

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. EVERALI 137 CARRA SAN MARTIN.

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138 per month,  
48 single copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS { Received at the office up to Tuesday  
5 P. M. and inserted at moder-  
ate rates.

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

July 3, 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 19



## FOR M

Shipping cargo and passengers  
in new, handsome and fast

## MISS

Captain—G. HARRISON  
Will leave this port on the  
the 13th, 23d and 27th June.

Cabin—8 patacons. Deck—  
The superior comforts of the  
ships each passenger shall have  
known. Tickets are moreover ex-  
traordinary. N 89 calle de Reconqui-  
sta passengers not on board at the a

## SALTO RIVER S

For the

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## MON

Captain

This fine vessel makes a week  
Monday at 10 A. M., and for M  
rocks are retained until 3 P. M.  
at 84 on Saturday morning.

Higueritas —  
Proy Bantos —  
Concepcion —  
Paisandí —  
Concordia & Salto —  
Montevideo —  
Parcels for Montevideo until 2  
For further particulars apply to

## FOR GUATEMALA

Taking passengers, cargo &c., the Steamer

## Gualeguay

(Rio Bermejo.)

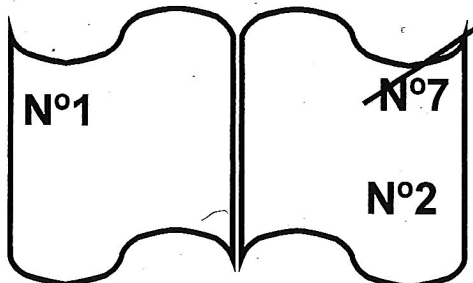
Captain—ADOLFO THOUVENIN  
Will leave this port on the 2nd July

FARE.

Cabin—10 patacons. Deck—8. Cargo per ton—6.  
Correspondence received at the office up to 9 A. M. on the day of sailing.  
Sails up to 8 P. M. of the day before. For further particulars apply to  
Luis Cerro, Colon 41 Plaza 25 de Mayo

## FOR SALE.

The American Steamer "ASUNCION" lying in the Riachuelo opposite the Bar-  
ra de Ataya, is offered for private sale: her engines are in excellent order, and  
is well suited to the transport of the goods to the Bahia Oriental, being capable  
taking 1,000 or 1,200 head each trip. The ASUNCION is of 130 tons, and  
the cargo, draws 3 1/2 to 4 feet of water; her two engines are each 30 horse-  
power. For further particulars, apply to  
Henry Downs



# WRONG EDITION NUMBER

ports every Tuesday at 10 O'clock a. m.  
and return every Saturday at the same

## TERMS OF PASSAGES.

	CABIN	DECK
to.....	\$ 350	\$ 120
licolas...	250	90
ada.....	250	90
edro.....	250	90
era.....	200	90
.....	150	90
.....	90	

For further particulars  
apply at the office  
General X. CANOBA  
Reconquista 89.

## MESEAJERIAS NICIADORES.

tral Administration—San Mar-  
31—Plaza Lucha, 26—Calle las  
as, 84

Is de Luján, San Andrés de Giles,  
Antonio de Arco, Fortín y Salto  
5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22,  
3, 28, 30.

recifica, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28  
rganino, y Rojas: 2, 6, 10, 14, 18,  
6, 30.

ar, Capilla del Señor 2, 4, 6, 8, 10  
4, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.  
recetas, and Chivilvey 1, 3, 5, 7, 9,  
8, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27,

reodes, Bragado, Chivilvey, 5, 9,  
9, 26, 29.  
ivarr: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16,  
0, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

## JEVAS PENINSULARES

tral Administration, calle Potosí,  
No. 146

## RREROS DEL ESTADO

ascosinos y Dolores 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8,  
1, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24,  
6, 28, 30

guas de los Padres, Ballenera,  
Martín y Moro, 2, 12 y 23

Arribalquen, 26 de Mayo, Brava,  
carras y Moro, 6, 16 y 26

ivaya, Chivilvey, Biscacheras y Re-  
vista 8, 24.

neo Lomas, Loma Negra, Loma  
las, Cármen de Llanquén, 1, 15,  
indil y Dolores 1, 8, 15, 24,  
indil directamente 2 y 17.

## CARRERA DEL MORO.

4-6. Esperanza de Italo, Pulpería Que-  
vian, Arroyo Chino, Rincón de Beau-  
dix, Invierno, Tiniaguché, Rincón  
del Moro y Martínez de Aze.

Los Esparteros

Torres, Begeta y Ca.

## MESEAJERIAS

## ESPAÑOLA Y AMERICANA

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

Dolores, 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 21, 1  
24, 27, 29.  
TERMS OF PRICES.  
Chascomus.....\$ 100  
Dolores.....150  
Freight arribos.....20  
Money.....14 7/8  
Los Esparteros  
Torres, Begeta y Ca.

## 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, Porfía, San Antonio Belli-  
do, Miranda, Durazno, Arroyo Grande,  
Narajón, Vivorati, Laguna Colmena,  
Ballenera, Golondrina, San Martín y  
Moro—Martínez de Her, 2, 12 y 23

Carrero del Moro, por Kaquel, Santa  
Elena, Las Armas, Pozo del Fuego,  
Loma Verde, Carralauquen, Arroyo  
Grande, 25 de Mayo, Brava ó Pana-  
noso, Blanqueada de Herrera, Carrito  
de Paulino, San Agustín, Malacara ó  
Florida, Primavera y Moro, 6, 16, 26.

tas de Cuati, Reconquista, Miguens y  
Tandil, 8, 21.

Tandil por el Azul, 15, 22, 29.  
San Vicente y Ranchos, 4, 12, 20,  
27.

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

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

Lobos, every Thursday.

Magdalena, 9, 19, 29.

## FOR ROSARIO

Touching at San Fernando, Zá-  
rate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obis-  
gado & San Nicolás.

## THE NEW STEAMER

## DOLORCITAS

Captain—DAVID BRUCE.

Will leave for the above mentioned

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL C. EVERETT 137 GREAT SAN MARTIN.

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12¢ per month,  
45 single copy.

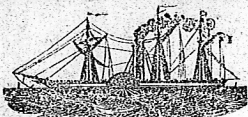
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July 3, 1891.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 19.



## FOR MONTEVIDEO

Ships cargo and passengers.  
be new, handsome and fast sailing North-American Steamer

## MISSISSIPPI

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

### FARES.

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

## SALTO COMPANY RIVER STEAM-BOATS

## For the URUGUAY

## ORIENTAL STEAMER MONTEVIDEO

Captain—LINO BELBEY.

This fine vessel makes a weekly trip, leaving this port, for the Uruguay every  
Monday at 10 A. M., and for Montevideo every Wednesday at 4 P. M. Small  
cargoes are received until 3 P. M. on the day before sailing, and correspondence  
at 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

### FARES

	CABIN	DECK
Higuerías	6 pts.	3 pts.
Fray Bantós	10	5
Concepción	14	7
Paisandú	16	8
Concordia & Salto	20	10
Montevideo	8	4

Parcela for Montevideo until 2 P. M. and letters till 8 P. M. on Wednesday.  
For further particulars apply at the office  
Henry Dowse. N.º 1 calle de Cuyo.

## FOR GUALEGUAY

Taking passengers, cargo &c, the Steamer

## Gualeguay

(Rio Bermejo.)

Captain—ADOLFO THOUVENIN

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Cabin—10 patacons. Deck—5. Cargo per ton—6.  
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Letters, up to 8 P. M. of the day before. For further particulars apply to  
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with cargo, draws 2 1/2 to 4 feet of water: her two engines are each 30 horse-  
power. For further particulars, apply to  
Henry Dowse



## FOR COLONIA.

THE WELL KNOWN PILOT BOAT

## ESTRELLA.

Will sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at nine a. m.  
returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY from further particulars apply at  
the White Boat Office. — Paseo de Julio No. 35.

Luis MAC LEAN.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE										HOT DATES.		RETURN.									
DEPARTURE OF THE TRAINS.										STATIONS.		STATIONS.									
1st.		2d.		3d.		4th.		5th.		1st.		2d.		3d.		4th.		5th.		6th.	
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### The National Guards.

Citizen soldiers have been ever regarded as one of the safest bulwarks of a nation in a defensive war, and the enthusiasm of their service is supposed to make up for want of training. Thus we see England at present equip her volunteers, placing on them almost a stronger reliance than on her wooden walls; and most nations of Europe possess a National Guard whose peculiar duty it is to protect their native land from foreign invasion, inscribing upon their banner the watchword of "happy homes and altars free."

For some days past the general conviction was in accordance with the sentiment of the Press; that the fate of Buenos Ayres hung on the bayonets of our "Guardia Nacional" and the ultimate issue will probably verify such presentiment. But, many of the Federal party had confidently expected that the Portenos, being averse to the war, would openly refuse to march, and so decide the quarrel without striking a blow. Much as we desire peace we cannot deny that Mitre has given his enemies a moral overthrow at the review of Sunday. About 4,000 men tolerably armed and disciplined received him with applause, and unanimously declared their readiness to follow him into the field in support of the cause of Buenos Ayres. Neither can we rationally doubt that these men will keep their promise, for if there be some among them who are secretly resolved not to fight, it is plain they are the smaller number, and can have as little influence in opposing Mitre in the field, as they have in the plaza on review. At Ceyeda too, even their adversaries admit that the National Guards did not disgrace themselves, and if any means can be devised of preventing the cavalry from taking a panic, the chance of arms is nearly equal.

Uruquiza counts, in the "Uruquiza's" journal, on 19,000 men. Mitre makes up 16,000 in this manner. Civic guards 5,000, country do. 6,000, troops of the line 4,000; so that the numerical odds are nothing. Much will depend upon organization, still more on personal valor, and the prestige of either general will also weigh in the balance. Looking at the hostile lines we find, on one side an array of Gauchos, who are far from being an undisciplined mob, led on by a soldier of at least South American celebrity. On the other, stands an assemblage of youths who, if not accustomed to the toilsome life of the camps, are yet inoculated to the smell of powder, and better armed than their opponents; at their head is a general who possesses not, perhaps, the military experience of the Captain-General, but who bears on his front the mark of a brave soldier, and has already led and suffered exile for the cause he invokes. To the flush of victory, may be opposed the horror lately inspired by the *lanza roja*, and to the prestige of Uruquiza's name, the well-directed enthusiasm of Buenos Ayres might be an equivoque. It is difficult for Mitre to protect an extended frontier, but it is not so easy for San to enter this city, as San Juan. In such circumstances the elements of strength are unfortunately too equal to hope for a speedy termination, and altho' we would willingly join in the hope that the affair may be all over in a month, we are not so sanguine, and rather fear that of all the complications in Argentine history this is the most intricate, and neither a pitched battle nor intervention shall have the happy effect of making a durable peace.

### Mitre's harangue to the troops

The following address to the National

Guard will be read with interest in the actual crisis, and as a piece of military rhetoric may be handed down to posterity, in proof of General Mitre's forensic powers:

### NATIONAL GUARDS OF BUENOS AYRES.

I hail in your banners the sacred symbol of Argentine glories that your Patriotic fathers bore in triumph through this continent. I hail in you around me the champions who for some years have upheld through every change of fortune the liberties of Buenos Aires.

Under the rampart of your civic bayonets, a manly generation has sprung up to swell the ranks of the people. I see, before me, youths, with arms in their hands to defend our right, who at the fall of tyranny were babbling infants scarce able to lip the name of Fatherland. I see, too, those veteran heroes of the memorable "11 de Septiembre," ready again, and resolute as of old. Here are my companions in arms who during the first siege contributed with their blood to rescue the country in one of her most trying hours of peril. Here around are the men of Ceyeda who wrested our honor, from an enemy seven times more numerous, and fighting their way on the Paraná entered this city, covered with the dust of the battle-field and finally saved Buenos Ayres at the foot of her inviolable ramparts.

Fellow-countrymen.—There are wanting from your ranks, only, the few recreant cowards who at the signal of danger have shamefully abandoned their posts, and disgraced the Argentine mothers that suckled six generations of heroes. Write then, their names, in eternal infamy on your muskets that if, at a future day, they dare return to enjoy the fruits of your noble toils, the very women and children whom they have abandoned may contemptuously shut upon them the door of that hearth which they had not the courage to defend.

Soldiers.—You have heard the words of your friend and comrade: listen now to the voice of your Magistrate and General.

I go to place myself at the head of our army in the field, where four thousand troops of the line and six thousand provincial guards will assemble beneath our Standard, to sustain the dignity and cause of Buenos Ayres. I count moreover on all of you, that wherever glory leads me, you will rush to my call, in obedience to the laws and your own dictates of honor. Thus we shall be irresistible, and you may rely upon a victory over violent usurpation, or a solid peace guaranteeing your dignity and political rights.

I therefore proclaim aloud before the people here present, that "the National Guard of Buenos Ayres is ready to take the field at the first intimation." If still there be among you any who feels his heart sink within him, let him follow in the path of those who have abandoned their country in her hour of danger.

National Guards.—Repeat with me the cry that has so often led us to victory, and nerved us in the fight:

Long live Buenos Ayres and her liberties.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

#### Argentine Confederation.

In our last impression we said that July would prove an ominous month for this country, and scarcely have we entered its first days when the combat thickens, and the tramp of soldiery echoes through this city and the neighboring provinces. Buenos Ayres is declared in state of siege, Uruquiza crosses the Paraná, the voice of peaceful intervention is lost in the din of

arms, and the God of battles is invoked to decide the contest. Mitre has called all the National Guard, and relying on their prowess, is resolved to break a spear with the Captain General, who was expected in Rosario on the 2d, with 4,000 men. Derqui is assembling an army as rapidly as possible, and has summoned General Tolosa to his presence. The latter, according to one report, had paid his debt to the President in imitation of Peña; but contradictory accounts state he was marching with 2,000 men, in support of the principles of Buenos Ayres. This item is all-important in the struggle, but it will be difficult to arrive at the truth. The Pampero and Santa Fé war steamers having completed their armament, Señor Cabassa has been appointed to command the Argentine Fleet. The admiral of Buenos Ayres is Colonel Francisco Fournari; but we anticipate the question will be solved on land, and it is probable the respective squadrons will serve principally as transports. Don Lopez Jorlan of Entre Rios is commander-in-chief at Rosario and made lately a reconnaissance of the frontier pickets. Don Marcos Paz, a gentleman of universal esteem, and Senator of Congress has been thrown into prison at Cordova, as he was supposed to have secretly visited Derqui in his trip to the Upper provinces. Of those who accompanied him, one is said to have been killed near Frayle Muerto, and of the others some have been arrested, some have escaped.

From Corrientes a small contingent, variously represented at 200 men or more, has arrived at Rosario; and Doctors Victoria and Guzman were daily expected in that city, on return from their visit to Derqui. Peña has solicited a passport for Montevideo, and several youths of the Liberal party in Cordoba have escaped to Santiago. Don Adolfo Ortiz has been seized for attempting to oppose the entry of San (with an escort) in obedience to the President's summons.

Governor Mitre has branded as desertors all who absent themselves from the National Guard, condemning them to two years servitude. He has mobilized one third of the infantry, and two thirds of the cavalry of the National Guards of the Centre and North; as well as one half of the force of San Nicolas. The Chambers have ratified the decree conceding 50 millions to the Government.

Colonel Laprida had arrived at Rosario; and the two divisions "Victoria" were preparing to pass the Paraná under their commanders Campos and Ubaldo Uruquiza. Dates from Paraná of the 24th mention the arrival in that city of the battalion "Palma" which was to leave for Rosario immediately. The new corps "Constitution" comprising 400 men, was to be conveyed in the "Buenos Ayres" to the same port.

It appears no change shall take place in our Ministry, as the Inspector of Arms has been named chief of the Staff, leaving Colonel Gelly in possession of the portfolio of War and Marine. The late reports of an arrangement have evidently affected doubters which fell on Monday to 3925, but most people anticipate that the kindly offices of the English minister will prove useless; and if Uruquiza at all gave ear to negotiations, Portenos will regard it as a *rus de guerre*.

### Chile.

Dates up to June 1st. The commercial crisis consequent on the late enormous failures has not yet passed over. In Valparaiso, efforts are being made to establish a banking company. At Santiago robberies and violence

were grown so life that it was proposed to form a society of mutual security, such as we have seen in California for defence of life and property. On the 1st, Congress held its inauguration session, and Perez was fixed upon to succeed President Montt.

### Banda Oriental.

On the 27th was held a council of war on the occasion, who had killed Captain Equival and private Gonzalez. The sentence of death was to be executed on the following day. In answer to a *bulletin*, calling on the Banda Oriental to contract an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Uruquiza, the "Republic" combated such an idea and indicated the expediency of an absolute neutrality.

Mr. Valentine Conyngham, son of Dr. Conyngham of this city has been admitted, after a severe and scathing examination of three days, in the regency of Bachelor of Medicine, and Surgeon, in the University of Edinburgh, by virtue of letters patent from her Majesty in Privy Council.

We heartily congratulate our young friend on this proof of his application in the honourable profession he has adopted.

### United States.

#### LATEST ACCOUNTS.

By a sailing ship from New York we have details posterior to the most per English packet. It is gratifying to find that President Lincoln is safe at Washington, being surrounded by 35 thousand troops; moreover the number of those marching to his call, or ready to march exceeds 300,000 so that there can be little doubt of the ultimate issue of this most insidious war. Furthermore, the capital of Providence, where Lincoln's troops had been treacherously attacked, as submitted to the Washington Executive and the Stars and stripes floated from the public building.

### LOCAL EVENTS.

Literary.—Mitre, late editor of the Nacional, appeared on Sunday last as a Reviewer in the columns of the "Guardia Nacional."

Governor Peña.—This gentleman had not, it seems, his people for the Rosario authorities intend to make him serve; as if he has not already served—his purpose.

Change of name.—It is difficult to understand the motives for altering so often the names of our steamers, &c., unless confusion were the object. An *alias* is now indispensable. Thus Don Fulano de la calle Peru alias Representantes takes his passage in the "Galeguay" alias "Rio Vermejo." The consequence is that a man does not know where he lives, and fears he is sailing under false colors.

State of Siege.—This does not imply a siege, any more than civil war indicates very polite hostilities. The suspension of Habeas Corpus is almost the only serious effect, and principally put in force against spies, deserters and evildoers to say it, obnoxious Editor.

French packet.—Three days after date, we can have no idea of the cause of her delay unless indisposition from having got cooled (cold) in Montevideo.

Don José M. Gattieroz.—We have sincere pleasure in wishing every success to our esteemed friend who has lately received from the University the highest mark of approbation in his studies of jurisprudence. We understand he has been named the Governor's secretary on campaign; and is about to assume the Doctor's cap and

toga, for the practice of law on his return from the field.

### Correspondence.

Buenos Ayres June 24th 1861.  
To the Editor of the Weekly Standard.

Dear Sir,  
Conceiving that any thing in the way of practical useful information concerning "Sheep" farming, will not only readily find a little corner in your valuable paper, but will also in a measure interest a large portion of your readers I take the liberty of sending you these few remarks, made by a Mr. Fay who I may say is entitled to much respect and consideration, since I may add that he it was who first introduced the Oxford Down breed into New England.

These Oxford Dorsets are a valuable variety or breed of sheep possessing all the good characteristics of the south Down, but with a fleece of much longer staple.

During a tour of observation in Europe Mr. Fay examined attentively the different breeds of sheep, with reference to their hardiness, good nature, qualities, and capacity to exist on short pastures; he selected this breed, and an experience of several years in breeding them has proved that at least as respects the New England states, the selection was a most judicious one.

The remarks of Mr. Fay seem to have been made in answer to certain queries put him by the Massachusetts agricultural society, apparently for the purpose of eliciting information based upon practical experience on this important branch of agriculture.

One of the questions was the following: "Do sheep in your opinion improve pasture land?"

In answer to this question he says: "This question cannot be answered but in the affirmative, especially in pastures where the coarser grasses are coming in; we have constantly under our eye a hundred acres of land upon which cattle a few years ago could not live, that now maintain in good condition a large flock of sheep, and the improvement of the pasture has already been so great that a dozen head of cattle, besides the sheep, now do well upon it. The reasons for this are obvious to any one who has observed the habits of sheep. They are more indiscriminate feeders than cattle; they nip the shoots of almost every shrub as well as feed, extirpating many kinds in a few years. They make room in this way for the grasses to come in which they have been shaggyed out, or otherwise displaced. The white vetch, the bromus or wood-vetch as it is commonly termed, the Golden rod, the blackberry, the blueberry with many similar weeds disappear before them, and the finer grasses and white clover take their place.

But sheep are not only valuable as weed destroyers, as fertilizers they stand among the best of domestic animals, they scatter their manure in a way to produce the largest benefit, besides which it possesses in the highest degree, the requisites essential to restoring to the land the phosphates which it loses from long depasturing with Cattle. The manure too of sheep suffers no waste, being, in a highly concentrated form, and at the same time, it is minutely divided, and evenly distributed over the surface of the ground.

So good and so economical a distributor of manure in the sheep, that experienced farmers are feeding them when in pasture upon oak cake, for the additional benefit of the manure.

Many farmers in the state of Maine will corroborate the above assertions. I have known many farmers in Kansas, too, where they have found their pastures deteriorating by the pasturage

Cattle and horses, and every class of noxious weed coming in, quick shift from cattle, to sheep, and by crowding overstocking a little, they find the weeds disappearing, and good herbage taking their place, I have also in recollection many fields, where there were no bushes and brambles, and but very little grass, completely restored to very good grazing by pasturing them with sheep a few years. This was done by the equal distribution of the very fertilizing manure which they drop.

Farmers generally have not yet become so well convinced of the advantages of this mode of fertilizing, as to feed their sheep with oil cake in summer, in order, while it fattens the sheep, to make their manure still more rich.

In proof of the value of feeding oil cake to sheep in pasture, Mr. Fay quotes from the Farmers Magazine the following concluding remarks of Mr. Manulson an Irish agriculturist of experience and note.

"I am not chemist enough (he says) to do more than to point out the general bearings of Dr. Agjoh's analysis, but I think I have sufficiently opened the question for others more qualified to take it up, and show the practical farmer that where he gives artificial food to his sheep, out of every £10 expended, at least £3.15 goes to the improvement of the land."

"Every farmer who has kept sheep has probably found out that the manure of sheep is strong and requires much diluting before being applied directly to crops, it is too concentrated to put into the hill of corn alone, it is rich in ammonia, and phosphoric acid, &c. Some think that all the good of sheep is in the wool produced and if this does not bring a large price sheep may as well be annihilated; such men see but a small part of the service which this humble but invaluable animal is to the human race.

Yrs. &c. American.

## Translation of Napoleon's remains.

(Le Monde Illustré.)

April 13th 1861.

When the ashes of Napoleon the Great were brought from St. Helena in 1840, the bier was temporarily erected in the chapel of St. Jerome at the Invalides, until a monument worthy of the greatest genius of modern ages could be prepared under the dome of the church. The site is in accordance with the last wish of the deceased, "I desire that my ashes repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the people I have so much loved." Of the competitors who presented designs for the sarcophagus, M. Visconti was chosen; and M. Pradier executed the caryatides or monumental figures for the crypt.

The Emperor, Empress, Prince imperial, princes of the blood, ministers and high functionaries of the Empire were alone invited to assist at the final inhumation. After a low Mass by the Cardinal Archbishop, the Imperial Guards bore the coffin from the St. Jerome chapel to the subterranean crypt, Field Marshals Randon, Magan, and Vaillant followed carrying on cushions the sword, hat, and cross of the Legion of Honor of the late Emperor. His Majesty Napoleon III. and the Imperial family remained kneeling during the ceremony until the remains were deposited in their last resting-place. A model commemorative of the translation was placed in the sarcophagus, and in honor of the event His Majesty created General Count d'Ornano, a Marshal of France. M. Marchand one of the Executors to Napoleon's testament is likewise named to the Legion of Honor.

It is expected that crosses will be distributed to the old veterans of the

Empire, the youngest of whom counts 60 years' military service. In a little time more, these reliques of the glory of France shall have passed away, and live only in the pages of history, or in the tradition of their exploits.

## M. Dupanloup on Ireland.

His Lordship passes a glowing eulogy on the valour of the Irish people—The Irish people [is] valia—a nation of warriors; and it could not but be so; for piety and purity of morals, those lofty virtues, whilst they inspire devotion, also inspire valour. While licentiousness enervates nations, these virtues preserve in them a generous blood and a vigour always young. From these spring always the gallant races, the vigorous stocks, the robust nations of the earth; such is Ireland—Wherever the Irish have fought, their bravery was admired; and their military reputation makes them equal to the best soldiers of the world; they are with justice reputed the principal strength of the British army; and how often have they turned the tide of victory! It was an Irishman, Lord Gough, who won the battle of Guzerat in 1849. An Irishman, Lord Keane, led the English troops in a Cabul, and planted the English standard upon the walls of Ghaznee. "The strongest" maintainists of the two Lawrences, and Irishmen. Sir Henry Pottinger, General Gillespie, and other heroes of the Indian wars, were Irish. The Duke of Wellington was an Irishman; his brother, Marquess Wellesley, had been Governor-General of the British possessions in India, and no man ever executed that great office with more valour and more glory. Who is there who does not know how Sir Charles Napier (who was not, however, an Irishman) gained the great battle of Meeanee against the armies of Scinde? He had but 3,000 soldiers, of whom 400 only were Europeans; but then it was an Irish regiment, and from the county Tipperary. Beholding them from afar off, sustaining single-anded all the brunt of battle, struggling with musketry gallantry against countless hordes, then so only after dashing forward, overturning everything, scattering every thing before them he could not restrain himself crying out, "Magnificent Tipperary!"

Many a time also have they fought by our side, under our banners; for I know not what ancient and potent sympathy has at all times brought Ireland and France near. The Irish and the French are indeed two sister nations; Catholics both, both of gay temperament, witty, and eloquent; but the one people, as I have said, almost always unhappy, in spite of their virtues. However that may be, I know not how many battle-fields have seen the blood of Ireland mingle with the blood of France.

"In the long war of Louis the Fourteenth," writes the Duke St. Simon, "the Irish battalions performed prodigies of valor." "From the reports sent to the war office, says an Irish historian, writing in 1763, "we find that since the introduction of Irish troops into France, in 1691, down to 1745, the year of the battle of Fontenoy, more than 45,000 Irish died in the service of France." Thus Louis the Fourteenth, whose name, in spite of fate, remains "great," wished, in the enthusiasm of a just and royal gratitude, to naturalise altogether the army of James the Second. "Our wish," wrote he, "is, that the Irish enjoy the same rights with the French, without having need of letters of naturalization."

And certainly Louis the Fourteenth judged aright. Who is there that does not know what service they performed for us at the famous battle of Fontenoy

—how much they contributed to the victory of that great day, and how they wrung from the vanquished King of England, George the Second, that cry of tardy and barren repentance, "Accursed be the laws that have deprived me of such soldiers!"

As to the King of France, he did not curse the Irish; and one day—it was shortly after Fontenoy—for it appears there were some hot-headed characters, difficult to manage, as amongst our own Zouaves—and indeed I know not whether any great thing can be achieved without having by your side some of these same hot-heads; but whatever becomes of that theory, thus perhaps rashly regarded, it appears that the Irish soldiers were not always perfectly in good order—Faulter Mathew had not converted them—one day, I say, M. d'Argenson came to complain of them to the king: "Sire," said he, "that Irish brigade gives me more trouble than all the rest of my army." "That is precisely," replied Louis, "what my enemies say of it."

And shall I say that they are still the same? Yes, and still better. The same generous blood runs to-day in their veins: the same valour still distinguishes Irish soldiery. What achievements have they not done in the late Indian war! And but yesterday, in the little Pontifical army, with what glory did not the Irish cover themselves by their heroic resistance at Spoleto and at Ancona! If I turn my eyes elsewhere throughout the armies of Europe, in the North and the South, in Austria, in Spain, there still I find renowned warriors of Ireland. And if I turn again to our own dear and glorious army of France, you yourselves know some who, at the present moment, are in its highest grades; and amongst them one name, which will be reverberated for ever by the echoes of Malakoff and of Magenta.

The peroration of this irresistible appeal is touching and tender beyond expression:—

I pause, gentlemen. I have prolonged too much this sorrowful appeal. Forgive me for all I have just been saying: may God forgive me for all I have said. For I must repeat it in concluding:—How often have I not kept mastery over my tongue! Perhaps you may have thought me rather warm (rifi); but were you to know all that I smother in my souvenirs and in the depths of my soul, you might your self bear me this testimony—that I have been moderate, ay, and with an extreme moderation. Ah! had I not been moderate! Had I said all that, perhaps, I should have said. Had I not restrained both my heart and my voice? But in this discourse I have only aimed at to enlighten those who need to know all about this lamentable question; to awaken conscience; to appeal to justice; and to instil into every heart a feeling of compassion for Ireland, which may at least approximate to its grief.

And, first of all, I have sought in these English papers impartial proofs. Well, in closing this painful recital, I am bound to pay homage to the impartiality even of those against whom I have been enabled to say so many things, but which have been said by themselves. Yes! it is fair to proclaim it. No nation in the world unveils her evils with a frankness equal to that of England. She has a horror of that official self-laudatory tone which it is the established rule to affect where the truth of facts should be found everywhere, even though it were to alter every where else. All that we know of the evils of England, it is herself, it is her Government that proclaims aloud. This Government is, so to speak, only a perpetual inquiry. Repentance is, not far distant

from so sincere a confession. May it show itself at length.

MARRIED, on Thursday morning, at the Fussach chapel, Killarney, by the Rev. Canon Auddleston, "Aster Presbytery, Staffordshire, uncle to the bride, and assisted by the Rev. P. Shine, P.P. Aghados, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., Derryname, High Sheriff, and eldest grandson of the lamented Liberator, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Denis S. Lawlor, Esq., J.P., of Orenagh.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.—In a competitive examination held a few days since in London, which lasted nine days, to elve candidates appeared—ten Englishmen, one Scotchman, and one Irishman. The Irishman scored 3,140 marks, the Scotchman 3,210, and the Englishman an average only 2,000. The successful candidate was Francis Colley, Esq., late of Kilkenny, now joined to the Royal Engineers at Weedon.

## AMENTS AT NAPLES.

Naples, 25th April, Evening.—Aristocrats continue to be made. Troops have been dispatched to the Roman frontier.

## Travels in Franco and Italy.

By the Editor.

CHAPTER V.—PARIS.

There is, perhaps, no other city in the world that possesses so many palaces as the capital of France, certainly none can rival it in the splendor of arrangement, so visible at the Tuilleries, Luxembourg, and St. Cloud. Standing in the Place du Carrousel, the largest courtyard in Europe, we see on either side the Imperial residence and the long file of the Louvre. Till lately the Tuilleries stood alone, and the Triumphal Arch of the Carrousel marked the limits of each, but the Louvre has been prolonged so far in the direction of the Champs Elysees that these united edifices now form one of the vastest and most magnificent structures ever erected. Two sad historic recollections are attached to this spot. From a window that overlooks the river, Louis XI, gave the signal for the horrid massacre of St. Bartholomew, a damning stain upon French annals that will send down the name of its infamous author to universal execration; and yonder, is the gate so heroically defended by the Swiss Guards of Louis XVI, who were cut to pieces, martyrs to their fidelity. If we enter the Museum of the Louvre, so many interesting reliques of antiquity, so numerous chief treasures in art and industrial skill surround, and engage us that several ours are quickly spent in wandering among these classic halls. Statues, busts, reliquies, friezes, quarrs metals, mummies, fossil remains, coins, armour, hieroglyphics, &c. are so classified that we have indeed the best idea of a Museum, and so far from feeling wearied at the pursuit, we ascend, with a relish of the grand and beautiful, to gaze upon the "orders of the picture gallery. Here, 'tis true, we have neither Raphael's "Transfiguration" nor Rubens' "Descent from the Cross," but in point of variety and number, the collection is even superior to that of the Vatican. Landscapes of Salvator Rosa, portraits by Van Dyck, Madonnas by Murillo, Dutch cattle by Hobbema, Female beauty by Titicus, and Historical pieces by David are interspersed with the works of Poussin, Leonardo da Vinci, Paul Veronese &c. and some idea may be had of the immense number of paintings when we compute the gallery over 500 yards long. In the Tuilleries there are many objects of taste, but although the passport is an "open sesame" to all the wonders

of Paris, it is not permitted to visit the Imperial residence when the Court is in Paris. Passing under the archway, we enter the Palace Garden and have a full view of the facade which looks to the Champs Elysees. On the right, close to the river is the pavilion of Flora or suite of apartments once occupied by the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and at a few yards beyond the garden is the Place de Greve, where this heroic queen and her innocent husband were beheaded. It will be remembered that Louis the XVI was attended to the scaffold by a humble Irish priest, Abbe Edgeworth, who alone had the courage to stand among the demoniac rabble, and exclaim fearlessly, "Son of St. Louis, ascend into Heaven." Here flowed the best blood in France, here the guillotine, for months, performed its terrible work, and here now stands a splendid fountain whose waters, alas! can never cleanse this murderous site of its gory crimes on life.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

### COLON THEATRE.

7th 8th & 9th July.

On Sunday night, will be performed: POBRO O CABALLEROS DE DON QUIXOTE. Concluding with: Las Gracias de Gadeon.

On Monday, the admirer drama: EL BESO DE JUDAS. And the farce: LA PAVA TRUFADA.

On Tuesday.

1. The National Hymn.  
2. El Arte de hacer fortuna:  
3. Con Amor y sin Dinero.  
At 7½ P.M.

### 11. de Setiembre Market

Dry cow hides, narrow	pieces, 155 to 160
Hides of all stocks	— 110 to 120
Old skins	— 50 to 90
Pieces of calfs	each 20 to 30
Sheepskins unwashed	dozen 40 to 60
Do washed	do 60 to 80
Wet skins	do 10 to 15
Stuffs	do 4 to 45
Woolen hanks	each 95 to 100
Do south	105 to 115
Till pure	do 10 to 48
Grease wool washed	do 10 to 45
Do unwashed	do 10 to 45
Do mixed	do 80 to 95
Five months' wool	do 40 to 65
Louche do	do 20 to 70
Outfit horses loose	lb. 27 to 18
Do. wares	20 to 25
Old boxes	thousand 300 to 350
Interior do.	800 to 400
Wheat superior	farage 250 to 260
Do inferior	235 to 245
Indian corn	105 to 130
Barley	70 to 80

### Exchange.

(by English packet)

Eng and — 65 to 65½ and 66½.  
France — 82 to 82½ fr.  
Rio Janeiro — Quincees par.  
United States — no return.



## For Sale

In the parish of San Antonio de Areco 2500 a fine set of a netting sheep of the best class at a low price, also will be rented to the purchaser the camp on which they are at present situated with two pure and new fine corral, the whole camp will be rented, if required, which is capable of holding two more large flocks.—For further particulars apply at this Office.—

### Notice.

All persons having claims against Mr. Alexander Fleming call on Diana 91, requested to present them on account of persons indebted to same, or to settle such amounts with the undersigned.

James Hastings  
102, de la Piedad.



