

THE STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

100\$ per half year, in advance.
20\$ per month,
8\$ single copy.

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ADVERTISEMENTS:

Received at the office up to Tuesday 5 P.M. and inserted at moderate rates.

Published every Wednesday morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, calle Defensa No. 91, where Advertisements and Communications will be received.

October 9th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week

PILOZ

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For Colonia.

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Between Buen Orden and Lima.

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References, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow, James Gibson, W. Tempely H. McKern.

William Parady.

S. 11 5p

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S. 11 5p

On sale.

A superb lot in the department of S. 11, Banda Oriental, dist. about 200 leagues from Montevideo, with excellent pasturage and well watered; suitable for sheep farming. Enquire at Hughes Brothers, calle S. Martin No. 154.

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The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the county of Se. For Pries halla legue to the North of the Villa Mercedes, he has on hand an excellent assortment of nearly 4000 rams of different classes and prices to suit the wants of buyers, all having been selected by himself personally brought up from M. Richard Newton's estancia Samborombon.

E. William Woodgate

Translator.

The Director of the Commercial Rooms can recommend a competent person who will engage to translate into Spanish any documents written in the English, French, Italian or Portuguese languages. For further particulars apply at the Commercial Rooms, Calle Mayo No. 60.

A. 21—10p.

Sheep and Rams.

The under signed has order to sell a large amount of sheep: he can supply purchasers in almost all of the departments of the country, either picked or by the cut. Also rams, all classes. He undertakes to deliver them at any point the purchaser may require, for which purpose he has the best of the country.

Also for sale, one league of excellent land in Banda Oriental. Apply at N. 460, le do Reconquista.

Merit Parker.

WEEK DAYS.		THURSDAY.		FRIDAY.		SATURDAY.		SUNDAY.	
STATIONS.		STATIONS.		STATIONS.		STATIONS.		STATIONS.	
4th.	5th.	4th.	5th.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	1st.	2d.
Moreno	7-20	Moreno	7-20	Moreno	7-20	Moreno	7-20	Moreno	7-20
La Plata	7-30	La Plata	7-30	La Plata	7-30	La Plata	7-30	La Plata	7-30
Mercedes	8-10	Mercedes	8-10	Mercedes	8-10	Mercedes	8-10	Mercedes	8-10
San Martín	8-20	San Martín	8-20	San Martín	8-20	San Martín	8-20	San Martín	8-20
Paraná	8-30	Paraná	8-30	Paraná	8-30	Paraná	8-30	Paraná	8-30
Chascomús	8-40	Chascomús	8-40	Chascomús	8-40	Chascomús	8-40	Chascomús	8-40
Cañuelas	8-50	Cañuelas	8-50	Cañuelas	8-50	Cañuelas	8-50	Cañuelas	8-50
Almirante	9-00	Almirante	9-00	Almirante	9-00	Almirante	9-00	Almirante	9-00
La Plata	9-10	La Plata	9-10	La Plata	9-10	La Plata	9-10	La Plata	9-10
Moreno	9-20	Moreno	9-20	Moreno	9-20	Moreno	9-20	Moreno	9-20

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Law of Retaliation.

Since the retirement of Urquiza, we have been led to suppose that the army of the Provinces suffered a complete demoralization, and broke up into scattered parties of freebooters. These *gauchos* Bedouins are represented as having abandoned warlike operations, devoting themselves to the plunder and devastation of our frontier districts. A question therefore suggests itself: are the marauders to be treated if captured? The local press condemns them to be shot, *sua cernomine*; resting such sentence on the precedent of Lynch-law.

Far be it from us to become the apologist of social or political crime; but it appears strange that our humane colleagues who have labored (so unworthily) to abolish capital punishment, should now advocate a penalty for the robbery of sheep or cattle, which they think severe for assassination. "Everything is fair in war" is an old proverb, which, though not universally true, is enough to show that warfare tolerates many acts otherwise treasonable and nefarious. Among the primary effects of such an order of things, confiscation and booty are signally remarkable.

Sacking captured cities is, by modern civilization partly exploded; yet we read of the English and French troops plundering the Imperial Palace at Peking, in this year of grace 1861. And in the wars of Napoleon, that enlightened warrior and legislator, himself carried off the most precious works of art, and even sacred vessels, which were of infinitely more value than a flock of sheep or cows. Yet no sage journalist presumed to hang him for a malefactor; nay, even when fallen from his high estate, he gained numberless sympathies, and his imprisonment at St. Helena has been condemned as harsh, excessive and unjust. Plundering in time of war is therefore, not deserving of capital punishment, and may be exercised by Mitre's army in way of retaliation.

The Lynch-law has been cited as applicable in this case, but, with all respect for our colleagues' understandings, we are at a loss to discover a single analogous point. Admitting fully the justice and even social benefit of the summary jurisdiction of the Committee of Public Safety, their power must be considered exceptional and only to be tolerated in extreme cases of a like nature. The San Francisco council condemned malefactors of their own city, but never judged a foreign enemy who had declared war to their state. If a band of robbers organized themselves in B. Ayres to sack and murder in open day, we should say by all means "Lynch them"; but, for Urquiza or Mitre to condemn his prisoners to be shot, for eating or stealing their neighbor's cattle, it is unwarrantable and contrary to the rights of nations. Neither does it alter the question that our enemies carried off the property of neutral parties, since such foreigners look for protection to their own governments and in no case can demand compensation for Urquiza's ravages from the authorities of this state.

We have considered the subject of cattle-stealing, since it is on this head, that the enemy is accused and condemned to death. If we suppose the case of murder, we are almost ready to sanction the sentence of Lynching. But, unhappily, in two instances such assassination has been the act of Mitre's deserters, and it is manifestly unjust to throw the odium of this barbarity on the enemy. We read in the "Commercial Times" (a journal friendly to government) that Mr. Doyle and his peon were foully butchered without any provocation by our deserters; and private letters inform us that the enemy carried away 5,000 sheep and 100 rams. We have it also on good authority that another Irishman of San Antonio was lanced by Mitre's fugitives.

For such enormities, heaven and society alike demand retaliation, and

justice is outraged if the penalty, so merited, escape our savage *gauchos* to fall on Saa or Virasoro. There may be some violent partisans who will chafe with sympathy for barbarian hordes; or perhaps some of our own countrymen who deem us too lenient towards an enemy that robs their substance and alarms their very lives. (To one and the other we reply, that death for robbery is a sentence only worthy of Draco, whose laws were written in blood; and it seems hard to shoot a man for frightening you.)

"An eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth" this is the talion law, and we are retrograde enough to invoke it in the present instance. If Virasoro the steel of bad example will fall on the former, and the latter can safely maintain that he has no other means for compensation. If the provincial *gauchos* murder unarmed men, tie them up to the next tree (shooting is too good for them.) If our deserters pillage or murder condemn them (for desertion) to be shot in the first instance, hanged drawn and quartered in the last.

But, let not the dictum of our colleagues become law, for the war would be extermination, and the unfortunate captives, become a bloody holocaust. We are not so inconsistent as to abolish the penalty of death for murder, and put the same sentence in force for robbery. Therefore the sweeping condemnation of the Federal Congress is to our idea, rather attributable to political reaction than a love of justice and little else as we bear towards *gauchos* on either side of the Arroyo del Medio, humanity demands that we protest against the cold-blooded execution of prisoners unless taken in the act of assassination. We are convinced that Mitre is of our judgment, in spite of the virulence of our local press.

Fiat justitia, et cetera.

Actual & Extended improvements.

"Hell is paved with good intentions" says the Spanish proverb; and we are told that the Portuguese are so fond of fine projects, that in Lisbon, there is a great number of public monuments commenced, but very few finished. *Finit coronat opus*: there's nothing like perseverance. Talking of great improvements, without commencing them, is building castles in the air, rather an unprofitable occupation; and commencing them, to leave off in the middle, is a waste of energy, time, money and genius, only productive of disappointment.

It has been the fortune of this country to propose very many useful innovations, and to carry some of them into effect with the most signal success. Captain Held who visited these shores some 40 years ago would be indeed surprised to find the numberless changes that have since taken place, for the better. The "Teatro Colon" would salute him as a new acquaintance, and he would look, in vain, for bullock-carts in the Plaza Victoria. The naming, numbering and paving of the streets would appear startling reforms, and he should except the wooden bridge of the calle Defensa and street-posts few and far between. Taking an evening stroll, the gas-lamps would remind him of Europe, unless he rambled into the oil district, where the lighter is often like the foolish virgins, without his lamp kindled. In fine the new edifices and plazas, without, would make it difficult for him to recognise old localities and, in-doors, he would derive satisfaction from perceiving the improved taste of the inhabitants so many of whom could show off in his own foreign tongue a good education. Not only should he see potatoes and butter, unknown in his time, but he would receive invitations to tear parties as if he were in old Avon. Instead of riding over the *gaucheries* of the Flores road, he would take a first class ticket by train, and send a telegraphic despatch of his arrival.

Instead of entering a *gaucha* wig-

gwan to sit on bullock-skulls, sip mate, eat without plates, and sleep on his *recado*, he would visit an English estancia, where furniture, farming implements, wines, books, servants and bullock-dogs, all freshly imported, would make him feel quite at home; and he would rashly dream that nothing more was wanted for the prosperity and advancement of the country. He had seen the actual, but not yet studied the proposed improvements. He had justly estimated the progress already made, but not taken a view of the immense strides that might yet be effected in the onward path.

The intended docks, so badly wanted for the safety and increase of our commerce, would seem more vitally important than even gas or telegraph. What is Liverpool, without her docks; these have made her the first port in Europe, and the same would make this city the emporium of South America. Then we should not fear Saa, Rosa, nor land passengers in drays. Again, the railways to Chascomus and Mercedes, by opening up communication with the markets of the South and West, would be the arteries of trade, giving new life to our productive pampas. Added to lumbering waggon, lazy diligences and savage inns. Immigration with its stalwart arms and spirit of industry flows in a limited current, but with the impulse of protection, would drive the country rapidly a head and repel the Indian incursions. A drainage system for our streets would no longer render them impossible in wet weather, and an Artesian spring would save us from drinking dubious river-water. A better arrangement of justice and police in the rural districts would make life and property a little more secure, bring a few assassins to the gallows (*lanquitos*) and confer a favor on humanity at large. The cultivation of our islands would rid us of tigers and the plantation of peach-mountains would induce rain and dispel the terrors of a drought.

All these are improvements heretofore mooted, and time will see them in happy reality, but if we can hasten the adoption of any such measures, our pen has not been an idle effusion, nor *tae cly* a passing service.

Civilization and barbarism.

A superficial observer, who would take for gospel the thousand and one assertions of the Tribuna & contemporaries, must at once put down Buenos Aires as the centre of civilization and Urquiza the personification of barbarism.

Look, they say, at our troops so nicely clad, while the provincial hordes are in a savage state of nudity. Alas! 'this is the great secret: civilization in Buenos Aires consists in fine clothes, no matter who pays the tailor. We seem to forget that Napoleon's army at Marengo had neither shoes nor trousers, yet they were gallant soldiers. Even William Tell never wore epaulettes, though he was the hero of his country.

But, forsooth, civilization is incompatible with a *chiripa*, and the Bank is our great defence from the inroads of barbarism.

If a jury of twelve decent foreigners were empanelled in judgment on the verses so freely circulated, by a well-known press, during last week, we have no doubt that their sentence would be, to burn the press at the hangman's hands, stick the author in the pillory, brand his admirers as infamous and degraded, and censure the police for a want of vigilance in not seizing incontinentally so base, immoral and filthy an evidence of the corrupt taste of some of our *civilized* citizens.

It may be said that the difference of language precludes our right of censorship, and that we perform an ungrateful office in criticising public morals. But, the outrage of all decency, compared with the professions of high civilization, makes us enter a protest, already endorsed by every foreigner in the city. We would not pollute our columns with any savory extracts; otherwise our friends in Europe should certainly say on reading

them, that the poet, who so prosaically rhyme, and the people, who read with admiration such verses, are unworthy of the 19th century, and very far from what we understand by enlightenment, morality and civilization.

Condition of Ireland.

To an Englishman or foreigner the present state of Ireland presents indeed a highly flattering picture. The quantity of arable land has increased 8 per cent, the value of property 6 per cent: flocks and herds have multiplied amazingly, the poor-houses now contain but one-fifth the number of paupers in 1851, and crime has almost disappeared from the country, the whole calendar of Ireland being much less than that of half an English county (St. Lanchester).

English legislators rub their hands, Frenchmen stare at astonishment at these remarkable returns: the former ascribe this happy state of things to their wise management, and the latter wonder why there is so much sympathy for unfortunate Erin. But, the medal has its reverse; in Ireland, everything thrives but man; the squalid cabins of former years have gone, and with them is departed the bone and sinew of a hardy, active race. Sheep and cows roam undisturbed over the lands that were held for centuries by the children of the soil; the poor-houses are empty, because their late occupants are in the grave, or beyond the seas; agrarian outrage is unknown, because the long strife of landlord and tenant has ended in the extermination of the latter; and to sum up in one brief word, the prosperity of Ireland has banished 40 per cent of her population, and is daily sending forth thousands who cannot (poor ignorant fools) for the life of them imagine how philosophers call the country happy, and talk of a magnificent policy that must end in—

Yet looking fairly at the subject, it cannot be denied, that those who remain at home have less misery to relieve, and more riches to share, while the stalwart sons of toil that have repaired foreign climes have amassed wealth for themselves and for the country of their adoption. Thus the terrific ordeal through which they have passed, while ruining Ireland has yet benefited Irishmen. If English economy could now devise some method of stopping the flux of emigration, and inviting back, by kind measures, those exiles with their fortunes to the Old Country, nothing more is wanting to make Ireland the rival of England in prosperity, and constitute both Kingdoms in heart and will a happy United Empire.

Social science 3th Session.

The Social Science Congress was opened by Lord Brougham in the mansion-house Dublin on August 14th. Several distinguished English, French, Russian, German and Belgian philosophers and men of science assembled on the occasion, making this session one of the most successful yet held. More than 1,600 of the elite of the capital were present including ecclesiastics of the Catholic, Protestant and Presbyterian religions, lawyers, physicians, peers, gentry and traders. The President gracefully alluded to the city whose parliament once boasted such men as Grantan, Plunkett &c: he dwelt on the superior working of the Irish convict-system, and passed in review the oppressed European nationalities and the abolition of the slave-trade. A grave discussion arose touching Irish education, in which, the Catholic and Presbyterian bodies, of accord denounced the present mixed system which was defended by the Protestants. The society advocated the employment of women as mercantile clerks, stating that the experiment had resulted favorably in England.

The Galway Line has issued new shares for £600,000, as the renewal of the grant is confidently expected. We extract the following from Mr. Lever's Letter to Sir R. Peel. That the ocean line of steamships

from Galway to America was, in reality, one of the great events of the age was rendered evident from the number of passengers that flocked to the route. In 1858 the Indian Empire sailed from Galway with only eleven passengers, yet, the returns of the transatlantic passenger traffic, prepared by the Emigration Commissioners, and published by order of the House of Commons, give the following results for the year 1859.

Average for the year 1859. From Liverpool. Allen's 84 passengers per outward trip. Cunard's 59, Imman's 116: 286 total in three vessels. Average for the year 1859. From Galway Line 373 passengers per outward trip. 373 total in one vessel.

Thus in the infancy of the line, when its existence was not generally known, and neither time nor opportunity had been afforded for getting it into proper working order, or for developing its capabilities, a single vessel from Galway carried in 1858, per average outward trip, 84 passengers in excess of the number carried collectively, by three vessels belonging to three different companies, and sailing from Liverpool.

Invasion of Saa F6.

At length, Mitre has recommenced his onward march. The prolonged halt at San Nicolas was calculated to shake our confidence, if we did not remember that the consequences of Pavon paradoxically obliged him to fall back after the triumph. Pyrrhus after beating the Romans exclaimed "another such victory, and I am undone." Mitre gained the battle of the 17th, but, needed a fortnight to take breath. The disposition of his cavalry, who abandoned the infantry in an open enemy's country, exposed him to great risk; the wants of his sick and wounded, imperatively required winter-quarters; the large number of prisoners embarrassed field operations; and it was deemed absolutely indispensable, to collect re-inforcements before attempting a *coup de main* on Rosario, or making a bold dash across the frontier.

Our General, therefore, having re-assembled more than half of the cavalry fugitives, forwarded his prisoners to this city, and drafted about one-third into his own regiments, attended to the necessities of his sick-list, and received several fresh battalions that had been guarding our trenches, has again passed the Rubicon, and on Sunday 6 inst was encamped on the battle field of Pavon. Slowness to resolve is by no means a fault, but, rapidly in action is a high military virtue. If Mitre march at once on Rosario, as we expect, we shall hear of his capture next week. Hannibal lost Rome by resting in Campania: the allies bided Scastopol by not attacking it after the Alma.

Leaving future events to their own development, there are many passing events recorded in the daily prints, of importance. If we believe reports, the wandering troops of Federals have begun to return home; Saa after carrying off large flocks of cattle, is at full gallop for San Luis. It is said that one Colonel Lopez, having pilgaged some B. A. an herds and left them at his estancia in Saa F6, returned to this province for more booty, and, in his absence, Saa took away not only the plundered animals, but also Lopez, own flocks. We are also told that Derqui is shipping the defences of Rosario, with the intention of abandoning that city, Urquiza is represented transporting his live stock to the Banda Oriental, but there is no reason to suppose that he will leave Entre Rios for a change of air. Mitre has issued a proclamation to the Santa-fecinos, inviting them to remain in their homes: some two of their officers have submitted to the invading arms, one of them is Colonel Goicoen. The bandit Bejar with 700 deserters (we suppose Mitre's) took flight at the approach of a force under Col. Lawrence Diaz, some of them going in the direction of Molinuco. It seems there is yet a number of desperadoes prowling about Pergamin and Rojas

who have escaped Hornos, vigil pursuit. The districts of Villa Mercedes, Giles, and Arco are, however, tranquil; the families that took refuge in those villages having already returned home. In the Saa one read much of the savage denizens of the Guardia del Monte, whereas, in reality, this period has an unusual proportion of peaceable foreigners. Our countrymen express little sympathy for the unfortunate Villa, who resorted to very harsh measures with the seizing all their horses: his revenge towards the *gauchos* was quite just; but, at the same time, an act of injustice which cost him his life. Leaders from Pergamin mention a *roch* contro with 800 Federals, who left three dead in their retreat. Col. Saa was wounded. Heavy rains had fallen near the Arroyo del Medio, and swelled that river so much, that the marauders were forced to swim across abandoning 20,000 head of cattle, which they had taken. In honour of the battle, our government has named the "Montevideo," recently arrived for war, "the Paven" Col. Muratur halted at Martin Garcia, as the French engine-drivers, shipped instead of the English, were unable to manage the vessel, and had to be replaced by others. The Senate is about to confer the grade of General, on Gelly-oble who has amply testified that activity in office compensates for any want of campaigning experience. He is a man who has served his cause zealously and acquired public esteem though not of shining talent.

Ex-Governor Peña of Cordoba has sought to establish here a junta composed of himself and three or four *quondam* deputies, but, after the abuse so lavishly showered on him it is probable he will not, accomplish his ends in this city. Our minister Obligado is still at San Nicolas, but now bent on peace-making; he is drafting the prisoners into our fleet. Several stories were rife of a naval engagement, but they want confirmation.

By late despatches from headquarters, dated Oct. 5th we are happy to read a magnanimous proclamation of Mitre's strictly forbidding robbery.

As the right of war clearly permits him to take booty, and as one of our Spanish papers prophesied that the Santa-fecinos should pay dearly for our losses we are agreeably surprised, that our general, instead of retaliating, preaches Christian forgiveness. The "Tribuna" correspondent states that the Federal army has dwindled away to some bands of vagrants headed by Laprida Chivengo &c, that within a few days Rosario, will be taken without a struggle, and that the President only thinks of defending Parana. The invading army counts 7,600 infantry, and 43 pieces of artillery, along with 4,000 cavalry now mounting. General Flores leads the van, Hornos the centre, and the rear is brought up by the Commander in Chief.

In this city many impartial critics believe that Mitre will traverse a portion of Saa F6, unopposed, but that an ambushade is prepared for him, to cut him off on the enemy's ground. However the tide of affairs turns, it seems Mitre will take the bull by the horns; and a dozen Virasoros will not supply the vacuum left by the Federal ranks by Urquiza's retirement.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Rosary Sunday.—This festival, the anniversary of the battle of Lepanto, was celebrated in Santo Domingo with the usual pomp, to commemorate the triumph of Christianity over the Turks. If E. the Bishop alluded to some obscure productions in which modern *Alama* have lately outraged Christian morality.

Roman railways.—Our colleague (Com. Times) wants information on this head. The *Civila* Yochina line is some 65 miles long; the Frascati and Roman, nearly the length of our San Fernando project. The Ancona and Viterbo is in construction, the Naples Junction by Roma, already surveyed. The tel-

graph wires, of greater extent than Cyrus Field's broken cable. Modern Roman improvements are infinite, and the Vatican mosaics of 1560 lack the Great Republic hollow. (Details in our next.)

Fire bell.—On Sunday night a general alarm was given, but the conflagration was only that of a small pile of charcoal in calle Belgrano which was naturally extinguished by throwing cold water on it.

Monte Colon.—The last performance comprised "Grecian Independence" and "the dress makers' ball." Miss Thierry was the "star" of the evening, making some astounding tights in a space. The pieces being pantomimic afford a rare treat to our un-Castilian friends, who should not miss the amusement.

French "buffs."—This company has arrived, and intends to perform in the Victoria theatre. Their own previous reputation and the charm of novelty will, we augur, draw them crowded houses.

European Mail.—The "Saintonge" in her last trip was minus several English papers. She goes out, with mails for Europe, on Monday next.

Uruguay transit.—The "Doloritas" is advertised to re-open communication with Salto and intermediate ports on Sunday, 13th.

Mr. John Doyle.—From a neighbor of the unlucky deceased, we learn that his assassins were of our fugitives: The "Com. Times" is therefore apparently incorrect in rectifying its first statement; though the mistake is natural, as so many ruffians of both parties were prowling about, that it is difficult to decide from which government we must demand redress.

Correspondence.

Partido de Matanzas,
Oct 1st 1861.

To the Editor of the Weekly Standard.

Sir
In your last you wished to know which was the most profitable sort of runs for sheep in this country. I am equipped of Mr. Ham, and he recommends the mestizo Rambouillet. Mr. Ham is one of our most experienced sheep-farmers and breeds a large quantity of rams for sale. Another experienced sheep-farmer Mr. Holesby approves of the mestizo Rambouillet for the thickness of their wool and size. All my neighbours approve of the above mentioned class of rams: you may recommend them in your next.

Yours a subscriber.
E. H.

Europe.

The "Monitor" also publishes a numerous list of appointments to the Legion of Honour, and announces the arrival and warm reception of the Emperor at Chalons.

ITALY.

A religious ceremony took place to day in the church of the Lazzarini in honour of the fete Napoleon, and was attended by many French and Italians. A magnificent and spontaneous illumination took place at Naples yesterday evening in honour of the fete Napoleon. The Italian soldiers have taken the village of Ponte Landolfo, in the province of Samnium, and that of Casclunio, in the province of Molise, from the insurgents.

The Neapolitan journal, the "Nazionale" and the "Democrazia" received by day's mail, announce that General Giardini has arrested several persons, among others a Frenchman by name Thomas Dagioute.

Letters from Rome state that General Goyon has made a search at the Convent of Casamodi and at other points of the Roman frontiers.

M. De Merode will remain in the ministry. His alteration with Gen. Goyon has not interrupted the good understanding of the Pope with France. The Archbishop of Chambéry, the Papal nuncio at Paris, two Spanish prelates, and Mgrs. Quaglia and Bedini, will be made Cardinals in his Consistory to be held on the 16th September. Prince Cligi has been

appointed Papal nuncio at Paris. Rome is tranquil and the Neapolitan reaction is diminishing.

The Italian government has informed the Federal Council that the decision in reference to the expulsion from Naples of the Swiss soldiers, formerly belonging to the Swiss regiments in the service of Francis II, has been cancelled. The note of the Italian government regrets, however, that the Swiss government had caused the publication of the despatches of M. Tourle, Swiss Minister at Turin, on this subject.

POLAND.

On Thursday evening last a conflict took place at Warsaw between the people and military, in consequence of the latter having interfered to prevent an illumination of the city. One person was killed and several arrested.

On Friday Warsaw continued in a very disturbed state, a great concourse of people assembled in the Mestrasia, notwithstanding the request made to them to disperse. The military marched on, but were afterwards withdrawn. Great agitation prevails.

Since yesterday troops and artillery have been placed in all the public gardens and squares of Warsaw. It is said that the Emperor's acceptance of M. Willopiski's resignation arrived at Warsaw last night.

Popular feeling at Warsaw is very much excited. The people hope that a national Polish Government will soon be established. A newspaper under the title of "Phare" has for some time past been secretly circulating in Warsaw. A circular has been secretly distributed, warning the judges not to yield to the influence of the government in trying the persons arrested during the late disturbances at Iodlin.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

An ordinance from the Minister of Finance orders that at present, and during the harvest time, those Hungarian taxpayers who are really indigent are to be treated with indulgence, but that the most energetic measures of severity are to be employed against the solvent persons who refuse to pay the taxes.

In to-day's sitting of the Lower House the draft of an address from the Diet to the Emperor was proposed by M. Deak. The demands made in this address do not differ from those contained in the first address. It reviews the Imperial rescript, and declares in conclusion that further negotiations are broken off. This address was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, and it was resolved to send it to the Upper House.

The draft address, as proposed by M. Deak, also mentions the rights of the Bohemian and Galician crowns, but decidedly declines that deputies from the Hungarian Diet should be sent to the Council of the Empire, and declares that the Hungarian Diet must cease transacting any parliamentary business.

FRANCE.

To day at 11.39 a.m., the Emperor officially received the Minister of the Kingdom of Italy. His Excellency and suite were conveyed to the Tuilleries in three state carriages. It is asserted that the interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will take place at Strasbourg on the 6th October next.

The "Monitor" of Tuesday published a circular addressed by M. Rouland, Minister for Public Worship, to the bishops of France, relative to the celebration of the Emperor's fete. M. Rouland reminds the bishops that his Majesty firmly maintains the glorious traditions of France, which opened a gospel civilization of the extremity of the East, and efficaciously protects the Christians in Syria. "The Pope," he says, "in a solemn manner, thanks our army for the support and the security which it gives him. Undoubtedly, there still remain difficulties to overcome, but their solution must be the work of a patient, loyal, and circumspect policy. This solution belongs principally to Providence."

The circular concludes thus:—
"Let us loudly pray that the Divi-

ne blessing may be continued to their Majesties, to assist them in their constant thoughts for the peace of nations, and the happiness and dignity of France."

TURKEY.

The "Patrie" of Thursday says reports are current that the Prince of Montenegro had demanded that the Porte should recognise his independence, and the right to inheritance in his family. He also demanded the concession of a port on the Adriatic Sea, and a fresh settlement of the frontiers.

According to the same paper the Porte had refused to accede to these demands, and had declared that he would recommence hostilities.

Sir Henry Bulwer had an audience of the Sultan to-day. His reception was most warm. In replying to the congratulations of Sir H. Bulwer, the Sultan expressed his deep sense of the friendship of England, and his determination to effect large reforms. Pensions have been granted to the recently dismissed members of the grand council. A forthcoming general circulation of caimes is announced.

VARIETIES.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER ON THE FIELD.—Through the kindness of Mr. Lalor, editor of the *Irish News*, we (Irish America) are permitted to make the annexed extracts from a letter received from a warm personal friend of T. F. Meagher, conveying the gratifying intelligence of the hero's conduct and safe return of our distinguished fellow-countryman:—

"WASHINGTON, JULY 23, 1861.—Our countrymen of the 69th, and particularly our dear friend Meagher, acted bravely and courageously, and, from all I can learn, were only equalled by the New-York Zouaves—who, by the way, are nearly all our countrymen—in their deeds of daring and heroism. All concede that Meagher's unprejudiced prodigies of valour and true courage have never been surpassed, if equalled, on the best and most well-contested battle fields of Europe. He was always in front, urging and encouraging his men up to the very muzzles of the enemy's guns in their masked batteries; and in one instance he singly and alone mounted the enemy's entrenchments, waving the green old flag of our fathers; but all to no purpose. What a noble subject for the inspiration of another Anglo to bequeath to the safe keeping of our race—the noble, chivalrous son of our country, on the ramparts of the enemy, waving the proud old flag, urging on his men to death or victory. How he escaped through this truly fiery ordeal unscathed and unharmed, is miraculous. The hind part of Meagher's horse was shot clear away from under him, and still he came out unharmed. Yesterday morning I was in great tribulation and anxiety about him. I was awake up by the news that he was killed, and after diligently running and driving for over four hours, found out the truth—that he escaped unscathed from the contest. The advantages in the fight were entirely on the side of the Confederates. They had 110,000 men in and around Manassas—just double the number of M. Dowell's command—on the ground selected by themselves, strong fortifications behind their intrenchments and embankments, and all their positions well laid; it is said, 1,200 men were killed on this side."

Mr. Crosbie, of the E. company 69th, writing to the same paper, under date Port Corcoran, the 25th July, says:—"There is not on this continent a braver man than Thomas Francis Meagher. When his horse was actually torn from under him by a rifle cannon ball, he sprang on one of their outside parapets, and, waving his sword above his head, pointed to the green flag, following, shouting 'Boys! look at that flag!—think of Ireland and Foutenoy,'—all the while his bullets milled around him. It was not being but rally! charge and repulse. We could see no enemy; they fought from the woods

and from masked batteries. When we'd charge to the borders of the woods not one of them was to be seen—all the while their secreted riflemen and artillery, with every advantage of position pouring their hail over and around us. When Corcoran ordered the flag to be lowered, as it made too prominent a mark, the man that bore it said, 'No, colonel, I'll never lower it,' and was almost instantly killed; another sprang to it, and met the same fate. One thing was evident, not a man in the regiment would lower that flag an inch. I thank Heaven we have it safe. You must hear in mind we had to fight fresh men on their own ground, while we were after a weary march of fifty miles on a cracker per day, with horrible ditch water for subsistence, lying in the wet grass whenever halted; still the boys went to their work like bricks. Corcoran made a regular target of himself; I have not seen him since; I understand he's wounded; he's a brave officer; but Meagher is the admiration of the regiment. I hunted every where and made all the inquiries possible to find where Haggerty's body lay, but could not find it; his wife, I know, will be in a dreadful state; I did intend to write to her, but am not at present fit; it's any consolation to her, he died a hero."

—The rumors of modifications in the French ministry which have been so long on gain credit. It is said that, in addition to the appointment of M. Fould to the Ministry of Finance, in the room of M. Forcade de la Roquette, who is to resign, M. Rouher is to give up the Ministry of Commerce, and to become minister without portfolio; Count Chasseloup-Laubat, who is now Minister of Marine, succeeding him; Rear-Admiral Sémier de Noury taking the Marine Department.

On the arrival of the King of Sweden at the camp of Chalons at half past twelve on Saturday, he was received by Marshal M. Mahon. After partaking of a breakfast prepared at the imperial quarters, the royal party proceeded to the ground near the camp to witness a series of grand military manoeuvres, imitating an attack in force and its repulse, the various episodes of which lasted until half past five. The King several times expressed his admiration of the appearance of the troops, and presented to the Marshal the Grand Cord on of the Royal Order of St. Charles.

AN IMPERIAL ACQUAINTANCE.—Whilst the Emperor was at Vichy he was taking a walk on the banks of the Siénon and lost his way. A labourer chancing to pass at the time, his Majesty made the necessary inquiry of him. "Second to the right and then first to the left sir," said the man. "What! you know me?" "Yes, and have had the honour for years past." "Where?" Your Majesty of course does not remember me but you were one of the cause of my passing two days in the Black-hole; for when you were at Ham I was a soldier there, and was punished for passing you in a pound of tobacco." "Well," said the Emperor, it shall be my turn now," and in a few days, after cards, the man was installed in a well stocked tobacco-nicer's shop.—*Court Journal.*

THE VISITOR AT THE TUILLERIES.—Napoleon III. is now entertaining a guest whose name and whose descent awaken some very curious historical reminiscences, and may give rise to some interesting reflections in the Emperor's own mind. The gallant, stalwart, well-headed gentleman in the black uniform and the blue and yellow plumes in his hat, who comes to France escorted by war vessels bearing old Viking names, and attended by officers of unmistakably Scandinavian lineage, is Charles XV. King of Sweden and Norway. Well, there may be nothing so extraordinary in the visit of a secondary Northern potentate who wishes to contrast the galleries of Paris with those of Stockholm, and is perhaps desirous of giving a good word for himself, and of putting a little spoke into the wheel of Russian aggression. He is sure of a courteous reception at the Tuilleries;

and if the King of Denmark could only get rid of his inorganic milliner, he, too, might be a welcome guest in the French capital. The King of Sweden, we believe, contemplates a visit to England, and will be, as usual, fêted and lionized, and taken over the Bank and Barclay and Perkins' brewery, and shown all the manufacturing and mercantile marvels of Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool. But the stay of Charles XV. in Paris has by far more suggestive significance. It will not be forgotten that this is a ordinary monarch of a Northern race, but that the fifteenth Charles is the son of Oscar, the son of that famous Charles John Bernadotte, who was once a private soldier in the French army, whose father was but an obscure advocate in a French Provincial town, but who rose to be Marshal of France, Prince of Ponte Corvo, and one of the ablest and most trusted lieutenants of the Great Napoleon; who was adopted by Sweden, was elected Crown Prince, and ultimately wore the crown of Gustavus Vasa. Nor will the students of history be disposed to overlook the fact that the grandson of the Swedish monarch now in Paris only owed his kingdom to his falling away from and saving war against the master who had been the founder of his fortune. The phantom theories established by Napoleon I.—Spain, Westphalia, Naples, Holland—all failed into nothingness; the viceroyalty of Italy melted away from Eugene Buonaparte; the confederation of the Rhine dissolved. Even timely treachery and rapid adherence to the Bourbons could not save the majority of Napoleon's marshals from falling into obscurity or worse. Ney and Murat were executed; Marmont died a self-banished exile; Davoust, Savary, Macdonald, were forgotten years before their death; but Bernadotte, the only marshal who had not been afraid of Napoleon I.; who had protested against his ambition, who had crossed his path and invited him to rivalry, and whose election to the hereditary throne of Sweden was, although sanctioned by his imperial master, thought to be anything but palatable to him, survived the great shock of the disruption of the First Empire—made common cause with the allies, and was at once admitted into the bosom of that family of monarchs who, in solemn congress at Vienna, declared Napoleon to be an outlaw and an enemy of the human race. And now the grandson of this successful time-server sits by the nephew of Napoleon in opera-boxes and carriages, at banquets and at reviews. The Emperor of the French has, in his own career, exemplified in a remarkable degree, the truth of the precept which bids us not to bygone be bygones and his cordial recollection of the sovereign whose grandson did his uncle so much harm is a proof that he knows how to apply to others that principle of oblivion and condonation of the past which Europe has been not unwilling to apply to himself.—*London Telegraph.*

—Madame Luther-Peliss, a charming French actress, is dead; aged thirty.

SMITH O'BRIEN IN FRANCE.—Mr. William Smith O'Brien has visited the Camp of Chalons since his departure from Ireland. He has been most kindly received by the illustrious Marshal M. Mahon, Duke of Magenta. During his stay at the camp (three days) he was received as a guest in the house of the marshal.—*Cork Examiner.*

—The O'Connor Don, M.P. has purchased, by private contract, the estates of Mr. O'Beirne in this country and in Sligo for the sum of £21,000. This additional purchase ranks the O'Connor Don among the largest landowners in the country.—*Northampton Messenger.*

In the *Journal du Havre* of the 1st instant, we find it stated that "during the six months of the year 1861, 6,748 emigrants left Havre for New York, New Orleans, and Buenos Aires; 7,959 had left during the same period of 1860."

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

Oct. 1.
From Rio Janeiro French mail steamer "Saintonge" with 86 passengers.
From Montevideo, Braz. war brig.

2.
San Nicolas, Oriental S. "Doloritas"
4.
From Montevideo, Amer. steamer "Mississippi" with 109 passengers, and cargo.
From Ensenada, French harque "Xouvelle Pallas".

From Havana, Span. polacre, "Modesta" in quarantine with sugar for Llavallol.

From Powland (U.S.), July 21, Amer. harque "W. Woodside" to Hiale with 311,000 ft. lumber, 18,000 cedar-planks, 1100 do of 11 in, 57,750 rafters, 50 brs squareade.

From Rio Janeiro, Sept. 14 Span. brig, "Pedro Antonio" with 500 brs and 360 sacks flour, 100 boxes starch.

6.
From Tarragona, July 24, Span. harque "Gosoria" with 600 pipes tin to wine, for Llavallol.
From Barcelona, Aug. 3, Span harque "Villa de Tossa" with 550 bbls wine, 30 brs sherry, 200 hampers wine, 400 sacks rice, 100 bales paper, 50 brs olives, 10 bales corks.

8.
From Cadix, Aug. 3 English brig "Wilton Wode" to Milligan Williamson with 173 Gs. salt.
From Hamburg, July 4 Dan. brig "Maria" to Hartenfels with hardware.

SHIPPING AND EXPORTS.

Oct. 1.
For London, Dutch brig "Jeannette Marianne" with 651 bales tobacco, 4 do. horsehair, 27 do nutmegs; 903 dry ox-hides, 1779 salted mares do, 10-37 hours.
For Montevideo, Am. S. "Mississippi" with passengers and cargo.

2.
For New York, Amer. barque "Star King" in ballast.
For Foreign Ports Mecklenburg brig "Wilhelmine" in ballast.
For Foreign Ports English harque "Mary Ann Follett" in ballast.
For Assuncion, Paraguay steamer "Jejuy".

3.
Liverpool, English harque "Reform" with 2,107 salted ox-hides, 933 dry do, 1799 salted mares, do, 102 pipes tallow, 30 half do, 47 pipes mares grease, 1333 bales tobacco, 33 do. horsehair, 5 do. sheepskins; 17 do. hide-cuttings, 74 do. wool, 1 do. deerkins, 12 do. nutria, 263 tons bones, 12,600 hours.

For San Nicolas, Nat. SS. "Changalor".

4.
For San Nicolas (U.S.) "Doloritas"
For San Nicolas Eng. S. "Epigador" with 1235 brs flour.
For Foreign ports, Eng. golette "Allen Gardiner" in ballast.

For Antwerp, Austrian barque "Matilde" with 194 bales wool, 18 do. horsehair, 23 do. hide-cuttings, 33 do. sheepskins, 6147 dry ox-hides, 1698 salted do; 204 pipes paper, Al. half do 130 casks do; 70 pipes mares grease, 20,950 hours.

For Cadix, Ital. harque, "Sorpres" in ballast.

For Marseilles, French harque "St. Eloi" with 333 bales sheepskins, 10 do. wool, 18 do. horsehair, 9 do. calfskins, 6327 dry ox-hides, 648 calf do; 625 mares do; 1 chest dry mares, 1200 hours.

For Montevideo, Am. S. "Mississippi" with passengers.

For San Nicolas, Nat. war steamer "Montevideo".

For Up the river, Nat. brig "Emma" with coal.

For Batavia, Hamburg harque "A-lardus" in ballast.

Change of Promises.
The *British Library* will be re-opened in the new premises (Cale Do-fens No. 5 (third do. from the Palace) on Friday next 11th. Inst.

