

# The Standard

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## **The Standard.**

"Nil fatal quod non nil veri non audeam dicere."—Cicero.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1864.

### **BRITISH MAIL NEWS.**

The 'Mersey,' which arrived yesterday morning, brings us dates from London and Paris up to the 9th of January, and from Lisbon to the 14th January.

War between Denmark and Germany was considered almost inevitable. The Danish troops had evacuated Holstein.

In each city of that territory, so the Danish troops left, Duke Frederick of Augustenburg was proclaimed, and the civic authorities gave orders to pull down all the Danish insignia.

On the 8th December the Pretender Frederick landed at Kiel, and was received most enthusiastically. Austria requested the Diet to order Duke Frederick to withdraw from the Holstein territory until the question was settled, but the Diet, by a majority of 9 to 7 votes, refused to give this order.

Austria and Prussia protested against the vote, and the Diet had to re-consider their resolution. The final verdict is not yet known.

The King of Denmark, according to the advice of England, has dismissed the Minister, Hall, and formed a new Cabinet.

King Christian IX. was in Schleswig, reviewing his troops, and putting them on a war footing. The two armies are in front of each other, and the slightest accident may provoke a battle, and plunge Europe into a general war.

Sweden appears to remain firm to Denmark, so long as there is no war, England is using her best endeavours to reconcile the two parties—at one time preaching moderation to Copenhagen, at another threatening in Frankfurt. She advises a special meeting in London of the signers of the Treaty, and also of the Germanic Confederation. Both Denmark and Austria are agreeable to this proposition.

The French Government takes advantage of this state of affairs to again recommend a general European Congress. In consequence of so much opposition to his Congress, the French Emperor had given up the idea.

In Italy things look very warlike, and in Venetia great excitement was existing. Victor Emmanuel, in his New Year's Day address, spoke, in Turin, very strongly. He expressed his sorrow that during 1863 no favourable opportunity had presented itself for completing Italian independence, but that he hoped the approaching European movements would effect something definite.

Garibaldi and nine of the deputies had resigned: in a letter addressed to the Senate, Garibaldi says:—"The people will always find me on the road from Venice to Rome."

On the 29th December there had been a conflict in Albano (the Papal territory) between the French and Papal troops—three of the latter were killed. The origin of the fight was a drunken squabble; still, serious consequences may be expected.

The French Emperor in his New Year speech declared nothing—but it was, on the whole, considered to be rather pacific than otherwise. On the 4th January some people were arrested, accused of conspiring against the life of the Emperor; of these four are Italians, who are supposed to be the prime movers of the conspiracy. Some Orsini bombs were found on them. No particulars are known. The Senate had approved of a loan of 300,000,000 francs being effected. In receiving the foreign ministers, on the 1st January, the Emperor was particularly gracious to the American, Russian, German and Spanish ministers; the British minister he only favoured with a passing word.

In England, the dissolution of Parliament was the topic of conversation. In London this step was not considered probable. The Ministry, however, will, with difficulty, hold their seats, as there is existing a difference between Palmerston and Japan about the United States. So report goes.

Lord Russell had been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen College.

Parliament was to meet on the 4th of February.

The English list of novelists and moralists have sustained a severe loss in the death of that great and good man, Thackeray.

Fighting is still going on in India. The British have lost, in November, 368 killed, and 491 wounded.

Dona Theresa de Bourbon, wife of the Infante, Don Francisco de Paula, had died at Madrid.

By last accounts from the West Indies, the Santo Domingo rebellion was almost finished. Three of the principal chiefs had surrendered. Spain has more than 2,000 men in Hayti.

In Greece, the Government is busy re-organising the army. General Hahu has been appointed Inspector-General, and the officers who were dismissed, on account of revolutionary proclivities, are to be re-admitted into the army. The British have commenced to raise the fortifications of Corfu.

The sanguinary slaughter in Poland is still continuing. Besides the military executions and banishments, forcible contributions are exacted. Six millions of roubles have been demanded; of these, Varsovia has to pay 1,500,000.

By way of London, we have news up to the 21st December last. Nothing decisive had taken place. Burnside had been replaced by General Hardy, who was occupying Dalton with 35,000 men.

The siege of Charleston was being still carried on with vigour. The communications between Longstreet (s) and Richmond had been cut off.

The Federal troops had gone into winter-quarters at Chattanooga. Jeff. Davis had recommended the Pope and Roman Catholic clergy to pray for peace.

The Archduke Maximilian was said to have started for Mexico. The affairs of that country were not so favourable as the French would like people to suppose. Comfort with 190 cavalry had been surprised and killed. Vera Cruz and other places where yellow fever was prevalent were to be garrisoned by native troops.

The British barque Adina, with a cargo of coal, had been lost on the reefs of Maria Tereza. When she was lost the day was clear, and the land distinctly seen. Some few days previous the British schooner Flor had struck on the same spot, but after being lightened she proceeded on her voyage.

The American Consul Thomas J. Wilson has addressed a note to the Government of the province of Bahia requesting an explanation of the affairs which took place between the British barque Castor and the Confederate steamers Georgia and Alabama. The Government has demanded information from the Inspector of Customs.

### **UNJUST IMPRISONMENT.**

At a time when murderers escape by the dozen from our city prison, it would be well to take a peep into the cells of those unfortunate victims of Buenos Ayrean law (1) who are treated as condemned felons, for defending themselves from the knife and pistol of the highwayman.

Mr. Flower is now over four months in confinement, yet no one has the temerity to question his justification in shooting the gaucha. Nay it has been proposed to offer him a reward for having rid the country of a monster. If a man is to undergo indefinite imprisonment for defending his life from a drunken barbarian, this law may suit Argentines well enough, but the British Government has a duty to perform in protecting its subjects from the caprice of those in power.

Let us take another case, even worse than Flower's. A short time ago an industrious Basque resided with his wife near Quilmes, in a plot of land having two ranches. The one serving for a shop was near the road, and distant a few hundred yards from the dwelling-house. Numbers of idle unscrupulous gauchos used to be prowling about: at length the Basque found his shop broken into, and several cheeses stolen. He resolved to entrap the burglars, and one night lay in wait outside the door, being armed with an old musket. About midnight a ruffian approached the ranch, stealthily, and was about to force an entrance, when our Basque sang out to him, "Don't stir, or you're a dead man." The gaucha rushed on him, knife in hand, whereupon the Basque fired and the burglar fell.

The Basque, not knowing but his enemies might be several in number, retreated into his house to re-load his single-barrel piece, and there found his wife in the most dreadful state of agitation. She would not permit him again to go out, and while they listened in breathless anxiety, they heard the wounded robber stumbling about behind the house. Next morning they found the ruffian had fallen into the well, and having pulled up the corpse, they notified the authorities.

Will it be credited that, instead of meeting with applause and a premium from our police magistrate, the unfortunate Basque was thrown into prison, as a common felon? and there he is at present rotting, a victim to absurd police laws.

### **EDITOR'S TABLE.**

The Mersey came into port yesterday with the Southampton mails, Jan. 9th, confirming the news we published per 'Mohican,' except as to the said impending war between France and Russia. Our supplements for this month have arrived, but those of December are still missing.

To day is Valentine's day: we merely mention the fact because most people do not remember it. Memories of home, sweet home, are associated therewith, and not a few of our phlegmatic, methodical, and sober-minded countrymen will confess that they were once susceptible to tender impressions and visions of juvenile felicity.

The news from the provinces is unimportant, only giving details of the fiasco at Cordoba. That from Montevideo is rather stirring and forecasts either a speedy arrangement or the probable fall of President Berro.

We hear of a shocking case of beating a soldier with the flat sword at the Retiro, for delay in obeying superior orders. Although we have little sympathy with a class which causes much annoyance at times, we may remark that European discipline does not justify such summary punishment.

An Irishman has disappeared, in the Partido de Fortin de Areco, under suspicious circumstances. His body was found in a well, and interred by the natives, without a coffin, no notice being given to the countrymen and neighbors of the deceased. His name was Timothy Egan.

One of the Irish clergymen recently arrived is to be stationed at Merlo. The gentlemen proceeding to Cordoba are not novices, nor in orders, but come out with the intention of entering the Dominican convent in that city: we believe they are mostly from Westmeath.

It is satisfactory to find that most of our readers applaud very much Dr. Fitzsimon's philosophical and gentlemanly reply to Mr. Murray's crude communications on the age of Man and of the world. The latter by his late effusion will probably draw down a yet more crushing rejoinder.

The mail passengers inform us that the story of the Saxon, as related at Cape Verd, reports her a mail-steamer and the man killed not less an official than H. B. Majesty's mail agent. This makes the matter much more serious, if true.

We have no news of Mr. Wheelwright, but as he was to despatch in December two vessels with rails for the Cordoba railway works it is probable he has written to Mr. Gowland or other friend here. His last accounts were conclusive: the road was a *fait accompli*, and all difficulties overcome, although it was not yet formerly launched into the commercial world.

Buenos Ayrean 6 per cents are quoted Jan. 4th, at 93 to 95; deferred do, 30 to 38.

The River Plate Mail, No. 3, has arrived, and subscribers may call for their papers, or enrol themselves, any day, at this office. As usual it quotes largely from our columns. Owing to its great acceptance among all parties interested in these countries, it is to appear, in future, twice a month, 7th and 21st.

### **THE ELECTIONS.**

Our readers will be careful not to go out on horseback, or indeed at all, if possible, to day, as the elections will probably be attended with disorder, and martial law is in force, so far as prohibiting six persons being seen together in the streets.

The result of the elections in the city is anticipated as a decided victory for the Crusos. The list of the 'Nacion Argentina' is thought imaginary: we have seen a list giving different returns. The number of registered voters in the city is 3637: the Crusos have a majority in some parishes, a minority in others, but they count 1830 votes, so that even polling every man in town they have a majority of 27. The absent voters will be mostly Cocidos, quiet people who don't like personal disfigurement.

We understand precautionary measures have been taken to preserve order. One hundred men will be picketed at the Prison, fifty at the Parque, and twenty-five at the Capitanía, besides the rest of the garrison (500) under arms at the Retiro. The old hero of Independence, General Nazari, has charge of the Merced, College, and San Miguel; Colonel Soza, Monserrat, Piedad, and Balvanera; Colonel Diaz, Concepcion, San Telmo, and Barracas; Colonel Conesa, San Nicolas, Socorro, and Pilar. It remains to be seen whether these theatrical plans can be carried into effect, or whether the rowdies who pelted the Prime Minister will respect the General's grey hairs.

The Club Libertad was to hold a grand meeting last night and it was expected the dawn would find them ready to issue from their rendezvous for the several polling-booths. There will be a masked ball to-night, where victors and vanquished will meet, but we advise our friends to avoid the rendezvous.

### **NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.**

#### **THE CORDOBA REVOLUTION.**

The long expected revolution in this province broke out at half-past 1, a.m., on 4th January. The first signs were the firing heard in the plaza, but as this had been looked for, for some time past, no one was taken aback; the guards were immediately at their posts, and the people patiently awaited the final results. At first, the revolutionary body gained ground, and 20 men attacked the head-quarters. From the ease with which they took the barracks, it is supposed that the troops had been bought over. In the upper rooms of the cuartel, the Governor and the Commander, General Pizarro, took their stand, at the head of 6 men, and manfully defended the stairs leading to the second story. At the same time that the head-quarters were attacked, the revolutionists also tried to get possession of the Policia, but in this last attempt they were not so fortunate.

For more than an hour the revolutionists remained there, placing reserves at the corners; and so little molested were they, they even indulged in 'mate.'

In the meantime the youth, Don Romualdo Pizarro, on hearing the firing, had got together a small company of men, and ordering them to charge bayonets, caused the rioters to retreat, and he took possession of the cuartel. Young Pizarro announced his victory, by shouting 'vivas' for the Government, from the patio and the corridors. The revolution had received its death blow, but not without bloodshed. Lieutenant Benito Echenique was severely wounded in the stomach, and died the same evening. Another officer, Arguello, was slightly wounded in the chest by a ball: the total number of Government troops killed was 4.

Cordoba is now returning to its normal state of quietness, and all revolutionary clouds have passed away. There is now no further danger, as Moreno has only some 50 or 60 men, the rest who had joined him having deserted.

Santa Rosa and the Rio Cuarto still are in the full enjoyment of peace, and the Commandante and Judge have returned there.

The parties who assaulted the head-quarters and Policia, raised the cry of 'Viva Paucero.'

The Government have been propitiating the Ultra party, and its cause is gaining over every day proselytes from them.

Señor Obregon, one of the most celebrated of the Russo, or Ultra party, had been appointed Chief of Police, but as he had refused the post for private reasons, Señor Rodriguez was named in his stead. Another chief of that party, Col. O'Meara, had been called to service. Colonel Urquiza, one of the chiefs of the Federals, was appointed Comandante-General of the Northern Department, and had accepted the post. A great many prisoners have been made since the revolution, and arrests are still taking place. Still, all are receiving fair trials, and no acts of violence have been committed by the victorious party. The heads of the revolution have been two Señores Cires, Major Diaz, and a man called 'Clavo Saco.'

In Rioja the Club Libertad has succeeded in carrying its candidate, Dr. Vega, in spite of all the opposition of the Governor. In only one province has Bustos, the Government man, been victorious. Bustos is said to intend trying to annul these elections, but the Club Libertad and the people are determined to hold out against the attempt. Colonel Arredondo, who in past times has done so much for Rioja, displayed remarkably unprejudiced behaviour as a liberality towards freedom of election.

The only news we have from Paraná is the re-election of Carriego in spite of all the efforts to the contrary of the Gefe Politico.

The encirclement of the previous elections has proven the cure to be worse than the disease, as Carriego has now reiterated proofs of his popularity in Paraná.

The Federal Judge had arrived in Catamarca on the 27th ult.

Rain has been prevalent in the province, and a very excellent year is expected in Catamarca. Election excitement is still going on—the Government had withdrawn the candidate of ex-Governor Correa, and named in his stead Don Marcelino Augier. The Government had accepted the politics of the Club Libertad of Buenos Ayres, and become Crusos.

Sr. Orsini had arrived in Santa Fe on the 6th inst., and on the following day was to be placed in charge of the Government, which Sr. Cullen had been obliged to renounce on account of ill-health. Santa Fe otherwise was in its usual sleepy, drowsy state, and undergoing the carnival.

### **AN AFFAIR OF THE VANDERBILT.**

A great sensation has been caused in Montevideo and here by exaggerated rumors respecting what was termed "an outrage on the British flag," by the American cruiser Vanderbilt. We have learned the full particulars from an unquestionable source.

It will be remembered that the American vessel 'Conrad' left this port, last year, for N. York with a cargo of hides and wool, and was captured in the South Atlantic by the Alabama. Her crew being taken out, she was armed and manned as a rebel privateer, under the name of the 'Tuscaloosa.' It would appear the Confederate vessels made for the African coast in order to dispose of the booty, for the Vanderbilt soon learned that they were in some port near the Cape of Good Hope, and she accordingly set off in pursuit of them. The Southern, however, were too quick for her, the Vanderbilt arriving in time to hear that Cap. Semmes was gone; and that the s.s. Saxon was loading the captured cargo of the 'quondam' Conrad. The Vanderbilt very naturally proceeded to make a prize of the English steamer, which is not a mail boat as reported. Sending an armed force on board, the American officer ordered all the crew below, but one of the engineers refused to comply, whereupon he was instantly shot down. No further resistance being made, the vessel was carried off to N. York, where it will be subjected to a prize tribunal. In view of these circumstances there is really no cause to fear any unpleasantness between the Cabinets of London & Washington.

The Confederate commander Semmes is said to have tricked an English house at the Cape of Good Hope by passing off on it a forged bond for \$11,000.

We hear of another affair in British America which alarmists construe into a *Crisis belli*. An American merchant steamer sailed from Boston for Rhode Island, with 16 passengers, who mutinied, seized the vessel and put off to sea. Some Federal war steamers succeeded in capturing her on the British American coast, and carried her into Halifax, to be adjudicated on by a British tribunal. This seems very fair, but is otherwise interpreted.

### **INDIANS.**

We see the following mentioned in the Chile papers:—

"After a journey of twenty-six days, the Cacique Manuel Traipan, of the friendly tribe stationed on the banks of the Rio Malague, has arrived in Santiago; he comes accompanied by two interpreters and six young men servants, and his object is to enlist the President in his favour, to have him and his descendants maintained in the territory of nearly sixty leagues in extent, from which he has been driven by some Mendocinos. These Indians and those on the other side of the Cordillera have either acknowledged the rule of Chile, or, as they say, have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of our country. Notwithstanding this they have been in the pay of the Argentine Government. On Traipan, for example, was bestowed the authority of Mendoza in 1855, and orders were given to recognise him as the Cacique of that district. These Indians now belong to the district in which is the Port of San Carlos, on the other side of the Andes."

"They have been lodged in the Cuartel de la Policia."

Don't let any of our foreign readers suppose from the last sentence that the red men have been arrested and punished by being locked up in the police office; but, as the Chile Government has no Palermo in which to entertain their savage friends, they provide the next most comfortable building which is at their disposal.

### **ARMY AND NAVY ITEMS.**

GENERAL MEADE has demanded that a court of inquiry shall be held in reference to his late movement: and it is said that the result of this inquiry will decide the question as to his removal.

Deserters from the rebel lines state that a large number of soldiers in the Southern armies will take advantage of the amnesty offered in the President's Proclamation, as soon as they can become acquainted with its propositions. The Richmond *Sentinel*, speaking of this amnesty, regards it as intended to make capital in Europe.

Furloughs are at present being freely given both to the officers and men of the Army of the Potomac.

The British schooner *Maria Alberta* was captured, on the 27th of November, while attempting to run the blockade into Bay Port, by the schooner *Two Sisters*. She had cleared from Havana for Matamoros.

Jerry Davis has just been denounced in the rebel Congress as the author of the late defeat at Chattanooga.

General LONGSTREET in his retreat from Knoxville lost four thousand prisoners and nearly all his cannon and trains.

The President writes a letter to General Grant, congratulating him in the following terms:—

"Major-General Grant, Understanding that your lodgement at Chattanooga and Knoxville is now secure, I wish to tender you, and all under your

command, my more than thanks—for my profoundest gratitude—for the skill, courage, and perseverance with which you and they, over so great difficulties, have effected that important object. God bless you all! A. LINCOLN."

### **THE AMERICAN ARMIES.**

Another period of inaction appears to be upon us. The battle of Chattanooga secured Grant's position at that point, enabled him to obtain supplies freely and abundantly, and to accumulate them there for a fresh advance into Georgia. But some time must necessarily elapse before that advance can be commenced. Soldiers say that it will take sixty days to make Chattanooga a proper base for an offensive movement against Rome and Atlanta. During all this time, therefore, it will be safe to look for dulness in the army of the Cumberland—guerrillas, skirmishes, the destruction of supply-trains captures of bushwhackers, &c., are likely to be the most prominent events in the history of the army during the months of December and January.

The armies in Virginia are notoriously into winter quarters. Whether the recent advance of Meade was intended to provoke a battle with Lee, or merely to prevent the rebel army in Virginia being weakened by the despatch of reinforcements to Longstreet or Hardee, certain it is that all thought of active operations appears to have been abandoned on both sides for the present. Neither General is ambitious for advancing into what may now be properly termed the great Virginian desert, or of leaving his cannon imbedded in Virginian mud. Until February, we presume, we shall hear nothing more exciting from Northern Virginia than Mosby's raids and Kilpatrick's reconnaissances.

Nor is it probable that Burnside will attempt anything more than to hold his position in East Tennessee, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. To advance on Abingdon by the route Longstreet took in retreating will be a very proper course to pursue when Grant and Meade are ready to move from their respective bases. As an independent operation it could yield no fruits that would compensate for the risk it would involve.

So at Charleston and on the Rio Grande. It is not well to indulge sanguine hopes of any striking news from there for some time to come. It is difficult to see what Gilmore can do—in addition to what he has done already—without large reinforcements. Banks seems to have completed his work for the present by the capture of Brownsville, and the occupation of the line of the Rio Grande.

On the whole, the prospect of a couple of months of comparative dulness may be considered fair. In February next our several armies, swelled by a conscription of 300,000 fresh men, will be in a condition to move simultaneously and vigorously on the various points in the rebel States which they now menace. Grant from Chattanooga, Gilmore from Morris Island, Meade from Maassas, Burnside from Knoxville, and perhaps Butler from Norfolk, will advance with the prestige of past victory and present strength. They ought to be successful. The bulk of their armies will be veteran. They will be superior to the enemy in numbers, equipment, arms, and morale. They will be under Generals whom they and the nation can trust. They ought to crush out the rebellion before Congress adjourns.—*Harpur's Weekly*.

### **LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.**

Flores, occupies all the principal roads half a league all road Montevideo. All communication is to-day completely cut off with the quintas.

Servando Gomez is said to be about 30 leagues off, in Maciel.

Old's difficulty with the Government is arranged (so it is said) and he is marching on to Montevideo with 600 men.

Flores, up to to-day, allows beef and milk to enter the town, but nothing else.

### **MARITIME NEWS.**

The Danish brigantine *Johanne*, Captain Linbroker, with a cargo of bones and tallow, went on shore on the 8th inst. at Panola. The pilot was on board at the time. She got off two hours afterwards, and arrived in Montevideo, making three inches of water per hour.

The American pilot-boat *Kate Sargent* has sailed from Montevideo to lend assistance to the American ship *Ocean Steed*, which vessel had gone aground at the punta de Rocha.

The Norwegian barque *Titana* lately arrived at Montevideo from Cadiz, reports having spoken the following vessels:—

Dec. 27, 1863, lat. 12 deg. 59 m. N, long. 25 deg 04 m. W, Hamburg ship *Mathilde*, from Hamburg to B. Ayres; 32 days out.

Jan. 4, 1864, 2 deg. 48 m. N, long. 22 deg. 43 m. W, Colgrain, from London to Algoa bay; 9 days out.

Feb. 4, 4-01, lat. 36 deg 36 m S, long. 49 deg 49 m W, British barque *Maria Nedham*, from Liverpool to Callao; 44 days out.







