

The Standard

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"All tuii audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

ENGLAND.

The state of European politics has had a rather serious effect upon the London money market. The Bank of England has raised its rate of interest to 9 per cent., but money was plenty, and the greatest speculation going on in Bank shares.

The Princess of Wales had given, in the Queen's name, a drawing-room. We remark that the Argentine Minister M. Balcarce, was not present.

At the sailing of the packet it was stated that a special telegram had been received, stating that the Danes had at last consented to an armistice.

Meyerbeer, the great composer, expired at Paris.

Great fears were entertained in England that there would be another war between Russia and Turkey.

The Emperor of Russia was about to visit Kirmir, where it was thought that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia would meet him.

The news of the defeat of the Northerners in Louisiana had, strange to say, the effect of driving down the Confederate cotton loan 3 per cent.

Buenos Ayrean Bonds were rather weak at 95.

A vessel had cleared from Newport for Rosario direct, with railway iron for the Argentine Central Railway Company.

Several new lines of emigrant packet ships had been started, and were advertised in the River Plate Mail.

The Galileo had been launched.

Several causes have contributed to create an uneasy feeling this week, and to induce a pause in almost all operations. The successive raising of the Bank rate of discount to 8 and then to 9 per cent., together with the growing feeling that the Conference is far from arriving at a settlement of the Danish question as ever, have quite neutralised the good effects which the favourable change in the weather, and the undeniably prosperous state of the country as shown by the Board of Trade Returns, would otherwise have produced.

Money is becoming scarcer, and even higher rates than 9 per cent. are currently paying in London.

Prince Alfred left Berlin yesterday morning. Before joining his ship he will visit Weimar, Coburg and Darmstadt.

General Garibaldi has arrived at Gibraltar, and proceeded to Caprera. The United renched Gibraltar on Tuesday all on board well. She was to leave again the same night.

A telegram from Shanghai reports the advance of Major Gordon against the Tzupings. He had captured Fung and two other cities, and was marching on Nankin. From Japan it is stated that an Englishman had been nearly assassinated at Nagasaki. Sir R. Alcock had arrived at Yokohama.

The fortifications of Fredericia are to be blown up. Such is the order of General von Gumbel, despite of Fredericia being outside the boundary which both Austria and Prussia declared in the beginning should be the limit of military operations.

Telegrams state that some of the Austrian men of war have arrived in the Elbe.

The Emperor of the French received the Japanese Ambassadors on Tuesday, and heard their announcement that they had come to explain the difficulties regarding the execution of a treaty and the mishap which led to an attack against a French officer. The Emperor delivered a reply, which, although courteous and friendly in tone, yet dwelt decisively on the necessity of causing international law to be respected, and conveyed to the envoys a cheering assurance that the European Powers would never fail to combine for the purpose of defending their honour and interest in distant countries. The speech of the ambassadors was translated from Japanese into Dutch, and then from Dutch into French, and the Imperial reply of course had to go through the same duplicate process.

The Marquis de Boissy has just been creating another scene in the French Senate. He complained vehemently that all the expressions which he used the other day in regard to the Prince of Wales were not published in the 'Moniteur,' official report of the proceedings. The President, M. Tro-

long, replied that he had himself ordered the suppression of some of the words, because he did not consider them fit for publication. De Boissy said he would repeat them, to which the President replied that they should nevertheless not be published. The Marquis declared that he had sent them to the foreign journals, to which the President replied that the Marquis had done so because in France he felt himself too insignificant to create even scandal. Hereupon De Boissy flamed up and declared that no one should dare to insult him. The President, however, finally extinguished him by reminding him that on a former occasion certain words of his had to be suppressed because of their gross indecency. The Senate supported the President warmly. Count de Flahault remarking that if it were in their power they would pass him a vote of thanks. The banquet of the Progressist party in Madrid, which was looked forward to with some anxiety, has passed off without any disturbance.

AMERICA.

New York, April 23

Rumours prevailed in Washington yesterday that the armies of both Lee and Grant were in motion and manœuvring for advantageous positions preparatory to a general engagement.

According to deserters, Longstreet's army has arrived at Charlottesville, en route for Staunton and operations in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Confederates, under General Ransom, attacked Fort Gray, near Plymouth, North Carolina, on the 17th, and were repulsed. The attack was renewed on the following day with the co-operation of a Confederate ram, which sank three out of five of the Federal gunboats in the river.

It is thought that Plymouth will have to be evacuated, and fears are entertained for the safety of Newbern.

The Federals, by their latest accounts from Louisiana, claim a victory at Pleasant Hill on the 9th, with severe loss to the Confederates. They admit that they were compelled to retreat to Natchitoches and Alexandria.

Admiral Porter's fleet, which had advanced to within 80 miles of Shreveport, was fiercely assailed on its return down Red River. The transports barely escaped capture.

Memphis despatches of the 19th state that General Forrest's forces are retiring into Mississippi.

The Governors of Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania urge Mr. Lincoln to call out 200,000 additional troops for the exclusive defence of their States.

The panic in the market has almost entirely subsided. Stocks and shares are improving. Government Five-Twenties, 110½; Sixes, registered, 1891, 110½; Seven-Thirties, 111½; New York Central Railway, 134½; Erie, 11½; Illinois Central, 126½.

Cold, 174½. Exchange, 193.

Cotton, 60c. Breadstuffs improved. Provisions active. Sugars steady, at 15½ to 17c. Coffee unchanged.

Despatches from Fortress Monroe of the 24th, state that the Confederates have surrounded Plymouth, and that their ram has complete possession of Roanoke River.

General Butler has despatched a fleet of gunboats to the assistance of the Federals.

Gold, 177. Cotton, 60c. Exchange 200.

General Grant is now at the head of an army of 200,000 men; and it is said that he again intends attacking Richmond.

General Burnside's army amounts to 40,000 men.

The Northerners have suffered a defeat in Louisiana, having lost 3,000 men, nearly 24 pieces of artillery, and 3,000 waggon. They suffered also another defeat at Plymouth, in North Carolina. General Hessel's had to surrender to General Hoke, 2,500 prisoners were taken, and 30 pieces of cannon.

Colonel Fry, the Provost Marshal of Baltimore, had been convicted of fraud, and sentenced to one year's confinement.

Congress, it was said, was about to increase the import tax 3 per cent., and put on an income tax of 5 and 10 per cent.

The greatest panic had taken place in the New York Money Market. All the leading stock-brokers had smashed, and exchange on England rose to 200. Things, however, settled down in a few days, and exchange fell to 193.

THE WAR IN JUTLAND.

Hamburg, May 6

It is reported that the Austrians purpose crossing into Funen.

The Austrian squadron has appeared at the mouth of the Elbe. It has joined the Prussian ships. The Danish vessels have withdrawn without giving battle.

Release of the arrested Jutlanders.

Most of the citizens seized as hostages in Jutland have been set at liberty, the war contribution having been paid.

It is thought that the Jutland officials will be also liberated.

Refusal of the armistice by Denmark.

Copenhagen, May 5, 3.39 p.m.

The additions proposed by the great German Powers as indispensable

to their acceptance of an armistice have been declined by the Danish Government, which refuses to raise the blockade of the German ports.

Vienna, May 5.

The 'General Correspondent' of today denies the assertion of 'La France' that the division of the Austrian fleet destined for the North Sea has been recalled.

The Prussian Navigation Dues.

Berlin, May 6.

A Royal decree has just been issued based upon Article 63 of the Constitution, suspending for six months the extra navigation dues payable by foreign ships upon a higher scale than Prussian vessels.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 6 evening.

The 'Moniteur du Soir' of to-day details the conditions for the acceptance of an armistice discussed at the London Conference, which are in conformity with those already published. According to the same paper, the next sitting of the Conference will take place on Monday.

A commission has been appointed to discuss the question as to a union between the management of telegraphic lines and the Post-office. The Commission will also take in consideration the question of the results to which an union might give rise.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

3.30 p.m.

The Bourse has been flat. Rentes closed at 66½, 4½, or 20c. lower than on Wednesday.

Turin, May 6.

Private telegrams received here from Rome to the 4th inst. state the Pope is again suffering from indisposition.

The Bank of Italy has raised its rate of discount to 8 per cent.

Corfu, May 5.

It has been officially announced that the English garrison will leave Corfu upon the 31 June.

The citadel and the Fort Neuf will not be demolished.

The Prussian War Contribution.

Copenhagen, May 3.

The following is the proclamation issued by Field-Marshal Wrangel, the Prussian Commander-in-Chief, imposing a forced contribution upon the inhabitants of Jutland:—

"Head-quarters, Veile, April 28.

"In compensation of the damage to property caused to Prussian as well as to other German subjects by ships and cargoes being captured and continued by the Danes, a present contribution is hereby imposed upon Jutland of 6,000 Prussian dollars (£96,000). This sum corresponds to the amount of injury inflicted, and is liable to be increased upon more exact calculation of the damage; possible surplus, upon the other hand, arising after payment of the compensation will be refunded.

"Upon partition of the above-named amount, 50,000 Prussian dollars falls to the share of Veile. This sum is to be paid without delay to the head of the Requisition Department, Major von Beckedorff, of the Westphalian Jäger Battalion, if it is desired to avoid the inevitable military compulsory measures.

"VON WRANGLER, Field Marshal."

The intelligence which has been received here from Jutland shows that the population generally has refused to pay the required contribution, and that the Prussian troops have already commenced to employ force in obtaining their demands. 'Dagbladet' published the following telegram from the Town Commandant at Bogense yesterday:—

"The Prussians have carried away eleven citizens from Horens. The passport accompanying them was inscribed, 'To Rensburg, and further.' The 810,000 demanded by Von Wrangel in Horens has been refused. The citizens will rather submit to be plundered. The inhabitants of Veile have also refused payment."

WAR WITH TURKEY.

Marseilles, May 5, Evening.

Advices from Constantinople to the 28th ult., announce that 60,000 Russians, under command of General Kotzebue, are said to have encamped at the mouth of the Danube, and that another body of 20,000 men was expected to follow.

Austria has stationed a force of 25,000 men on the Servian frontier.

The Porte has resolved that the army in Roumelia should be increased to 160,000 men.

A special commission has left here to superintend the completion of the fortifications of the Black Sea and Dardanelles.

A portion of the Circassian immigrants are to be incorporated with the army under General Kotzebue.

THE VERY LATEST.

Exchange at Rio 27 318.

The 'Parana' arrived at Rio on the 3d inst.

The 'Magdalena' arrived at Southampton on the 4th of May.

The 'Onida' arrived at St. Vincent on the 21st of May, and would probably arrive in England on the 1st of June, having made a good run to that port. She left Rio on the 10th of May.

The 'Parana' left Rio on the 8th inst. at 8 a. m., with a full complement of

passengers, amongst whom were Baron d' Maus and family.

H. M. S. 'Foote,' Rear Admiral Richard Laird Warren, arrived at Rio on the 3th inst., and would leave that port for England about the 15th inst.

H. M. S. 'Alceste' arrived on the 5th.

H. M. S. 'Stromboli' and 'Curlow' are at Rio.

H. M. S. 'Bacchante' arrived at Rio from the West coast of South America, on the 30th of May, and left for England on June 2d.

The 'Mersey' landed at Montevideo 3 passengers, from England and 6 passengers from Rio, and specie, \$6,000 in gold, and jewellery valued at 7,000 francs.

The 'Mersey' brings for Buenos Ayres, jewellery valued at 45,000 francs.

The 'Tevere' arrived at Montevideo yesterday, 13th, working her starboard paddle wheel only, an accident having happened to her port engine preventing her working her port paddle wheel.

The 'Mersey' experienced very heavy weather on the passage from Rio, and off Castellas a heavy head sea, which prevented her arrival at Montevideo on Saturday night.

CHARGES AGAINST PERU.

It argues little for good faith on the part of the Peruvian and Chilean press to have withheld from us the famous Memorandum of the Spanish commission justifying his intended seizure of the Chincha Islands, and dated Lima, April 12th. The object of concealing this all important document can have been no other than to misrepresent an act on the part of the Spanish Admiral which must cause unusual surprise and indignation when the real cause is kept in the back ground. The 'España' of this city has, however, obtained a copy of Sor Mazaredo's ultimatum, which was distributed on Monday as a special supplement, and as Englishmen are proverbially fond of fair play, we give the other side of the question, in which Peru has heretofore been represented as an innocent martyr. *Audi alteram partem:*

"In 1853 Spain recognised Mexican independence, and has since then laboured to establish friendly relations with the other Republics, sending hither Ministers and Consuls, making important concessions in treaties, and overlooking divers insults. Previous to 1853 all Peruvian ports were closed to Spanish trading vessels: in the same year a Spanish Minister was employed to draw up a recognition of Peruvian independence but the republic allowed the term of two years to expire without exchanging the ratifications and never even had the courtesy to send an answer to Her Majesty's cabinet. A revolution occurring at Lima in 1855 the mob threw into the street all the papers of the Foreign office, and among these was found a document declaring that Peru rejected in toto the terms of the treaty."

"From 1853 to 1859 grave events occurred, obliging Spain to send to Lima, in the latter year, Sor. Tavira, our Minister to Chile, but this mission was also a failure. In 1860 Sor. Galvez arrived in Madrid as Peruvian Plenipotentiary, and was received in this capacity by the Premier, Marshal O'Donnell. The former, however, insisted on seeing Queen Isabella, which being refused, pending the treaty, he retired from Spain. Then commenced a series of outrages on Spanish subjects unparalleled even in the fever of the struggle for independence. Spaniards were openly plundered of their properties; the Count of San Isidro was persecuted; as for those who died intestate, and left heirs in Spain, their goods were confiscated; the charitable societies of Peru appropriated institutions of this kind founded purely for Spaniards. Sr. Tavira had been each urged to demand explanations on these matters, also the murder of Spanish subjects, whose assassins, though well-known, were suffered to walk about with impunity, and especially touching the case of a Spaniard robbed by the police-officers and publicly insulted by the Governor of Callao when he solicited justice. The failure of Tavira's mission convinced the Spanish Government of the conduct of Peru."

(To be Continued).

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the S.W., and Mr. Wells calculated on reaching the Oriental coast. On reaching a height of 2,500 yards, he found the wind changed, and abandoned his former route. When passing over the inner and outer roads he saluted the vessels, waving the American and Argentine flags, which was replied to from the several mast-heads. The height being at that time about 2,000 yards, he was still enabled to hear the cheering on board the vessels. As soon as the wind changed he determined to take if possible, a W. current, which would bring him to this side of the Plate. The balloon gradually descended till the anchors touched the water, being then some 15 miles from the Bolgrano shore. The anchors would not hold, and as the balloon began to drag along the water, Mr. Wells threw out ballast and again rose, attaining a height of 4,000 yards in the direction of the Carapachay islands. He remained for an interval suspended over Martin Garcia, being able to distinguish the fortifications, the long line of coast on either side of the Plate, the Archipelago of the Parana, and the surrounding country for 100 miles in every direction.

About 4 p.m., the hour being near sunset, the balloon became more condensed and descended more rapidly than at first, until the anchors again touched the water, but the aeronaut's efforts to get a permanent hold were as fruitless as before. Accordingly he again threw out ballast, and rose about 3000 yards, in the direction of San Fernando: here the campagna and islands formed a beautiful panorama, while the city of Buenos Ayres gradually became less distinct to the view. Coming down a third time, he was again unable to secure a footing, and no boat or vessels put out to his rescue, although a fishing smack was lying off Martin Garcia, and several boats at San Fernando. Being obliged to make a fourth ascent, he threw out all the remaining ballast, and rose to the same height as before. Coming down a fourth time, still over the centre of the river Plate, he cut away his anchors, and struggled between the lower current towards San Fernando, and the upper one towards the islands.

The sun had now set, and coming down a fifth time, he was obliged to cut away the car, in order further to lighten the balloon, and in another flight reach either terra firma or the islands. Then taking his seat in the basket attached to the ropes, and putting on two life-belts, besides attaching the gas-bag by a line of 100 feet, so as to serve for a buoy in case of need, he ascended a sixth time, and higher than before, passing through the clouds, and reaching about 6000 yards. Here the sun seemed to him again to rise, and after a short interval set in the most extraordinary splendour. The cold was so excessive that his feet became quite numb, and the end of the ropes which had dragged in the water glittered with an icy covering. The heavy dew and great condensation of gas, from excessive cold, caused the balloon to descend rapidly. On touching the water he contrived to shift his position from the loop to the gas-bag, and the balloon dragging for some time, Mr. Wells was up to his waist in water, while he rapidly proceeded towards our coast.

Soon, however, the warm atmosphere caused his balloon again to rise, this time about 110 yards. Mr. Wells was now in a most critical position, holding on, seated on the gas bag which hung on a slender cord from the balloon. The gas bag began to revolve rapidly, but luckily his head did not grow dizzy, and the cord did not break although twisting in an alarming manner. The balloon gradually lost its power and again descended. Mr. W. being overjoyed to see by the moonlight its shadow increasing on the water. He was then dragged, as before, along the surface of the water at the rate of 8 or 10 miles an hour, and after an exciting ride (which he compares to sleigh driving on the snow) of about 90 minutes, reached the shore. The people of San Isidro showed lights and rockets which greatly cheered him, as he was ignorant of the direction in which he went. At last he was deposited in a swamp, and forced to abandon the balloon, which, being freed of its weight, rose impetuously to a great height, passing over San Fernando, in a W. direction. Our hero made his way to the nearest house, which happened to be that of Mr. Augustine P. Juncu, Quinta Onibu, Punta Chica: here he found the young ladies looking at the balloon, who were greatly surprised to see Mr. Wells in so wretched a plight, wearing his life-belts, and all wet and cold. At first they would hardly believe his identity, but subsequently they treated him with the greatest kindness, and changed his clothes; after supper he played chess and dominoes, to finish so eventful a day, narrating also the wonders he had gone through.

Next day he returned to town, and whence would have it that the chief engineer of the train in which Mr. Wells came had his leg cut off and was almost killed, while our aeronaut arrived safe and sound in town, after so perilous a trip. Mr. Wells has lost his flags, sword and car: there are hopes of recovering the balloon, which has probably landed on some Irish estate in of Capilla or Luzan, and we are sure the finder, whether native or foreigner, will respect Mr. Wells' property. He intends in his next trip to cross the River Plate, with a boat attached, and afterwards will make preparations for crossing to Chile in his monomane balloon, *Republica Argentina*.

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Merits for the Central Argentine Railway.

Itally shipped for Rosario direct.

Mr. Armstrong has received the bill of lading and invoice of 1,075 double-headed rails, weighing 200 tons, shipped on board the Englishman at Newport, April 25th, 1861, bound for Rosario, in the River Parana, same being materials for the Central Argentine Railway, consigned by Messrs. A. Gibbs and Sons.

Mr. Wheelwright has written to say that he has procured three or four other vessels, but Messrs. Gibbs at first met with considerable difficulty in obtaining vessels of light draught of water, suitable to make the voyage direct to Rosario: this was mainly owing to the present Danish war, which prevented the use of German or Danish vessels for this purpose.

The great regenerator also informs us that he has taken his passage in the Southampton packet, 9th June, so that he is already on his way, and will shortly be here to receive the ovation which every friend of B. Ayres will offer him.

