

The Standard

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

722—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUÁ BANK

Calle Cangallo No. 101—103
Interest for the current month.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor 12p. 3
For balances in favor of customers 8p. 3

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor 12p. 3
For balances in favor of customers 7p. 3

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.
Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1863.
P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
William Leslie.

Maúá Bank.

Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.
The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this bank.

1st. Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

2nd. Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

3rd. Accounts-current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

4th. Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time by means of cheques part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case 48 hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

7th. Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Grande, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.

7th. Finally the Bank, undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Buenos Ayres, Oct 29 1862.
P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the

NATIONAL BANK

Can be obtained from
WANKLYN AND CO.,
No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Camp for 8 flocks.

To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp, situated on the best, permanent, arroyo of the province: it is about two leagues long, and within 5 or 6 hours journey by steamer from this city. The present state of the camp could not be more suitable for sheep, and the freight of wool is 12 reals to 22 mcs. per arroba, the land being only 4 leagues from the river Paraná.

Apply between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. at 174 Calle Pi dras.

Also an estancia to rent, with 12 puestos, including ranchos, corals, galpones, and permanent water, alfalfa fields &c.

Apply as above N 17, m.

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank—(Limited)

80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.
Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of Interest from 1st January, 1864 until further notice, will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency:

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.
Allowed on Minimum Credit balance during the month 6p. 000

Charged 12p. 000

FIXED DEPOSITS.

For Sixty days 7p. 000

" Ninety days 8p. 000

On Deposits subject to Thirty days notice withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent per annum more than the rate for Ninety day Fixed Deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From 1st January 1864 till further announcement the rate for this class of Deposits will be 9 per cent per annum.

Bs. As. 31st December, 1863.
J. H. GREEN.
Manager.

135 QUEEN VICE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co.
CALLE O'HACABICO, 13.
Sept. 20.

Briton and Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General.)

Life Assurance association chief offices Weststrand London W.C. Capital 3,000,000 sterling. Propositors for life assurance are received and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the company's agent in this city.

George Wilks
—7 Calle Mayo 7—

Public Notice.

The undersigned respectfully requests all parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay, either at his house or Mr. Twyford's store, 102 Calle Piedad, who is duly authorized to collect same.

JAMES HASTINGS,
460 Calle Parque.

P. A. Gartland's ENGLISH PHOTOGRAPH ART GALLERY.

CALLE DEFENSA, 345.
Photographs and Ambrotypes, at prices lower than has ever been offered. Colored Cards, large-sized colored Photographs and Ambrotypes.

Photographs taken from old Ambrotypes, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other establishment in the city.

N.B. Don't forget the number, 345, Defensa-street.

J. A. Im

Resident Governess.

An English Lady, who can impart a good English education, and all kinds of needlework, embroidery, &c., seeks an engagement with an English family. Apply by letter to Rev. Canon Fahy, 46 Reconquista.

New Luggage Van

Henry Hummel begs to notify the public that his Luggage Van leaves Buenos Ayres, for Chascomus, each Wednesday, arriving in Chascomus on the following day. The Office in Chascomus is Messrs. Wiley and Co.; in Buenos Ayres, in Calle Buen Orden, 265.

All goods to be delivered at the Office before seven o'clock p.m., every Tuesday.

All produce, &c., shall be deposited in the deposit store of Messrs. Wells, Heckmauss, and Co., in the Plaza Constitución.

Freights:
Under 2 ar., 4 rls. per lb.
Over 2 ar., 10 dols per ar.

Two or three passengers taken at a very low price. Mts. 1m

Cannel Coals.

Of superior quality, for sale at Calle Balcarras No. 180.

ANDES MILL.
Flour in Bags of all Sizes
Middlings
Bran &c.
180—Balcarras—180.
1 m 19,

La Zingara and Istria.

All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

G. WILKS,
D. 3. x. No. 7 Calle Mayo.

Mensagerias Nacionales.

Office removed to
223—CALLE VICTORIA—223

Leaves for Pilar every day

" Capilla del Señor every day.

" San Antonio de Areco, all uneven days.

" Zarate, all even days.

" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

Returns from Pilar, every day.

" Capilla, every day.

" San Antonio, all even days.

" Zarate, all uneven days.

" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:
MERLIN and MESQUITA.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000

The undersigned, Agents for this Company are now authorized to receive applications for Life Assurance, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.

Prospectuses and all necessary information will be furnished on application to Messrs. Stokes & Co.

50—Maypu—55.
Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the "reduced tariff" rates.

j 29 m.

FIRE.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

DIRECTORS:

Chairman—Henry W. Peck, Esq., (Peck Brothers and Co.)

Deputy-Chairman—Henry Trower, Esq. (Trowers and Lawson.)

John Boustead Esq (Price and Boustead)

George Thos Brooking, Esq, 1a, St Helen's-place

Jeremiah Colman, Esq (J and J Colman)

Charles Curling, Esq (Charles Curling and Co)

Edwin Fox, Esq, (Halliday, Fox, and Co)

Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq (N Griffiths Tate, and Fisher)

S Hanson, Esq (S Hanson and Son)

F W Harris, Esq (Dixon and Harris)

S Harrison, Esq, (Harrison and Crossfield)

D Hart, Esq (Lemon, Hart, and Sons)

F Hicks, Esq (T and F Hicks)

J Hodgson, Esq (Grant, Hodgson & Co)

J G Homers, Esq, Gresham House

S Humphrey, Jun, Esq (of Hay's Wharf)

M Joshua, Esq (Joshua Brothers & Co)

F Larkworthy, Esq, Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand

William Leask, Esq, Eastcheap

A Sim, Esq (Churchill and Sim)

J Adam Smith Esq (Smith, Wood & Co)

Unfailing Cure

for Scab and footrot in Sheep and every kind of diseases in horses and other animals.

Calvert's Phenylene and Terebane.

In addition to the satisfactory account we have received of the success of this specific from all parts of the comp, in its application to the cure of Sheep, we can say that it has been equally successful in healing sorebumps and other diseases in horses. In fact, it is a specific for all kinds of sickness in domestic animals.

Apply to HESS Brothers & Co.
Calle Rivadavia No. 234.

or to WESTON & Co.
Recocha Vieja No 3

ALSO ON SALE

A few of Collard and Collards celebrated pianofortes.

Apply as above.

Brazil and River Plate Mail.

And South American Mercantile Journal.

This paper, recently established in London, is published fortnightly for transmission by the English and French Mails, for Brazil and the River Plate, the 9th and 23rd of each month.

The "Brazil and River Plate Mail" is especially dedicated to the important commercial interests connected with these parts of South America, and the promoters of this journal look hopefully for the support of all those interested in the prosperity of these countries.

Subscriptions and applications for Advertisements received in Montevideo, in the "Sala de Comercio," or at No. 36 Calle 2a de Mayo; in Buenos Ayres, at the "Standard" Office.

Chas. Hermasader,

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,
Estancia del Tatay,
Carmen de Areco.

a 1, 6 m

To English Travellers.

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

Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb

Table d'Hôte on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

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

J 24

To Estancieros in the Banda Oriental.

For Sale, a light Camp Wagon, four-wheeled, moveable top, strong springs, seats for four persons, pole, shafts and double or single harness. Entirely new, just received from the United States, and in good order.

Address Bate y Cia, Calle 25 Mayo, 399, Montevideo.

The Standard Printing Office.

All kinds of English printing done here at reasonable charges: bill-heads, \$200 per thousand; paper-cuts, \$150 per thousand; circulars or placards \$50 per hundred.

For Candelas, Monte, and Las Flores.

Mensagerias Nuevas de la Portaña. Correo del Estado.

Office—Rivadavia 411 and 443.

From Buenos Ayres for Las Flores 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.

From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.

Luggage and encomiendas are received up till 4 p.m. of the day previous to starting.

MIGUEL M. LUPO.

Photographic & Solar Studio.

LUIGI BARTOLI takes Cartes-de-Visite, life size likenesses by camera solar, and landscapes, with photographic lens. He has also for sale the set of Inauguration pictures, and views of the public squares, &c., of Buenos Ayres.

Please visit the studio.
78 Recocha Nueva, Plaza Victoria.
a 8, 2 m

Sheep for Sale

From two to three thousand fine sheep to be sold. Inquire at 184, Calle Parque; or at Mr. Gerald Dillon's, of Partido, Moron, three leagues from Moreno, X. A22

Argentine Diligences

150 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 150.
Leaves for Pilar, Capilla del Señor, Sta. Antonia de Areco, and Arrecifes on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, and 21st of each month.

Leaves for Buenos Ayres, passing by Est. Antonio de Areco, Capilla del Señor, and Pilar on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, and 26th of each month.

Leaves for the Argentine Hotel de Miers, Porreco and Montevideo, in the Capilla del Señor, passing by Pilar, on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, and 26th of each month.

Price of Passage and Luggage per Arroba:
To Pilar 40 dols. .. 10 dols.
" Capilla del Señor .. 70 .. 15
" Sta. Antonia de Areco .. 120 .. 25
" Arrecifes 200 .. 35

Conductors and Owners,
PAUL and ROBERT DIAZ.

American Dentist,

DR. N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Rivadavia, 275.

Artificial Teeth

Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs.

Tooth-ache promptly relieved and radically cured.

Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

JOHN REMSLEY,

140—CALLE PARQUE—140,
Public and Official Translator,
Land Agent.

Orders from England promptly attended to.

On sale the right to 314 leagues of Government land in the partido of Bragado, seven leagues from that town and a smaller quantity of land will be sold if so required.

Also three leagues in the partido Veinte Cinco de Mayo.
Ten and a half leagues of land in Corrientes, facing the River Paraná.

Wanted.

An Englishman of some year's experience in sheep-farming here and in the colonies is desirous of making arrangements to take the management of an Estancia; understands French and German. Satisfactory references given address X Y Z al casado del Sor Don Jorge Dungey Fray Bentos.

1 m 17 m.

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,
119 204 Calle Venezuela.

Diligence Agency.

The Mensagerias Nacionales,
127 Calle 25 de Mayo.

The Coaches for Santiago, Tucuman, Salto, Jujuy, and as far as Bolivia, which formerly left Rosario every Friday, will in future leave that place every Saturday at ten a.m.

Notice.

The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the firm of "Moss and Claypole," has been dissolved by mutual consent, under this date. Mr. William Claypole is entrusted with the general liquidation of the late firm.

Buenos Ayres, April 15, 1864.
H. M. MOSS.

m 4 WILLIAM CLAYPOLE.

In consequence of the preceding advertisement, the undersigned beg to inform the public that they have, under this date, formed a Partnership in the Grocery business, under the firm of "Claypole, Brothers," and will continue, as heretofore, paying the greatest attention to the orders received from their Town or Country Customers.

A first-rate assortment of Goods, Clothing, &c., always on hand, at very moderate rates.

Buenos Ayres, April 16, 1864.
PETER G. CLAYPOLE.

WILLIAM G. CLAYPOLE.

The undersigned, being duly authorized, respectfully requests all parties indebted to the late firm of Messrs. Moss and Claypole to call and pay their accounts, without delay, at Calle Defensa, No. 23.

Buenos Ayres, April 30, 1864.
WILLIAM G. CL.

Notice.

During the absence of Frederic Wanklyn, Mr. Alfred Lumb will take charge of the business of Wanklyn and Co., for which we have granted him full powers under date of 18th of the present month.

WANKLYN & CO.
B. Ayres, March 19, 1864.

Sherry, in Octavos,

Of superior quality,
Havana Cigars—genuine.
Brandy, in Cases, of the celebrated brand, "Brandenburg feres."

For Sale by
ZIMMERMANN, FAIRS, and CO.,
No. 7, Calle de Bolívar.

Gualeguaychu, Steam Navigation Company.

For Gualeguaychu, Fray Bentos, and Higuieritas,
The New National Steam-boat
"ER A,"
First Trip.

This beautiful new Steamer will leave this for Gualeguaychu on every Wednesday, at Twelve o'Clock in the Afternoon, calling at the above mentioned Ports.

This is a most desirable conveyance for persons going to the first-mentioned destination, who are hindered therewithout the inconvenience of being transboarded to other vessels in Fray Bentos.

FARES.

	Cabin.	Storage.
Higuieritas	80	35
Fray Bentos	8	4
Gualeguaychu	8	4
Concepcion	10	5
Paysandú	12	6
Concordia	18	9
Salto	18	9

Parcels and Specie received in the Agency up to Two o'clock in the Afternoon of the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Mayo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

Notice.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All tuihi oia euaa nui veri non ualeat dicere."—Cicero.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

If there is any one abuse in the River Plate which cries to Heaven for reform, it is the Municipal squandering which is going on in this city. With a rental of close on twenty millions, this effete body seems to consider that it does enough for the city of Buenos Ayres by repairing the pavement of a few streets, maintaining a lot of old 'Charleys' for watchmen, and paying for the gas and oil used to half light the city. Municipal abuses have now been so long on the increase, and complaints against that august body of city fathers so frequent, that nowadays few men who set any value on their character can be found willing to accept the post of Municipal. To pay for gin-gerbread, fireworks, and gimcracks, this board of aldermen has always been found both ready and willing; but to pave a street or improve a parish is a matter which takes time to consider, and influence to pass. So scandalous of late has the conduct of the Municipal Board become, that we find men of tried merit honestly resigning their post in that body, and complaints and recriminations exchanged which tend to bring the Corporation of this city every day into greater disrepute. We are willing to admit the extreme liberality of the Board to get up balloon ascensions and fireworks, but to water the city seems to be something like redeeming our paper money—never to be passed.

Having now for many years experienced the utter incompetency of our Municipal Board, and being most thoroughly convinced that there is not the slightest improvement to be expected from this sleepy corporation, we think it high time to ask, When may we expect municipal reform?

The paper currency is now a chronic evil of the country; it inevitably makes us all poorer, but the depreciation of the paper dollar will not break a man's neck, or necessitate the use of the stomach-pump. Not so the municipal gangrene; it is becoming of such hideous dimensions that if a man escapes getting killed by the capsizing of a coach or an omnibus, ten to one he is poisoned by an incautious use of river water.

Last evening the diligence to Barracas was all but upset on the hill immediately preceding Calle Buen Orden; the holes and ruts on that hill would, if widened a little, be able to bury all the municipal fathers of Buenos Ayres. Will it be credited that whilst this august body has sixty thousand dollars to spend in balloon ascensions, they can only afford to spend two thousand dollars a year in keeping in repair the greatest thoroughfare in the city. When abuses reach such a climax, and the lives of the citizens become hourly endangered by the neglect (we won't use Mr. Bilbo's expression, 'rottenness') of the Municipality of Buenos Ayres, it behoves us all to put the question to President Mitre—What is the Municipality of Buenos Ayres good for?

It is fashionable to talk of the progress of Buenos Ayres, and call it the Athens of South America, but the Attic soil must have been a most monstrously muddy hole if any city in that classic quarter resembled the Buenos Ayres of the present day.

The plazas, the side walks, the crossings even in the very heart of the city, are in such a muddy condition, that verily it baffles all description. If we had no Municipal Board at all, if every householder was obliged to keep his part of the street cleaned, lighted, and paved, a few of our native families might be poorer, but what an incalculable gain to the public at large!

We repeat that the yearly rental of the Municipal Board is some twenty millions. Not one man in a hundred knows how the half of this sum is spent.

Attributing to themselves the right of paving the streets in a cleanly, comfortable, and well-beamed with mud. They have the power to repair, we

the ruts and holes of getting our necks broken. Promising on their part to attend to the sanitary condition of the place, we are, all who are obliged to drink river water, undergoing a sort of slow poison more fatal than belladonna. The Municipality of Buenos Ayres has given sufficient proof of its incompetency. We call upon the President of the Nation to totally reform it or abolish it altogether. A more vampirical body never existed in a free country. We all hate mud, filth, dirt, "pantanos," putrid water and heavy taxes; then let us abolish the Municipality of Buenos Ayres, and we get rid of all the rest.

SYMPATHY FOR BARRACAS.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

In consequence of the scandalous attempt of Admiral Mud, to seize the very valuable Argentine possession, known as Barracas, a rather influential meeting was convened for yesterday evening, at the 'Mud and Puddle' Arms, in Calle Buen Orden. Owing to cards of admission having been previously sent round to all the residents of Barracas and their friends, the attendance was rather good, particularly as a previous intimation of free liquoring was given. At half-past six o'clock General Barranca took the chair, Capt. L. Diligencia acting as secretary. Don H. P. Vereda rose and said—Fellow-suburbans, there has of late been so much talk about sympathy with Peru, that the victimised residents of the suburbs have been induced to call this meeting, in the hopes that as people are in the sympathetic humour, they will possibly, on being stirred up, feel for their fellow-countrymen in Barracas. The dirty ruffian, Admiral Mud, has taken possession of the passes into this city, and now, I regret to say, holds the place. They say, fellow-friends, that the Municipality of Buenos Ayres has sent down a comisario to treat on the matter, never having acknowledged the independence of Barracas, but I call upon you, my friends to join with me in throwing mud, dirty, filthy mud in the teeth of these rotten municipalities, let these dignitaries take heed of strong, young, athletic Barracas (tremendous cheering and shouts of stick the municipalities in the mud.) Mr. Vereda resumed his seat amidst the most deafening jingling of glasses, tin pots, &c.

Mr. Bilheyo next came forward, and with tears in his eyes, and mud on his boots, stated that he had missed the coach, and had been obliged to walk up. Barracas is in danger (quoth the orator), and the rotten municipal members of the Board of Town Council, who have dared to threaten the independence of the Barracansians, are our enemies. I throw my maddy boot as a challenge to these mortal enemies of clean Republican friends. The state of the hill, in front of Mr. Cant-be-serious' quinta, is so frightful, that it is plain the rotten municipalities have conspired against the lives and liberties of the free Barracansians. All the lovely girls of the Calle Larga are indignant at the treachery of the Municipality, and the piratical attempt of 'Admiral Mud.' I call upon you all to subscribe for spades and shovels, and to place them in the 'Standard' office (which has ever proved itself the true friend of Barracas) for distribution (great cheer and shouts of 'we will, we will!')

Mr. W. Bridge next came forward and stated that the aggressions of Admiral Mud had caused him the most serious injury in his business; this ruffian emissary of the rotten municipalities had actually taken possession of a very important locality in front of his premises, and had tenaciously retained hold of it notwithstanding his most continued reclamations.

Mr. Bridge, who spoke in the most restrained terms, begged that the meeting would appoint a committee to wait upon the English residents to consult with them as to the best method to reject the piratical Admiral Mud.

Mr. Bone Ash, the only Englishman present, believed that it would cost but little to evict the ruffian Mud, if clean instructions were given; a small gunboat on the Riachuelo would easily "sweep" the Calle Larga, but he, the indignant Britisher, would tell the enlightened Barracansians that the rotten municipalities were the cause of all, and although, by the exercise of a good Armstrong broom, with a Standard spade and shovel the street might be cleaned; still, as long as these rotten dignitaries ruled in Barracas, the residents were always open to similar invasions; he would more, therefore, the following resolution (which was subsequently seconded by Mr. Candlemaker): 'That it is expedient the people of Barracas be emancipated from the thralldom of all rotten Municipalities, and that a subscription of brooms and shovels be immediately made for the purpose of properly combating the scandalous aggressions of Admiral Mud. Carried unanimously.

A Mr. Tuna offered to fill up all the

ruts and holes on the hill, provided that eternal animosity was then and there sworn to the rotten Municipalities. The meeting then adjourned.

CHARGES AGAINST PERU.

THE BUTCHERY OF TALAMBO (Concluded)

The Spanish Envoy, Mazarredo, goes on to explain the motives which have obliged Spain to seize the Chinchas Islands—

Although the tribunals admitted the injustice of the seizure of our trader, Maria Julia, the Peruvian Government refused compensation, stating that Mr. Tavora's pretensions could not be admitted. The Grand Turk not only treated the envoys of the Barbary States with such sovereign contempt as our Minister experienced in Lima. The outrages on Spaniards continued till 1863, when almost within sight of the Spanish fleet, the massacre of Talambo took place.

D. Manuel Salcedo, a politician and capitalist of Lima, had engaged sixty Basque families in Spain, in 1850, to come out and cultivate cotton on his farm at Talambo. These poor people were scandalously taken in and robbed of all they had; so grievous were the labours imposed on them, that 20 per cent. of the healthy and robust colony died. On the 4th of August, 1863, Salcedo sent for 18 of the survivors, on the pretext of arranging their accounts, and having got them into the court-yard, a band of 60 armed assassins fell on the defenceless Basques, butchering five of the number, and three others died a few days after. After this slaughter, the savages put guards on the survivors, and continued to maltreat them horribly.

It is notorious that D. Manuel Salcedo looked on at the work of blood from the balcony of his house, that his steward, Carmen Valdes, headed the assassins and rewarded them by direction of his master, who, moreover, maintained them in his house for several days afterwards. It is proved that the wounded Basques were kept prisoners by the assassins for 17 days, until August 21st. It is proved that a quarter of an hour before the butchery the Governor of Chepan breakfasted with Salcedo, and on leaving the house met the band of murderers but did not attempt to stop them. It is proved that the justice of the department and two servants of the Governor of Chepan were among the assassins. The Justice of Chepan, by way of form, went to the place, four days after, and took the dying men's declaration, while the latter were yet guarded by their murderers.

When the Sub-prefect, Governor, and Criminal Judge, went to the farm on the 21st of August, they found the armed assassins still there.

The cause was so prolonged that justice has never been executed, and our Consul had to protest in Lima, but the criminals will never be punished. Soon afterwards a general attack was made on all the Spaniards in Peru; Ramon Prieto in Junin, Juan Uceda in Palcos, Ramon Contador in Chiclayo, Manuel Barros in Mayabamba, Lorenzo Apolinario in Abancay; in a word, there is hardly a department wherein Spaniards have not been outraged with the connivance of the authorities. As an instance of Peruvian tribunals, it may be appropos to quote the words of Mr. Lyndal, Sub-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the British House of Commons: 'Captain White was treated, like many others, in a cruel manner, and had the misfortune to fall into the clutches of what can only by way of courtesy be called a Court of Justice.'

Such are the outrages which have induced Spain to take active measures to cause her flag and citizens to be respected.

Meantime Spain is ready to recognize the independence of Peru and of all other S. American nations; she has no thirst for conquest, as is plain from her conduct respecting Mexico. Respecting Sto Domingo it must be remembered the people of that island had gone round Europe begging of the various powers to assume the Government and free them from anarchy. All including Spain refused to take it; and after 12 years of 'supplication' she understood the office, especially as that island lay adjacent to her possessions in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The reasons here adduced cannot fail to teach a lesson to Peruvian statesmen. We tried mild measures so long that we were at last driven to forcible ones, for any further moderation would be mistaken for weakness in the part of Spain.

Lima, April 12th-1864

Encio de Salar y Mazarredo.

Such is the case of Spain, and if these statements be true, there is little room for sympathy with Peru. The Cabinet of Lima has written a reply, but does not attempt to disprove the charges. The explains why the document of Mazarredo was suppressed so long.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Liverpool steamer Paraguay is due, having sailed on the 2nd ult. The La Plata was to follow on June 1st. We see, by advertisement in the 'Freeman's Journal,' that the brig Raymond, of Dublin, has given up trading with Buenos Ayres, and is now put on the New York route. We observe a new line of steamers, from Falmouth to Algoa Bay and Port Natal (South Africa), making the voyage in 25 and 42 days.

The Literary Society of Buenos Ayres will shortly be inaugurated, under the auspices of the distinguished biographer of Belgrano, President Mitre. It is rumored that the society will have its special organ in the press. We are glad to learn that the editors of the 'River Plate Magazine,' and the able French painter, M. Palliere, have been invited to become members.

Respecting the Peruvian question, we have two very contradictory indications of the intentions of Spain. Her Catholic Majesty's agent in the Chinchas Islands declares that Spain has no wish to meddle with the Independence of these Republics, and would not take a present of them. On the other hand, at the Progresista Banquet in Madrid, it was proposed, now that Spain has risen to the rank of a great Power, to re-annex the South American continent. It is, however, right to add, that the Spanish Government is decidedly hostile to the Progresistas.

The committee of Colon Theatre inform us they were not opposed to giving that public building for the Peruvian meeting, but refused to treat with Sr. Manilla; on the requisition of Dr. Rawson it was ceded. There is no ground rent payable for the theatre; the original contract stipulated nine doubloons per month, but this was afterwards exchanged for two boxes allotted by the committee to Government. The site has, therefore, become the property of the shareholders, and the second contract can never be revoked.

The papers from Montevideo bring no news of importance. We learn that the deputation, composed of Messrs. Thornton, Elizalde, Lamas, Herrera, and Castellanos was expected to return to the capital on Friday (to-morrow). The full terms of conciliation had been agreed on by those gentlemen, in a conference with President Aguirre, and peace may be regarded as *in fait accompli*.

By decree, June 14th, Governor Saavedra prolongs the term for enrolment of National Guards till the 31st July. The motive alleged is, that several natives in the camp have been obliged to remove from their own districts, by the late awful drought.

General Mitre's reply to the meeting on Sunday was very droll. He said, that he saluted the Argentine and other American flags which had floated gloriously over the continent: he hoped that the puff of civilisation would raise them even nearer to the stars than Mr. Wells has done (pointing to the balloon, then over the outer roads). The populace cheered, without exactly knowing why.

We regret to report two serious accidents on the Northern Railway. On Saturday the signal-man at Belgrano attempted to cross the line as the train came up, and missing his foot, was cut in two, expiring a few minutes after. Poor fellow, he paid dearly for his neglect in not being at his post in time. On Monday the engine-driver slipped under the train, and would have been killed had he not been forcibly pulled out, but a luggage-wagon passed over one of his legs, smashing it. The limb was skillfully amputated by Dr. Reid, in the British Hospital, and we are happy to announce the patient is out of danger.

The 'Defensor' relates that a boat was capsized on Sunday morning, crossing from Salto to Concordia. An Italian apothecary named Sebastian Varizza was drowned, but the boatmen luckily escaped.

We are authorised to contradict a statement in the native papers, to the effect that a police agent named Garcia captured the fellow implicated in Visser's robbery at Montevideo. A clerk of Messrs. Visser went to Montevideo and succeeded in having the robber arrested, through the aid of Sor. Pacheco. The authorities here then sent Garcia to bring the fellow in arrest to our prison, and we learn that Messrs. Visser have remunerated his services.

The Dublin 'Freeman' congratulates our professional friend, Dr. Washington A. Kiewan, on his brilliant examination by the B. Ayrean Medical Board, as related in the 'Standard.'

The Great Southern railway works progress rapidly; already ten leagues of earthworks are finished, and the rails will be immediately laid down from Barracas to San Vicente; luggage trains will run on that (2nd) section before August 1st. A locomotive, has already arrived, but the Barracas bridge will take some time, so that it is likely the

1st. section will not be opened for some months.

We read in the 'Reforma' that Mr. Wells' balloon was seen from Montevideo, on Sunday at 5 p.m. This is a farce, for Mr. Wells declares he could not even decypher the city or Mount. Our far-sighted Oriental friends, however, did not know that the ascent was to take place; they must have guessed it.

Interesting news from the United States.

The Confederates have withdrawn from Fort Pillow, in a northerly direction. General Sherman's account of the capture of Pillow states that 300 coloured troops were murdered by the Confederates. President Lincoln has made a speech at Baltimore, stating that if the reports concerning the murdering of negroes at Fort Pillow were confirmed he should retaliate; but he asked if it would be right to take the lives of individuals or only one man; therefore it would be necessary to determine hereafter upon the form of retaliation. It is reported that Hardie's corps has left Dalton, Tennessee, for Virginia. General Kilpatrick has been relieved from his command in the army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to General Sherman. It is reported that General Grant will give McClellan an active command. A naval court martial is in session in New York for the trial for the murder of the mate of the barque Saxon. Both houses, of the New York legislature have passed a resolution to pay the interest of the state debts to all creditors in greenbacks. The steamer Alliance has been captured in Savannah river, Mr Chase has returned to Washington.

The Government has stopped the transmission of news from Virginia. It is supposed that Lee or Grant has commenced moving. Deserters report Longstreet to be moving down to Shenandoah Valley, and state that Lee's army has received ten day's rations for a forward movement. General Grant has left for the front, and Burnside has gone to Fort Monroe. Further Red River advices confirm the news of Banks' defeat, but state that the engagement was renewed the following day, when the Confederates were routed with considerable loss. The Confederate Generals Morton, Pearson, and Green, were reported killed. Banks has countermanded the order to retreat to Alexandria. The Federal fleet which had advanced to within 80 miles of Shreveport has been ordered to return. While on its way down the Confederates attacked the fleet but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Confederates were repulsed on the 17th in the land attack upon Fort Gray Plymouth, North Carolina. Advices to the 18th report that a Confederate ram had sunk three Federal gunboats at Plymouth. It was expected that the Federals would be compelled to evacuate Plymouth, but would be able to hold Newburn. Large numbers of Federal troops are returning from Port Royal to Fort Monroe. Some accounts state that General Forrest is moving into Mississippi, others that he is marching towards Memphis. Guerrillas have burned the greater part of Hickman Kentucky. The Governors of Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana are in Washington, urging President Lincoln to call out two hundred thousand six month's volunteers. The Governor of New York has tendered the service of the State Militia for the defence of the forts around New York and the frontier. The Federals have evacuated Palatka, Florida. Another Federal transport has been sunk by torpedoes in St. John's, Florida. The Governor of New York has urged the Legislature to reconsider its resolution to pay the interest of the state debt in currency. Advices from New Orleans to the 16th inst. confirm General Banks' defeat near Shreveport, but do not mention his reported victory on the following day. Further advices from Plymouth confirm the report of the sinking of three Federal gunboats. The Confederate ram has now possession of the river below Plymouth, cutting off communication with the garrison of that place. The garrison is well provisioned, and it is supposed can hold the position. Several gunboats have left Fort Monroe for Plymouth to assist the Federals.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

War-office, May 5.

The following telegram, addressed to the Secretary of State for War, was received early this morning from Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria:

"The following despatch has this day been received from Lieutenant-General Cameron, dated Head quarters, Fe Avenuta Feb. 25:

"A force, under command of Lieutenant General Cameron, made a flank march on the night of the 20th of February, by which the whole of the native strongholds constructed with immense labour to oppose his advance, were successfully turned; they were immediately evacuated by the natives, who fell back on a strong position in front of Rangiawhia, their principal source of supply. On the 22d General Cameron attacked this position, which was most gallantly assaulted and carried by the 50th Regiment.

"We are now in possession of the rich country between the Waipa and Waikato rivers, as far as Rangiawhia from which the natives have retired.

"There were three officers severely wounded—viz. Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, Colonial Defence Force; Lieutenant Pagan, 69th Regiment; and Ensign Doveton, 50th Regiment; and four men killed and 24 wounded.

WOOL MARKET.

New York, April 23d, 1864.

Since the issue of my last circular there has been an active trade in all kinds of merchandise, and generally at higher prices. The sudden rise in gold on the 12th to 14th inst. caused importers to ask more for their goods, and some sales were effected to an advance; but, since the decline of gold, again the market is quiet, and there is now no animated demand for goods. The Government issued gold certificates for about two weeks, to be used in payment of duties only, and sold them below the market rate for gold. It was thought this might relieve the gold market by lessening the competition; but it did not result in having a beneficial effect. A bill has passed the U. S. Senate for regulating transactions in gold and foreign exchange, and may possibly pass the House and become a law. The provisions are so stringent, punishing with fine and imprisonment all transgressors, that it will be next to impossible for foreign merchants to transact business with exchange, or scarcely be able to make purchases of gold for the payment of duties. A law like this cannot be carried into effect, and could not have been drawn up by any one possessing a knowledge of business. Congress is still busy preparing the new tax and tariff bills, and very much higher rates it is supposed will be made, so as to produce a large income to the Government.

No decisive or large battles have been fought by either branches of the Army. We have telegraphic news of some severe fighting in Western Louisiana, with part of General Banks' army which at first was unfavorable to the Union troops; but afterwards, being reinforced they became victorious. We have full confirmation of the shocking barbarities and indiscriminate massacre of white and black soldiers by the rebels at Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi river. The garrison was overpowered, and, subsequent to their capture, and appeals for mercy after throwing away their arms, they were inhumanly butchered. The rebels, in force, 15,000 men, on 17th inst. made an attack on Plymouth, in North Carolina, but were successfully repulsed. General Lee's army is reported on the move, and a great battle with the army of the Potomac may be close at hand. Some of the Governors of the Western States are at Washington urging the President to call out 200,000 six months troops for immediate service.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen, We enclose our weekly report, which may interest you. Our market has been interfered with by the disturbance in the money market, and the advance in the rate of discount to 8 and 9 per cent. This is generally supposed to have more of a political than financial significance, and there is an uneasy feeling that we may at any time find ourselves involved in the Danish dispute. The tone of the country is decidedly warlike, and it is said that it is mainly due to court influence that Ministers have not taken a more decided tone against the aggressions of Prussia. We hope sincerely, that war may be averted, but very little confidence is felt in the result of anything decisive from the present conference.

We are, dear Sirs,
Your obedient servants,
STOLTERFOIT, SON, and Co.

CONGRESS.

The 'National' of the 15th, gives an account of the Session of National Deputies on the 16th. When a man does not know the day of the week in England, it is supposed he did not sleep at home the night before. The error would be trifling, were it not that the 'National' has got the special contract from Congress of reporting its debates properly.

The secretary announced yesterday, that the bill respecting the payment of Prussian indemnities was printed; and the House resolved to debate thereon, next day of session (Friday). It was announced that the bill for subscribing to 200 shares of the Central Railway had passed the Senate, and consequently becomes law.

The Senate will sit to-day, weather permitting.

LETTERS.

At the 'Standard' Office for the following persons:—

J. Dece Hoxell, Esq.; Bart. Casey, Thomas Gough, John Tobin, Peter Haly, Edmund Wall, Mary Williams, Wm. Murphy, Charles Tottenham, Hubert McGeath, Daniel Harrington.

June 15, 1864.

from being delivered, was being arranged by the sellers, filling and mending barrels, &c., when the failure occurred. Under such circumstances it appears there can be no doubt what

11th performance of the Season.
On Friday, 17th June,
MARTIN.
At Eight.

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