

The Standard

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Lamentable suicide.

Byron tells us that Cattermole patriotically cut his throat to rid his country of a reptile...

The act of Abdication draws a gloomy picture of the freaks of misfortune which followed the victory of Pavon...

Model-school examination.

The annual concours of the model-school "Catedral del Sur" began on Monday...

On to-day the French, Geography, and History classes will be examined...

Public and Private Education.

This all-important subject calls for such profound experience and unprejudiced sentiment...

The two systems, public and private, have each their advocates, their points of excellence, and perhaps also their defects...

In this country we have imitated the model Republic, and public schools are therefore fashionable...

Perhaps in no other country is a larger estimate voted for schools, and yet, though Doctors abound, education is so backward...

We, therefore, prefer private institutions such as the Seminario Ingles, Anglo-French Seminary and Lyceum of the Plate...

The Academic year is well-nigh closed, and we would earnestly exhort every father...

schools, and peep into the English institutes, that we may bid him in conclusion.

River-mails.

The hostile fleet is disarming at Paraná; it is said they had each only 19 tons of coal for the day of flight...

From Cordoba we hear that Dr. M. Paz returned to that city in very different circumstances from those attending his departure...

Montevideo.

Mails just arrived inform us that the chief of Police has fined 3 changuadores for not having license...

England.

(From our own correspondent.)

Manchester Nov. 5th '61.

Our market during the past month has been one of considerable difficulty for spinners and manufacturers...

But now that there is a new value in cotton it may reasonably be expected that more remunerative prices will be conceded by buyers...

The recent rapid advance in the Liverpool market has given rise to reports of immense gains made by purchasers at low rates...

IRELAND.

The present Irish people are a highly favoured generation. Two romantic trials within a year, and in each of them, a young and oppressed woman—the principal figures...

The eagerness and kindly feeling with which the Irish people often raise up a favorite are at times inconveniently strong...

U. STATES.

From the news received from North America we cannot speculate upon any early settlement of this calamitous war...

We do not impute this expression. Editor.

The Northerners are evidently unable to subdue the rebellious South, and to an onlooker it seems a culpable waste of time...

It is reported in Paris that, if the Seceded States should hold their own until January, it is the settled intention of the French Government...

In the meantime, the Washington Government has its authority to support, and therefore a quarrel with England is useful...

An Englishman Killed by a "vigilante."

An unusual sensation has been caused among our British community by a horrible occurrence resulting in the death of a poor English sailor...

Sages will say, Jack had no right to get drunk, much less to draw a knife; we do not mean to defend such actions...

Talk of the Day.

News is growing slack; it is said Mitre is gone to Santa Fé, the National Guards are coming home...

M. Sauze has come back from Cordoba, whither he intends probably to despatch a Diligence, as the railway is progressing...

The replies of the British and American Ministers to Urquiza's encyclical manifesto show a perfect concordance with his views...

We regret sincerely having to chronicle a drunken riot on the part of six of our countrymen which resulted in the death of one, and injury of all...

denation, since wilful intoxication is no excuse for heinous crime.

Gold discoveries have been made in the Banda Oriental, but we anticipate the mines will prove like those of San Luis...

EMIGRATION TO BUENOS AYRES.

We are glad to learn of the safe arrival at Buenos Ayres of the brig Raymond, of this port, the property of Mr. Peter Curran...

The Tyne, from Southampton, with the outward mail of 9th August, arrived at Pernambuco on 25th ult.

(Freeman's Journal.)

INDIA.

Telegraphic advices from Calcutta are to Sept. 25th. At Calcutta a slight advance in shipments and transit. Freights, 42 Gal., dead weight, London.

Dr. Forbes and Mr. Haywood, of the mission to India from the Manchester Cotton Company (limited), had entered on their duties.

It is stated from Rigueotannah that a party of 600 rebels were moving about in that quarter. The British and Maharajah's forces were in search of them.

Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders at Agra, had nearly half their strength on the sick list.

From Burgundy news comes that a Monk of the Trappist monastery of Grace Dieu has succeeded, after considerable study, in producing a continuous electric flame...

The Pilots again

We have been requested to give publicity to the following: To the Editor of the "Standard" Sir,

The regulation of Pilots contains no act for the prohibition of Pilots being owners of their own vessels, on the contrary it throws them in open competition with the public...

The pilotage of a vessel in the present day is conducted in the following manner: Pilot leaving the vessel of Point Indio & going on board of the Light Ship has to pay twelve patacons to Casares for his admittance there...

George Fitzpatrick.

The greatest course in life.

Social evils are multiplying before our eyes, and yet no one has the courage to set his face against them. Some press on us more heavily

than others, and keep us, even awake, subject to a physical night-mare which paralyzes our efforts.

The matter of life is now so abbreviated by the bakers, that we wish some of them met the fate of the French bakers, and although bread is forbidden, people are obliged to eat it, rather than starve.

The weather lately is remarkably dry, and we are driven to use river-water. This would be tolerable, but that the waterman's thirst for a universal laundry, instead of going a mile towards the outer roads...

Matches, matches, Oh Lucifer, surely the father of lies, never lied so infernally as to call these things Phosphorus. Coming home late, we seek to strike a light, in vain, these sticks are like the wooden nutmegs, made for sale not use.

Servants and workmen are so useful that, without them we should be on our beam-ends. "If you want a thing done, do it yourself" is a wholly impracticable proverb...

Washerwomen are the crowning misfortune: they have no idea of punctuality, and often leave us, like Scott's happy man, "shirtless." They don't suppose bachelors' buttons are serviceable, and so drive some wretches to matrimony.

The following is his excellency's reply to Urquiza's proclamation. D. J. de la Peña Minister &c, Entre-Rios.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 2nd inst. in which you enclosed me an attested copy of the law enacted by the Legislature of Entre Rios on the 1st inst. whereby that Province re-assumes her sovereignty until the re-construction of the Republic.

Thanking you for the notification of this important measure, I will take care to forward it to H. B. Majesty's Government.

However unhappy may have been the course of events which has led to the dissolution of the Confederation, I trust that Her Majesty's Government will receive with gratification the assurances of a proximate peace in these disturbed countries, and look forward with greater confidence to the re-organization of the Republic on solid bases of tranquillity and progress.

I beg you will convey to your Government, as well as to the Governor, how much I rejoice at his fixed determination, to preserve intact the treaties at present existing with H. B. Majesty, and to cultivate assiduously the friendly relations between both Governments.

Allow me to assure you of my very sincere regard &c. &c. EDWARD THORNTON.

Provincial News.

Hornos has not been taking a constitutional tour of the frontier as some might suppose, but busily occupied in cleansing the Augean stable. He has rid our camp of the deserters, those dangerous characters who caused so much terror to the peaceful colonists.

Head-quarters.

No more battles, no more skirmishes. This may be considered the telegram of our army in the field. Mitre taking a change of air, Urquiza sweetening mate in San José, Calvo, the modern Telemachus, looking out for some goddess Calypso among the islands, after his recent shipwreck: such is about the state of affairs.

It is true a certain M. Nicolovich has started a paper in Santa Fé, but subscribers must be scarce thereabout, and in such a case Editors always write for their own amusement. It is true Chivengo is in custody, but the world is not interested in the fact. It is true the 7th of the line, and "Volunteers" have arrived at Rosario, but then there is no fighting for the former, and Pasquin says the latter have taken by mistake a wrong name. In fine, the dearth of news leaves little for criticism, and the morning papers taste like a sucked orange.

We are treated to a note of Rolon's, in which occur some uncomplimentary expressions regarding Unitarios; but these are not one-half so bad as the epithets our papers have applied to his party and leader.

One Comas (not the god of Folly) having styled himself governor of some where, Mitre advised Panero to clip his plumage, stripping him of "the cap and bells." We do not know who inherits these decorations. Cullen has accepted the badge of Chief of Police in Santa Fé. Flores went on board our fleet, to see that the yards &c. were all square. M. Saravia is become the Roland Hill of Rosario. We do not hear of balls or diversions in that city, so that the place is possibly as stupid as if dived in red-coats.

Wanted

The list of public wants is not observable in a long file of advertisements, the above heading bring more generally indicative of those little minutiae which are supposed to constitute domestic happiness. Such is the infirmity of our natural condition, that while we are far from confessing to be in want, we publish our most trivial necessities, to the world.

Wanted a fixed rate of currency, that we may know what we are really worth. Wanted a spirit of activity in the public offices, seeing that "business is business." Wanted a score of street fountains, as soon as the Artesian well finds water.

Wanted a branch Peace-Society to insure us against political conflagrations. Wanted a Ministry who will tax knives, billiard, Opera-boxes & taverns, and take off the duties which weigh down the exported fruits of industry. Wanted Justices of the Peace who would devote more attention to seizing assassins than horses, and regard gringos with even more favor than gauchos. Wanted a Maxima for our city to render bridges unnecessary in the streets, transferring the former to our camp arroyos.

Wanted an importation of immigrants in exchange for an export cargo of "swells." Wanted an "auto da fe" of kid-glo-

ves, Parisian ties, sword-canes, wrist-buttons, pomatum and tom-foolery. Wanted woollen-factories, electric-telegraphs, tin-yards, paper-mills, distilleries, foundries and book-shops in greater abundance. Wanted an improved river-navigaton and transport with the interior. Wanted quiet habits at home and a good name abroad. Wanted, in a word, less politics and more work.

Change of Weather.

The barometer of our hopes fell a little this morning, on reading Mitre's reply, of the 14th inst., to Urquiza. With all due respect for red-tape, we will dissect this important piece of state-correspondence. The ton is highly elegant, and amicable, but some stiff points are glossed over in a graceful roundness of expression.

Without rejecting the proffered shake-hands, our Governor distinctly limits the friendship of Buenos Ayres to a moral obligation tending to mutual peace. He does not actually proclaim himself "a vessel of election" on whom should descend the mantle of National authority, but merely throws out a broad hint that he has a better right to the armaments and munitions of the late Government than has the Captain-General.

He also reminds his late adversary that the National identity cannot depend on private Provincial compacts—thus denying an in-imation of Urquiza, that, with their joint efforts, is to be effected a general reformation. Without demanding the administration of the 13 provinces, he conveys the idea that the principles of Buenos Ayres, being caught up by most of the Provinces, must be considered paramount.

The hero of Pavon does not exclude the victor of Caseros from taking part in the national regeneration, but he lays down, as fixed, that such regeneration must entail a policy diametrically opposite to that which met its overthrow on the 17 September.

This price is far from importing the ostracism of Urquiza, as the "Tribuna" would have us to believe. It is highly natural that Mitre should not consent to gather fruitless results from the successful campaign he has all but completed, yet it is difficult to expect that the Captain-General should be a mere spectator of the new regulations.

The fleet, it is confessed, is mostly Urquiza's private property and we imagine its disarmament is as much as can be expected from him. It is also to be supposed that without courting his good pleasure, some deference might yet be had for one who has proved a formidable enemy and can always be a useful friend.

Town items.

Government has already named the Commissioners of valuation, among the names, we perceive those of Messrs. Kembley and Bullrich of the "Commercial Times" staff. The Directory of the Bank is composed, for the coming year, of Messrs. J. Llavallol, Sarsfield, M. Saavedra, Haedo, Casares, J. B. Peña, Estrada, W. Thompson, Drago, J. Anchorena, W. Gilmour, Esnaola, C. Santamaria, Cazou, Drabble, & Pereyra.

By the "Doloritas", arrived yesterday Sr. Cabassa ex-adjutant. We are told that this gentleman had an excited dialogue with Lopez Jordan in which mention was made of maternal relatives. The consequence was that the former, in high dudgeon, left his command, with extreme personal risk. Some cannon-shots were fired contrary to his wishes, as a parting salute; and, as a memento of him, the sailors threw overboard an effigy, which an English ship-captain picked up from its watery bed.

The national guard is expected in this city next week, but it is possible a fortnight may elapse. Natives and foreigners have equal reason to rejoice on the occasion, which we look forward to, as a cessation of hostilities.

Travels in Peru & Bolivia.

We have been favored with the following instructive travels of an English gentleman; as they chiefly relate to a terra incognita we have no doubt our readers will feel as grateful as we do, towards the learned and accomplished author.

CHAP. I.—POTOSI.

A high mountain appears in the distance as you advance on the high road between the post-house of Caiza and the town of Potosi: it is of a reddish brown colour, and of the shape of a cone, being distinct in appearance from any-

ing of the kind we had hitherto seen: it was that mountain which was made known to the world in the year 1545 by the most casualty, by an Indian named Diego Gutierrez, who, in pursuit of a Lama, to save himself from falling caught hold of a shrub, which being torn from the roots, exposed a mass of silver at the roots: it was that mountain well known to fame, and from which so much hidden treasure was drawn during a period of two hundred and fifty years: I need scarcely add that it was the celebrated mountain of Potosi.

In an original manuscript which I have seen, written by Lamberto de Sierra, one of the last Spanish Ministers of Finance in South America, I find a different account of the particulars of the discovery of the riches of this mountain; for, instead of the Indian "pulling up a shrub, at the roots of which he found a mass of silver," it is stated, that "at night he made a fire on the side of the mountain, and in the morning he perceived a quantity of silver that had melted and spread on the surface of the ground, which circumstance is noted in the archives of the Treasury."

The report of this discovery spread rapidly and widely abroad, and shortly after, a town was built at the base of this mountain, called Potosi, which contained in the year 1605 according to a census taken by the Intendant Begerano, a population of one hundred thousand inhabitants. During the last ninety years, the population of that town has considerably decreased, in consequence of the suspension of the working of the mines, from being checked up or filled with water. The actual population is now reduced to about twenty thousand, being one fifth of its former number, one half of which is composed of Indians, and the other half of Creoles and Spaniards.

Many vestiges still remain of its former greatness in the number of unroofed houses, with their walls still standing.

The streets are numerous and very steep, and the exteriors of the houses are clean and neat, from the practice of being frequently whitewashed; but, this is not the case in the interior of them, as, with few exceptions, filth is apparent at every step, particularly among the lower classes.

The Casa de Moneda, or Royal Mint, is an immense building, which was erected at a cost of two millions of dollars. Its exterior has nothing to excite the attention of the traveller, save its strange and gloomy appearance: we learn from the archives of the Treasury that the common average coined within its walls, for many years, was four millions, being at the rate of ten thousand dollars a day the whole year round.

There are several public edifices in the principal square of the town: on one side of the square stands the government house, a long range of buildings, including the Justice house, the jail, and a guard house; and another side is occupied by the treasury and government offices.

The climate of Potosi is very disagreeable from the daily changes of temperature, as the four seasons of the year are experienced on the same day. The early morning is very cold, the forenoon is mild and agreeable between two and three the sun is excessively hot; and the night, like the morning, is very cold. The natives consider their climate as a perpetual winter, which they divide into two seasons—"the wet and the dry";—they are very sensible to the impression of cold, and are constantly wrapped up in large black cloaks.

In this trying climate and in all Andine heights, the circulation and respiration is considerably accelerated in walking, and on the slightest exertion, from the extreme rarity of the air. Those who suffer from weak constitutions, and from inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs, are obliged to abandon the town for the more genial climate of the valleys.

It will be readily conceived that these effects should be produced, on considering the great height of this mountain above the level of the sea; being the highest that is inhabited, on the face of the globe;—and which, according to the measurement taken by Mr. Pentland, (a gentleman who came to this country for the purpose of taking the heights of the mountains of Peru, and whom I accompanied on the occasion,) is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location, Height. From the principal square of the town... 13,240 feet. The Mountain of Potosi... 15,070 " El Huayna Potosi... 14,300 " Latitude of Potosi... 19,34,20 Do on the point of the mountain... 10,36,10 Mean height of the barometer for 16 days... 47,50 Thermometer... 56°

Doctor Redhead, a physician many years established in the town of Salta, and who visited Potosi a few years previous to the arrival of Mr. Pentland, measured the height of the mountain, and found it to be 15,081 feet above the level

of the sea, which agrees, within eleven feet, with that gentleman's measurement.

The Huayna Potosi is a small mountain, rising as it were from the great one situated at a small distance from its summit. It is called by that name by the Indians, which signifies in the Quichua language (Son of Potosi). Huayna Potosi.

No mining district in the world has produced such an abundance of silver as the mountain of Potosi; and which, probably still contains as much hidden treasure as that which has been drawn from it. The working of the richest mines in this mountain (forty in number) was suspended, in consequence of their filling with water, and the impossibility of conveying proper machinery over steep and elevated mountains for the purpose of draining them. It has been calculated by Alonzo Barba that the number of dollars that have been coined from the silver of this mountain would "cover an extent of sixty square leagues." We cannot consider this an erroneous calculation, or an extravagant conjecture, on reading the following interesting extracts, taken from an original manuscript, which I had in my possession, drawn up by Lamberto de Sierra, Minister of Finance, accountant and Treasurer of the Royal Coffers in the imperial city of Potosi.

In that manuscript the treasurer states that, "having examined the great number of books that have accumulated in this office from the period of its foundation, it results, that in the year 1556, the working of these mines formally commenced, then reigning the majesty of the Lord, Don Philip, the Second.—But in the eleven preceding years, that is, from 1545 in which this mountain was discovered, no account exists of what it produced, or the duties which ought to have been paid to his majesty. Those which are proved to have been paid and received into this treasury, from the year 1556 to the 31st of December 1800 are represented in each year of the two hundred and forty-five which the certified document embraces."

Tricks of Trade.

We have been requested to note a trivial imposition in the wool-market, against which the sheep-farmers loudly protest. It seems an item of tare called lienzo has been, for a long time, set down at 3 lb. and until lately this was not regarded as unjust; but, in the recent improvements, which our countrymen are everyday making in their modus operandi, a lighter fabric has been introduced and found of general advantage. The shepherds have suffered by the improvement, for the original tare of 3 lb. is still deducted. It is not clear on what grounds purchasers are so conservative as not to admit this reform. Many will say it is really not worth mentioning, but surely, if the matter involved be so trifling, it is just, the wealthy brokers should waive the question, giving the favor to our hardworking farmers, some of whom stand in need of it. Their prosperity is not herein vitally affected, but all men have an objection to multiplied imposts, remembering that "a hair will break a camel's back."

Local Events.

Newspapers, like everything else, change with the climate; and it must be raining to an Englishman newly arrived, to institute a comparison between our local prints and those of trans-atlantic presses.

In both he will find politics the very life and soul of the leading articles; in both may be found advertisements; but, here ends all simile, for, if he look for births, marriages & deaths, he will be told this piece of intelligence is considered too priv. to be profaned by publication. Again, European papers have a nicely arranged variety of type, which relieves the eye and is not observable in our journals. But the striking characteristic, which distinguishes the "Tribuna" and its brethren from the satellites of the "Times", is the Follot; this is usually a novel which serves to fill up, when there is a dead-lull in politics, and is more properly an amphibious production which printers convert into a work, after printing it at the expense of subscribers. Still, this practice prevails in some other countries, and is far from being the capital sin of our papers.

The wails and strays, that fill the small chunks between leading articles, are grouped in English prints under the heading of "Miscellaneous" and seldom read by serious people; but here, it is the contrary; for "Local events" contain, like a lady's postscript, the whole gist of the production.

It were all very well if these vagabond items were restricted to the facts "boy drowned" "pa-peletas" "gas" "new polka" "imaginary duzon" "startling invention" and such like. Unfortunately puffing has invaded this column, and offensive squibs make up the delightful ensemble. Any man who, despairing of advertisements and public favor, interests himself with the gentle-

man who publishes a weekly, is permitted to intrude his wares under the editorial garb, and pass off as a state benefactor. The indelible censor of public opinion descends to the rank of a private advocate, lessening his own moral weight. But the extravagant squibs pointed at foreigners are quite out of place, and of no possible profit to anyone. If our national defects were pointed out, the lesson would be instructive, in possibly preventing raw beginners from falling into them: the stories, however, are such glaring monstrosities as to establish fully how "gal-tible" are the 4,000 readers who believe them. The most new are anecdotes of Englishmen with "epilepsy", and such is the effect of those repetitions that, our native friends cannot give us credit for "good humor" but at intervals John Bull, Paddy and Sawney are represented in their mythology as the gloomy Cerberus who never smiles, being chained to the abode of melancholy spirits.

Frenchmen are not reckoned fashionable, but rather an impersonation of human folly. Italians, though at a distance, receive more favor; but Germans are viewed in so strange a light that their very name serves for a graceful pan-tomime to wind up the outlandish category of "gringos."

It will be said we rail against a habit of our own, since we have, now and then, pasted a paquin on the column of Liberty; but, here let us distinguish, we turn our pop-gun on the public characters and institutions when they deserve it, without at all making the native population the butt of ridiculous anecdotes.

If our colleagues want subjects, we would oblige them with a dozen of local events:

- 1st On the utility of a bathing-machine. 2nd An improved method of watering streets. 3rd The completion of the new passes. 4th The difficulties in despatching papers to the camp. 5th The bad effects of white-washing houses fronts. 6th Taming the gauchos. 7th Wide street committee. 8th Silence in church and dog-expulsion. 9th Public amusements and their players. 10th Public charities and their management. 11th Public conveyances and their springs. 12th Public-houses and their occupants.

News by "Doloritas."

This steamer which arrived on Saturday brought nothing new of importance, but throws some interesting light on the recent movements in the interior.

The rebels in Corrientes 4,000 strong had completed their triumph by electing Sr. Pamplin G. vernor pro-tem, the decree being signed by himself as V. Prés. of the Chambers. There is no want of the arms and clothes which our government has generously ordered for them. From Santiago we have a correspondence between Gallo and Olimio, in which the former (Oct 19) boldly replies to the notification (Sept 18) of the latter, that if Derqui wants their arms, he must "come and take them." On the 1st D. C. Taboada engaged the remnants of the Fedorals and defeated them near Tucuman.

Meanwhile Rivas has led a mixed force towards Mendoza, to liberate the provinces of Cuyo. Mitre was expected to arrive in Rosario on Monday 23rd, and the National Guard was to commence embarkation on St. Stephen's Day, so that we may see them here this week. It is said Urquiza, on receipt of Mitre's favor, resolved to re-assemble his troops, but this wants confirmation. Manzano is named to command the "Liberators." The "Espigado" is put on the Rosario line.

Rolon's abdication.

Detailed accounts of the revolution in Corrientes state that the ex-governor, finding his cause hopeless, made a virtue of a necessity, imitating Derqui. Seeing, said he, that my name is held as an excuse for revolt, I will deprive the rebels of this pretext.

The show of magnanimity, however, loses merit when we consider that his resignation was after the news that all was lost, and not until he had recommended every severity towards the insurgents. The governor-elect began to cry when he learned that, on him, as President of the Chambers, devolved the dubious honor of succession. Calvo, and a host of minor celebrities, embarked for the Uruguay, but Rolon was supposed to have remained in his character of parish-priest, since those who coveted his magisterial post did not pretend to spirituality. He probably is in no danger, though the "Patriot" rather intemperately calls for the extermination of all caudillos, including in this category, the black-robed friar and blood-stained San.

A merry Xmas.

To day being Christmas eve, it becomes us to wish our readers all the accomplishments of the season. Perhaps no other

