

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	749
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-07-21
Lengua:	Ingles
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periodico

NOTICES TO THE STUDIOS
630 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
+ notices 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.

"Will fulfil all the duties of a newspaper."
—Cicero.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION.
It is not our object at present to disturb the serenity of the Argentine Government by any bitter invectives or satirical remarks, but as there seems to be a sort of lull in the political world, and our public men are occupied in discussing matters of the most trifling interest, we think it an opportune moment to show up the great apathy of democracy in all that really concerns industry and agriculture.

We admit no doubt that the present administration is identified with the Argentine Central Railway, that President Mitre and Minister Rawson have done all in their power to establish this company, and if these two men did not occupy the high positions which they do, we certainly think that they should be the first officers of that company.

To our mind, however, the railway concessions of the Government, and the subscription to the stock are acts of comparatively minor importance in a Government which rules over such an extent of country, and guards the varied interests of so many different provinces.

Our public men seem to regard this matter in a very different light, and to judge them by their acts it would seem to be his "chef d'œuvre," and written by him on the very site of the catastrophe, amid the shattered ruins and its wondrous monuments. It is unnecessary to remind our readers that Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius 1800 years ago, and their very position was unknown till about 30 years back, when they were discovered, almost entire, under a covering of only six or eight feet of volcanic soil. The music of Iona was written by a master comparatively unknown, E. Petrelli, but is said to contain some very pretty songs and harmonies. It is in four Acts, and has never before been produced in Buenos Ayres.

Act I. opens with a tavern where Glaucus, an Athenian youth, is carousing with some gay patrician friends, while the gladiators of the circus are drinking in the background. Salustio, a young man with Glaucus about his passion for the charming Iona, a maiden under the patronage of the High Priest, Arceles. Glaucus, (Lelini) sings a bacchanal, and the chorus joins. Scene 2d represents Burbo (Walter) mistreating his slave Nidia, (Mollo), whereupon Glaucus buys her and offers her liberty, but she prefers to remain in the service of her liberator. Scene 3d is a soliloquy of Iona (Briol), and the following introduces Arceles (Celestino), who tries to poison her mind against Glaucus, of whom she is enamored. In scene 5th Nidia comes to Iona as a present from Glaucus, but the slave soon feels jealous of her mistress, being herself, too, in love with the Athenian. The closing ballad by Iona is very pretty.

Act II. reveals a serenade in Iona's garden; after which come Nidia and Burbo. The latter gives the love-sick slave a potion for Glaucus wherewith he promises to repay the hero's affection from Iona to her; it is, however, really a poison to cut off Glaucus, so that Arceles may gain possession of Iona in scene 3d. Glaucus, raving from the effects of the poison, and along with Iona some impassioned verses. His delirium increasing, he calls the slaves, whom he frantically embraces, whereupon Arceles urges her to Iona, unworthy of her, and advises her to consult the Goddess Isis, while her lover falls on the ground as if intoxicated.

Act III. commences with the marketplace of Pompeii, but suddenly the citizens are alarmed by a rumbling sound, and a smell of sulphurous ex-

halation. Scene 2d represents Arceles soliloquizing in front of his palace; he notes the strange symptoms of Nature. Presently Iona arrives with Nidia; the former enters the High Priest's palace. Nidia now repents the conspiracy in which she is involved, and tries to save her mistress, but it is too late. Scene 4th represents Arceles consulting the oracle of Isis. Iona sees her own effigy, and another with which she is ordered to unite her fate; the latter being discovered reveals Arceles. She seeks to rush from the horrid scene, when Glaucus enters and draws his sword to rescue her. Arceles orders his priests and slaves to seize Iona, and condemns her lover to be thrown to the wild beasts of the amphitheatre. Arceles has some fine songs in this Act.

Act IV. opens with the Circus of Pompeii, and Glaucus approaches to meet his terrible fate. Scene 2 is addressed to the bystanders, who begin to murmur that he is condemned unjustly. Iona rushes forth to embrace him, while Arceles enjoys their agony, and offers to save him, if she will re-nounce Glaucus for himself. She refuses, and follows her lover to the entrance of the arena. Scene 4, an earthquake is felt, and voices are heard "pardon, pardon." Then the mob demands that Arceles be thrown to the beasts, and Glaucus and Iona mingle with the crowd, hurrying from the amphitheatre, for the earthquake continues. The lovers embrace each other, and learn that they owe their rescue to Nidia, who acquainted the Emperor with the intrigues of Arceles, and obtained their pardon. Meantime a shower of cinders falls and they become ignited; the people flee in terror towards the sea-shore. The lovers beg of Nidia to save herself and escape with them to Greece, but she is resolved to perish, and confesses her hopeless love for Glaucus. Salustio drags away Glaucus and Iona on board a vessel, and the city is overwhelmed with burning ashes and lava.

It is to be hoped we shall have some new scenery for this highly dramatic opera, and that the chorus will be judged by its first performance, yet there is enough of incident, pathos, sentiment, and variety to captivate our public, and the manager deserves praise for bringing out a new play instead of repeating old ones.

IONA, OR THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

The Opera which will be played to-night at Colon is taken from that romance of Bulwer, supposed by many to be his "chef d'œuvre," and written by him on the very site of the catastrophe, amid the shattered ruins and its wondrous monuments. It is unnecessary to remind our readers that Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius 1800 years ago, and their very position was unknown till about 30 years back, when they were discovered, almost entire, under a covering of only six or eight feet of volcanic soil. The music of Iona was written by a master comparatively unknown, E. Petrelli, but is said to contain some very pretty songs and harmonies. It is in four Acts, and has never before been produced in Buenos Ayres.

Act I. opens with a tavern where Glaucus, an Athenian youth, is carousing with some gay patrician friends, while the gladiators of the circus are drinking in the background. Salustio, a young man with Glaucus about his passion for the charming Iona, a maiden under the patronage of the High Priest, Arceles. Glaucus, (Lelini) sings a bacchanal, and the chorus joins. Scene 2d represents Burbo (Walter) mistreating his slave Nidia, (Mollo), whereupon Glaucus buys her and offers her liberty, but she prefers to remain in the service of her liberator. Scene 3d is a soliloquy of Iona (Briol), and the following introduces Arceles (Celestino), who tries to poison her mind against Glaucus, of whom she is enamored. In scene 5th Nidia comes to Iona as a present from Glaucus, but the slave soon feels jealous of her mistress, being herself, too, in love with the Athenian. The closing ballad by Iona is very pretty.

Act II. reveals a serenade in Iona's garden; after which come Nidia and Burbo. The latter gives the love-sick slave a potion for Glaucus wherewith he promises to repay the hero's affection from Iona to her; it is, however, really a poison to cut off Glaucus, so that Arceles may gain possession of Iona in scene 3d. Glaucus, raving from the effects of the poison, and along with Iona some impassioned verses. His delirium increasing, he calls the slaves, whom he frantically embraces, whereupon Arceles urges her to Iona, unworthy of her, and advises her to consult the Goddess Isis, while her lover falls on the ground as if intoxicated.

Act III. commences with the marketplace of Pompeii, but suddenly the citizens are alarmed by a rumbling sound, and a smell of sulphurous ex-

halation. Scene 2d represents Arceles soliloquizing in front of his palace; he notes the strange symptoms of Nature. Presently Iona arrives with Nidia; the former enters the High Priest's palace. Nidia now repents the conspiracy in which she is involved, and tries to save her mistress, but it is too late. Scene 4th represents Arceles consulting the oracle of Isis. Iona sees her own effigy, and another with which she is ordered to unite her fate; the latter being discovered reveals Arceles. She seeks to rush from the horrid scene, when Glaucus enters and draws his sword to rescue her. Arceles orders his priests and slaves to seize Iona, and condemns her lover to be thrown to the wild beasts of the amphitheatre. Arceles has some fine songs in this Act.

Act IV. opens with the Circus of Pompeii, and Glaucus approaches to meet his terrible fate. Scene 2 is addressed to the bystanders, who begin to murmur that he is condemned unjustly. Iona rushes forth to embrace him, while Arceles enjoys their agony, and offers to save him, if she will re-nounce Glaucus for himself. She refuses, and follows her lover to the entrance of the arena. Scene 4, an earthquake is felt, and voices are heard "pardon, pardon." Then the mob demands that Arceles be thrown to the beasts, and Glaucus and Iona mingle with the crowd, hurrying from the amphitheatre, for the earthquake continues. The lovers embrace each other, and learn that they owe their rescue to Nidia, who acquainted the Emperor with the intrigues of Arceles, and obtained their pardon. Meantime a shower of cinders falls and they become ignited; the people flee in terror towards the sea-shore. The lovers beg of Nidia to save herself and escape with them to Greece, but she is resolved to perish, and confesses her hopeless love for Glaucus. Salustio drags away Glaucus and Iona on board a vessel, and the city is overwhelmed with burning ashes and lava.

It is to be hoped we shall have some new scenery for this highly dramatic opera, and that the chorus will be judged by its first performance, yet there is enough of incident, pathos, sentiment, and variety to captivate our public, and the manager deserves praise for bringing out a new play instead of repeating old ones.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

The new traction engine, "Bluey," is being put together in Barracas and will shortly be ready to go ahead. Mr. Bear tells us that notwithstanding the shocking mud, he will run the Duey up and down the Calle Larga in a few days.

We have got only three subscribers to Consul Hutchinsons now work on the Argentine Republic: we hope the English merchants will send in their names, as we are anxious to order a respectable number of copies by this steamer.

We read in the "Pueblo," one of our evening papers, the particulars of a shocking murder recently perpetrated in Chivilcoy. It appears that the unfortunate man who was murdered, Fausto Ugarteche, had been to the theatre and left about 12 o'clock at night to go to a dance, accompanied by a friend. On arriving at the house in question, Ugarteche perceived a fellow dancing inside named Chaves, with whom he had some difficulty at the last elections; he therefore determined not to enter, but it seems that Chaves saw him, followed him some squares, and stabbed him in the heart, who expired immediately. Our colleague very properly remarks that the authorities are greatly to blame, as the murderer returned to his house and remained for a few days perfectly unmolested. We thank our colleague for calling attention to the scandalous conduct of the authorities, and hope he will unite with us in demanding of Government that the Juez de Paz be at once brought in, in iron, and made to stand in place of the escaped murderer.

The Pavo arrived yesterday. We are happy to inform our readers that we received a letter from Mr. S. R. Phibbs, who has at last safely arrived in Rosario from Cordova. His impressions respecting the country through which he travelled are most favorable, and his report to the Board of Directors of the Central Argentine Railway Company will, we have no doubt, give a new impetus to emigration.

Mr. Wheelwright, he hear, left yesterday for Rosario, where he is to be received with a great ovation. It is very probable that the "Englishman" with her cargo of railway iron will be there before him. We wish him a pleasant journey.

The 5th of July, was kept up in great style at La Paz. A grand dinner was given by the civic authorities, and the room was hung round with Argentine and English flags. Dr. Gibbins presiding. Splendid toasts and speeches as a matter of course. General Urquiza's health was proposed and drunk amidst the most cheering cheers.

The news from San Nicolas is that there is a regular fight going on between the bank and the merchants. The Directory in Buenos Ayres, it appears, have given positive orders not to trust any man in San Nicolas over one hundred thousand paper dollars. The shopkeepers complain of this and state that they cannot carry on their business on such a limited credit. The bank manager, Sr. Marcano, is very unpopular.

We had a visit yesterday from Capt. Mansilla, the initiator of the Circulo Literario. We are happy to say that the prospects of the society are considerably brightening. Sr. Marcos Sastre has in the most spirited manner sent the secretary five hundred dollars as his donation. We hope some of the other rich members will follow his example.

The newest thing about town is the appearance of another "Walker," in the Haula Oriental. Some of our colleagues give out that the Brazilian General Netto has forsaken his colors and gone over to Flores, but we have a very different version of the matter, and think it highly probable—Nido we are told has 2000 men at his orders; he is marching on Montevideo to Walker's place on his own account. Flores they say is in close contact with him and shake hands with him before he goes in and wins, and Lucas Moreno is according to his last letter on the heels of Flores. Such is the succinct sketch which we got of Oriental affairs yesterday; the drama to be complete only needs Concha to land in Colonia with general orders from Gelly Ochoa—something similar to those of Lord Paget to Admiral Dacres published in the "Owl."

The O'Brien beef question still keeps on. A letter from an indignant correspondent will be found in another column.

The Provincial chamber was to have met last night to take up the question of subdividing the parishes; up to the hour of going to press it was freezing hard; we suppose there was no quorum. A subscriber from the Gálpinos has called at our office to say that the camps are not so very good as is represented in the papers. The last sale of sheep out there brought 40 dol. by the cutting and music add their inexhaustible charms, winning for native industry the interest and countenance of fashion. The remarkable movement in favour of the cultivation of fax, the fact that in the manufacture of linen Ireland has been pre-eminently successful, and the increased importance of this trade arising from the failure of the supply of cotton, entitle the linen department to the first attention of the visitor. Apart from the importance of this little species of branch of national industry, the Exhibition is most interesting in an artistic point of view, as showing the wonderful effects of labour and skill in converting a coarse and apparently worthless material into products so marvellously fine and so costly.

THE GERMANY CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening the German church, calle Esmeraldas was filled with a respectable audience of 350 persons. German, English and American, invited to attend the sacred concert for the benefit of the church. The choir was very effective, counting over 60 singers, and the edifice, which is small but very neat and handsome, was tastefully lighted.

The "Fantasia patetica" was to our idea a heavy piece, but the execution of the organist was faultless. Mendelssohn's chorus brought into full play the strength of the choir, which was the finest we have ever heard in B. Ayres. Mrs. Krausbach sang a soprano aria, Stradella with the most refined "gusto," her rich voice, spun into the finest sacred edifice. The 2nd chorus was quite equal to the first, and was followed by a Motette. But what pleased us most was the piece "O woe for her," in which the alternations of the chorus and soprano were equally artistic and charming. The 3rd psalm, one of Mendelssohn's famous compositions was also sung with great precision. The concert terminated at 10 o'clock.

We have to congratulate the director and singers on their signal and brilliant success, and the German community on having a beautiful a temple for Divine worship, as well as the best choir of an ecclesiastical guild in the city or republic.

MAILS FROM ROSARIO.

Couriers lost in the Andes.

MUTINY AT MENDOZA.

The Mendoza mails arrived in Rosario on Saturday 18th inst. It was currently rumored that the courier from Chile was lost in the snow, crossing the Andes, as the previous one, who had been found frozen to death. There was great anxiety for his arrival.

It is likely we shall be some time without news from the Pacific. A mutiny took place at Fort Plumerio in Colonel Segovia's regiment of cavalry; a company formed by Sanches out of his Cordobese prisoners at Las Payas rose, on the night after Segovia's departure from the fort, and killed their captain sleeping in his tent. The mutineers next tried to murder the major, but he contrived to escape. Meantime Capt. Maldonado called out his corps to check the rioters, and was soon reinforced by Major Catalan's pickets. A sanguinary affray ensued, and lasted until 4 in the morning, when the mutineers either escaped or submitted. Captain Ramirez was the only one killed, but there were several badly wounded, and most of the officers were missing, having run away for their lives. A messenger was at once despatched to Mendoza, to acquaint Col. Segovia, who started next day for Plumerio.

There is no news from the other provinces. Letters from San Juan state that everything goes on well. The distribution of school premiums by the Municipality came off at Rosario with great éclat on Sunday. The theatre was crowded, and 400 children of both sexes were present. Three gold, 35 silver, and 6 bronze medals, besides 70 handsome certificates were distributed among the most deserving Don Emiliano Frias presided, and Messrs. Forlans and Santana made appropriate speeches. Mrs. Gomiz's school took several premiums. The function lasted 3 hours, and was relieved by the performance of a band of music.

The "Ferro-carri" graciously salutes Mr. Wheelwright, announcing that he is expected in Rosario this week, and calling on the townfolk to give him an enthusiastic reception. The Pavo will hoist all her hunting if he be aboard, and a watch will be stationed on the church-tower with a telescope to see his coming, when joy-bells and rockets will convey the welcome tidings to the country around.

Our Exhibition has now got fairly into working order; and its appearance inspires a growing feeling of satisfaction and something of national pride. As a display of Irish manufactures it surpasses all expectation, while there is such a judicious and tasteful blending of the beautiful with the useful as to render the building a most attractive scene of entertainment, to which painting and music add their inexhaustible charms, winning for native industry the interest and countenance of fashion. The remarkable movement in favour of the cultivation of fax, the fact that in the manufacture of linen Ireland has been pre-eminently successful, and the increased importance of this trade arising from the failure of the supply of cotton, entitle the linen department to the first attention of the visitor. Apart from the importance of this little species of branch of national industry, the Exhibition is most interesting in an artistic point of view, as showing the wonderful effects of labour and skill in converting a coarse and apparently worthless material into products so marvellously fine and so costly.

We have samples of the flax in every stage—of each process by which the rough stalk is changed into the most delicate fibre, spun into the finest imaginable thread, and woven into the most exquisitely delicate cambric and lawn. The exhibits in this department are Messrs. Daubert, M'Vector, and Co., Daubert, Dicksons, and Co., J. and W. Charley and Co., Richardson, Sons, and O'Brien, Jaffé, Brothers, Johnston and Carlisle, W. Harcourt and Sons, W. H. Stewart and Co., Preston, Smyth and Co., J. H. and Sons, Malcomson Brothers, Gradwell, Shadwick, and Co., W. Owens and Son, Richardson, Plinn, & Co., and Messrs. Hall & Co. In the midst of the cases is conspicuous the beautiful stand of the Messrs. Oldwood, of the Old Park Print works, Belfast, distinguished from the other exhibitors as being the only linen printers in Ireland, and who print for all the Belfast manufacturers. The world wide extent of their market is seen on the pieces made up for exportation, with the directions on the wrapping paper, or stamped on the fabric, in the language of each country to which the goods are to be exported. In fact, everything indicates the perfection which the linen manufacture has attained in Ulster.

It is to be seen the practice of the Dublin Corporation to elect alternately a Liberal and a Conservative to the office of Lord Mayor. These political terms have, so far as the chief magistracy is concerned, been entirely forgotten, and the only linen printers in Ireland, and who print for all the Belfast manufacturers. The world wide extent of their market is seen on the pieces made up for exportation, with the directions on the wrapping paper, or stamped on the fabric, in the language of each country to which the goods are to be exported. In fact, everything indicates the perfection which the linen manufacture has attained in Ulster.

It is to be seen the practice of the Dublin Corporation to elect alternately a Liberal and a Conservative to the office of Lord Mayor. These political terms have, so far as the chief magistracy is concerned, been entirely forgotten, and the only linen printers in Ireland, and who print for all the Belfast manufacturers. The world wide extent of their market is seen on the pieces made up for exportation, with the directions on the wrapping paper, or stamped on the fabric, in the language of each country to which the goods are to be exported. In fact, everything indicates the perfection which the linen manufacture has attained in Ulster.

It is to be seen the practice of the Dublin Corporation to elect alternately a Liberal and a Conservative to the office of Lord Mayor. These political terms have, so far as the chief magistracy is concerned, been entirely forgotten, and the only linen printers in Ireland, and who print for all the Belfast manufacturers. The world wide extent of their market is seen on the pieces made up for exportation, with the directions on the wrapping paper, or stamped on the fabric, in the language of each country to which the goods are to be exported. In fact, everything indicates the perfection which the linen manufacture has attained in Ulster.

It is to be seen the practice of the Dublin Corporation to elect alternately a Liberal and a Conservative to the office of Lord Mayor. These political terms have, so far as the chief magistracy is concerned, been entirely forgotten, and the only linen printers in Ireland, and who print for all the Belfast manufacturers. The world wide extent of their market is seen on the pieces made up for exportation, with the directions on the wrapping paper, or stamped on the fabric, in the language of each country to which the goods are to be exported. In fact, everything indicates the perfection which the linen manufacture has attained in Ulster.

the result of a compact by which each party was to nominate its own candidate, which was to be accepted, as a matter of course, by the other party. This the Liberals, who are the majority, have denied; and they insist that the best man should be elected, irrespective of politics or religion; and, as a matter of fact, they rejected three gentlemen—Alderman Wilson, Alderman Bonnell, and Councillor Martin, who had been put forward unanimously by the Conservatives. Yesterday Mr. A. M. Sullivan moved a resolution to inquire whether or not the compact existed. An amendment was moved by the Hon. Mr. Verkerke, affirming the expediency of the existing arrangement. The original motion was adopted by a majority of four; and Mr. Sullivan's committee was appointed.

The Court of Criminal Appeal gave judgment yesterday in the appeal made on the part of the prisoner Hayes. He was convicted at the last Assizes for firing, with intent to kill, at Mr. Gars Jones, and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude. Before his trial the prisoner confessed, in which he implicated two other men. These were produced at the trial to contradict his statement. Counsel for the crown cross-examined the men as to their general character. The counsel for the prisoner then tendered evidence to sustain the reputation of the witnesses, but the learned Judge who tried the case (Mr. Justice O'Brien) rejected the evidence. The appeal was taken on the ground that the evidence was improperly rejected, and at the argument last week counsel for the prisoner contended that in a criminal case, where there was a cross-examination intended to impeach the general character of a witness, evidence to prove good character ought to be received. The Crown counsel argued that the present case did not come within the rule.

The Lord Chief Justice announced the unanimous decision of the Court which was, that the evidence was properly rejected at the trial by Judge O'Brien, and that the facts of the case did not bring it within the rule laid down on the point in the reported decision. The conviction accordingly stands.

THE NEW BRAZILIAN LINE.

The following we extract from a New York paper. Our readers will perceive that the gang of democratic abolitionists, who are charged with causing all the misfortunes in the United States, have now raised their voice against a New York and Brazilian line of steamers: the reason for such opposition being, that there is slavery in the Brazil. No wonder that the great Republic of North America is brought to the verge of ruin, when men with such ideas are allowed to have a voice in the councils of the nation.

MAIL STEAM SERVICE TO BRAZIL.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont (Union), from the Committee on Post-roads and Roads, reported back the house bill to establish an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil.

The bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to unite with the Post-office Department of Brazil, or some other office duly qualified by that Government, in establishing a direct monthly line of first-class American steamships, making trips from a port north of the Potomac to Rio de Janeiro, touching at St. Thomas and other intermediate ports that may be designated, the expense to be divided between the two Governments, not to exceed \$50,000 (6) per annum on the part of the United States. The bill is to be duly advertised, and to run ten years from the 1st of September, 1865.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois (Union), thought when as much was now wanted for the prosecution of the war, he should not go into an expenditure of this sort. The Government had spent hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of dollars in the Collins and other lines crossing the Atlantic, to ports where there was necessity of greater intercourse than with Brazil. He had never seen any benefit that had accrued from the aid the Government had given, and the very fact that the policy had been abandoned showed it to be a bad one.

Mr. Collamer referred to the facts set forth by the New York Chamber of Commerce on this subject, showing how the commerce of Great Britain had been greatly and rapidly extended by its system of encouraging steam lines to distant ports. There were now ten lines concentrating at St. Thomas, under the patronage of Great Britain, among others they have a line running up the Baltic, and others to ports in the United States, Brazil, Mexico, &c. One of two things was now wanted either to go into a like system, or learn that our idea that American commerce is to spread itself into every sea has failed. Our exports to Brazil have become almost nothing, while those of Great Britain have doubled. Yet we take more than half of the exports of Brazil, including nearly the whole crop of coffee, and this balance we are largely to pay in money. The policy has been

Universidad de San Andrés - The Standard - 1861-05-01 - Página 4/5

