

# The Standard

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## The Standard.

"At last! a new and better non-union paper!"—Cicero.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1864.

### ENGLISH PACKET REVIEW.

The riches and resources of the interior provinces of the state are attracting increased attention daily. Foreigners are creeping up into these neglected yet fertile lands, the natural wealth is becoming daily developed, every steamboat, every sailing craft, that comes down the majestic Paraná, bears to its copper, wheat, hides, tobacco, and even wines. In Catamarca, which is one of the most distant provinces, gold has been discovered, and not in dust, but in nuggets. Two bars of the precious metal have been sent to Cordova, and are shortly expected in this city. A little further ahead, in San Juan, a young, energetic Irishman is labouring, night and day, to put up his newly-arrived English machinery, and commence operations. Mr. Rickard has at last succeeded in getting all ready to begin to work; a call (the third) of 25 per cent., on each of the shares of the San Juan Mining Company, has been made, as money is required to purchase the quartz. It is believed that this call will be promptly resented, as money is not so tight with us here. The emigrant colonies in Santa Fe, and other parts, have been singularly fortunate this year, the wheat and maize crops have yielded one hundred-fold. Not so, however, in the province of Buenos Ayres, where the farmers of Chivilcoy and Pargsonia have lost almost their entire crops by the drought and locusts. The sheep-farmers are suffering the greatest extremes, owing to the unparalleled scarcity of grass; the majority of our fellow-countrymen have left their homes and started with their flocks to the frontier lands, where grass and water are plenty. It is estimated that over 800,000 sheep have perished since shearing, of pure starvation; and, we regret to say, that each day things are looking worse. Irishmen, as a general rule, are now almost independent of the weather, as they have their flocks on virgin camps, which it will require years to exhaust, but native estancieros, who preferred to remain on the same lands, are now witnessing their stocks perish for want of grass and water. Never, since sheep-farming became a staple business in Buenos Ayres, has such a trying year been experienced by estancieros. We are anxiously praying for rain, as without it the country is lost. The arrivals of wool from the camp are considerably more limited than usual at this season, this is owing, in a great measure, to the miserable condition of the camps, and the impossibility of farmers coming to town at present.

Last packet brought us the whole staff belonging to the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway. Mr. Rumball, who had been here previously, was warmly welcomed by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. Mr. Crawford, who represents the contractors, Messrs. Peto and Betts, is regarded by all who are acquainted with his sound practical experience and London reputation as a worthy representative of so distinguished a firm. The resident board of directors, Mr. Parish, chairman, with Mr. Zimmermann and Mr. Santa Maria as directors, has been appointed, all of whom have accepted office. Application has been made to the Government, and an order given, to deliver over to the company all the Government lands conceded. The inauguration of the works will take place on an unprecedentedly grand scale about the 20th February; in fact everything seems to be going on well as regards this company.

The action of the Buenos Ayres Northern Railway will be opened to public traffic long before this reaches England; we believe, in the first days of February this great event will take place. The continuation of this road is yet undetermined in consequence of a great degree of uncertainty existing as to the exact point to which it should be extended. This road is doing a splendid business, and it is thought that when open to San Fernando it will be unable to carry all the freight which will offer.

The Boca Railway which it is possible is unknown in Europe, as it is rather a private company, has been undergoing some serious charges owing to the contractor for some of the earthworks having neglected to pay his men. We understand, however, that this company is in a sound healthy condition, and that it is at present buying up the lands through which it will run.

The Western Railway, which belongs to the Government, is doing a very good business, and the works are being continued to a large respectable country town, the Villa Luxan, and we hope to see the road running that far on the 25th April.

The cotton crop, it is expected, will be picked in March. Mr. G. Mulhall, one of the editors of this paper has returned from his travels, and gives it as his opinion that the export will far exceed the general expectations. Next month we hope to have his travels ready for publication and transmission to England.

The political state of the Argentine Republic is without a change; peace reigns throughout the provinces. Owing to the proximity of the elections, there is a great party spirit in Buenos Ayres, but President Mitre rules with a firm hand, and is supported by all the merchants, estancieros, and capitalists in the country.

Trade has been somewhat brisker since the sailing of the French packet, buyers more plenty, and money rather easy. The new national finance minister, Sr. Peña, is a man who enjoys a very excellent reputation in the River Plate. In consequence of the continued expenses caused by the Chaco revolution, the finances of the nation are not in the most satisfactory condition; but great hopes are entertained that by a rigid economy the revenue of the Republic will be sufficient to discharge all obligations outstanding, without having to recur to loan or emission.

Our streets are so crowded with well-dressed young men, who come out here, allured by false ideas, in search of situations, that we feel it our duty to again caution all such persons from emigrating to this country. Only farmers, with a little capital, agricultural labourers, mechanics and capitalists, can we recommend to come to this country; and even these will have to struggle hard, to succeed, owing to the heavy expenses of living, and the great difficulty met with in not speaking the Spanish language; but it is most preposterous for clerks to be emigrating to this country, as the number of foreign houses is so limited, it is next to impossible for them to find any, save manual employment. We want one hundred thousand labourers, and double that number of farmers, with a little capital, but we do not require one more commercial clerk or shopkeeper's assistant.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

The heavy fall of rain on yesterday morning is one of the greatest and most beneficial events which we could have desired. It lasted in parts of the camp for more than 4 hours with much thunder and lightning. The lagoons are again full of water, the camps looking green, and we learn that this timely shower will rescue stock to the value of £1,000,000 sterling.

Sunday was the festival of the patron saint of Lomas de Zamorra, and the distribution of premiums took place. The villagers had been, praying eight days for rain, the camps being reduced to the appearance of a desert.

We understand that Mr. Fair intends running a tramway or traction engine from his splendid estate at Monte Grande to the Lomas station, as soon as the Southern railway shall be completed so far.

Some shares of this railway have been lately taken up. There is, however, a considerable difficulty in the extraordinary condition, that every shareholder shall give for reference some house in Liverpool for payment of the calls.

The *Mosquito* of this week has a very sacrilegious caricature and parody on the Mass. Blasphemy was formerly punished in England and elsewhere by boring the offender's tongue and cutting off his right hand. This is the only country where the religion of the State is ridiculed with impunity.

The outrages committed by the police of the Boca, putting and maiming children and adults, in a drunken spree, after the manner of Der-el-Kamar, have not apparently excited the notice of the authorities, Portenos talk about despotism in Paraguay, but the police-tyranny of B. Ayres is one of the most terrible in existence.

D. Hector Varela is reclining on his laurels, since his return from Europe. It is highly prudent, but little magnanimous, for the chief editor of the *Triunfo* to play the dummy with his own paper, until the result of the elections show 'how the wind blows.'

Messrs Drabble bros. have offered to purchase the cotton crop of Corrientes, this year at *three silver reals per lb.* ginned cotton. It will probably amount to 20,000 lbs, but we anticipate some difficulty and delay owing to the want of funds and presses.

The Maua Bank has purchased the largest house and best site in the town of Mercedes (Banda Oriental) for its new branch in that place. It is said the present edifice will be knocked down to make room for a fine banking institution.

There are few passengers by this packet to England, the present being an unfavorable season. Mr. Jacobs and family are of the number.

The soirée at Mr. Jacob's quinta on Friday evening, in celebration of what the Germans call 'the silver marriage' (25th anniversary), was tasteful and brilliant. We are informed that supper was laid for 400 guests, in the garden, after dramatic and vocal performances.

Mesdames Briol and Mollo sang *Luzerzia Borgia* at Colon theatre on Saturday night. The singing was very good, but they omitted some of the best parts. The house was very full and we noticed the British Minister and his lady.

The French packet is expected on Thursday, and will probably bring very important news from Europe, about Napoleon's Congress. It is known, via Chile, that the French in Mexico have gained a victory, Comonfort and other republican generals having been slain by Marquez.

Mr. Ferrer, the indefatigable broker, has left town for Pergamino, Arrecifes and Rojas, where he is likely to make the acquaintance of several Irish farmers. After yesterday's rain we shall hear no more of sheep for \$5, Deo gratias!

### THE MONEY MARKET.

Notwithstanding the advices from Europe, respecting the high rates of interest, our money is comparatively without change, paper money is abundant, and gold is not scarce.

The Provincial Bank has published a statement of its operations during the past year, which shows a gain of some seven millions and a half of paper money, for the Bank.

Paper money is very weak at present, and shows a downward tendency, but as both Governments are doing all they can to give it increased value, the depreciation is not sudden, but drop by drop the paper dollar is falling.

In exchange on England, we notice a sudden flatness, and bills on London closed at 67s. per ounce; on France, 5 25; on Rio, 1,840 milreis. The total amount drawn, is a little over £2 0/00.

### COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

#### Imports.

Our arrivals from foreign ports have been numerous since our last, and business has been more active during the past fortnight than during the preceding; however this impulse has been considerably slackened by the great expense incurred on goods sent to the camp, owing to the drought.

The continued almost uniform rise in the price of bullion has also affected considerably the steady state of our home market, more especially in the detail line, articles of necessity being increased in price, and decreased in consumption.

The only articles which are in demand are refined sugars, which, owing to the higher prices asked by the growers, are also raised in price by the holders, a price not easily obtained on account of the large stocks held.

Cocoa, Hides and Wood are plentiful, and are little lower in price.

In Salt there has been no fluctuations, owing to the little business done in the saladeros.

Wine—Bordeaux, in wood, is scarce; of the other classes we have an assortment, and the demand is slack.

Alcohol—There are stocks of Baltic and North American held; demand limited. There have been sold 39 pipes Baltic, duty paid 220 dol.

Cattle—The stocks in hand are nothing to speak of, and sale small—the want of transport to the camp preventing any sales. The sales are as follows:—100 pipes at 42 silver dollars, 20 pipes 75 silver dollars, 50 pipes at 1600 dol. mje.

Anteased rantly—Baitia no demand: for Spanish leather.

Olive Oil in Jars—Scarce and of easy sale; jars, 500 at 14 rls. silver, 500 at 53 dols. duty paid.

Olive Oil in Bottle—There have been same arrivals, but the market still keeps up its high price. Sales 100c at 125 dols.

Almond Oil—No great demand: the only sale has been 10c at 11 dols the pound, duty paid.

Cognac—The market is well assorted, but the consumption is great; good qualities being realised at low prices. Sales 7000c at 61 dolr, 200c at 62 dols, 400c at 60 to 62 dols.

Abanille—There is a supply on hand. Sales—100c. Neilly y Prot, 118 dols. duty paid; 100c. Sillerman at 150 dols; 150c. do. at 145 dols; 150c. Henry at 135 dols. duty paid.

Starch—Prices have fallen. Only sales, 300c at 40 dols. the arroba, duty paid.

Cheese—Good quality, fresh, is placed slowly. Dutch cheese without demand, the only sale being one lot at 22 dols. duty paid.

Sardines—Although in slight demand, still keep up, sales being effected at 17 dols. duty paid.

Rice, Carolina—Of easy sale. No fixed price.

Do. Brazil—No Sales.

Do. Italian—Of easy sale, and prices still high. Sales, 640 bags at 40 dols. per arroba, duty paid.

Do. Indian—Of this class there are no stocks held. Sale, 600 bags, price unknown.

Sugar, Refined—On account of the news from Franco and speculation in Montevideo, it was expected that this article would rise, but such has not been the case, and sales have even decreased. Sales, 400 barrels at 67 dols. dtd., and 2,050 barrels at 10 1/2 s. rls. dtd.

Do. Havannah—Sales of inferior qualities have been mostly made; superior classes, of which there is a scarcity, are of easy sale, although we have heard of none.

Do. Pernambuco—The market is well stocked and some sales were made as follows:—Terciada, 41 dols.; white, 60 dols. duty paid; 2 1/2 barrels white at 14 1/2 s. rls. bond; 2 barrels at 13 3/4 s. rls. bond; 150 barrels terciada at 10 s. r. bond.

Do. Rio de Janeiro—No sales and no demand.

Do. Bahia—No arrivals, and dull.

Cod-fish—Not of easy sale; nominal price, 400 dols.

Buckets—Scarce, and of easy sale; 150 dozen were sold at 70 dols. duty paid.

Lumber—The accumulation of shipments has lowered the price, and there is but small demand. Sales—784,000 feet, reserved price. 586,229 do spruce and pine, at 33 s. dols. on board.

97,236 do. pine, 32 s. dols. do. 50,000 do. oak, 44 s. dols. do. 202,000 do. pine, 30 s. dols. per foot, duty paid.

Coffee—On account of the season, but little demand. Sales—20 bags Brazil at 535 dols., duty paid; 82 bags at 540 dols., duty paid.

Beer—Of superior quality and known marks can still be sold, although there is but little demand: Tenant's, as usual, preferred. Sales—Sundry marks at 14 and 16 s. rls. bond; Tenant's, 16 3/4 s. rls. bond.

Tanned Leather—English is scarce and French of good quality saleable.

Coal—Several arrivals. Sales—355 tons, ex Virginia, at 10 s. dols. on board; 10 tons, ex Onda, at 11 s. dols.; ex Magenta, 300 tons placed in the Paraná, at 12 1/2 s. dols.; ex sundry vessels, 1,524 tons at 10 s. dols.

Gin—The market stocked, and prices have declined. Sales—400 flasks at 60 dols. duty paid; 1100 flasks in bond at 60 dollars; and 1200 flasks in bond at 58 dols.; 5,000 demijohns, 2 1/2 and 3 gals. at 7 1/2 s. rls. on board; 3,000 flasks, duty paid, at 54 dols.

Flour—In spite of the crops not being very abundant, grain has fallen on account of the stocks held from the previous year, and there is little demand. Sales, 3,000 barrels at 6 3/4 s. dols. in bond, and 1700 barrels at reserved prices. The American barque *Volante*, arrived on the 21st inst. with 21,000 barrels prime American flour. It is not as yet sold; the importer asks 9 pds. per barrel on board.

"Thread on reels—No demand; price nominal.

Wick—Not in much demand, and price nominal.

Salt—The arrivals have been out of proportion with the works of the saladeros. Sales have been forced in small parcels, and at lowered prices, many cargoes still remaining on board, the Uruguay saladeros at present not working on account of the civil war in the Banda Oriental. Sales—12,000 fanegas at 8 rls. silv on board 4,500 do 8 1/2 " 3,580 do 9 " 9,000 do 8 " 5,000 do 7 "

Tobacco—Negro de Brazil.—The market is stocked and calm. Several sales have been made at 140 dols to 145 dols duty paid, and one parcel has been sold at 140 do.

Tobacco—Paraguay—Stocks moderate—prices firm, but no buyers for export. Sales, 170 hales (fine) at 3 1/2 silv rls. bond; regular 20 silv rls; medium, 20 rls; 10 1/2 hales fine 30 silv rls. bond; regular 20 s. rls.

Tobacco—North American—There is none on hand and the only parcel received was sold at good price 10c at 400 dols duty paid.

Tobacco—Tucuman—Small demand American Tabs—Scarce: those per Damon, 100 sets, were easily sold at 130 dols the set, duty paid.

Wine—Catalan—Our stocks are in creasing, and prices lowering on account of the shipments on the way out. There is no demand, but at lower prices than those quoted in our last.

Do. (Marseilles and Cette)—There has been a little more animation in the superior class, on account of the scarcity and high price of Bordeaux. Sales, 120 pipes chte, duty paid, at 1000 dols.

Do. (Bordeaux). There is none of superior quality in first hands, as the small stocks are all of inferior quality. Sales, 600 casks at 720 to 730 dols.

Do. (Seco) 75 quarter casks at 74 sil dols; 140 quarter casks at 2510 dols. duty; 25 do at 2400 dols. duty paid.

Yerba (Paraguay)—There have been larger shipments than in former months, and prices have fallen, the demand being slack. Sales—550 packages, at 210 dols. bond, and some small lots, at 225 dols.

Do. (Paraguay)—The shipments to the camp are limited, on account of want of transport, and some late arrivals have kept the price down. Sales—100 packages, at 47 dols duty; 1270 packages, at 45 dols. duty paid. Various lots, at 47 to 50 dols, and 200 packages, at 46 dols.

Do. (Misionera)—Only superior class, in small packages, can be sold. Sales—76 packages, at 60 dols. duty paid.

Do. (Rio Grande)—This article in some demand, on account of the high price of Paraguay. There has been only one sale, at 53 dols. duty paid.

### EXPORTS FOR THIS MONTH.

Dry cow hides	73,81
Salted, do	4,852
Horse hides	2,553
Do. (salted)	6,623
Wool (raw)	9,136
Do. (baes)	4
Horse hair (bales)	191
Do. (bags)	20
Tallow and grease (pipes)	227
Mares' grease (casks)	192
Sheepskins (bales)	070
Jerked beef (qqs)	7,641
Sundry skins (bales)	125
Bacon (tons)	37
Paraguay tobacco (packages)	40

The sales of Saladero ox and cow hides, during the last fifteen days, are—1,674 ox hides, at 37 1/2 to 38 1/2 rls.

Sales since 1st November 1863, 135,000 hides.

Slaughter, 131,700.

Fortnight's slaughter, 27,600.

Hides unsold, 5,000.

Hides to make, 9,000.

In Saladero tallow, the sales are equal to 800 pipes.

Pipes, at 13 3/8 rls.

In Saladero horseskins, the sales are 1,000 skins, 32lbs, at 12 rls.

In mares' grease, small lots, at 44 dols mje, without cash.

In Matadero salted hides, the sales are—

500 cows, at 31 1/2 rls.

3,000 ox, at 36 rls.

2,500 hides. Stock, 1,000 hides.

In jerked beef, the sales are—

8,000 qq, at 21 rls. Stock, 115,000 qq.

The total sales of Dry Hides, during the fortnight are 51,000 hides. The total of all hides stock remaining unsold is 63,000.

In American hides the sales were 18,000 hides. 42 E Rios, 39 to 33 1/2 Correntino, 35 to 35 classified. Stock 8,000.

In German hides the sales are 7000 matadero cow 28 rls. mat. ox 44 1/2. Stock 8000.

In Spanish, French, and Mediterranean hides the sales are 25,000 at 39 rls Correntino, calf 33 1/2 rls. heavy 39, Paraguay 40, Cordova 37 to 41.

### THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

As the Republic of the Uruguay is so thickly populated with English speaking foreigners, we consider that many of our readers at home look with anxiety over our columns to see what news from that neighbouring republic.

We regret to say that the Flores revolution still wears on. Flores has attacked an important town on the river Uruguay, called Paysandu, and notwithstanding all the fellow's bombastic threats and promises, got signally defeated. A defeat however in the River Plate signifies nothing unless the prime mover or leader of the revolution is captured and once executed. As usual Flores in his attack on Paysandu, took good care of himself, and when he heard that the Government general, Servando Gómez, was coming up on his rent, he at once fled. He is now making forced marches for a place called Tanarembó, which is situated on the

Brazilian frontier. Meanwhile Colonel Olid, who was in command of some two thousand men belonging to the Government, has become so disgusted at the debility of the Executive, and the lengthened duration of this scandalous revolution, that he has marched without waiting orders to attack Flores, having hoisted the white ribbon, which is the insignia of the ultra anti Flores party. It is generally believed that if Olid acts with his usual determination he will make very short work of Flores.

President Berro, notwithstanding the revolution seems anxious to advance the country. He has had a law passed, authorising a horse railway which can subsequently be made serviceable for locomotives. We hear that an English house in Montevideo has got the contract. The full particulars respecting this proposed line will be found in last week's *Weekly Standard*. The saladeros in Montevideo have at last commenced working, but owing to the revolution they are unable to carry on operations with their usual activity; the scarcity of ponies, not cattle, is what is at present felt.

The wools from the estancias are arriving very slowly in Montevideo. The market is very good and fine; mestiza wool is much looked for; the present price for good, well-conditioned mestiza, is 5 1/4 silver dollars, which is much higher than the Buenos Ayrean markets.

The Maua Bank, which netted a profit last year of over half a million of silver dollars, has opened another branch in Mercedes, which is one of the most important country towns in the Uruguay.

During the so-called siege of Paysandu, by Flores, the British gunboat, *Spider*, anchored in front of that town for the protection of British residents; but the invader was too inactive to do much harm either to foreigners' lives or properties.

The estancieros in the Banda Oriental, although harassed by the revolution, have escaped the horrors of the drought, which has caused so much loss in Buenos Ayres. The camps, not being overstocked, have always had plenty of grass, and, as a general rule, the estancieros have done well.

The export trade is at present very brisk in Montevideo. Imports have been less active, owing to the enormous quantity of goods despatched before the 1st of January, 1864.

### LATEST ABOUT FLORES.

A courier arrived yesterday morning, in this city, from the scene of operations in Banda Oriental, bringing news of a shock between the rival armies. As he is an agent of the revolutionary party, we may place credence in his account of the reverse sustained by the filibusters.

It seems, as we announced on Saturday, the combatants were drawing so near as to promise a signal engagement. Flores had ordered his lieutenants to avoid a battle, but Caraballo disobeying the command got his division into a serious fray, and was surrounded by the Government troops. In this emergency Flores found the fate of his army compromised, and rushed forward with all his men to rescue the indiscreet officer. Several blows were exchanged by the combatants; it is even said the filibusters had some killed and wounded.

At length both parties, wearied of the unusual exertion, gave over simultaneously, and Flores retired in good order to Paso Palmar on the Rio Negro. We are not informed whether he intends crossing that river, or returning in the direction of Paysandu.

### OUTRAGE AT THE BOCA.

#### APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT

The following address, signed by 150 persons, has been presented to the Government:—

"We, the undersigned residents in the Boca del Riachuelo, present ourselves before your Excellency, and beg to state that the shameful outrages which are so frequently committed by those in authority, compel us to approach your Excellency, demanding satisfaction and protection.

Yesterday, at four, p.m., the vigilantes of the comisaria and the alcalde, went galloping through the streets, firing rockets and shouting, whilst in the most beastly state of intoxication. Whilst they were so behaving, Dr. Duroseau offered his professional assistance to a child which had been run over by one of their horses. The alcalde and vigilantes turned upon the doctor, and gave him several blows. Some women, who had compassion upon the unfortunate man, were also struck by those drunken brutes.

In short, men, women, and children are all equally exposed to the fury of the dissipation of this police, who have rendered themselves intolerable to an industrious population.

In order to avoid a repetition of



such acts, and to preserve our lives and children from such brutal usage, we beseech your Excellency to devise some method to secure our personal liberty, and to quiet the neighbourhood, which is in a constant state of alarm.

We earnestly trust that the National Government will pay attention to the foregoing petition. There is not the slightest doubt that some of the alcaides and vigilantes are the greatest ruffians under the sun.

#### THE RAIN.

Thanks to the Almighty we have at last got the rain—nothing could be more anxiously longed for. On Sunday the heat was so excessive that it is impossible to describe the state of suffocation. After sunset there was not the slightest appearance of a storm; the moon when she made her appearance was clear and bright, but approaching morning the wind veered, the heavens became darker and darker each moment, one bright forked flash of lightning played for several moments round the city, and then what a clap of thunder! down came the rain in torrents, every drop of which was worth all the paper dollars in circulation—the rain lasted however only for about three quarters of an hour—such excessively heavy rain cannot last long. Monday morning the weather looked heavy, and every appearance of more rain, but suddenly the sun appeared, and the clouds fled; still there is every appearance of more rain, which we earnestly trust we shall get, to save the almost ruined sheep farmers and "chaqueros." Let us all thank God for the rain, and pray for its continuance.

#### FORMS OF THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

To the Editors of the "Standard,"  
Gentlemen,  
If you can find room in the "Standard" for the following extracts from a lecture delivered to the members of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, by the Rev. Walter Chambers Smith, A. M., of the Free Church, Glasgow, they will show "Bo's'n" that standing during prayer and sitting during praise has not always been "the established and cherished forms of the Presbyterian Church," but on the contrary that kneeling during prayer was the practice of our forefathers until the form was altered by the Puritans.

Mr. Smith's lecture is entitled, "The Characteristics of the Age of the Covenanters and of men." "After," says the *Scotsman*, "some illustrations of the prevailing superstitions of the age, Mr. Smith went on to notice the qualities for which the Covenanters were distinguished. Under this head he referred to the growth of Puritanism in Scotland, of which he gave a number of amusing illustrations. In some congregations psalm-singing was given up altogether; ornaments in churches, stained glass, and ear-screens, many of which had been left after the Reformation, were voted sinful by the Presbyteries and swept away as gratifying the mere lust of the eye. The tyranny of their logical notions pervaded their whole life, stripping the commonest actions of their natural spontaneity, and making them strangely, often oddly artificial. The views of the Covenanters on the Sabbath were next referred to, by Mr. Smith in illustration of the growth of Puritanism in Scotland. The Sabbath, he said, was regarded by Knox much as it was by Luther and Calvin. They viewed it as a blessed day, ordained for man that he might refresh his body with rest and his soul by religious instruction. But so little did they consider it a Jewish Sabbath that Luther would rather have boated and skated on the river through every Sunday in the year than submit himself wholly to that bondage; while Calvin, anticipating French tendencies of a later age, hinted a preference for keeping the tenth day instead of the seventh so as to escape the judicial tendencies which he dreaded. In Scotland, while Knox lived, many things were done and allowed on that day which would sadly and properly scandalise us now. In the morning, before service, the stones might be heard grinding at the mill, and inns and beer houses were only shut during sermon. He did not know whether the ministers who tapped ale for a living would come from the church to the beer-house and put on a drawer's apron and serve the congregation at the bar, or whether that was against "the decorum" they were "charged to keep," but in that early age, mills, certain shops, and fairs ceased not till certain hours. Ever long the King's absurd "Book of Sports" roused a different spirit. It called forth a strong protest, and so far there was wisdom and truth in the conduct of those who made this protest, for nothing more effectually prepares men for political servitude and religious decay than to turn the time allotted to earnest thought and worship into a season of frivolity. But while that was true, one was startled at the change which now appeared in our records. Not only were the Sunday fairs now forbidden, but ere long they were prohibited on Saturday last those going from them should profane the Lord's Day, and also on Monday, lest the Sabbath should be broken by preparation for the market; and so, to keep a Puritan Sabbath, three

days were debarr'd from their accustomed avocations. There really was some truth in the lines, which accused them of hanging the cat upon the Monday for the killing of a mouse on Sunday. If a stranger came to an inn on Saturday the innkeeper must not let him depart on the Sabbath without informing the version of his sin. Ministers set a watch for any children playing on the village green; one man was brought up before the session for walking in his garden on the Sunday and pulling a few gooseberries, and another for carrying home a sickly sheep on the Sunday. A father who walked with his wife and children in the fields was liable in exactly the same penalty as if he was the father of an illegitimate child. In short, such was the rigid keeping and oppressive enforcement of the Sabbath by pains and penalties, that much as he loved his quiet peace and his pious avocations, he did believe it was made as nearly a public nuisance as such a hallowed institution could be made; and he must sympathise with the Highlander, who was thankful that the Lord's Day had not come so far north as Lochaber. This increasing spirit of Puritanism had changed the whole spirit of Scotch religion even before the Westminster Assembly clasp'd in its rigid logic the whole piety of the land. After that date this Puritan spirit increased more and more. For instance, it had been customary for the Scotch to pray sitting or kneeling, like all the other churches of the west, but by-and-by, at what precise date he could not learn, and certainly by no definite authority, that gave place to the somewhat uncomfortable innovation of standing up to pray. Erewhile, also, the Lord's Prayer had formed a regular part of the Church service, but in the face of the order of the Directory a spirit of Puritanism quietly set it aside; and so strong did the feeling grow that at a somewhat later date we found a whole Presbyterian cast into agitation and terror because the Minister of Dumbarton ventured to repeat the Lord's Prayer—to do, in short, what was an ancient custom, and was still the ordained law of the Church. Such then were the kind of men to whom it fell at a great crisis to guide the destinies of our country: They were men of great learning, but without liberal culture, as we understand that term. They were God-fearing men, but abundantly superstitious, and they were further narrowed by the rigidity of a Puritan system.

From the above extracts it will be seen that standing up during prayer in the Scotch Church was an innovation introduced by the Puritans, and that, therefore, the present movement by the Scotch residents in Buenos Ayres to kneel during prayer and to stand during praise, is only to return to the forms originally practised by their forefathers.

I am, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant.  
S. P.

**THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.**—We often hear of the lost arts of ancient civilisation. We are often called upon to admire the splendid temples, the magnificent theatres, the majestic monumental piles, the exquisite statues, and the splendidly-cut gems of antiquity. These external memorials have been left behind by the Greeks and Romans, those colossal nations of early times. Of their social condition, we know to only what is gleaned from their literature. We are aware that they had physicians but we are ignorant of their mode of treatment. The few medical writers whose works have come down to us, seem to have known nearly as much as the modern faculty; indeed, the latter appear to have relied upon Galen for the rudiments of their profession. We have often wondered whether they possessed, at any time in their history, such medicines as have been given to our age by the celebrated Halloway. We conclude that they had not. Who doubts that even though our civilisation should fail and the world should relapse into a state of barbarism like that of the middle ages, the name of Thomas Halloway would not still live in the memory of the people? Such benefactors to the human race are never forgotten, as by two inexpensive preparations the rich and poor find a panacea for their ailments: the sailor and the emigrant have a complete medicine chest at their command if they possess a pot of the Ointment and a box of the Pills, well knowing that the former will cure any old wound, sore or ulcer, while the latter is the finest corrector of the blood to be met with, and is priceless in its efficacy, for in all disorders of the liver and stomach it is unparalleled, and we have the best guarantee for what we now state if we may judge by the success of the inventor. It is a common saying that novelty is the order of the day, and that most things, however useful, soon wear themselves out; but has it been so with Halloway or his medicines? And why not because we hear that nothing that has yet been offered to the public as a medicine has been found to replace them. We have no desire whatever to puff off Halloway or his preparations, and we assure our friends that if ever we have reason to change our opinion about him or his medicine, we shall not fail to hand him or them accordingly. —*Pennsylvania Times.*

#### ON CHANGE.

January 25.  
Paper-money suffered a still further depreciation to-day, from some unknown causes.

The secretary of the Bolsa, Mr. Rom, has received some excellent samples of cotton from various parts of the world with their value marked, from the Prime Minister, Dr. Rawson, who has received them from Mr. Phipps, the Argentine Consul in Liverpool. Owing however to the feverish state of politics they command but slight attention.

In consequence of the rain last night there was nothing done in the plaza.

Flour is going up fast, owing to the news received from Chillico: it is said that our mills will have to depend on the Montevideo supply of wheat. Since the sailing of the French packet some 10,000 ar. mestiza wool have been sold; prices are the same with a slight upward tendency for very fine mestiza. Wools from the provinces are arriving very slowly, owing to the low state of the river.

Patacones opened to-day at 28 55, and closed at 28 60. 131,910 pairs were sold.

**TIME SALES.**  
Saturday Jan. 30 28 50 28 60  
Various dates 28 50 28 55

**PRODUCE SALES.**  
1800 ar mestiza wool 877  
900 do do 76  
3000 ar wool, Entre Rios 21 s. 7 1/2  
150 hair do 32 1/2

#### MARITIME NEWS.

##### ARRIVALS.

24th.  
Genoa, Italian schooner Orazio.  
Do. barque Adelhuída  
Montevideo, National steamer Menay.  
Troom, American ship Australia.  
25th.  
Uruguay, National steamer Salto.  
Barcelona, Spanish schooner Carmen.  
Uruguay, National steamer Cangunti.  
Barcelona, Spanish barque Cronometro.  
Setuval, Portuguese brig Luisitano.

##### To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.  
Wines superb.  
Table d'Hôte on European style.  
Board, with room, gas-light, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

**HOTEL DE LA PAIX,**  
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)  
J. 26.

#### REMA TE.

**Por Federico Silva.**  
En su casa calle de Patosi número 121. Do Tienda y Mercadería.

El Viernes 20 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se procederá a vender a la mejor postura y dentro de contanto los siguientes artículos:  
Ornamentos de puro hilo, idem con vista, idem algodón, mantas, ponchos de vicuña, pañuelería de algodón, idem de seda, lino de lino, tiras bordadas, mitigantes de varias clases, acero para idem, cintas de hilera, pañuelos de Orléans, género para vestidos, paños de brisa, paños de mano, bordados, idem de reboso de varilla, idem de seda, corpa plumas, aceites estrafalaz, coco negro, zarzales, branzones, Rouz, mucillos para cortinas, corbates de seda, agujas, hilo, lustrina, paño negro, idem azul, esmeraldas en corte y piezas, camisetas de punto, anteojos, porta monedas, alfombras de paño, idem color, medias para hombre, niñas, niñas, corchetas y muchas otras artículos y que por su extensión no se expresan.

#### For Sale.

The fine large commodious house No. 180 calle Defensa containing 11 rooms all papered, 8 rooms have boarded floors, and 6 rooms baldosas, 8 cellars in one, divided by large arches of masonry, 25 varas long, 10 varas wide, and 3 varas in depth, analque of splendid water, a galpon (tile roof) covering 100 square yards, suitable for stable, deposit for hay, carriages &c. the entrance is magnificently adapted. A small garden and bower, vines covering the same, orange and pear trees, &c. &c. For further particulars, apply at said house.  
13 p j 24.

#### To Capitalist.

To be sold 30 leagues to the North of this city a camp establishment all complete. At present it has more than 25,000 mestiza sheep, 14 puestos, & some of the finest breeds.—In spite of the season, his camp has always remained in good condition, and is only sold on account of the death of the late owner, and his widow wishing to realize. For particulars apply at No. 74 Calle Hollar at 3 p.m. and to treat of the purchase, apply direct to the joint proprietor, in this city. The judicial valuation is \$3,000,000.  
j 23—3p.

#### NUEVAS.

**Mesagerías Nacionales.**  
Office Removed to  
223—CALLE VICTORIA—223

Leaves for Villar every day.  
Capilla del Señor every day.  
San Antonio de Arco, all eleven days.  
Zarate, all eleven days.  
Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.  
Returns from Villar, every day.  
Capilla, every day.  
San Antonio, all eleven days.  
Zarate, all eleven days.  
Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:  
MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

#### Land to Rent.

Two leagues with buildings for 8 or 10 years; also on Sale the right to Government Land in various partidos. Apply to Calle Reconquista No. 46.  
4 p j 21.

#### Lost.

On the 22nd inst. a mother-of-pearl fan, from the corner of Peru and Caschabamba, to that of Defensa and Caseros; the person delivering same at Peru No. 467 will be rewarded.  
3 p j 24.

#### Book-keeper.

A good book-keeper wants a situation, he speaks and writes Spanish fluently, good recommendations. Address by letter James office of the Standard.  
j 24 3 p.

#### For Liverpool.

The splendid Clipper Steamship "PARANA,"  
1060 tons—Upton, commander, leaves this port for Liverpool, calling at Montevideo, only on the 27th inst. Has splendid accommodations for passengers. Cabin £40. Steerage £18.  
For particulars apply to  
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.  
85 Reconquista.  
j 23:6 p.

#### Lost.

In the first lane on the left hand side of the Calle Largo, that goes to the Recoleta, a Book on book-keeping by a North American author. Whoever will bring the same to 194 calle de Salta, will receive an adequate reward.  
j 23

#### Steward.

A young man just arrived in Buenos Ayres wishes to engage himself in a respectable house of business as steward. Has good references. Address T. M., Office of the British Consul.  
J 23. 3 p.

#### Removal.

The Consulate of Sweden, and Norway has removed to Peru street No. 85.  
3 p j 24.

#### Porter.

Wanted as porter for the Hotel de la Paz—a man who speaks English and Spanish. None need apply without good recommendations.  
j 23—3

#### Wanted.

By a thorough business man, familiar with the English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, a situation in a respectable mercantile establishment. Address A. B. Z., Standard office.

#### Mr. Haveridge.

The engraver on wood, is requested to call at this office, 74 Calle Belgrano.  
j 22, 3 p.

#### Wanted.

A lad that can speak Spanish and English, for a Drapery Establishment. Apply at No. 27 Calle Defensa.  
3 p j 21.

#### Laundress.

A woman who has much experience in washing and ironing seeks employment in a small family, or for a single gentleman. References can be given if required. Apply 31 calle Charcas  
j 21 3 p.

#### A good Cook.

A woman who perfectly understands English and French cooking seeks an engagement. Apply 31 calle Charcas.  
j 21 3 p.

#### Ok.

Wanted a good plain Cook. Apply at 474 Piedad.  
j 21 3 p.

#### Ok.

Required a maid cook to accompany a family outside the camp. Apply to Calle Independencia No. 30.  
3 p j 21.

#### Wanted.

A good servant girl for a small family 273 Rivadavia.  
3 p j 21.

#### Horse-shoers.

Wanted two horse-shoers. Good wages for good workmen. Apply at 54 Calle Corrientes.  
1 m j 21.

#### Wanted.

A young lad (German) to visit the Puestos of a Sheep Establishment, and make himself otherwise useful. For further particulars apply to Messrs. John Best and Brothers, No. 92 Calle Rivadavia.  
3 p j 20.

#### For Sale.

Two leagues of the best camp in the Province of Santa Fe distant 13 leagues from Rosario with permanent water and good pasture for sheep and cattle. For further information apply to Messrs Brandt Sohn and Co. Calle Piedad 208.  
j 21 3 p.

#### For Immediate Sale.

All the horses lately employed on the Northern Railway works now nearly completed are offered for sale without reserve. The horses are in first rate working condition: amongst the lot are some first rate saddle horses superior draft and synze horses, parties requiring to purchase the largest number will have preference of those requiring only a single horse. The horses can be seen at the stables opposite the gas works.  
E. MURRAY & Co.  
J 20 1 m.

#### For New York.

The new "A. I. English Clipper Barque "PRIMA DONNA" Captain Sawyer—383 tons.  
Is now ready to receive cargo for the above port, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged; will have quick despatch.  
For freight and particulars apply to the consignees:  
Messrs. E. H. POLMAR & Co.  
or to A. H. MINTURN,  
Ship Broker,  
40—calle Cagallo—40.  
j 19-17 p.

#### For Antwerp.

Now loading for this destination the fine National Barque.  
"Adelaide" 566 AIL.  
279 Tons, Captain SPILLE can engage dry goods and bales.  
For further particulars please apply to the Consignees DEETEN & Co. or to CHAS. W. BENN & Co. Ship-brokers &c.  
49—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—49.  
6 p j 17.

#### Grand Photographic Studio.

Pietro Rainoldi, painter and photographer, has opened his establishment of the fine arts, at 74 calle Belgrano. Likenesses taken of any size and with natural colors.  
j x.

#### Patrick and George Fleming.

Are entitled to property now in charge of the Police Court at Falkland Islands and may apply at the British Consulate for the means to recover it.  
FRANK PARISH.  
H. B. M. Consul.  
Buenos Ayres.  
J 16. 1 m.

## FERRO CARRIL DEL NORTE.

Desde el Lunes 11 de Enero de 1864 y hasta nuevo aviso, los trenes saldrán como sigue:

Salida.					Regreso.				
TREN	HORA	PARANDO EN	PARANDO EN	LEGANDO A	TREN	HORA	PARANDO EN	PARANDO EN	LEGANDO A
1	Depar. 7 30 de la mañana	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro	1	Depar. 11 de la mañana	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro
2	Depar. 8 30 de la mañana	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro	2	Depar. 12 30 de la mañana	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro
3	Depar. 9 30 de la mañana	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro	3	Depar. 1 30 de la tarde	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro
4	Depar. 10 30 de la mañana	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro	4	Depar. 2 30 de la tarde	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro
5	Depar. 11 30 de la mañana	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro	5	Depar. 3 30 de la tarde	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro
6	Depar. 12 30 de la mañana	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro	6	Depar. 4 30 de la tarde	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro
7	Depar. 1 30 de la tarde	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro	7	Depar. 5 30 de la tarde	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro
8	Depar. 2 30 de la tarde	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro	8	Depar. 6 30 de la tarde	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro
9	Depar. 3 30 de la tarde	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro	9	Depar. 7 30 de la tarde	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro
10	Depar. 4 30 de la tarde	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro	10	Depar. 8 30 de la tarde	San Isidro	Palermo y Retiro	San Isidro

NOTA. Los trenes de salida saldrán el día 11 de Enero de 1864 y los trenes de regreso saldrán el día 12 de Enero de 1864.

Los trenes de salida saldrán a las 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 10 30, 11 30 y 12 30 de la mañana y a las 1 30, 2 30, 3 30, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 10 30, 11 30 y 12 30 de la tarde.

Los trenes de regreso saldrán a las 11 30 de la mañana y a las 1 30, 2 30, 3 30, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30, 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 10 30, 11 30 y 12 30 de la tarde.

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Los trenes de salida saldrán a las 7 30, 8 30, 9 30, 10 30, 11 30 y 12 30 de la mañana y a las 1 30, 2 30, 3 30, 4 30, 5



