

# The Standard

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# DESCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

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## 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 that is said in this paper is true and nothing is said in this paper."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864.

## THE HUNTING AND THE

When pure and disinterested patriotism urges a man to become a martyr, in suffering his name to appear among the list of candidates for the burthen of public office, there is over to be found an ungratified section of society which cries him down as an adventurer, upstart, egotist and political knave. Virtue, however, brings its reward in the shape of high drawn eulogiums which constitute an apotheosis of the martyr, while yet alive; and merits heretofore unperceived, like the characters of a secret epistle, start forth, under the heat of the election booths, with wonderful vividness.

The Spanish journals of this city at present fill their columns with biographical sketches of the leading candidates, to the amusement, rather than instruction, of their readers. The task is idle as much as the public knows more of the subjects in question than the papers can give in a limited space. There is also such flagrant discrepancy and opposition of opinion regarding each of the candidates that the biographies like two English negatives, destroy each other, both being false. In truth, a political partisan, or enemy, is a bad photographer, the former making his lens magnify the features beyond all ratio, and the latter placing his man in a bad light, so that either "carte do visite" presents a likeness unrecognizable to the owner or his friends. Let us take, for example, D. Juan Tenorio, as depicted by the rival editors.

Andon Argenteo writes: "With heartfelt pleasure we inform our readers that Dr. Tenorio is put forward by several parties as a candidate for legislative honors. This noble, learned, and patriotic citizen has already given signal proofs of his aptitude and integrity. In him the republic has a mainstay, peace a devoted friend, literature a worthy patron, and a noble and true finishing advocate. We look forward to Dr. Tenorio's election as a harbinger of better times, for his generous character and conciliating address will be as oil on the troubled waters of discord and rancorous ambition which the country has so long been an unhappy prey."

"Fiducia"—If the Club Pueblo wanted to give a better assurance of the meanness and imbecility which guide its counsels, its nomination of the infamous D. Juan Tenorio answers admirably. This man was vain enough to die with the tyrant Flores, when shouts of "Death to the Unitarios" resounded in the organs at Palermo. His grovelling intellect, like that of the brute creation, is incapable of a single noble aspiration; his reputation for dishonesty is so notorious that he was refused a post in the "Comercio general," by that upright citizen, D. Silvestre Holos, who is now a candidate of the Club Libertad. But we will not pollute our delicate pen by recording the antecedents of this republic's enemy, the worst passion of the bloody epoch of the Mazorca."

Well might Hamlet exclaim "look on this picture and on this," poor Mr. Tenorio is innocent alike of the great virtues and vices imputed to him. Strange to say neither were discovered by his biographers, until the election time, and he might have passed down to posterity with the slight reputation of a plain, honest, easy going man, were he not immortalized in the pillory of the law.

We have heard of a celebrated man giving out the story of his own death, in order to see what the papers would say of him; but in Buenos Ayres we need only have been proposed a parliamentary candidate, to exhaust the vocabulary of praise and the vil of malice. Politics in the Argentine Republic are attached to individuals not to principles, and as the former are subject to as many changes as the wind, it follows that a public organ, like the "Elumen," partakes of the chameleon quality, in mutability of color. Personal laudation or abuse is also a favorite ingredient, and our colleagues are never so happy as when throwing rose-water

or aseniente on the heads of those unfortunate, whose biographers they officiously become. The public judges, the editors were warm, and the genius of Fame lights her eager with the shroud page dedicated to the candidate of Argentine legislative honors.

## STATE OF SIEGE

That truly unfortunate place, Paysandu, has another evil added to the many it has already suffered. We used, when our heart was tender (that is a long, long while ago), and we would fain treat all men gently, to fancy that Uruguay behaved like a scoundrel to the good-natured, hospitable, Polyphemus—returning, as he did, good for evil—for does not the blind bard state of his hero, when he accepted the kind invitation of Polyphemus to dine, that "He eat his meat, drank his beer, and then he looked at his eyes out."

But what is this in comparison to what Paysandu is undergoing! The enemy has, for a long time past, been destroying the cabbage-gardens, potato plots, and zapallo beds of this rustic population, a population who, in their extremity, had recourse to hot potatoes instead of grape—while, in their anxiety to serve these small guns, commonly called "domestics," went about, in the most frantic manner, "tearing its shirt," and now, to put on the last straw, which is generally supposed to break the camel's back, out comes a proclamation, declaring Paysandu to be in a state of siege.

We all know what rigors are incurred by such a step in South America. No man is allowed to stop and speak to another in the street. No man is allowed to kiss his wife twice on one day, except she especially desires it, and then only with permission of the "commandante." Any woman denounced for having overbilled the dinner potatoes, shall be warned the first time; for the second offence, she shall not be allowed to wear a "miraflores" in the street. And an offender guilty of raising her voice to an unnecessary pitch, or of talking in 24 hours more than any man could do in a week, shall be forbidden the use of rongs or other cosmetics. And as an additional punishment, Paysandu might exclaim, "save me from my friends, and I will look after my enemies!"

## EDITORIAL TABLE

The Provincial Government, we understand, has ordered that the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company be put in possession of the lands conceded by the Legislature. This shows that the line is at last about to be commenced in earnest, and without any further delay.

The Club del Pueblo has at last made out its list, that is to say, the parties have all held meetings, and the following persons have been named:—Sr. Ocampo, Gutierrez, Conesa, Elizalde, Chassagny, and Ugarte. The "National" attacks all these candidates, as follows:—Sr. Ocampo, our colleague says, "is a very respectable man, but lacks experience, and is no orator." Gutierrez, whose natural abilities none can question, is the worst member that can be elected; better to shut up Congress altogether, than to send such a representative as he; but the tacit approver of the Executive, and although he is a brilliant orator, he commands no attention. Conesa is a valiant soldier, but a most miserable deputy: he is qualified to command the Argentine army, but utterly unfit to sit in Congress. Dr. Elizalde has voted for the federalization of the province. Away with him. Dr. Ugarte must evidently be the greatest scoundrel in Buenos Ayres; if one is to credit the "National," Dr. Chassagny has given no proof of his capacity as a public man: the merchants cannot support him, as he once called them all a set of miserable pedlars."

Such are the characters, given by the "National," of the list of candidates of the Club del Pueblo. Ocampo is unfit, because he is no orator, and Gutierrez is equally unqualified, because he is a clever writer. We doubt if our readers ever before heard or read such nonsense. Poor Dr. Ugarte (we have not the pleasure of knowing him) seems to be the particular object of attack. The "Argentine" should not even condescend to answer such vituperation.

The "Pais," of Montevideo, states that "El Pais" has been started with Government funds. The latter newspaper indignantly denies this assertion, and says that the funds belong to the principal editor, and that so far from having a subvention from Government,

it will not accept its subvention for more than one cent.

The long talked of elections for Congress will take place on Valentine's day. There will be no row or disturbance, as at each of the polling booths a sufficient force will be kept on hand to lay down the voters.

The steamer from the Uruguay arrived yesterday morning; the news will be found in another column. The news from the camp is still alarming; many farmers assert that if we had only a little rain now, the grass would spring up instantaneously, owing to all the stock being moved off the camp. We hear that the purchasers of the 60,000 sheep, which we published some two months since, have refused to receive the sheep, alleging that the animals were unable to walk, and consequently unfit to be delivered.

In the land office there is at present great activity, and the surveyors have all left town, to measure the new Government lands occupied by the sheep farmers. There are more "mojones" being manufactured at present than ever before in this country, as owing to the new regulation cow and horse heads are no longer permitted to be used as boundary marks.

## THREE DAYS IN THE INTERIOR OF PARAGUAY.

Itaigua, Jan 4, 1864.

The Government having placed in my disposal a guide and relays of horses to make a tour through the districts of Itaigua, Piray, Paraguari, Yaguaron and Ith, I started from Asuncion on Thursday, 31st December, by train. The Bolivian minister, Dr. Arce, who had promised to join me and found himself unable to absent himself for some days from Asuncion, came as far as Itaigua, in part fulfillment of his engagement. We had but few passengers, the weather being excessively hot, and after a pleasant ride of 90 minutes arrived at the last station. Here I enquired for the chief of the district and learning he was at the village of Itaigua, four miles distant, I despatched a messenger to inform him of my arrival. The thermometer stood at 97 in the shade, notwithstanding which gangs of men were working on the railway, carrying wood and stone. There were several indications of a coming storm, and forked lightning burst now and then from a dark cloud which overhung the Cordillera of Taupaca.

At half past five Sr. Moreno appeared with an escort of four men, and bringing a saddled horse for me. The chief received me very cordially. The road from the station towards Itaigua at first crossed an open plain. Leaving the Cerro de Itaigua on our right, we soon reached the President's country-house, beautifully situated at the foot of a wooded hill, with the lake of Taupaca in front view, and orange plantations on either side. We talked about Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, while ascending the slope, which brought us into a thicket of brushwood, and after half an hour's ride emerged upon a group of cotton and tobacco plantations. Entering one of these copuvas, called in Guarani "copue," I had occasion to admire the care and industry of the natives. The cotton-field comprised about 300 "finca," or 20,000 hills, most of the plants being about 10 inches over ground, and looking very leafy. Not a weed was to be seen, and I may add that all these "copuvas" are a succession of well kept gardens.

Our road lay through a number of small plantations, in which cotton, tobacco, manioc, and Indian corn formed almost equal shares. The land was usually fenced with trunks of trees placed horizontally, and the marks of clearance were evident in the charred stumps here and there visible. The ranches were rude huts with straw roofs sometimes supported by poles and sometimes by walls of sun-burnt bricks called "alobes." The occupants were usually half naked, and of a dark complexion, apparently contented and happy in a state of primitive rudeness, having no wants, and holding their farms of 10 or 20 acres in fee.

The frequent diversity of surface causes the highways to be difficult for travelling, and the horses are so accustomed to an unbalancing gait that even if the river were deepened to risk his neck by galloping, he would find it almost impossible to accelerate his pace. The Abruzzi peasants, in Italy, usually count the distances by time, for the paths are steep and tortuous, and it often requires two hours to go half a mile. Something of this kind is true of Paraguay, for it is common here to remark: such a place is only two

hours' journey, i.e. two leagues distant. In fact few leagues is a much heavier day's ride than thirty would be considered in Buenos Ayres.

By sunset we were telling up another activity, and the storm gained on us rapidly, having already enveloped the Cerro in a mist. We tried to urge our horses into a trot, but mine unfortunately took exception to the English bridle, and got very restive. On gaining the summit of the hill I had a view of the most picturesque village of Itaigua, situated on a plain surrounded by wooded heights. The church stands in the middle, and four principal streets meet in the place, the white walls of the cemetery surrounding the picture.

Soon after entering Sr. Moreno's hospitable dwelling, the rain fell in torrents, and I began to feel nervous about the prospects of my journey on the morrow. We had an excellent supper, and then conversed about Europe, the chief, like mine of the countrymen, knowing but little of the exterior world although all the natives read and write well. I saw but one book in my tour: The chief is an old bachelor of fifty with rather silent, and of a kind disposition, being looked up to by all the neighbours with a filial regard. He has labored assiduously to make Itaigua a model village, and has not rows of the roofs, with white washed corridors supported by brick pillars, give it an aspect of comparative luxury. The population is about 800, including the priest (pal), schoolmaster, justice of peace, tailor, bootmaker, smith, and a number of carpenters, planters &c. The village is a fine specimen of a rural town, and no inn, for hospitality is universal. The "Comandante" is a handsome cottage with spacious hall room for the townfolk on public festivities; it is lighted with kerosene oil. Troops are quartered here, on march, and in every room and corridor are hooks from which to suspend the hammocks.

A band of music, preceded by a lance banded drummer, the plaza, playing to my great satisfaction the familiar tunes. "The Campbells are coming. There's me luck about the house. Gavotte, &c." When they stopped at the chief's door, I thought it was to compliment me; but I learned that this is their custom every evening, and as Paraguay has not yet produced any composer, the chief has ordered that some pieces imported by Dr. Stewart, and Mr. Whitehead.

When we slung our hammocks for the night my host enquired whether I could not sleep better in the hammock. Racking in my suspended cradle, lulled by the music, I was so lulled that I was dreaming of Garry when a sudden knock arrested me, when a sub-captain on his shoulder from a jerk of the hammock. A tall fellow stood by my head, holding a mate cup, which for good manners I accepted, although I was not thirsty. I was not pleased at the interruption. By daylight I got up to examine the weather, and found it raining without prospect of cessation.

The church bells were tolling for Mass, and greeting New Year's morn; the horizon began to clear, and about 7 o'clock the rain had ceased. After a light breakfast, I vaulted into the saddle, and accompanied by an orderly took the road for Piray. I met numbers of country people, some of them mounted, coming to Mass: the Tinia wore cotton dresses and a square red cloth wrapped around their shoulders, the women had white petticoats and the same red cloth over their heads. The forward men carried hats to shade the tall green stalks of the latter, and the clean state of these plantations impressed me favorably of the industry of the people and the wisdom of the Government; yet, for cotton may be said to have commenced this year, and the tobacco cultivation has been doubled.

Ascending a steep and stony hill crowded with clusters of magnificent trees like elms, I had beneath me the lovely valley called a Cajon de Piray, bounded by the Cordillera. My orderly spoke Spanish soberly, and pointed out to me sundry localities with Guarani names difficult to remember and uninteresting to my readers. On every slope and projection of the range of hills on which I stood were rude cabins, encircled by plantations. I had never seen anything so picturesque as the picture of a hillside with the sunburst shot up straight at arrows, bearing a tusk of leaves as a crown: the undulating sierra dotted here and there with green woods, straw cottages and dark elms, the low lying valley traversed by the line of railroad, and the peaks of Paraguari standing like huge bastions at the extremity of the Cordillera.

It was about 9 o'clock when I arrived at the Arroyo Estrella; here I was to change horses and take for guide sergeant Moreno Gomez. After a long ride of some 4 or 5 leagues, I was fortunate that I again mounted and I drove a few yards when a decrepit old man, taking off his hat came up and shook hands with me, saying "I have waited for you." I cannot converse with you a few moments." I pushed on, for the sun was hot, and my guide informed me that the old man had come some distance to meet

me, having heard that I was to pass that way.

The road was very bad, and as I was glad to find my new orderly a man of considerable intelligence, I learned much about the country, and the method of tobacco planting, of which hereafter. The hills on our right were clad to their summits in dense foliage of different hues. I noticed a great number of cotton fields; some were of last year's plantation, pruned, and stood 4 or 6 feet high. Others were but little above ground, having been sown in October or November.

In spite of the recent rain it was very hot when we reached Piray (11,000) and I gladly sought the shelter of D. Segundo Concha's roof. The band was playing in front of the church. The place is only a quadrangle of 30 or 40 mud huts, and Sr. Concha's the sold house of business. The host gave us a capital dinner, and talked European politics currently; he is very friendly with the railway engineers, and declares that France as long closed the country to foreign intercourse: he denies largely in tobacco, and plantations a family including servants, of 39 persons. If it should ever fall to the lot of any of my readers to visit Piray, I advise him to accept the hospitality of my parishioner friend. But, the hammocks are slung, and it is time to take "siesta" before proceeding to Paraguari.

## THE POLICE

At certain seasons of the year, when the Levant wind is blowing with all its force down the Mediterranean, the laws with respect to stabbing and murder are greatly modified in some of the coast towns of Spain. The present hot weather seems to have a somewhat similar effect upon our civic guardians as the levanter has upon the "majors" of Old Spain. Yesterday, we extracted from the "Tribuna" an account of an outrage committed in the Plaza, and from the same source we now get the following strange story:—

"Don Sebastian Rosendo alleges that a few nights ago, about half-past eleven, he found, in the lower part of his house, a lieutenant of carabos, No. 7, 2d section of the Police, with a drawn sword in his hand. Upon asking him why he had clandestinely entered his house, he replied that it was by order, and that he would give no further explanation. The sereno was called, and he was turned into the street. Shortly afterwards, as Rosendo was passing along Bolivar, he received a sub-captain on his shoulder from the same policeman, and was only rescued from further attack by the interposition of some neighbours. He immediately presented himself to the alcalde of the cuarte, No. 7, but only received evasive answers, and the culprit was allowed to go free."

## HEROIC CONDUCT.

FOUR ROBBERIES CAUGHT. Yesterday we heard with pleasure of the arrest of a gang of robbers by one determined man and a boy. Mr. Henry Front, the majordomo of one of the finest estates in the north, was advised that a cow had been killed the night previously on the estancia which he was charge of (La Estrella del Norte). Discarding all personal risks, he hurried off, accompanied only by a boy, and tracked the robbers out from place to place, arresting as he went along the parties implicated in the robbery. After gallantry for several leagues, he at last succeeded in capturing the whole gang, one by one; he then notified the Juez, and the same day had them all sent in, in rags, to the Government. They were tried in the most summary manner, and condemned without further formality to four years servitude in the line.

We cannot too highly praise the intrepidity and decision of the majordomo of the Estrella del Norte. Were every one to act with the same energy, we should soon be rid of the lawless who are prowling about the camp robbing every night.

## More Patients of the Chittin Catastrophe.

Three days after the fire, although but few corpses were left: left unburied, no sight could be more horrible. Missals, some with names upon them, were collected together in heaps: about half a bushel of rapiers, of copper, gold, and silver; fans by the score, some so well preserved as to have the down on the edges untouched; cartons of crinolines, corsets, and boots, some of the latter with feet still in them; children's skeletons, with the hands unburied, being protected by gloves. At the close of the fourth day, 71 cartloads, with 1,498 heads, had been sent to the cemetery. The number does not include the burned bodies. The most heart-rending scene was people recognising their late friends,

such as were not totally disfigured. The wife of Dr. Aguirre was recognised by her green dress; Sotomayor Trinidad Insuasti, by her watch; a little girl, Sobri, by a handkerchief on which was her name, and which the poor little thing had found round her leg, in the hope of her body being recognised.

An eye-witness says that all, "even the pious, are angry as 'ferrets' against the clergy, and this morning, when I met some of the brethren of the 'compaia,' I instinctively drew back with disgust. I found one leaf of my misal burnt, and on examination found that it was the 'day of the martyrs.' The tablets on the wall bore with the least, thus adding to the number of victims. One of the bells fell, red-hot. Every one is in deep mourning, the shops are closed in the evenings, and the streets are full of woe-begone faces."

## NEW RAILROAD.

President Berro has issued a decree for the formation of a railway between Montevideo and Villa de la Union, of which the following is a copy:—

1st. A railway of two tracks will be established between the capital and Villa de la Union, passing by the Paso del Molino. These lines will, at the first, be used as tramways, but so constructed, as to be fit also for locomotives.

2nd. A bridge will be built across the Arroyo, at present called the Arroyo de la Bala; and a steamer ferry, fit to carry cattle, will be constructed at the base of the River de Santa Lucia.

3rd. The Minister of the Government will receive contracts for the work, the basis of which will be afterwards settled.

Signed,  
BERRO.

FERNANDO N. RIVERA.

## OFFICIAL

The following order has been published by the Governor of the province:—

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21, 1864.  
In compliance with article No. 59, of the Law of Elections in the Republic, the Government has decreed:—1st. That the election for deputy for San Juan, 11th February, in order to proceed to the election of six deputies to the National Congress, in place of those retiring.

2nd. That this order be published and communicated to all whom it may concern.

Signed,  
MARIANO SAAVEDRA.

MARIANO AOSTA.

3rd. That no voters be allowed to carry handkerchiefs, either in their hats, under pockets, or pantalon pockets, under penalty of being obliged to cast the same.—(Editor.)

## FLORES.

"The nearer the Church, the farther from God."

Will it be believed that the all-governing subject of the Buenos Ayres confederate politicians, Flores, is totally ignored by the Entre Rios papers? We have a copy of the "Uruguay" now before us, consisting of twenty printed columns and two half columns extra, and yet not one word about Flores. We are sorely tempted to exclaim with Mrs. Gumm, "We don't believe there is no such a person as Flores."

The object of having two half columns blank, we don't understand for several reasons, but at last succeeded in capturing the whole gang, one by one; he then notified the Juez, and the same day had them all sent in, in rags, to the Government. They were tried in the most summary manner, and condemned without further formality to four years servitude in the line.

We cannot too highly praise the intrepidity and decision of the majordomo of the Estrella del Norte. Were every one to act with the same energy, we should soon be rid of the lawless who are prowling about the camp robbing every night.

## Rush Promote of the Tribune.

This truly obliging print, over willing to do a favour to its subscribers, stated yesterday that it would publish a supplement of the following news arrived. Leaving the gift of second sight, we can easily imagine what form that interesting document will assume. "Paysandu, after a feeble resistance, surrendered to the victorious army of Flores. Sr. Moreno Gomez went out to meet the gullant General at the head of his troops, the band (the principal part of the army) playing." "See the conquering hero come back in the blouse shirt, and on the side of the shoulders only one man seriously wounded in his fundamental principles, from having incautiously put down on a put of boiling potatoes. We have this news by a cheque from the best of authorities, a warrant called Walker." "Shed not be lashed, we expect that you will come down and paper go up like 'winking'."



# ARRIVAL OF THE "VOLANTE."

**Six days later from New York.**  
The "Volante" arrived yesterday with 6 days later from U. States. Having left N. York on the 4th ult. There is nothing important from the seat of war. No newspapers have arrived, but it is probable the capital who was left sick in M. Video has some life. A mercantile house has kindly favored as with the following:

The Southerners have suffered further defeat in Tennessee. Charleston was not yet taken. The stringency in the London Money market had a serious effect in New York.

It was rumored in New York that Jeff. Davis was about to propose terms of peace.

New York, Dec. 4, 1868.  
We have had an inactive market for wool during the past few days. Our manufacturers are pretty well supplied, and we do not expect much doing until after the turn of the year.

The transactions in hides have been on a limited scale, we quote dry H. P. at 23, and 40 a pair.

Gold 118 1/2.  
Exchange on London 163 1/4.

## LATEST FROM PAYSANDU.

**The Siege Continued.**  
We have the *Eco* from Mercedes 21st inst., announcing the retreat of Flores from before Paysandu, on receiving intelligence of Serrano Gomez' approach with a strong corps d'armée.

usual, it is said the filibusters have completely dispersed, 300 men having escaped to Entre Rios or R. Ayres, and the rest being already beyond the frontier.

In fact for the twentieth time we are assured with all sincerity that the war is terminated, and Flores completely undone. Nevertheless the next intelligence will probably be that the rebel army, several thousand strong, has been seen near Montevideo.

An Irishman just arrived from the scene of operations confirms the news of Flores' retreat from Paysandu, adding that he even gave up the harbor and marched out to the "camp" with all his forces, to meet Serrano Gomez.

A decisive engagement was taken place on the 21st. It is, however, likely that the method of continuing the war, without fighting, will be observed on this occasion, and we have no doubt that after several brilliant maneuvers on both sides, the combatants, by mutual consent, will retire.

Perhaps the siege of Salto will be Flores next move, and if it is attended with as little bloodshed as the last, the campaign may be prolonged indefinitely without either slaughter or final result.

The weather being now fine, it is pleasant to bivouac in the good grounds, and those who would pass a short vacation with novelty and little expense, may join either army for a month, without personal risk.

The Maza bank has opened a branch at Mercedes, to the great joy of the inhabitants.

## The New Viceroys of India.

Lord Elgin died at Bombay and the Lahore tribes have broken out. The English Government was very much alarmed at the last intelligence from India.

It is not on account of his services that we believe this appointment. Better pay men for services in any coin than Governments for which they are unfitted. But we believe Sir John Lawrence is, at this juncture, the very man to fill his splendid position.

The two Indian difficulties are at this moment the disturbances on the frontier and the necessity of maintaining severe discipline within the new Sikh force, and the new arrival of the Viceroy will probably not meet both. The frontier tribes will not face the man who for five years kept the lot so strongly within their teeth that they even contented them more than they gained, in money as well as lives, and Sikhs will distrust the dangerous prospect which requires for their fulfillment that the "iron head" of their hero should pass under a cloud.

They will face English bayonets sooner than his fortune, and while they are faithful the disaffected through the North India must perform very inactive. This is in itself equal in value to a great victory, but Sir John Lawrence meets also the requirements of internal administration. The new organization must be completed by a man on the spot who shall possess the confidence of the advocates of the new and the ancient systems, Sir John Lawrence is himself their very point of agreement.

A civilian of civilian, he was the one man on whom the British relied for a comprehension of their claims, and though he never bore a commission, and maintained humbly the supremacy of civil rule, he was obeyed by General officers and the army. A strong Governor in the old sense of the word, with a sense of the necessity of maintaining the absolute power of the Government, and fully persuaded

that India can as yet be held only with the sword, he nevertheless, a man who believes in justice and progress, in railways, and canals, and free trade, in better education and swifter justice, in freer commerce, native and more ample means of acquiring wealth. Familiar with the old ideas, he has during his residence at home comprehended those upon which the Government must now be based, and though he resisted the new organization, he will, now that it is accomplished, devote himself to the task of making it work more perfectly than the old. The natives know him of old as one who, right or wrong, is at all events irrefragable; the Europeans will accept at his hands the compromise in which their claims must cede the civilians will feel his appointment an omen of a new future for themselves, and the army has for years studied his opinion as that of a General made by commission higher than the Queen's. The Administration, painfully working its way through the mazes of the deities of rotten systems, has an accession of force, and Sir John Lawrence is at all other rules what a locomotive is to a cart. His single temptation will be to crowd the work of a life into his term of rule, but the obstacles are many that the only result of this faith will be a slightly swifter advance. The locomotive will be steered by the weight of the train behind.—*Spectator*.

## A really valuable and interesting Newspaper.

The "National" of 21st publishes news from all parts of the country, and those at all interested in the future of the Argentine Republic will strongly advise to read for themselves. It occupies two columns with the exciting intelligence of the designs of the Club "Libertad," but not available about the state of the camps. One would suppose from this that there is no such thing existing as death of men and pockets of sheep farmers.

"Paro Fernando Barrios"—It is reported that this railway will be formally opened on the 1st proximo. In future, passengers for that beautiful village will be able to travel the distance of 100 miles in a day, in a batly-lung coach, drawn by bad horses, and driven by a driver who uses bad language; all which bad things, on a hot day, are very likely to give the pleasure-seeker a bad headache, and, worst of all, a bad opinion of San Fernando.

## ON CHANGE.

January 2?  
The financial articles recently published in the "Nacion Argentina," in consequence of the violent articles of the "Tribuna" against Minister Elizalde, are causing the greatest attention.

On the 10th of last week anything else was not of, as a group of merchants and bank firms with the accountants. Still there is a feverish feeling in our money market, caused by dragging the finances of the country and the condition of the bank so prominently before the public. It is notorious that when Elizalde entered office the National Government was in a state of bankruptcy, and on this the National Government has had to exist for the last four months. We are far from denying that the greatest credit the Government has given to our nation, but it is not therefore that we should lend ourselves to a calumny. Minister Elizalde has, with his limited resources, diminished the debts of the nation, and paid his way; and if now, when his vaults are empty, we apprehend the credit of the Government, we are not only attacking the man who acted as Minister. The very fact of the "Tribuna" attacking Dr. Elizalde secures for him the sympathy and countenance of every man in town.

The recent state of the Casa de Moneda, as depicted by the "Nacion" shows most clearly that we are all supporting an institution which in no other country would be tolerated. We read that the rate of interest of the bank is determined by the amount of money borrowed from it by the directors; that the present rate is low because the directors are the principal debtors of the bank. The man who invents a steam press for striking off false paper dollars by the million is regarded as a criminal, and we believe we speak correctly when we say that the directors of the Casa de Moneda are doing exactly the same thing.

We cannot credit the assertion, for we cannot believe that the men who manage we are figuring in bank directors would attempt to build up colossal fortunes at such a hazard to their own reputations, and much less to be seen if the Bank will publish a statement of the amounts due by the Directors.

Is it any wonder that the public put little faith in the paper dollar, when the Bank which issues it, is said to be a steam machine for making fortunes for the Board of Directors? Against such monstrous monopoly, or pecuniary privilege, we must indignantly protest; better that the Casa de Moneda was leveled to the dust, and every paper dollar in the country burnt or destroyed, than that a whole people should suffer such financial depredation. We hope, for the credit of the men who manage the Casa de Moneda, that some explanation will be afforded the public respecting this serious charge,

## LOCAL EVENTS.

**Southern Railway.**—The official permission has been expedited to this company to commence working this new railway. The first and (if such thing can be found in the camp at present) will be turned with all the necessary ceremonies about the beginning of next month. We omitted to mention that, along with the axle, wheelbarrow, and engineer, there also came two boxes of preserved trout to be used on the occasion, as the directors fancied that, owing to the scarcity of food, the directors would not be able to have in Buenos Ayres. And all who know anything about railways must be aware that trout is as necessary to the opening of a railway as a bride is to a marriage.

**A really valuable and interesting Newspaper.**—The "National" of 21st publishes news from all parts of the country, and those at all interested in the future of the Argentine Republic will strongly advise to read for themselves. It occupies two columns with the exciting intelligence of the designs of the Club "Libertad," but not available about the state of the camps. One would suppose from this that there is no such thing existing as death of men and pockets of sheep farmers.

"Paro Fernando Barrios"—It is reported that this railway will be formally opened on the 1st proximo. In future, passengers for that beautiful village will be able to travel the distance of 100 miles in a day, in a batly-lung coach, drawn by bad horses, and driven by a driver who uses bad language; all which bad things, on a hot day, are very likely to give the pleasure-seeker a bad headache, and, worst of all, a bad opinion of San Fernando.

**ON CHANGE.**  
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which appeared in yesterday's "Nacion Argentina." The game of the Bank, for the past year, has commenced on. It appears that, notwithstanding all the fiscal privileges, &c., enjoyed by the Casa de Moneda, it has not made in one year, half what the Maza Bank netted during the same period. This speaks badly for the management of the institution, and goes still further to prove where the real profits of the Bank exist. Not all the gold from England, not at all the laws which may be passed, will sustain the tottering credit of a Bank, the principal debtors of which are its own Directors.

In yesterday's number we made a rather careless quotation of Exchange on England, stating that over £100,000 was posted at from 68s. to 70s. Some bills, we have been assured, have been passed at the latter rate, but the quotation is 68s. The "Volante" arrived today from New York, bringing a full cargo of flour and six days' later news from the States. The report, respecting the Boca wheelbarrow, being embargoed, we regret to say, is confirmed.

Patentes opened to-day at 28 1/2, and closed at 28 1/4. 16,400 patentes were sold for cash. Total, 128,800.

**TIME TABLE.**  
Saturday 33,600 28 40  
Jan. 31 14,000 28 35  
Various dates 65,200 28 35

**PRODUCE SALES.**  
100 dry cowhides \$120  
180 do do 115  
100 do do 113  
600 do do 112  
500 do do 110  
2000 do wool, merino, fine 100  
2000 do do 85  
1000 do with carretilla 70  
400 do do mixed 75  
1500 do do 68  
600 do do 68  
413 do do 58  
610 do do 56  
800 do hair, South 105  
80 do sheepskins 105  
120 do do 143  
90 do do 140  
70 do do 110  
100 dry cow hides 120  
600 do do E. Rios 22 1/2  
500 do do Córdoba 37  
100 do do do 37

**MARTIME NEWS.**  
**ARRIVALS.**  
22d.  
Genoa, Italian barque Gail.  
Cádiz, Norwegian brig Flora.  
Genoa, Belgian barque Belgica.  
Uruguay, national steamer Salto.  
New York, American ship Volante.

**SAILED.**  
22d.  
Antwerp, Dutch barque Boema.  
Liverpool, English barque John Rison.  
Uruguay, Spanish brigantine Ventana.

**For Liverpool.**  
The splendid Clipper Steamship "PARANA,"  
1000 tons—Upton, commander, leaves this port for Liverpool, calling at Montevideo only, on the 27th inst. Has splendid accommodations for passengers.  
Cabin \$40  
Passage \$18.  
For particulars apply to  
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.  
j 23.6 p

**Just received direct**  
"EX PARANA"  
Watterson Larriker Bacon and Hams,  
Cork butter (first brand) 144 firkins  
and  
McCaun's Oatmeal  
—all in prime condition—  
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,  
61, 63 & 65 Piedad.

**To Capitalist.**  
To be sold 30 leagues to the North of this city, a camp establishment all complete. At present it has more than 25,000 mutton sheep, 14 pueritos, and rams of the finest breeds.—In spite of the war, this camp has always remained in good condition. It is only sold on account of the death of the late owner, and his widow wishing to realize. For particulars apply at No. 74 Calle Bolívar at 3 p.m., and to treat of the purchase, apply direct to the joint proprietor, in this city.

The judicial valuation is \$3,000,000 nps. j 23-3p

**Lost.**  
In the first lane on the left hand side of the Calle Largo, that goes to the Recoleta, a book on book-keeping by a North American author. Whoever will bring it back to 104 Calle de Salta, will receive an adequate reward. j 23

**Steward.**  
A young man just arrived in Buenos Ayres wishes to engage himself in a respectable house of business as steward. Has good references. Address T. M. Office of the British Consul. j 23.3 p.

## Wanted.

Wanted as porter for the Hotel de la Paz—a man who speaks English and Spanish. None need apply without good recommendations. j 23-2

**Wanted.**  
By a thorough business man, familiar with the English, German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, a situation in a respectable mercantile establishment. Address A. B. Z., Standard office.

**Mr. Borrivo.**  
The engraver on wood, is requested to call at this office, 74 Calle Belgrano. j 22.3 p

**Compositor.**  
A good Compositor wanted at this office: good wages given. j 23.0 p

**Wanted.**  
A lad that can speak Spanish and English, for a Drapery Establishment. Apply at No. 27 Calle Dufrenoy. j 23.21

**Laundress.**  
A woman who has much experience in washing and ironing, and employment in a small family, or for a single gentleman. References can be given if required. Apply 31 Calle Olvera. j 23.3 p

**A good Cook.**  
A woman who perfectly understands English and French cooking seeks an engagement. Apply 31 Calle Olvera. j 23.3 p

**Wanted a good plain Cook.** Apply at 474 Piedad. j 23.3 p

**Cook.**  
Required a maid cook to accompany a family outside the city. Apply to Calle Independencia No. 39. j 3 p 21.

**Wanted.**  
A good servant girl for a small family 875 Rivadavia. j 3 p 21.

**Horse-shoers.**  
Wanted two horse-shoers. Good wages for good workmen. Apply at 64 Calle Corrientes. j 1 p 21.

**Wanted.**  
A young lad (German) to visit the Puestos of a Sheep Establishment, and make himself otherwise useful. For further particulars apply to Messrs. John Hart and Brothers, No. 92 Calle Rivadavia. j 3 p 20

**Lawyers Office.**  
Dr. Navarro Vial advises his clients that he has removed his office to Calle de Maipu, No. 14. Hours of business are from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m. j 20.1 m

**Patrick and George Elmi.**  
Are entitled to property now in charge of the Police Court at Falkland Islands and may apply at the British Consulate for the means to recover it.  
FRANK PARISI.  
H. B. M. Consul.  
Buenos Ayres. j 16.1 m

**Land to Rent.**  
Two leagues with buildings for 8 or 10 years; also on Sale the right to Government Land in various parishes. Apply to Calle Reconquista No. 46. j 4 p. 21

**For Immediate Sale.**  
All the horses lately employed on the Northern Railway works now nearly completed are offered for sale with out reserve. The horses are in first rate working condition; amongst the lot are some first rate saddle horses, superior draft and sylvan horses, parties requiring to purchase the largest number will have preference of those requiring only a single horse. The horses can be seen at the stables opposite the gas works.  
E. MURRAY & Co.  
j 20.1 m

**For Sale.**  
Two leagues of the best camp in the Province of Santa Fe distant 13 leagues from Rosario with permanent water and good pasture for sheep and cattle. For further information apply to Messrs. Brandt, Sohn and Co. Calle Piedad 208. j 21.3 p

**For New York.**  
The new A. I. English Clipper Barque "PHIA DONNA"  
Captain Sawyer.—283 tons.  
Is now ready to receive cargo for the above port, and having the greater part of her crew engaged; will have quick dispatch.  
For freight and particulars apply to Messrs. E. H. FOLMAR & Co. or to A. H. MINTURN, Ship Broker, j 10-15p 40—Calle Cagallo—40.

## For Antwerp.

Now loading for this destination the fine National barque.  
"Adalida" 516 AIL.  
370 Tons, Captain SPILLE can engage dry hides and Balce.  
For further particulars please apply to the Consignees DETJEN & Co. or to CHAS. W. BENN & Co. Ship-brokers &c.  
11—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—49.  
6 p 17.

**Fara Canales, Guardia del Monte y Las Flores.**  
Desde el 2 de Febrero queda establecida una nueva línea de carruajes con caballos al precio siendo las salidas del modo siguiente:  
10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, y 30 de cada mes.  
Requiere 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, y 29 de cada mes.  
Calle Rivadavia.  
NÚM.—Los equipajes y encomiendas se reciben hasta las cuatro de la tarde de la última sin dar lugar a reclamos algunos.  
Empresario.  
MIGUEL M. LUPO.

**Ca-avan by Diligence.**  
For Mendoza, Santiago de Chile, and Valparaiso—in 18 days.  
A Curavan will start for Chile on the 26th January. It will take passengers. Apply at Calle de Piedad, No. 224. At the Standard office particulars will also be given. j 15.1 m

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**  
CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS.  
DR. P. PONGERARD, of the London University College.  
This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronized by the principal families of Buenos Ayres, is an exact reproduction of an English School, where a sound commercial education is combined with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages. It is important to the pupils, and based upon the same system as in all first class European institutions of the kind.  
An over-zealous and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the moral and intellectual progress of the pupils are carefully attended to.  
The different branches taught in the English Grammar School comprise: English, French, and Spanish languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping in all its parts, Writing, and Holbein's instruction.  
Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathematics, German, Music and Drawing, are also taught by special masters.  
The situation of the English Grammar School, in one of the most delightful Quaints of the Calle Larga de Barracas, at the very gates of the city, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.  
For particulars apply for prospectus at the Standard Office, Calle Belgrano 71.  
Dr. P. PONGERARD.  
e 18 x

**Notico.**  
Parties wishing to secure passages for persons, on board the *Zingaro* on her next voyage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, or to give proper guarantees for the payment thereof at stipulated periods, can do so by applying to the undersigned, GRACIAS W. WILKES Calle Mayo No. 7 or to Captain Stocks the master of the vessel. j 17.1 m

**The Musical Association.**  
SCOTCH CHURCH.  
The meeting called for Friday 22nd inst. is postponed till the 29th and will be continued every Friday evening. By Order.

**Notico.**  
J. B. WYLLIE and Co. beg to inform the inhabitants of Chacabuco and surrounding districts that they intend open a big on or about the 1st of February, a Central Depot of Camp Stores in the new and commodious house situated in the Calle de Buenos Ayres (three squares from the principal Plaza).  
In the facilities which they have of purchasing through their agents in Buenos Ayres from first class Importing Houses, they feel convinced that they can supply goods of every description in Chacabuco at prices which will be favourable to consumers with those of other districts.  
J. B. W. & Co. beg to assure gentlemen that they may rely on always finding a carefully selected and well assorted Stock of Groceries, Drapery, and Ironmongery Goods, guaranteed of the best quality; and as an effort shall be made to meet the requirements of customers, they trust to merit the patronage and support of the Foreign and native population. j 16.17 p

**Shop.**  
On sale at the North on good land 1000 sheep and in good order. We will also purchase 50,000 sheep at 85 pence, if the sheep are able to walk 5 leagues, and any man is found willing to sell them. Apply to Calle Reconquista No. 46. j 3 p 21.

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