

# The Standard

## Ficha Bibliográfica

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<b>Título:</b>	The Standard
<b>Variante del Título:</b>	The Standard and the River Plate News
<b>Número de Edición:</b>	618
<b>Fecha de Publicación:</b>	1864-01-31
<b>Lengua:</b>	Ingles
<b>Creador:</b>	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
<b>Tipo de Recurso:</b>	Periodico

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\$30 PER MONTH.  
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

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## The Standard.

All fast address all text non-urgent letters—*Diario*.  
SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1861.

### THE FRENCH MAILS.

The 'Saintonge' arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates from London and Paris up to 25th December, and from Lisbon the 29th.

**ENGLAND.**  
Parliament has passed an act forbidding the entrance of American privateers into British ports. This act is to come into force in February.  
The opening of parliament was to take place on the 11th inst.  
Money market looking better. The Bank has lowered the rate of discount to 7 per cent.  
The disturbances in India were causing much sensation throughout the Kingdom. The British troops had sustained some reverses, and had lost officers in encounters with the inhabitants of Peshawar and Afghanistan, but it was expected that the Government would soon be relieved by the arrival of reinforcements from the Punjab.

**FRANCE.**  
In spite of the chilling answers from England and Austria, the Emperor still holds to his idea of a Congress. In reply to a despatch from the Senate which waited upon him, Napoleon said that he saw with pleasure the unanimity which was reigning in the Chambers—that what he desired was only the good of all, both in France and the rest of the world—that his great aim was to have Europe pacified by friendly arbitration—remembering, as he did, the saying of the first Napoleon 'to fight in Europe is to give rise to civil war.'

**SPAIN.**  
The Cortes have been engaged in fixing the number of troops and naval forces for the coming year: the land forces are to be 100,000 men, and the naval, 8,000 sailors and 3,500 marines. In consequence of a disagreeable circumstance which took place between Count Sotomayor and the Marquis of Duoro, the press has resolved no longer to assist at the session of the Cortes.  
The fleet in the Peninsula will consist of 2 lines of battle ships, 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, and four iron clads, all sailing regularly. Six screw frigates, 9 screw corvettes, 9 paddle wheel boats and others of smaller size.

**UNITED STATES.**  
Dates from the States are up to the 14th Dec. To all appearance, the struggle which will cut up that country in two is drawing to a close.  
The French's message has been declined, in which he reminds the Federal victors, the amicable relations between the States and foreign powers, and that a general amnesty will be the best way of closing the struggle, and finally that so long as the proclamation about slavery be possible, it will not be modified.  
The Federal arms are still victorious. Dragg (S) and Longstreet (S) are on the retreat; Burnside is left free, and Tennessee completely open to the Federal troops. The misery in the South has reached its highest pitch. Both in the North and the South, the bounty for recruits is as high as from 600 to 700 dollars.

Davis declares that in spite of the Foreign powers, more especially England being so unfavourable to the Southern cause, the war will be vigorously carried on. Lord Lyons has replied to the English Government that the war will be limited in three months, as the Southerners are so reduced that they must propose an amnesty.

**GERMANY.**  
The Danish question is still occupying attention. The King of Denmark, giving way to the pressure of three great powers, has agreed his troops to evacuate Alsace. Germany was in great excitement—900 deputes had met at Frankfurt, and decided that the duty of the German Confederation to insist on the separation of Schleswig-Holstein from the Danish duchies; and the rights of Prince Augustus of Ansbach to be recognized. That Prince had been well received by the troops of the King and people of Bavaria. The Duke of Saxony had offered to raise an army for him, and it was proposed that the Prussia should make a descent on Alsace.

Austria and Prussia were using their best endeavours to prevent an outbreak of hostilities, in the hope that Christian IX. would agree to some pacific arrangement. The people in Berlin had protested against the attitude assumed by the Congress, and demanded that Prince Augustus should be supported.

By way of Lisbon, we hear that war is inevitable—the ministerial crisis in Copenhagen is still pending—the cabinet had been dissolved on account of its not agreeing to the King to call parliament and suspend the constitution in order to avoid hostilities—and no new formation. At a public meeting at Altona the Prince Augustus had been proclaimed King of Schleswig-Holstein. The Confederate Commissioners had not objected to the dismissal of the officials who had sworn allegiance to King Christian.

The Vienna Government has asked either to be dismissed or reformed. It appears that the cause of this ministerial crisis has been the constitutional conflict in Hungary, which is not likely to end soon. Later dates, however, mention that the crisis is over.

**POLAND.**  
The insurrection is still going on, and the measures of repression are daily becoming more severe, as Russia is now less jealous of intervention in Poland. The Russian Government to Siberia is still largely carried on not only in Poland proper but also in all the provinces where the insurrection has broken out.

In Byastok all the shops and stores were closed by the police, and afterwards strictly searched.  
The Chief of Police of Warsaw had ordered all land-owners, stewards and tenants of land to leave the city in seven days. Another Russian order has decreed that the passports of Poles at present in the Government of Poland, as passports, after a certain date, are invalid. This is an indirect mode of preventing Poles leaving the country, and thus agitating Europe against Russia.

The French Senate, in its answer to the Thiers, showed some inclinations towards the Poles. But after a vote of confidence in the Government being passed, there remains but little hope of French intervention.

**ITALY.**  
There is great agitation at present in this country, the Government making great preparations for war. The 'Comité National Venetien' states that in March or April there will be a general conflagration. General Peppo had died at Naples.  
Letters from London state that the Italian Government had negotiated the 'placato' to the Bulls of Romagna, Los Mercas, and Umbria.  
Garibaldi had resigned the office of Deputy.

**HUNGARY.**  
Another revolution has broken out, and Kossuth has declared head of the movement.  
Austria is taking all precautions. In the event of a failure of an European Congress, they will have recourse to arms.

**SWEDEN.**  
The Diet has been closed. The King Charles XV., in closing the Chambers, said that he would use his influence to tranquillize Europe, but would not draw his sword, except to retain the safety of the country. From this it is inferred that Denmark may look for no assistance in this quarter. Further on, he has observed that the dangers which threaten Denmark must be attended to. Altogether, it is supposed that Sweden will assist Denmark.

**MEXICO.**  
According to the 'Monitor,' affairs in Mexico are going on ominously. The French have gained ground at Juarez, and the Mexican people are in favour of French intervention.  
Other authorities give a different version, and by this account it appears that General Forey truly stated the facts to the Emperor, and that the submission of the Mexicans will cost much labour. That General Forey, in spite of his victories, is calling urgently for reinforcements.  
In France, the general feeling is against the occupation of Mexico.

In the Senate, M. Dupin, speaking in the name of the Government, was cheered when he spoke of the French occupation being but of short duration. There is a rumour abroad of the Archduke Maximilian having received the Mexican throne; but it has not been confirmed.

The Spanish papers say that the French movements could not be more successful. Queretaro had been taken prisoner, the Mexican army dispersed, and Juarez obliged to flee to the State of Potosi, whence he will go to the United States.

**SANTO DOMINGO.**  
Letters from there confirm the defeat of the rebels had received at Maguila, Jan., and Haiti. The Spanish troops had been received by the inhabitants of the different towns with great rejoicings. The troops arrived in time to extinguish the fire in Haiti. A great many of the vessels had applied to be pardoned.

From the Havana 2000 troops had been sent to Santo Domingo. Cuba and Porto Rico had remained quiet.

The insurrection is fast losing ground, and it is supposed that it will be totally done down when, after the rainy season, the Spanish troops, aided by the late reinforcements, external

as far as Cibao. The blacks have sustained four other defeats.

**JAPAN.**  
The 'Taicon' remains still on good terms with the European representatives. In the Assembly of the Diet, held at Osaka, by order of the Mikado, it was agreed that it was not politic to declare war against foreigners. This motion has lessened the prestige of the Mikado, and increased that of the 'Taicon'; the latter has taken possession of the fortresses of the Mikado, and the French ship 'Comus,' who were in the fortress of Yokohama, awaiting trial. By last accounts, a treaty had been entered into between the 'Taicon' and the representatives of England and France, by which the two prisoners should be delivered up on the trial of Kanagawa being signed.

**PORTUGAL.**  
The Emperor Napoleon has been elected honorary member of the Academy of science at Lisbon. Salazar has transferred his railway concessions in Portugal to a French company, and several lines are being actively laid out in various parts. The 'Jornal de Commercio' has been sold for \$50,000.  
Large quantities of oranges have been exported to England. A famine was anticipated at the Cape Verde islands, and large shipments of corn sent by charitable subscription. A slight earthquake was felt at Oporto and other towns. Dates from China to Oct. 11 report new troubles between Japan and the foreigners. In Mozambique several African chiefs had submitted to the Portuguese authority. Dr. Livingston was about to return (Sept. 23) in the 'Pioneer,' being unable to pass the cataracts of Ialambango.

**RUSSIA.**  
The following is extracted from a German newspaper published in New York:—  
Berlin, 31st Oct., 1861.  
The Minister of Affairs, Count of Bismarck, has received the following document—sentence of death pronounced against him by the revolutionary committee. It bears the most mark of farcicality, 17th October, 1861. On the left-hand corner it has 'Grown up to a skull, and in the lower part a black stamp and some illegible words. It is written in French, and runs as follows:—

"To the Minister, Count Bismarck, Stockholm, Berlin.  
The below mentioned committee of the revolutionary propaganda has cited you to appear before its tribunal. By an unanimous vote it has sentenced you to death, and appointed the time of execution for the beginning of next month. It will be useless for you to try to evade your fate, as the hand of vengeance is sure to overtake you, although you may be in the most secret place."  
"As to the motives which have determined the committee to come to this decision, you will please excuse them stating them, as your own conscience must tell you that they are."  
(Signed)  
"Chief of the Committee, MAR. (Not yet written),  
Kossuth's Minister (Secretary)."

**THINGS HARD TO BELIEVE.**  
Sitting in our easy chair after the labours of the day, it is amusing to revolve the many things we are asked to 'swallow,' from time to time, and a little reflection will convince us that the good folk of Buenos Ayres are the most 'glibble' in the world. A young foreigner lately arrived passed his first night in the Police, and accounted for it by stating that his hotel being closed he begged the entry to admit him to such secure hospitality: his friends believed him to oblige him. Possibly many things which pass current in this town, are received on the same conditions. We will enumerate a few.

It is hard to believe that a republican form of Government suits this country, or harmonizes with the spirit of the 19th century; yet that South America gained much by Independence, or that the defeat of the English was fortunate for the progress of Buenos Ayres.

It is hard to believe that Christianity is the religion of the State, that parades on the Crucifixion are calculated to impress moral sentiments on youth, that the Bishop is ignorant of the scandals during chancel-serve, or that the ad- vocates of M. Renan's book are Roman Catholics.

It is hard to believe that our police system needs no reform, that camp justice is inoperative, that soldiers and vigilantes preserve order better than they violate it, that life and property are perfectly secure, and that our judges are always above bribery.

It is hard to believe that the revenues, especially of this city, are properly applied, that all public employees live on their salaries, that the Municipality ever seriously intended to get up a water-supply, that the price of San Martin's statue could not have been

more usefully spent, that bathing establishments are unnecessary, that the Lottery is a charitable institution, and that the wealth of the city are either imaginary or irredeemable.

It is hard to believe that our Provincial Government devotes all its attention to camp interests; that Dr. Acosta values much more the Irish sheep farmers than the Chaco Indians, that active efforts were made to arrest the G. Moore murderer, that the assassin of Kirby and Devere is likely to suffer death, that Dr. Alsina's Rural code will be finished this year and prove very useful or that the state of the camp is improving.

It is hard to believe that the Argentine Government did not aid Flores to invade the B. Oriental, that our officers committed no barbarities in the war against Pelahona, that the interior is enjoying peace and prosperity, that President Mitre regards cotton-planting as a profitable business, that the Congress of 61 will be better than its predecessors.

It is hard to believe that B. Ayres paper-currency will cure itself, that the Government will not take a loan, that taxes are exceedingly light, that our finances are in flourishing condition and that the Casa de Moneda is purely a public bank in which the Directors never practice large-deal-men.

It is hard to believe that the *Triloma* empires put the cotton-planting in the rear, that our citizens are actuated by patriotism, that 'our absent friend' keeps behind the curtain out of humility, that the 'foreigner' of the *Patronato* came from Europe, that the *Triloma* is more supported from Government than the *Standard*, and that the *Mosquito* is brutal of wit.

It is hard to believe a native when he tells you his house is at your disposal, or Flores when he wishes *Servando Gomez* 'may live many years,' or his sheep-formers as to the price of the wool, or our new convert from England of high family and education, or in a word all the statements written or verbal which people take on so readily.

Heard! if you 'swallow' most of the things of different digestion above named you are capable of appreciating Gulliver and Baron Munchausen.

### COTTON CROP IN PARAGUAY.

Asunción, Jan 6th, 1861.  
The quantity of cotton planted, in 1861, throughout the republic is really enormous. President Lopez, in his anxiety to promote a national industry, procured 300 sacks of seed from the U. States, some of which, however, has resulted badly: I believe mostly Georgian. There was also a large stock of native seed, besides the remains of former plantations, which have been pruned. The cultivation of cotton being obligatory has become universal, and is carefully attended to.

Owing to the excessive heat of the season I was unable to make long excursions in the interior, but my ride of 60 miles on horseback was sufficient to give me some idea of the crop now springing up. At every step I met small plantations in excellent condition, the inhabitants having sown a second time in the few places where the seed missed.

I place implicit reliance in the official report made up by Government from the returns of the several rural authorities. I must, moreover, be borne in mind that the report ends with Sept. after which date very large plantations have been laid down, especially in October and November, bringing up the real number of plants to almost double that set forth in said official report. The quarter ending June 30th shows 773,490 'lines' of seed, ending Sept. 30th, 736,331; giving an aggregate of over a million and a half of plants. The 'line' is usually 83 'varas,' and the plants stand one 'vara' (34 inches) one from another. Allowing the new plantation for any losses, we have still *Two hundred millions* of cotton lines, the production of which will calculate to (1 lb per plant) compared with the results proved at Corrientes, will give *Eight millions* arrobes seed cotton or *The millions* arrobes ginned.

I have seen the original letter of Messrs Hylth and Co. London offering 24d. (12 silver per lb.) for Paraguay cotton such as the last mentioned. This would give the above quantity a value of Twenty four million pesos, or Fifteen hundred thousand doubloons.

This enormous sum, which is doubtless exaggerated, and gives room for suspicion of gross error or exaggeration, but there can be no question that, saving some of the cotton which is used in the culture of Cotton crop for Paraguay for 1861 will be stupendous, and cause a revolution in the commerce of these rivers.

The difficulties of carriage and labor are not formidable, although existing in some degree. The roads of the interior traverse a very unequal country but are generally dry and sandy, free from those morales which impede traffic in the camps of B. Ayres. Above all, the distances are comparatively short, the centre of the agricultural districts (Yaguajay) being only a few leagues from the capital and chief port. It is rather fortuitous than otherwise that Govern-

ment takes an active interest in Cotton, for it can always dispose of 20,000 troops in case of a want of hands.

At an outlay of 400 doubloons, President Lopez might furnish each of the 87 departments with a Macanary gin, and, by saving three-fourths of the land carriage, an immense benefit would be thus derived. It is to be hoped the Government will be light, on its expenditure, for the dream of France's time, to manufacture cotton at home, is now demonstrated a puerile absurdity. I am impressed on the Government the error of importing N. American seed, which is annual, instead of the Egyptian or other perennial classes, which require much less labor and are better suited to the climate. It will perhaps hardly be necessary to introduce foreign seed after this year's crop.

Although small portions may be sent to France or Belgium, the great bulk will of course prefer England, and Liverpool traders may expect to find in B. Ayres 4,000 tons of a new species of cargo this year.

I regret that I have come to Paraguay, and seen the first indications of this great industry, of which, without exposing myself to the charge of egotism, I may truly say the *Standard* was the precursor.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

*Melo:* all town goes this morning to inaugurate the new church. We hope to be there ourselves, although we don't much relish travelling in the same train that Governor Saavedra, Dominguez, Acosta, Varela, &c. Such a trainful of 'crudos' might easily meet with an accident, as the guards and engine drivers are out and out 'coidos.'

The train on the Northern Railway was brought to a stand still the other day on account of the engine driver perceiving something on the line. He whistled and whistled to see if there would move, but not a stir; he therefore stopped the train, when suddenly the bulk, which was nothing more nor less than a man, arose, put on his hat, jumped over the fence, and was lost in the Palermo woods. It is thought that the man was mad or wished to commit suicide.

The committee of the Club Progreso has at last determined to give a ball during the Carnival, but only ladies will be allowed to be masked: this is a very discreet regulation, as it will help to avoid disturbances. It is rumoured that in Colon there will be no masked balls, as the Club intends to prohibit them.

Poor Belgrano, sweet Belgrano, like everything sublimity it had its day. The auctioneer has been sent for: like the doctor, his aid is only called in when signs of dissolution are at hand. Ristorini holds sway in Belgrano to day: Mr. Champlain's splendid test is to be knocked down to the highest bidder. Alas! for Belgrano, how many cocktails and serenades have been imbibed around M. Champlain's festive board; how many lovely girls fatigued with the dusty music on the promenade, have lattered under that hospitable canvas, which this day is torn by the rude hand of some rustic sculいたe *trami*, &c.

Again we hear of a revolution in Cuydo. Passengers who arrived per Paven assert it for a fact, and several departments are said to be in arms against the Government of the province. It appears the new Governor Ferreira has been setting very arbitrarily, and people assert that he has outstepped the bounds of the constitution. Ferreira is said to be a regular tyrant.

The Corrientes Quilt which our gossiping brother brought from the cotton fields of that province has been placed by us on the Holst exhibition, previous to being forwarded to Manchester. The raw material from which this Quilt is manufactured is in our office, but as it is very scarce, and we wish to send it to England, we regret we cannot at present send samples of this wild cotton to the Holst.

The unfortunate man who leaped from the ballast train has since expired in consequence of the injuries he received. In the evidence given before the Comynalty of Police touching this lamentable accident, it transpired that on a previous occasion the same man had been restrained from jumping from the trucks while in motion.

The committee appointed to inspect the sections of the Northern line terminating at San Fernando, will perform their duty on Wednesday the 3rd. On Friday the 6th there will be a public inauguration, and the line will be opened for public traffic on the 7th.

### STAIR TO SALTO.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Can you inform me why the agents of the steamer 'Salto,' for Salto, can not receive parcels for that place, having no licence to convey them, and which was refused?

A MERCHANT.

### REVOLUTION IN CORDOVA.

Thirty persons murdered.  
The 'Perez-carill' brings news from Cordoba, 25th inst. The departments of Ponce, San Xavier and S. Alberto are in rebellion under the leadership of Col. Chagayar, a 'caudillo' of the Sierra. Col. Pizarro was about to march thither, but has been countermanded, his battalion being more required in the capital. Mountains the revolt spreads through the province: at Rio Cuarto, Dr. Ramon Ferraz, a friend of the Governor has been thrown into prison. Several rascals authorities have been dismissed, but it is thought they will not recognise the decree. It is said Dr. Lopez, is about to take charge of the Ministry. The *Imparcial* denies the revolt at Pecho. Governor Ferreira writing to Gen. Gelly-shen, Jan. 25th, states that the province suffers not so much from Indians as from wandering gangs of brigands who take refuge in Santa Fe and attack the country, making two invasions, murdering over thirty persons, including some women and children. A regiment of the National Guard has been mobilized for service in the capital, and two picquets of 25 men each sent to guard the frontier at Oberias and Manservido.

Dr. Eusebio Ferreira writes to the Governor, stating that his house was attacked, Jan. 31, at eight a.m., by a gang of brigands under Lieutenant Molina, the Judge of I. Instancia (Luzan), and C. P. Acosta. These fellows had been robbing, and the writer heard they were coming to kill him, when mounting a fleet horse, with his little son, he escaped, after being pursued eight leagues. He said that if the Government take no steps to protect life and property, the people will resort to positive measures.

A general revolt, designed in the capital, was expected to break out on the 28th inst. The Government threw itself entirely into the arms of the Baso party.

### THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,

Being a constant subscriber to your very interesting paper, the 'Standard,' in general, with some exceptions, I see it daily in my claret. Fortunately, I received it on Tuesday last, 26th inst. On glancing over its contents, I was attracted to the following in capital letters—'Scotch Church and Forms. Hullo! what's this? I read the piece carefully over until the end, when this gentleman coolly states his conclusions from an hypothesis which, if not puerile, is very impolite and unfriendly towards the founders and constituents of this church. He says, winding the subject up, 'therefore, the present movement, by the Scotch residents in Buenos Ayres, to kneel at morning prayer, is only to return to the forms originally practised by their forefathers.'

The above words would try to infer that this is the movement of the whole community. It may be, as I am informed, an innovation moved by a part of the 'church committee,' not the voice nor the desire of the community as a body—at least no community of that body of the old and pious men—the founders of this church in Buenos Ayres. Many of those kind and industrious men have left us, and bidden farewell to their fellow-laborers and joined their fathers. But before their departure they, in union with those yet living here among us—who, with me, can attest to the truth of my assertions; they felt much satisfaction in beholding the works of their hands prosper, a church established as a basis and frame the same as the kirk of their native clime, the Established Church of Scotland.

They found no fault with her forms, 'they had seen the whole man in a new work well, they saw, as I now see, that the composition was good, well done, building fair, with her forms unchanged, unaltered, to go forward in the great work she has undertaken, bearing her head exalted without vanity, the pride and glory of their native land!

This church takes under her constituency a school, in which the youth is taught every regulation necessary to enable him to fill the various vocations to which he may be called, in his travels through life. A Sunday School, carried on as usual, under the direction of our worthy and indefatigable minister, the Rev. J. Smith. Several young ladies and gentlemen, families of the old gentlemen founders of this church, assist in this laudable vocation. A committee, formed for the improvement of vocal singing, mostly composed of one or two of the old stock, one of my daughters assists. So say one can see that this compact goes on working extremely well.

Mr. S. P. may say here, this is all very good, but what has this to do with the innovation in question. The compact of this church is such, composed of parts or forms, conceived, in, or by another, each filling that place or form assigned to it, according to the plan and order of her great founder, and diametrically in opposition to the forms of her predecessors. To alter one link of this constituted body, might disarrange the whole







