

# The Standard

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# The Standard

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1861.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

503.—SECOND YEAR.

### MAUA BANK

Calle Cangallo No. 101—103

opened for the current month.

#### IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor 12p. 8

For balances in favor of customers 8p. 8

#### IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor 13p. 8

For balances in favor of customers 7p. 8

#### Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1863.

P. J. P. Maua & Co.

William Leslie.

### Maua Bank.

Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.

The offices of this bank having been removed to this 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 current bills and other securities approved 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 withdraw at any time by means of cheques on the fall of the amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubles or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case 45 hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

5th Bills of exchange of credit are issued and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Saito Ortiz, Pará, Asunción, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places of which no notice will be given hereafter.

6th Finally the Bank undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 29, 1862.

P. J. P. Maua & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

### IREX AND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the

### NATIONAL BANK

Can be obtained from

WANKLYN AND CO.,

No. 85 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank  
(Limited)

60 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 8<sup>ta</sup>

Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of Interest from 1st January, 1861 for the first notice will be as follows:

for both Specie and Currency i.

In Account Current.

Allowed on Minimum Credit balance,

during the month . . . . . 12p. 8

Changed . . . . . 12p. 8

Fixed Deposit

For Sixty days . . . . . 7p. 8

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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.

"Nil satis autem nisi veri non audire dicitur." — Cicero.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF THE REBELS.

7. D. y L. Letter from London.

The steamer "Keples" arrived in Montevideo on Tuesday, the 5th inst., bringing us dates from London to the 1st, and Lisbon the 6th December. The English Consuls had suffered a serious decline, closing on the 1st Dec. at 9 p.m. The Bank of England had raised the rate of interest to seven per cent.

Great fears were entertained in England of a general European war.

From the United States we learn that the rebels had been again attacked by the Southerners, but that owing to timely assistance received from Meade he was beaten.

Charleston had not surrendered, but was in flames in several parts, and could hold out no longer.

Lee had left the Republic.

"The Russian fleet had left New York to proceed to Washington."

All the French and English Consuls in America had been expelled by Jeff Davis.

The Alabama had lost several of her crew at the Cape of Good Hope through desertion, and had left for the Indian Ocean.

The atrocities of the Russians still continued in Poland, and all Europe was shocked at the massacre and sackings of the Count Zaborowski.

All the money sent in Europe were raising their rates of interest.

Gold still kept flowing out of the Banks of England and France.

Money was getting very tight in both in London and Paris.

It was rumoured in London that private advice spoke of a great battle in the recesses in which the Northern's would triumph.

Lord Elgin is dangerously ill.

France is about to come in the war.

Let f. a. l. n.

THE CHILIAN SACRIFICE.

On last Sunday we published all the information we possessed respecting the awful catastrophe which occurred on the 8th December in the church of Compañía in Santiago, the capital of Chile. Since then however, we have gathered further particulars, which serve to increase the horrors attending this unprecedented tragedy.

One clergyman alone, of all that belonged to the church, D. Juan de Dios Díaz, left, worked heaven and earth to save the multitude, but there is a very strong feeling against all the other clergymen, who, instead of saving the church, to which they had dedicated their lives, leaving only one means of exit for the multitude; secondly for closing the vestry door, when possibly had it been open many lives might have been saved.

But these we regret to say are not the only charges against the clergymen. Possibly in the hurry of the moment they forgot their duty, we will not say on every occasion, but people would have been better satisfied had these (clergymen, through whose culpable negligence the catastrophe is mainly owing) been more occupied in saving the lives of their fellow beings than the ornaments of the altar.

If we are to believe the accounts in the Chilian papers, all the articles which were saved by the dozen, while the liveliest girls in Santiago were being ronted to death in hundreds in the streets.

We refrain at present from making any remarks on the conduct of the Franciscan friar or even the authorities, until we hear further details.

It is a sad sight to see the walls of the church to be demolished, and a public gallows where the church stand, but we ask that the inhabitants would pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the burnt citizens by making a cemetery instead of a pleasure garden which a melancholy site. We extract following items from the Chilian papers.

In the case of this dreadful accident was the imprudent profusion of lights, our door only being left open, and the temple actually crowded to suffocation. Such a proceeding was not only impudent, but criminal.

Fifty graves were opened to enclose the remains of the frightful catastrophe. Uncertainty, doubt, and despair was painted on every countenance; their mournful intonations filled the air.

Under the whole city was overwhelmed by despair. A hundred and seventy thousand persons were within the church, and passed not fifty yards from the chancel, where, notwithstanding, the bells kept on ringing, and the doors open, covered with light, as if still further to provoke Divine anger.

None of the clergy perished in the awful conflagration of the 8th of December, nor were they seen to offer either any corporal relief, and, shall I say, in that hour of grief and pain, when had they not been able to do it?

The untiring efforts of one curate, Don Juan de Diaz Despott, were noticed by everybody, but where are his companions? The furniture belonging to the church was saved, also many emanations of ruined property, in fact, in the interior was burnt, and, alas! in saving such things the doors were blocked up, thereby preventing the escape of many a poor victim.

Great blame is attached to the clergy, who are charged with occupying them selves in saving the ornaments of the church, and not in saving the souls of the spawls of Christ could not the doors of the vestry against those unhappy victims, thereby preventing their escape from so dreadful an end, but the vestry door was closed, and elsewhere we have no reason to doubt by those employed in the sacrifice. The doors were burst down, which could not have been the case unless they were closed.

A gentleman sixty years of age, standing near the church door during the conflagration, saw a young girl pitifully imploring help, which moved him so that he rushed through the flames and taking her in his arms placed her on the mass of dead bodies, which piled up the door. She managed to live, though she was severely burnt, and died a few days later.

Spain — Inigo, the president, the most popular man in the country, such a figure has left the scene in mind that hundreds are at present crossing the Arroyo Media, and that this year they can rent a picada out for less than half what they will have to pay next year. The camps are like a meadow up there, cheap and well watered. A farmer can drive his flock or flock of horses out there without ever having to cross a bridge.

The few who went out there last year have made 80 per cent. out of their capital this year. We advise our friends to go there, and to buy land, with the intention of getting rich, visiting him in his human action. It is surprising how generous and heroic were some, and bold and stupid others; for in the midst of all this consternation there were those who thought more of saving their miserable "escasas, henzos and ejidos" than their fellow beings, who else would rend the hardest heart.

Our friends in the camp of the pampas of the hills of the Andes, where the pampas of dead bodies which obstructed the door could be removed there might be some chance of saving many, got a horse and lass, and actually lassoed some 40 corpses, by which means ten young girls were saved, but unfortunately he lassoed some half dozen of corpses at a time in the lasso cut; the persons within continued, and each moment the pile increased. Also, there were no longer any hope, and the noble fellow who had worked so hard with his lasso fell on the ground from sheer exhaustion.

Gold still kept flowing out of the Banks of England and France.

Money was getting very tight in both in London and Paris.

It was rumoured in London that private advice spoke of a great battle in the recesses in which the Northern's would triumph.

Lord Elgin is dangerously ill.

France is about to come in the war.

Let f. a. l. n.

CLUB DEL PUEBLO.

Tremendous Concourse.

Two Thousand Persons Present.

On Wednesday the friends of the National Government and the opponents of the "Tribuna," "Nacional," and civil war assembled at the Victoria Theatre, as General Hornos, the President of the club, had convened a meeting for 11 o'clock sharp.

It was remarked the great number of leading merchants who were present; scarcely an individual attended the meeting who had not large and important interests at stake in the country.

General Hornos took the chair.

The Secretary proceeded to give account of the works of the committee, in every part of the camp all the wealthy and respectable portion of society had been represented, and the general enlisted themselves under the banner of the Club del Pueblo. The secretary stated that in many parts where the committee had not entered the people themselves had spontaneously sent in their adhesion to the club. The Secretary concluded, calling for the vote of thanks for our friends in the cause of freedom, especially for the "Restauradores," the committee displayed their wonted pluck, and were proceeding slowly along a narrow road when a band of forty colorados rushed upon them. A rebel named Bermejo was piked in the back just as he was climbing up an algarrobo tree to see the battle. The wound proved mortal. This was the only one who was killed in the struggle.

It is rumoured that Flores is about to establish a safehaven in the Rincon de Grallos, on the Uruguay.

The steamer "Guadalupe" was destroyed the other day whilst berthing, was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. He was buried on the 9th inst., his remains being followed to the cemetery by all the leading foreigners and natives.

During the year 1863 only 21 new houses were built in Montevideo.

The steamer "Guadalupe" is at present anchored before the saladero of Sr. Santiago Ayres, who is her owner.

Agrado, it is said, has raised a loan of 50,000 pesos, 50 per cent., to out, the amount of 10,000 pesos to be paid in money, but in goods, such as pantalones, boots, &c. Flores, it is said, agrees to refund in frutos del pais.

Col. Don Pantaleon Perez, Minister of War, has left for the army, to inspect it.

The creditors of Messrs. Greenway, Gordon, and Co., are notified to call for the last dividend.

THE ATTACK ON PAYSANDU.

Argentine and Oriental eyes are concentrated upon the historic city of Paysandu. Flores has marched with all his forces to attack the place.

Kerryman, like Lord Byron in Greece, has hurried to the defend of city to plunge us into another civil war, and against the invaders, and has kindly sent us the following description of the place:

there on the 4th inst., and that the judge ordered him under arrest, assigning him the city of Paraná as a prison. Beron, we understand, is present, to prove that, although it was a blow to get rid of such a fellow as Birnchin, yet that he had nothing to answer to do with it, and consequently cannot be punished.

We hear that Mr. Thornton will shoot to go down to Montevideo in person. We suppose that his trip will have something to do with the Oriental question. The losses suffered by England during the Flores' revolution have been so truly stupendous that we feel inclined to trust to our Minister for exerting himself to the utmost in saving the country. We have heard that the English government has sent a force to the rescue of the Orientals.

Municipal elections are over in the camp.

The municipal elections are over in the camp, the names of the members elected in the principal parties of the camp.

Spain — Inigo, the president, the most popular man in the country, such a figure has left the scene in mind that hundreds are at present crossing the Arroyo Media, and that this year they can rent a picada out for less than half what they will have to pay next year. The camps are like a meadow up there, cheap and well watered. A farmer can drive his flock or flock of horses out there without ever having to cross a bridge.

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Kerryman, like Lord Byron in Greece, has hurried to the defend of city to plunge us into another civil war, and against the invaders, and has kindly sent us the following description of the place:

Government, because we should then approve of their work. Government of the past is bad; the present is good; the future is uncertain. We ought to allow the doubtful to remain, and to accept of those who are really detached from its adversaries, who declared that they accepted it as a sacrifice, and because they were driven to it by the threat of a political crisis. These precedents will suffice to guarantee the loyalty of more. Let us strengthen it more. Let us make it stronger, and in my own opinion, let us do it, nor will not labour, in the elections, for the federalisation of Buenos Ayres. (Loud cheering followed this speech, and the audience applauded.)

The Secretary immediately rose, and said that he approved of the resolution of the Vice-President, which were the truthful interpretation of the object of the meeting, but that it was necessary that those words should be something more than a speech and a cheer, and proposed that the club should issue a declaration equivalent to the words of the speech.

The President was then authorized to name the Commission, and which was composed of Messrs. Lezama, Avella, in Paz, Molina, Chacabuco, and Gutiérrez, who shortly afterwards returned with the following proclamation:

"The Club del Pueblo denies the accusations of its opponents, and declares solemnly that it does not, nor will it labour, for the federalization of the province of Buenos Ayres in the elections.

"Joé G. Gutiérrez.  
José G. Lezama.  
José G. Avella.  
C. Chacabuco.  
"Carlo P...  
"J. B. Molina.  
"J. Chassing."

After a few words from Secretary Avellaneda, the meeting adhered to the declaration, and it was accepted by all the members standing, amidst thunder of applause.

General Hornos then gave a few words to the members, and the meeting dissolved.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

A meeting of the subscribers to the British Mail was convened for the 11th inst.

The port was crowded with ultramontane arrivals.

A new house of business has been established under the firm name of McLean, Languebeck, and Co.

Floro, it was said, was obliged to travel to the Yaguarete, to which the invaders had made their way, and ordered his lieutenants to surround the city. On the south-west of the city he had determined to make the attack, and to begin his assault at the bridge of Ishuvin, to hold the place against a dozen of such fellows as Flores, with ten times his army. Scaling ladders the invaders have not, nor are they necessary, for there is nothing to scale. Were I in command, I would just let Mr. Flores enter by the muddy ravine, and when I had the Chap and his men at the bridge, I would call Soto, and Natal's, who's to break through the ravine, show the Karym, the enemy, and then—! If Flores, like most of his countrymen, remained on horseback, watching his men, I would throw a petard between the horse's feet. If the jerked beef soldiers can't be got out of Paysandu, and a few resolute foreigners, say two hundred put in their place, I will never negotiate with Flores, as I did with the two banques when last naming myself in his city.

"Yours,  
KERRYMAN."

P.S. I send you an account of the march on Paysandu; if you have no cotton intelligence for to-morrow, perhaps you can find room for it.

FLORIAN'S MARCH ON PAYSANDU.

After the capture of Fray Bentos, the "Blancos" offered but little resistance; the victorious army of the invaders marched, without opposition, by the Yaguarete, through the Rincon de Hacienda Pass.

But what a spectacle met the eyes of the invading army at every step! How calculated to raise the dormant patriotism of the Oriental rebels.

Literally strewed with the slaughtered cows, which had perished under the invader's knife, the newly dressed soldiers could hardly move a pace without treading on the bones of dead novillos. In vain, I have tried to do justice to the butchery; nothing in ancient or modern story can equal the sonorities of the invading soldiery as they passed these evidences of former civilization and good living. The discovery of Vetus's army, by the legions

of Hannibal's Caesar, was as nothing to the encounter of the Flores' hordes;

as they devoured of stolen beef. On all sides lay the whitening bones of slaughtered bullocks, which, if but forwarded to Buenos Ayres, would be

gladly caught hold of by the ship captains, or some of your "gentlemen" ship brokers. The limbs of cows, the heads of bulls, the tails of mares, the heads of hawks, lay scattered over the plain. What a sight! Those who had survived the massacre, were to be found innocently mingling with the rodes of Mr. Wendell Spatter, or William Mooney. Silent and pensive, Flores led the van, little thinking that only a few yards behind him was your friend Kerriman, who had been sent to the Yaguarete to collect the prisoners, and bring them to Buenos Ayres; but the Chieftain replied "let us wait until we have more."

Unconscious of the high price of bone ash in the Mount, the advanced in silence, and they arrived at the Yaguarete, too soon; here they had to suddenly meet the Meek's, Meek's Martines' missed his poncho. Had the Flores' flag been lost, a greater row could not have been created. The army was about to enter the jaws of a defile, when the prize garment was lost. Flores tried in vain to save the dispossessed, but he was compelled by his own principles and conscience to let it to the owner of the lost garment. Search was made, and as they tell me I had the appearance of a suspicious character, they immediately took me before the commander, and most ignorantly excommunicated me, through and through. Neither you, Mr. Standard, nor your wife, Mrs. Standard, nor any of your family, will be the least expected.

The walls of Paysandu were to be broken through by the Yaguarete, which the invaders must waste; but this puddle is flanked by four strong pillars, the approach to which is rendered difficult, on account of the double line of shanties, palisades and also the undulating character of the streets, which are closely intersected by a network of fiftyish houses, which since the last rain have not been cleaned.

While the main assault, with the bulk of the land forces, is to be directed against that mud puddle, the attention of the enemy is to be attracted to the city by the means of transports, and to draw the attention of the public to the mud puddle.

The walls of Paysandu are neither high nor thick, but the mud puddle is a formidable place, with a height of 12 feet, and a thickness of 10 feet. The mud puddle is 1000 feet long, 1000 feet wide, and 1000 feet deep.

It is a remarkable feature of the mud puddle that it is surrounded by a wall of mud, which is 1000 feet high, and 1000 feet thick.

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Payanda is at present garrisoned by about one thousand soldiers. Two hundred rebels men could hold it against Flores, if he even had ten thousand men. The greater part of the garrison is composed of jerked beef, peons, who know as much about a Minie rifle, as they do of making a watch. These men have inherited a lot of the courage of their Oriental ancestors (which is not saying too much for them), they seem, however, to have forgotten the daring which is expected in a soldier.

What a sight! Those who had survived the massacre, were to be found innocently mingling

LOCAL EVENTS.

**Steamer 'Meney'.**—This last will, in future, leave this port for Montevideo every Monday and Thursday, and will return Saturday and Thursday.

**Time Table.**—We hear the Northern Railways is about to discontinue all their evening trains, this will be a great boon to the Commercial portion of the residents of Bolívar, &c., and the sooner the change is made, the better.

The trains named are 4.30, 7, and 9 p.m., which are sure to content everybody who travels on the line.

**Cab Fare.**—We have had several complaints about the cab drivers fare fix, the 'cabies' charge unfortunate strangers who fall into their hands.

The authorities should order the proprietors of the cabs, to exhibit in a prominent place, a tariff, and that endless disputes would be avoided. We shall again call your attention to this if we are vexed with any more rumours.

**Accident.**—The other evening just as the 8.10 train was coming into the Retiro Station three gentlemen and three ladies were seen coming down the hill on horseback, when lo! the engine gave its shrill whistle, all six horses died, and all the ladies were thrown from their horses into one great heap.

We would recommend our friends who are not good riders to be on their guard when any of the trains are approaching.

**Briar Hospital.**—The postponed meeting of the subscribers to this charity will take place on Friday the 1st inst., as will be seen by an advertisement published in the corresponding column.

**Morder.**—On Sunday a cartman stabbed another, causing instant death, and then jumping upon so far, avoided the police who are in active pursuit of him. The quarrel arose out of a dispute between the two men, and the cartman was compelled to pay it off for our 'goldilocks' sympathy.

**Obrionenses.**—We do not know if our other colleagues are victimized by these gentlemen, but since the new year, we are sorry to say, our office has been quite deserted by our friends. We trust soon to see some of them after this notice, although we hear that they have moved over to the 'crudos' and are determined to pay it off for our 'goldilocks' sympathy.

**Villa del Salto.**—This celebrated steamer we are informed, on the authority of the 'Tribuna', has again been grained by President Herio's Government, and will, as soon as the river permits, leave Susto for Paysandú, with reinforcements for the garrison which is closely besieged by large bodies of Indians.

**The Potosí.**—This fine steamer arrived in this port yesterday morning, and brings a good deal of cargo. In a few days we shall publish the date fixed for her sailing from this port, on her return voyage.

**Northern Railway.**—The Administration of the line begs to inform the public that the hours of departure of the trains will be changed from Monday to Friday first.

**The Argentine Consul General.**—Mr. Daniel Schubert has been appointed Consul of Uruguay at Rio de Janeiro, and his wife, Mrs. Schubert, at Rio de Janeiro. It is with pleasure we welcome his return, and congratulate him on his successful arrangement of our various disputes. We hope our distinguished fellow countrymen will survive the pressing troubles which at present his consulate in this singularly hot weather.

**Pastores.**—As late as the day before yesterday orders were given by the Intendencia to take inventory of the furniture and chattels belonging to seven houses left deserted, their owners having perished in the late catastrophe.

**Oriental Italian Paper.**—A newspaper is published in the neighbouring town dedicated exclusively to the interests of the Italian population; the editors are Morsa, Pepe and Marzocchi.

**The Coquimbo.**—It is with pleasure we learn between this port and Concordia, in combination with the Meney, touching all intermediate ports; but great fears are entertained of Nasel's whale boat.

**Rugby Club.**—Scene in the jury-room of one of our parishes, on Wednesday evening, last.

**Father.**—I come to vote for myself, not my mother. I am domiciled in this parish.

**The Jury.**—Don't be impudent, give me my voting ticket.

**A Juro.**—Your mother lives in Monserrate parish, therefore you must go there.

**Elector.**—I come to vote for myself, not my mother. I am domiciled in this parish.

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