the times are settled. As at the approach of a black cloud in this country, men expect lightning, and thunder, and a deluge of rain, before the sky is cleared; so when a black panic appears here, if the moral ferment, no one will believe that this menacing darkness will pass away, and the commercial regions be cleared, till some awful flashes and thunders, and catenets will crash and sweep away all the crumbling commercialities of the city! Hence these wisecracks hold the cash; and inflict a greater calamity on public enterprise than the withering, freezing, crushing grim realities of the practical panic itself.

Now, what is the conclusion at which I am driving, in these beligerent, commercial, mechanical descriptions of mine? The conclusion is to beg that your poor victims of English misrule will stay at home; and say your Irish beautiful prayers till this dispute will be finally adjusted. I command you, therefore, not to come here; not to go to Canada; nor to go to the earthly Purgatory, called Australia: in fact, to go no where; but to remain at home till matters are arranged here, and the times will have been definitively improved in this country. You know I have always told you never to come here if you could live at home! But that if you were unhoused by the cruel landlord: if you were persecuted by the Biblical fiends: if you dreaded the murderous proselitizing porchouse: if you trembled at the hard fate of wearing the English red coat: if you could not bear to see blackbills and turnips take possession of your father's old holding: then *never* to be sober, remain single for a time, and come here to this free land and people, to be well fed, well clothed, and happy. No; I cannot say happy. I have, perhaps, never met one Irishman happy here, or even contented. No, they are wealthy, independent, respected; but never happy, never contented.

There is something in the heart of an Irishman by which he can never be happy but at home on the green sod of Ireland. It is the irrepressible feeling planted in our hearts by the Irish hand of Nature: this feeling is inseparable from our Irish blood: it is the light of the diamond: it is our Spartan instinct: it is the fidelity of Noah's dove; to perish or return, if we can, to our ancient home; and to console poor old mother Ireland amidst an emancipating bigotry, a cruel insulting class legislation, unsurpassed in any country in Europe. Yes, I have seen here tens of thousands independent, wealthy: but I forget that I have met any one happy or contented as they would be with half these means in Ireland.—

Your faithful friend,

D. W. CAHILL.

MORAL EFFECT OF THE FRENCH AT ROME.

The *Opinion Nationale* points out, in reply to the *Paris*, that it is not the mere presence of French troops at

Rome, but the prestige of France generally, which prevents a collision between Italy and Austria.

The occupation of Rome prevents the organisation of Italy, and encourages disturbance, but does not add one jot to the force of an expressed resolution of France not to allow Austria to invade Italy.

REINFORCEMENT TO THE FRENCH AT ROME.

Rome, 29th April (via Marseille).—The garrison at Rome is being relieved by other French troops. The Pope, in receiving the French General Dumont, eulogised General Goyon. Numbers of peasants from the Marche and Umbria are taking refuge in the Pontifical territory, in order to evade the levy for the Italian army.

ITALY.

Turin, April 30.—Mario, the husband of Jessie White, had been ordered to quit Ferrara within 24 hours—on his refusal he was arrested and taken by the police to Bologna.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AT NAPLES.

Naples, Sunday, 2-25.—A demonstration made by some undisciplined National Guards has terminated by the majority of the Guards presenting an address to Prince Carignan, in which they disavow the disturbance of order. The National Guard is also about to offer a grand banquet to the regular army. Order has been completely restored. Signor Spavento will remain in office. Naples is tranquil. The Bourbons are completely discouraged. Prince Carignan's proclamation has produced an excellent effect.

Travels in France and Italy.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER IV.—PARIS.

The best view of Paris is probably from the cupola of the Pantheon, but the tower of Notre Dame also gives in a glance a correct idea of the great city. Looking Southward we see the high sloping roofs of the Tuileries mingling in the magnificent background of the Champs Elysees at whose extremity the gorgeous Arc de Triomphe closes in the picture. And nearer is the Seine with its splendid quays and bridges, now crowded with a gay and fashionable throng. Yonder stands the Hotel de Ville; and the column of July rears its winged statue high above the site of the Bastille. There is the church of the Invalides enclosing the remains of the greatest man that the world has ever produced. Close to the bellies of Saint Sulpice, are distinguished the Palace of Luxembourg and its ornamental gardens. Following the line of quays we discern the Louvre whose facade a quarter of a mile long is almost as rich, as the unrivalled museum and painting gallery within. And if the eye wanders along the Boulevards it may rest on the column of Vendome which preserves in brazen pictures the glories of France won by Napoleon, whose statue is the genius of the place and looks proudly to the Champ de Mars where his veterans so often passed in review before him. Not far off is the Madeleine, one of the richest churches in Europe, glittering in gold and surrounded with chef d'œuvre of sculpture. Nearer still is the Bourse with its light colonnade and handsome square; and the Palais Royal once the abode of royalty, but now an arcade of jewellers and pastry-cooks. Far in the distance may be perceived the cemetery of Pere La Chaise, equally celebrated for its illustrious dead and the beautiful gardens and terraces that intersperse its superb monuments. The garden of Plants is faintly marked on the horizon, and by the winding banks

of the Seine, we fancy the turrets of St. Cloud rise above the wooded slopes in which the palace is so charmingly situated. A thousand noble structures, civil, classic and religious, demand our attention on every side, till we are almost satiated with the tasteful coup d'oeil and descend from our watch-tower to explore the charms of this enchanting place, expecting to find our sentiments of Paris improve at every step, and convince us that it is indeed a city of delights, where pleasure has fixed her abode, and art, skill, taste, and fashion are for ever imperishably entrenched.

Marriage.

On Sunday June 22, Miss Margaret Mooney was married at San Antonio de Areco by Rev. Padre Rossi, to Mr. Edward Morgan.



DEATHS.

On June 21st, Mrs. Michael Murphy (alias Scully) of Lobos aged 46 years, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

June 23d, Mrs. Maxwell (alias Anne Nolan) of Pilar aged 28 years. May they rest in peace.

June 23d, at Ranchos, Doctor James W. Eborall, aged 41 years, formerly of Litchfield, Staffordshire. Deceased was connected with some good English families, and during a long residence in this country had gained many sympathies. He died of dropsy; and was interred in the English cemetery.

11. de Setiembre Market

Dry cow hides, narrow	pesado 135 to 140
Hides of all states	— 110 to 125
all skins	— 80 to 90
side of calf	each 20 to 30
Sheepskins unwashed	dozars 40 to 50
Do mixed	60 to 70
Months, fine	80 to 110
Natid	lb 4 to 4 1/2
Horse hair/North	armch. 35 to 100
Do. south	105 to 115
Tallow pure	76 to 75
Cocoas wool washed	70 to 30
Do. unwashed	40 to 45
Do. mixed	55 to 70
Fine merino wool	80 to 95
Lamb do.	40 to 60
Outback feathers loose.	lb. 27 to 58
Do. woven	28 to 50
Orboms	thousand 800 to 900
Interior do.	300 to 400
Wheat superior	fargo 215 to 216
Do. middling	185 to 190
Do. inferior	125 to 170
Indian corn	150 to 115
Barley	70 to 80

Doubleloons.

Wednesday June 19th	\$ 400 4093
Thursday " 20th	404 405
Friday " 21th	—
Saturday " 22th	—
Tuesday " 18th	408 4101

Gas shares	77 1/2 p8
Bolsa do.	7 to 10 p8 deca.

Interest.

Market rate of interest at 3 1/2	to 15 per month.
Bank receives mte. at 6 1/2	per an.
" " specie at 11 1/2	"
" advances mte. at 8 1/2	"
" " specie at 12 1/2	"

Money market—specie—1 1/2	to 12 per month.
Do. mte.	1 1/2

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros	\$ 220 to 225
Do matadero, picked bullocks	250 —
Do Cows picked	230 — 250
Three year old mules	250 —
Asses	15 — 20
Patricars	85 — 90
Ordinary mestiza.	—
Sheep	30 to 35
Fine do.	40 to 45

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

COLON THEATRE.

Saturday, 29th.

The pretty 3 act drama in verse, called:

EL BESO DE JUDAS.

Directed by Sor. Delgado.

To conclude with the farce:

LA FAVA TRUFADA.

Directed by Sor. Revilla.

Sunday 30th.

The drama:

LA MAGDALENA.

Followed by the farce:

ELUEVEN HIJOS.

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 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 coute."

Agencies.

Buenos Ayres.	Messrs. Mackerns.
"	Victoria Hotel, calle Reconquista.
Rosario.	Robert Taylor Esq.
Villa Mercedes	D. Silvestre Torrobas.
Lobos	Mr. Patrick O'Neill
Caiuinas	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. Bolashchini.
Paraná	Mr. Myers.
Montevideo	Messrs. Mackern Bros
Asuncion	Mr. Nesbitt.

Victoria Hotel,

J. Sheoghehan 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	8 1/2 to 10.
Lunch	1 — 2
Table d'hôte	4 — 5
Suppers to order—Wines and liquors of superior quality.	

NUEVAS

MENSAJERIAS ARJENTINAS

For Villa de Lujan, San Andrés de Giles, Fortin de Areco, Salto, Rojas, Pergamino.

Leaves on the 5th, 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. Benoli Santiago.

Nicasio M. Ramirez.

Marcos Sanguinetti.

LA INVARIBLE PORTENA.

For Catuelas, Monte las Flores, Office Calle Rivadavia, 443.—Leaves on on the 2nd, 12th and 28th.

Returns to Buenos Aires 6th 16th and 26th.

Conductor

MANUEL L. LERO.

Iniciadores diligentes.

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. NOTTALL 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.

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 1-1/2 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 and comfort by which they may be worn and satisfaction performed and

the perfection by which the features may be restored; not causing the least irritation in cases of the most sensitive gums. 310 4p.

Country House

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

The house has every convenience necessary for a family residence, it is papered throughout, has boarded floors and spacious corridor 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.

SHIPPING LIST.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	FROM.	CONSIGNERS.	DESTINATION.
Argentine.							
barque	Rivadavia	397		April 29	Cala	V. Goyars & sons	Bahia
barque	Carolina	422	Napp	June 19	Candia	Freyer Brothers	Unloading
Brazilian.							
brig	Midas	159	Noronha	April 18	Pernamb	V. Fernandez	Brasil
brig	Trinidad	202	P. Oliveira	May 16	Sao Paulo	A. P. Carayon & Co.	Bahia
brig	Deceado	261	Silva	May 20	Munster	Gutierrez & Sons	Bahia
brig	San Pa	168	Garcia	June 2	Puerto Alegre	N. Muelles & sons	Brasil
brig	Nova Misericordia	204	Viana	June 7	Montevideo	R. O'Neil	Brasil
Danish.							
brig	Haabst	222	Wahlberg	June 4	Rio Janeiro	V. Fernandez	Unloading
brig	Aeneid	234	Ducous	June 10	Lisbon	O'Connell & Co.	Unloading
Spanish.							
galera	Julio	230	Baudrich	March 18	Habara	J. Liv del G. & Sons	Havana
galera	Perla	180	Estape	June 7	Bucelena	E. O. hays & Co.	Unloading
galera	Antonio	212	Estor	April 12	Habara	R. O'Neil	Unloading
galera	Juan Eduardo	230	F. del	April 16	Habara	J. Lavall & Sons	Without destination
galera	Nicar	221	G. Font	April 28	Bucelena	J. Lavall & Sons	Royal
galera	Siena	201	J. Amet	May 6	T. ragnan	V. Alford	Cala
galera	Luna	355	Veria	May 7	Cala	P. Alford	Unloading
galera	Castilla	216	San	May 9	Habara	P. Chico	Unloading
galera	Esperanza	144	Ribera	June 10	Rio Janeiro	P. Chico	Unloading
galera	Maria Isabel	178	Garcia	June 10	Montevideo	Zamora & Co.	Unloading
galera	Beaun Re	224	Aguiar	June 28	Bahia	Lavall & Sons	Unloading
galera	Pablo	216	Delia	June 19	Montevideo	Lavall & Sons	Spain
French.							
brig	Palencia	311	A. Goret	May 29	Cala	F. Sigford & Co.	Maceles
brig	Luiz XIV.	281	Gout	June 2	Maceles	J. B. Vignl	Maceles
brig	Don Quichotte	389	Amper	June 8	Habara	Lavall & Sons	Habara
brig	Artemis	559	P. Aguiar	June 6	Habara	H. B. Vederer & Co.	Habara
brig	Juan Bart	211	Edmunt	June 8	Bahia	L. Snyg	Unloading
brig	Lechth	173	Correia	June 10	Maceles	Lopiz & Crane	Unloading
brig	Godolph	935	Birch	March 15	Bahia	S. R. de la Cruz	Unloading
brig	Carillon	219	Perron	June 17	Bahia	J. B. Vignl	Unloading
brig	Guineo d'Amica	469	Bermea	June 19	Bahia	A. Jolly	Unloading
Dutch.							
brig	Maria Anna	124	Jour	June 14	Amster	A. Berber & Co.	Amster
brig	Reto	190	Mayer	June 18	Habara	R. Goyen & Co.	Unloading
brig	Amstel	225	Van der Meer	June 18	Amst'rdam	C. A. Buth	Unloading
brig	D. T. Viner	505	Vander Linden	June 21	Rotterdam	D. T. Viner & Co.	Unloading
brig	Neel Holland	184	Fuys	May 11	Amster	J. B. Vignl	Amster
brig	Richmond	350	Muller	June 13	Amsterdam	Unloading	Amsterdam
brig	W. M. Elizabeth	219	Reider	June 10	London	H. A. Green & Co.	Unloading
brig	Spo Neutra	330	Bloekman	May 2	Hamburg	Rosenthal Goyen & Co.	Unloading
Hamburg.							
brig	Elbe	118	Gutlich	May 6	Altona	J. Rick & Co.	Foreign Ports
brig	Adolph	210	Croon	June 21	Hamburg	D. H. Fergan & Co.	Unloading
Hanoverian.							
galatin	Jupiter	95	C. H. Ramim	June 2	Santa Catalina	F. R. Brothers	Brasil
galatin	Lobino	126	Steuer	March 6	Paraguay	R. Ramos	Bahia
English.							
barque	Moulton	371	Kidd	March 19	London	H. A. Green & Co.	London
barque	Belice	5-1	Winter	April 5	Liverpool	M. J. Williams & Co.	London
barque	Marshall	274	White	April 16	Glasgow	T. G. G. & Co.	Liverpool
barque	Kirkcaldy	213	Hunter	April 17	London	A. Latham	Unloading
barque	Palmita	238	Gray	April 20	Liverpool	V. G. G. & Co.	Without destination
barque	Olton	224	Panner	Liverpool	Liverpool	T. Duguid & Co.	Without destination
brig	Santa Magna	224	Redall	May 1	Glasgow	B. B. Brothers	Unloading
brig	Solius	224	F. Madge	May 20	Liverpool	H. B. Brothers	Pagand
brig	Gasco	337	Gryson	May 20	Cala	Hughes Brothers	Unloading
brig	Jane Gargill	254	Hill	May 20	Hamburg	R. Goyen & Co.	Liverpool
brig	Spre	339	Hawkinson	May 21	Liverpool	A. Huber & Co.	Without destination
ship	Diana	289	Stephens	June 2	Glasgow	R. Barclay & Co.	Unloading
brig	Agilis	255	Ollano	June 2	Liverpool	Nicholas Green & Co.	Unloading
brig	Tecser	293	Sanders	June 6	Liverpool	T. Duguid & Co.	Unloading
brig	Neposus	257	Lefebvre	June 7	Liverpool	Ker & G. Goyen	Unloading
brig	Delord	153	Wright	June 10	Liverpool	H. B. Brothers	Unloading
brig	Perilla	185	Meyers	June 10	Amster	H. A. Green & Co.	Unloading
brig	Montecruz	236	Reddick	June 10	Liverpool	C. G. B. Green & Co.	Unloading
brig	Memor	193	Lopez	June 12	Uruguay	To Order	Without destination
brig	John Borgan	293	Wait	June 14	London	J. P. R. & Co.	Unloading
brig	Witch of the Wave	253	Bike	June 17	Liverpool	G. G. Goyen & Co.	Unloading
brig	Strang	418	Leiter	June 19	Liverpool	G. G. Goyen & Co.	Unloading
Italian.							
brig	Defensor	253	Berzoni	June 7	Gastlegaych	Bernardo Delfino	Osona
brig	Hida	183	Maglino	June 7	Gonos	C. P. P. & Co.	Unloading
brig	Belino	168	Regozo	June 10	Gonos	Bernardo Delfino	Unloading
brig	Adela	216	Lavarella	June 10	Gonos	A. P. G. Goyen & Co.	Unloading
brig	Castellano	234	Castellano	June 12	Maceles	F. N. Goyen	Unloading
brig	Orasio	236	Casca	March 14	Bahia	R. Barclay & Co.	Unloading
brig	Giossepe	216	Vassallo	June 12	Santa Catalina	T. T. T. & Co.	Without destination
brig	Giuseppa	148	Castellano	June 12	Gonos	G. B. Brothers & Co.	Unloading
brig	Anna	205	Fussalio	June 21	Paraguay	B. Delfino	Unloading
Norwegian.							
brig	Orwar Odd	203	Eze	April 9	Rotterdam	A. Berber & Co.	Unloading
N. American.							
ship	G. A. Morrison	570	Morison	May 9	Cala	E. B. B. & Co.	Amster
barque	Vigo	414	Turley	June 2	New York	D. B. B. & Co.	Unloading
barque	F. S. Means	315	Mason	June 5	Cala	R. B. B. & Co.	Unloading
barque	Archer	403	Levy	June 6	Candia	J. P. R. & Co.	Unloading
brig	Brooks	166	Brooks	June 3	New York	S. B. Hale & Co.	Unloading
Oldenburg.							
brig	Pail	142	Corde	June 7	Hamburg	B. B. Brothers	Unloading
Prussian.							
brig	Bertha	257	Recher	February 14	Liverpool	G. G. Goyen & Co.	London
brig	Regina Marie	257	Wagner	June 8	Amster	J. B. Vignl	Unloading
Swedish.							
barque	Oecilia	233	Austria	June 6	Cadia	H. A. Green & Co.	Unloading