

The Standard

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

No. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

FACTIOUS OPPOSITION.

Factious opposition in the Argentine Republic can only be defined as a sort of dog in the manger policy, the sort of object of which is to negative every sound progressive measure introduced for the good of the country. It proceeds generally from a low jealousy which "out of place" politicians bear against their luckier fellow countrymen who are in office.

There is no greater safeguard in a republic or representative form of government, than in a spirited independent minority, which, true to its principles, maintains heroically its opinions against the *AVULS* MAJORITY. We respect, we revere such an opposition, and will always use our influence that its opinions shall be heard, but when we see a factious opposition rear its head, when we discern the ignoble motives which influence the members of that opposition, in demonstrating hostility to every sound measure introduced into Congress, we cannot find words sufficiently strong to express our disgust at such conduct.

We can understand the Ordo and Cordero dispute, and respect even if necessary both parties.

We can comprehend the struggles of the old party in this country against the new, that is to say, the Federal against the Unitario, because *what is bred in the bone must come out in the flesh*. But we cannot, and do not understand how measures which are calculated to advance either or both parties, *pari passu*, should meet with an opposition which is unprejudiced as it is unjust.

The credit of the Argentine Republic must be dear to the Federal as to the Unitario, since members of both parties are alike holders of the public bonds.

The prosperity and advancement of the country must be in the end the latest wish of both parties, since all partakers in the benefits. How, then, is it, we ask, that in the last Congress a factious opposition raised its head and succeeded in defeating the best measure which was introduced in the session?

Either the members of that august assembly suffered themselves to be bamboozled by a set of cunning place-hunters, or the Senate House of the Argentine Republic is composed of a set of men, who have eyes and ears not, and close and hear not.

Since the closing of the last session of Congress, we all have had occasion to know, the fallacious motives which induced the house to throw out the clause in the National Credit bill, authorizing the introduction of the national bonds on the London Market. We all know that the real cause of Mr. Wheelwright's difficulties in London was the rejection of Article 12 in last Congress. The Argentine Republic owed nothing to Europe, she was unknown to our capitalists at home, and as a natural consequence, no one cared to trust her.

We suppose that at this Congress the measure will be again brought before the house, and we trust to the good sense of the members of both houses to discountenance the factious opposition which was painfully triumphant last session.

The Members of Congress who oppose this measure can advance no just reason for their conduct. They practice the most dishonorable unfairness towards the patient foreign creditors of this nation and lend themselves to an attempt to ruin the Republic.

It would require little logic on our part to prove that, no matter what use is made of the money, it is the interest of the country and of the government to make a small loan in Europe and to pay regularly the interest thereon. By so doing the Argentine Republic becomes introduced upon the money markets of Europe, and upon our legislators with the country to remain as it is, and to shut out from the River Plate the inestimable advantages of

foreign capital, there can be no earthly motive for expending the proceeds of interest and amortization in England, on our public debt to English creditors.

We will not now enter into the speculation in Congress, and offer a speculation in Congress, and which in Europe would only pass current in a society of big game hunters. We suppose that Congress has met now for the purpose of advancing the interests of the country. We suppose that the members are upright and honest men, intent only upon promoting Argentine prosperity. We hope we shall not be mistaken, and that the members themselves will perceive the necessity of annihilating all factious opposition to so useful, so meritorious a measure.

PROPERTY IN THE CAMP.

The whole camp system must speedily be reformed, else property will cease to have its rights, and investment in the estancia business become of even a more dangerous character than even a speculation in mines.

A man who on arriving in this country with say £500, and who immediately invests the same in doubt lands, we insist, a better chance of making a few thousand paper dollars in the year, than the sober, industrious labourer, who puts his little all into half a flock of sheep, and goes out in the camp to mind them.

The once speculator always has his doubts, which supposing for a moment that they even do not even rise in value, give him an interest of from 1 to 10 per cent a month; besides, he has his time at his disposal, and can always, if he is willing to work, earn sufficient to support himself. Now, on the other hand, the man who puts his £500 into half a flock of sheep, not only runs the risk of losing his capital through droughts, scarcity of grass, disease, &c., but hazards his very life in living in an isolated puesto; the lambing season comes round, and this is the last harvest of the shepherd (for the wool of half a flock of sheep is barely able to maintain him with the simplest necessities of life); and how frequently, owing to the inclemency of the winter, does not the farmer lose 50, and even 60, per cent. of his lambs.

But these are drawbacks or contingencies which cannot be well avoided, no matter how good the government. We refer now to the evils which are growing up in the camp, and which, under a judicious administration, would be at once remedied. A mixture of sheep now in variously leads to fights and disputes, simply because there has ceased to exist any authority in the country districts. Sheep are stolen night after night, passed from one pasture to another, and at times actually driven out of the province. Some few months ago, a flock of two thousand fine merino sheep were stolen from Santa Fe by the authorities, owing to the fact that there were more than one hundred different marks, and the owner had not a permit for even one. Last year, owing to the prevalence of sheep-stealing, Mr. Archibald Craig 300 fine sheep which were stolen, 30 legions out, and driven in to the partido of the Fortin. Some were restored to the owner, but the remainder were sold by the authorities, and the owner lost the sheep which were not lost for ever. Now we insist that the cause of this is the want of a shepherd in the country districts, who not unfrequently are 'compadres' with the very worst characters in the camp.

We leave it to our readers who have any experience in camp matters to say whether we exaggerate the sad state of the country, or whether we are not justified in saying that the want of a shepherd in the country districts is the cause of the want of a shepherd in the country districts.

Property in the camp now-a-days, particularly in horses, may be regarded as more imaginary than anything else. A man leaves his estancia for Buenos Ayres on business, when he returns a few days he finds his horses all stolen, his sheep mixed, and his flock short the number. Our attention has been called to this matter by a letter which we received from the camp yesterday morning, which we publish in the hope that it will instigate all foreigners to give publicity in the 'Standard' to these wholesale robberies, which are now we regret to say, becoming too frequent. Will any of our readers please tell Governor Sarmiento of the matter.

Witness, 12th May, 1864.

Mejia, M. G. and E. T. Mallal.

"Gentlemen."

"You will oblige me by inserting the annexed advertisement in the 'Standard,' which I know circulates

far and wide both North and South amongst all classes who understand the English language.

The last took place while I was absent from home on business, unfortunately accompanied by two persons (in charge of the horses for the journey), whose services might have been valuable in the search when the loss was discovered.

The case as it tells me that he had all the horses of the establishment brought up to the 'Gardens' on the evening of the shooting in the morning. Since then I have employed 'ponies compadres' in all directions, but with no result, and therefore resort to the medium of an advertisement.

Yours truly, M. P. L.

Los, Sanctor or Stray.

From the Estancia Veintidós de Mayo, Partido de la Guardia del Monte, on the night of the 7th inst., a trove of twelve horses, part of a number of mares, consisting of eleven with foals, and one entire, was taken from the estancia, and the whole of them were taken to the estancia of the estancia.

A reward will be paid to any one giving information at said estancia where the horses may be found, and a further reward for assistance to convict the offenders if they have been stolen or are unlawfully detained.

UNITARIO TALK.

The city press is evenly divided respecting the late conciliation: the *Triunfo*, *Nación*, and *Standard* gladly accept it, and warmly congratulate both parties; the *Standard*, *Pueblo*, and *Progreso* more or less vehemently condemn it as an abandonment of principle. Nevertheless we have a large majority in public opinion, in favor of peace and quietness.

There is considerable agitation in town about the rumored loss of the *Nancy Riley* off Cape San Antonio, bound for Patagonia. Our informant was Mr. Potter of the Hotel Fortuna, who had learned the news from Mr. Mackay of the Office of Mines, Rosario and Co. The latter states that he heard the rumor in the baggage store of Mr. McEwen.

We understand that some gentlemen just arrived per *Mersey* intend erecting in public lands in the upper provinces. Mr. Kemsley, land agent, informs us that he has procured land at the following prices per acre—League (5,000 acres): Entre Rios £1,000, Corrientes £1,200, Santa Fe £300, Buenos Ayres £1,400, Cordoba £250, Santiago 30 shillings.

Two Irishmen have also come by last packet, with a capital of £5,000 sterling, to start in the sheep business. They have not made up their mind whether to prefer Rio Rio or this province. We want a few hundred such immigrants to develop the great industry of the country.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Fildes intends remaining a couple of months among us; during his absence, Mr. Fildes acts as Argentine Consul at Liverpool. It is strange that no Consul has yet been named for Dublin, in the person of Mr. Timothy O'Brien. The appointment of Jacinto O'Connell will earn a reputation for impartiality; having written to his friends in Rio Janeiro that he would arrive there by half-past three p.m. on the 7th, he kept his word to a minute.

There are rumors of Ministerial changes: some say Gov. Sarmiento will form a new cabinet; others, that Mrs. Elizalde and Costa of the National Ministry intend to resign, but we have not heard any names likely to be recommended in their place.

Mr. Daly the Irish musician, has composed a Polka in honor of the 25th of May, arranged for the piano-forte, which our fair countrywomen may procure from the music-store, next door to Mrs. Elizalde's, Calle Bayona.

It will be public attention should be directed to the splendid dividend of the Argentine Marine Insurance Co. Nine per cent on each share is equivalent to 14 per cent. There are few investments which pay so well, in Buenos Ayres or elsewhere. The Gas

Company and Western Railway have not been so fortunate.

The Communion of the Hospitals will shortly take place. The number of sick cured in the native hospitals is very great, and it speaks highly for the clarity of Portofino that suffering humanity is admitted, gratis, whereas the foreign institutions exact payment, sometimes of a high figure. More than one-half the patients of the former are foreigners.

The Hampshire contract for colonization of Bahia Blanca has been annulled by the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres, the concessionaire having failed to fulfil the principal condition, by failing to send out the first batch of immigrants within the specified term.

The result of the camp election is not yet fully known. Mr. Justo Agrelo was elected Senator for Bolson and San Fernando. D. Vicente Letamendi had a majority at Quilmes and Loma Negra. There was no election at Baracas.

The 'National' states that a dinner took place at the Southern house on Sunday, to celebrate the Cuyo-Cordoba conciliation. The guests were all soldiers, generals, Gelly Obes, Páez, Colonels Orma, Charlone, &c.

By telegraph news from Montevideo, Flores was prevailing about Minas, seemingly without other object than prolonging this diabolical rebellion. General Moreno was stationed at Guaymas; one would think both parties intended to remain on the defensive, and that Government had abandoned all hope of extirpating the rebel.

The Pacific has an unwise appeal to the passions of the Cordoba rebels, the recent conciliation to be debated by the Club last night. We trust however the moderate counsels will prevail. The 'National' is becoming less rampant.

The Congress Deputies kept vacation on Monday and Tuesday; this is a bad beginning. The 'Standard' is a bad beginning. The 'Standard' is a bad beginning.

On the 14th inst., the *Standard* (La Estrella) held a meeting, and the following members were elected for the management: Don Feli de Bata, President; Don Manuel B. H. de Bata, Director; Don Feli de Bata, Secretary; Don Feli de Bata, Treasurer; Don Feli de Bata, Auditor.

A dividend of 17 1/2 per cent was declared and ordered to be paid to the shareholders.

COPIES OF THE PLATA.

Mejia, M. G. and E. T. Mallal, Buenos Ayres, Liverpool, April 7, 1864.

Dear Sir,

We acknowledge to our mutual friend, Consul Hutchinson, procuring us the advantage of your correspondence on a subject with which we are well acquainted, and in which we have a great interest. General H. has great merit in having preserved the cotton cultivation in the province, and you have labored zealously in bringing this business to a successful issue. We have heard the Standard always with great interest, and were pleased that the subject was advanced in so able a manner. It is no doubt that if you can command a sufficient number of laborers of cotton will become of the greatest importance to your community and be a source of great prosperity. People may call you an old man and an old subject of cotton, but at any rate there is method in that madness; no great result was ever achieved without great perseverance.

We are glad you sent us a list of cotton seeds, and a guarantee of seven per cent from the date of deposit and payments; and next, from the bounties to be derived from the sale of lands.—The *Standard*, April 2, 1864.

Prices of Brazilian, Rio de Janeiro, and South American Bonds, &c.

Buenos Ayres, Six per Cent, and Buenos Ayres £100 Bonds—Amount, £770,000; price during past month, £119 1/2; price this day, £120 1/2; dividends due, 12 January and 12th July.

Buenos Ayres Two per Cent. (Def. Three per Cent)—Amount, £1,400,000; price during past month, 37 1/2; price this day, 37 1/2.

The securities have been steady during the month, with generally advanced quotations, and probably would have ruled higher, but for attention being directed to speculative investments. Brazilian Bonds, 1855, 95 1/2 to 96 1/2.

Railways.

Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres—Capital, £100,000; dividends payable, 10th July and 10th January; £10 per share; £20 price this day, 10 1/2; interest, 7 per cent.

Do, do, £2 1/2 price this day, 10 1/2; interest, 7 per cent.

Great Southern Railway of Buenos Ayres—Capital, £750,000; £20 per share; £24 price this day, 24 1/2; interest, 7 per cent.

Very little doing in railway shares, for the cause already assigned, and the attraction offered by other things.

BANKS.

London and Brazilian (limited)—Price, £49, £50; number of shares, 10,000; £100 per share; £35 price; last half year's dividend, 5 per cent.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate (limited)—Price, £35, £36; number of shares, 5,000; £101 per share; £10 price; last half year's dividend, 7 1/2 per cent.

Do, do, New quarter's shares—Price, £5 10 s; 23 10 p.

London and South American (limited)—Price, 3 to 4 p.m. ext.; number

of shares, 10,000; £100 per share; £1 paid; last half year's dividend, 10 per cent.

We extract the following from the 'Brazil and River Plate Mail':—

The vast valley of Buenos Ayres, or La Plata, situated between the Brazil and the Andes, embraces a breadth of several hundred leagues, and penetrates westward to Upper Peru or Bolivia, while its numerous streams, water, plains, or become vehicles of commerce, developing the riches of the soil, while its healthful climate invites the population of Europe, which is rolling in and spreading itself over these fertile lands.

The railroad named above has received the protection of the Argentine Government, and of the legislatures of the provinces through which it will pass, and a concession has been granted to Mr. Wheelwright of a most liberal character. The road commences 270 miles above Buenos Ayres, at the flourishing town of Rosario, on the right bank of the La Plata, a navigable river for ships of large burthen. The road pursues its way over a plain for 200 miles, until it reaches the city of Cordoba, the most central and commercial city of the Pampas.

Mineral wealth, and copper are said to abound throughout this region. The present undertaking, however, appears to be but the nucleus of a scheme to connect the two oceans by means of railways, either by crossing the Andes, and descending to the Pacific, through the valley of Copiapo to the port of Caldera, in Chili, which has been surveyed and found practicable, or by sailing of any other mountain pass that affords still greater facilities. The next object contemplated is to extend the railroad from Cordoba, through the northern provinces, to the Argentine Confederation to Upper Peru, and thus restore to Buenos Ayres that commercial market which she supplied formerly by means of carts, a journey of three or four months, which a railway will reduce to three or four days and probably less.

Another branch of this line will be from a station called Villa Nueva, 100 miles from Buenos Ayres, south-west through the provinces of San Luis, Mendoza, and San Juan, and uniting at Castellano with the high road of Santiago.

The population of the provinces which will depend upon the Central Argentine Railroad for the conveyance of their foreign supplies and the market, is about 500,000, and with all the facilities which they have to command at present, there is a considerable traffic between Cordoba and Rosario, at which latter place may frequently be seen 1,000 or 1,200 carts, drawn by oxen, each carrying from two and a half to three tons of merchandise performing the distance in a month or forty days. The facilities of a railroad will reduce it to about twelve hours, and as to passengers, it is estimated that the greater part of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and all the Riverine population, will avail themselves of this mode of conveyance.

The same advantages will take place with the long isolated populations of the interior.

It seems to us an enterprise of great promise, first, from its low cost of £2,000 per mile, and a guarantee of seven per cent from the date of deposit and payments; and next, from the bounties to be derived from the sale of lands.—The *Standard*, April 2, 1864.

Washed fleece Merino s

