

# The Standard

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# SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

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## The Standard.

"All that is said in this paper is true and correct."  
—Cherco.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1864.

### ENGLISH PACKET REVIEW.

The richest and resources of the interior provinces of the state are attracting the attention of foreigners. They are creeping up into these neglected yet fertile lands, the natural wealth is becoming daily developed, every steamboat, every sailing craft, that comes down the majestic Paraná, bears to us copper, wheat, hides, tobacco, and even wines.

In Catamarca, which is one of the most distant provinces, gold has been discovered, and not in dust, but in nuggets. Two bars of the precious metal have been sent to Cordova, and are shortly expected in this city. A little further ahead, in San Juan, a young, energetic Irishman is labouring night and day, to put up his newly-arrived English machinery, and commence operations. Mr. Richard has at last succeeded in getting all ready to begin to work; a call (the third) of 55 per cent, on each of the shares of the San Juan Mining Company, has been made, as money is required to purchase the quartz. It is believed that this call will be promptly resorted to, as money is not to stay tight with us here. The emigrant colonies in Santa Fe, and other parts, have been singularly fortunate this year, the wheat and maize crops have yielded one hundred-fold. Not so, however, in the province of Buenos Ayres, where the farmers of Chivilcoy and Pámpa have lost almost their entire crops by the drought and locusts. The sheep-farmers are suffering the greatest extremes, owing to the unparalleled scarcity of grass; the majority of our fellow-countrymen have left their homes and started with their flocks to the frontier lands, where grass and water are plenty. It is estimated that over 800,000 sheep have perished since shearing, of pure starvation; and, we regret to say, that each day things are looking worse.

Irishmen, as a general rule, are now almost independent of the weather, as they have their flocks on virgin camps, which they will require years to exhaust, but native estanciaeros, who preferred to remain on the same lands, are now witnessing their stocks perish for want of grass and water. Never, since sheep-farming became a staple business in Buenos Ayres, has such a trying year been experienced by estanciaeros. We are anxiously praying for rain, without it the country is lost. The arrivals of wool from the camp are considerably more limited than usual at this season, this is owing, in a great measure, to the miserable condition of the camps, and the impossibility of farmers coming to town at present.

Last packet brought us the whole staff belonging to the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway. Mr. Rumball, who had been here previously, was warmly welcomed by all, who had the pleasure of knowing him. Mr. Crawford, who represents the contractors, Messrs. Peto and Hens, is regarded by all who are acquainted with his sound practical experience and London reputation as a worthy representative of so distinguished a firm. The resident board of directors, Mr. Parish, chairman, with Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Santa Maria as directors, has been appointed, all of whom have accepted office. Application has been made to the Government, and an order given to deliver over to the company all the Government lands conceded. The inauguration of the works will take place about the 25th February; in fact every thing seems to be going on well as regards this action.

The action of the Buenos Ayres Northern Railway will be opened to public traffic long before this reaches England; we believe, in the first week of February this great event will take place. The continuation of this road is yet undetermined, in consequence of a great degree of uncertainty existing

as to the exact point to which it should be extended. This road is doing a splendid business, and it is thought that when open to San Fernando it will be able to carry all the freight which will offer.

The Boen Railway which it is possible is unknown in Europe, as it is rather a private company, has been undergoing some serious charges owing to the contractor for some of the earthworks having neglected to pay his men. We understand, however, that this company is in a sound healthy condition, and that it is at present buying up the lands through which it will run.

The Western Railway, which belongs to the Government, is doing a very good business, and the works are being continued to a large respectable country town, the Villa Luxan, and we hope to see the road running the far on the 25th April.

The cotton crop, it is expected, will be picked in March. Mr. G. Allnutt, of the cotton of this year, has returned from his travels, and gives it as his opinion that the export will far exceed the general expectations. Next month, we hope to have his travels ready for publication and transmission to England.

The political state of the Argentine Republic is without a change; peace reigns throughout the provinces. Owing to the proximity of the elections, there is a great party spirit in Buenos Ayres, but President Mitre rules with a firm hand, and is supported by all the merchants, estanciaeros, and capitalists in the country.

Trade has been somewhat brisker since the sailing of the French packet, buyers more plenty, and money rather easy. The new national finance minister, Sr. Peña, is a man who enjoys a very excellent reputation in the River Plate. In consequence of the continued expenses caused by the Chaco revolution, the finances of the nation are not in the most satisfactory condition; but great hopes are entertained that by a rigid economy the revenue of the Republic will be sufficient to discharge all obligations outstanding, without having to recur to loans or emissive.

Our streets are so crowded with well-dressed young men, who come out here, allured by false ideas, in search of situations, that we feel our day to day to be a great nuisance. We want to struggle hard, to succeed, owing to the heavy expenses of living, and the great difficulty met with in not speaking the Spanish language, and even then it is most preposterous for clerks to be emigrating to this country, as the number of foreign houses is so limited, it is next to impossible for them to find any, save manual employment. We want one hundred thousand labourers, and double that number of farmers, with a little capital, but we do not require one more commercial clerk or shopkeeper's assistant.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

The heavy fall of rain on yesterday morning is one of the greatest and most beneficial events which we could have desired. It lasted in parts of the camp for more than 4 hours with much thunder and lightning. The lagoons are again full of water, the camps looking green, and we learn that this timely shower will rescue stock to the value of £1,000,000 sterling.

Sunday was the festival of the patron saint of Lomas de Zamora, and the distribution of premiums took place. The villagers had been, praying eight days for rain, the camps being reduced to the appearance of a desert.

We understand that Mr. Fair intends running a tramway or traction engine from his splendid estate at Montegrande to the Lomas station, as soon as the Southern railway shall be completed so far.

Some shares of this railway have been lately taken up. There is, however, a considerable difficulty in the extraordinary condition, that every shareholder shall give for reference some house in Liverpool for payment of the calls.

The *Mogul* of this week has a very sacrilegious caricature and parody on the Mass. Blasphemy was formerly punished in England and elsewhere by boring the offender's tongue, and cutting off his right hand. This is the only country where the religion of the State is ridiculed with impunity.

The outrages committed by the police of the Boca, putting and maiming children and adults, in a drunken spree, after the manner of Der-el-Kamar, have not apparently excited the notice of the authorities. Portenians talk about dupe in Paraguay, but the police-bureau of B. Ayres is one of the most terrible in existence.

D. Hector Varela is reclining on his laurels, since his return from Europe. It is highly probable, but little magnanimous, for the chief editor of *Triloma* to play the dummy with his own paper, until the result of the elections show 'how the wind blows.'

Messrs. Drabble Bros. have offered to purchase the cotton crop of Corrientes, this year at three pence *real* per lb. It will probably amount to 20,000 lbs, but we anticipate some difficulty and delay owing to the want of gins and presses.

The Maua Bank has purchased the largest house and best site in the town of Mercedes (Banda Oriental) for its new branch in that place. It is said the present edifice will be knocked down to make room for a fine banking institution.

There are few passengers by this packet to England, the present being an unfavorable season. Mr. Jacobs and family are of the number.

The ladies of Mr. Jacobs's party on Friday evening, in celebration of what the Germans call 'the silver marriage' (29th anniversary), was tasteful and brilliant. We are informed that supper was laid for 400 guests, in the garden, after dramatic and vocal performances. Messrs. Briel and Mollo sang *La Zorilla* at Colón theatre on Thursday night. The singing was very good, but they omitted some of the best parts. The house was very full and we noticed the British Minister and his lady.

The French packet is expected on Thursday, and will probably bring very important news from Europe, about Napoleon's Congress. It is known, via Chile, that the French in Mexico have gained a victory, Comonfort and other republican generals having been slain by Marquez.

Mr. Ferrer, the indefatigable broker, has left town for Pergamino, Arrecifes and Rojas, where he is likely to make the acquaintance of several Irish farmers. After yesterday's rain we shall have no more of sheep for \$5, 100 grates!

### THE MONEY MARKET.

Notwithstanding the advances from Europe, respecting the high rates of interest, our money is comparatively without change, paper money is abundant, and gold is not scarce.

The Provincial Bank has published a statement of its operations during the past year, which shows a gain of some seven millions and a half of paper money, for the Bank.

Paper money is very weak at present, and shows a downward tendency, but as both Governments are doing all they can to give it increased value, the depreciation is not sudden, but drop by drop the paper dollar is falling. In exclusive of England, we notice a sudden flatness, and bills on London closed at 67s. per ounce; on France, 5 1/2; on Rio, 1,850 milreis. The total amount drawn, is a little over £2 0/10.

### COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

#### Imports.

Our arrivals from foreign ports have been numerous since our last, and business has been more active during the past fortnight than during the preceding; however this impulse has been considerably slackened by the great expense incurred on goods sent to the camp, owing to the drought.

The continued almost uniform rise in the price of bullion has also affected considerably the steady state of our home market, more especially in the detail line, articles of necessity being increased in price, and decreased in consumption.

The only articles which are in demand are refined sugars, which, owing to the higher prices asked by the growers, are also raised in price by the holders, a price not easily obtained on account of the large stocks held.

Coals, Hides and Wood are plentiful, and are little lower in price.

In Salt there has been no fluctuations, owing to the little business done in the salinas.

Wine—Bordeaux, in wood, is scarce, and the demand is slack.

Almonds—There are stocks of Baltic and North American held, demand limited. There have been sold 390 pipes Baltic, duty paid 220.

Cattle—The stocks in hand are nothing to speak of, and the small stock of transport to the camp preventing any sales. The sales are as follows:—100 pipes of 44 silver dollars, 20 pipes of 32 silver dollars, 30 pipes at 1630 dols. mtd.

Arrived ready—Baltic no demand for Spanish hedges.

Olive Oil in cask—30 quarter casks of Felcia at 11s dols duty paid; in wood, oil is of difficult sale, it being pressed in tin.

Olive Oil in Tins—Late heavy importations have assisted the market,

and the following sales have been effected: 8000 at 137 dols ap, 58c at 130 dols, 350c at 21 s. silver, bond; 100c at 185 dols, 460c at 137 dols, 125c at 78 dols silver, bond; 100c at 130 dols, duty paid.

Olive Oil in Jars—Scarc and of easy sale; jars, 500 at 14 s. silver, 50c at 55 dols, duty paid.

Olive Oil in Bottle—There have been some arrivals, but the market still keeps up its high price. Sales 100c at 125 dols.

Almond Oil—No great demand; the only sale has been 10c at 11 dols the pound, duty paid.

Cognac—The market is well assorted, but the consumption is great; good qualities being realized at low prices. Sales 7000 at 61 dols, 200c at 62 dols, 400c at 60 to 62 dols.

Whisky—There is a supply on hand. Sales: 1000c, Neilly, y Prot, 148 dols, duty paid; 100c, Stillman at 150 dols; 150c, do at 145 dols; 150c, Henry at 155 dols, duty paid.

Do. Havana—There have fallen. Only sales, 300c at 40 dols, the arroba, duty paid.

Cheese—Good quality, fresh, is placed slowly. Duty without demand, the only sale being one lot at 92 dols, duty paid.

Sardines—Although in slight demand, still keep up, sales being effected at 17 dols, duty paid.

Rice, Carolina—Of easy sale. No fixed price.

Do. Brazil—No Sales.

Do. Italian—Of easy sale, and prices still high. Sales, 640 bags at 40 dols, per arroba, duty paid.

Do. Indian—Of this class there are no stocks held. Sale, 500 bags, price unknown.

Sugar, Refined—On account of the news from France and speculation in Montevideo, was expected that this article would rise, but such has not been the case, and sales have even decreased. Sales, 400 barrels at 67 dols, dtd, and 2,000 barrels at 10 s. r. dtd.

Do. Havana—Sales of inferior qualities have been mostly sold; superior classes, of which there is a scarcity, are of easy sale, although we have heard of none.

Do. Pernambuco—The market is well stocked and some sales were made as follows:—Terencia, 41 dols; white, 40 dols, duty paid; 210 barrels white at 14 1/2 s. r. dtd; 2 barrels at 13 1/4 s. r. dtd; 150 barrels tercia at 10 s. r. dtd.

Do. Rio de Janeiro—No sales and no demand.

Do. Bahia—No arrivals, and dull.

Cod-fish—Not of easy sale; nominal price, 400 dols.

Buckets—Scarc, and of easy sale; 150 dozen were sold at 70 dols, duty paid.

Lumber—The accumulation of shipments has lowered the price, and there is small demand. Sales:—794, 220 do spruce and pine, at 33 s. dols, on board.

79,236 do. pine, 32 s. dols. do.

50,000 do. oak, 4 s. dols. do.

202,000 do. pine, 30 s. do. per foot, duty paid.

Coffee—On account of the season, but little demand. Sales—20 bags Brazil at 555 dols, duty paid; 82 bags at 540 dols, duty paid.

Beer—Of superior quality and known marks can still be sold, although there is but little demand. Tennant's, as usual, preferred. Sales—Sunday marks at 11 and 16 s. bond; Tennant's, 16 3/4 s. bond.

Tanned Leather—English is scarce and French of good quality saleable.

Grain—Several arrivals. Sales—355 tons, ex Virginia, at 11 s. dols, on board; 10 tons, ex Onda, at 10 s. dols; ex Magenta, 300 tons placed in the Paraná, at 60 dols; 400 ex sundry vessels, at 58 dols; 1,524 tons at 10 s. dols.

Grain—The market stocked, and prices have declined. Sales—400 flasks at 60 dols, duty paid; 110 flasks in bond at 60 dols; and 1200 flasks in bond at 58 dols; 3,000 demijohns, 2 1/2 and 3 gals, at 2 1/2 s. r. dtd, on board; 3,000 flasks, duty paid, at 58 dols.

Flour—In spite of the crops not being very abundant, grain has fallen on account of the stocks held from the previous year, and there is little demand. Sales, 3,000 barrels at 6 1/4 s. dols, in bond, and 1700 barrels at reserved prices. The American barque Volante, arrived outside 21st inst, with 21,000 barrels prime American flour. It is not as yet sold; the importer asks 9 s. 7 p. per barrel on board.

Thread on reels—No demand; price nominal.

Wick-Nat in much demand, and price nominal.

Salt—The arrivals have been out of proportion with the works of the saladeros. Sales have been forced in small parcels, and at lowered prices, many exporters are refusing to sell. The Uruguay saladeros at present not working, on account of the civil war in the Banda Oriental. Sales:—12,000 flanges at 2 s. silver on board 4 s. 0/0 do 8 1/2 " 3,880 do 8 " 9,000 do 7 " 6,000 do 5 "

Tobacco—Paraguay—Stocks moderate—prices firm, but no buyers for export. Sales, 170 bales (fine) at 3 s. silver, bond; regular 20 s. silver; medium 20 s.; 100 bales fine 30 s. silver, bond; regular 20 s.

Tobacco—North American—There is none on hand and the good parcel received was sold at only parcel 10c at 400 dols duty paid.

Tobacco—Tucuman—Small demand. American Tubas—Scarc, those per Dumon, 100 sets, were easily sold at 130 dols the set, duty paid.

Wine—Catalan—Our stocks are in creasing, and prices lowering on account of the shipments on the way out. There is no demand, but at lower prices than those quoted in our last.

Do. (Muscicella, and Cete)—There has been a little more animation in the superior class, on account of the scarcity and high price of Bordeaux. Sales, 100 pipes cete, duty paid, at 1000 dols.

Do. (Bordeaux). There is none of superior quality in first hands, in the small stocks are all of inferior quality. Sales, 600 cets at 720 to 730 dols.

Do. (Seco) 75 quarter casks at 74 s. dols; 140 quarter casks at 2510 dols, duty 25 do at 2400 dols, duty paid.

Yerba (Paraguay)—There have been larger shipments than in former months, and prices have fallen, the demand being slack. Sales—550 packages, at 210 dols, bond, and some small lots, at 225 dols.

Do. (Paraguay)—The shipments to the camp are limited, on account of vast transport, and some late arrivals have kept the price down. Sales—100 packages, at 47 dols, duty; 1270 packages, at 45 dols, duty paid. Various lots, at 45 to 50 dols, and 300 packages, at 46 dols.

Do. (Misionera)—Only superior class, in small packages, can be sold. Sales—76 packages, at 60 dols, duty paid.

Do. (Rio Grande)—This article in some demand, on account of the high price of Paraguay. There has been only one sale, at 58 dols, duty paid.

Exports for this month.

Dry cow hides 7,811  
Salted, do 4,852  
Horse hides 2,552  
Do. (salted) 6,621  
Do. (unsalted) 9,136  
Horse hair (bales) 191  
Do. (bags) 237  
Tallow and grease (pipes) 227  
Mares' grease (cases) 7  
Sheepskins (pieces) 7,061  
Jerked beef (tons) 125  
Sundry skins (bales) 37  
Hides (tons) 37

Paraguay tobacco (packages) 40  
The sales of Saladero ox and cow hides, during the last fifteen days, are—1,671 ox hides, at 37 1/2 to 38 1/2 s. r. dtd.

Sales since 1st November 1863, 133,000 hides.

Slaughter, 131,000.  
Fortnight's slaughter, 27,600.  
Hides unsold, 5,670.  
Hides to make, 9,000.

In Saladero today, the sales are equal to 800 pipes.

Pipes at 13 3/8 s. r. dtd.  
In Saladero hockskins, the sales are 1,000 skins, 32lbs, at 12 s. r.

In mares' grease, small lots, at 44 dols mtd, without cash.

In Saladero salted hides, the sales are—390 cows, at 31 1/2 s. r.

3,000 ox, at 36 s. r.

2,500 hides, at 10 s. r. 1,000 hides.

In jerked beef, the sales are—8,000 qq, at 21 s. r. Stock, 115,000 qq. The total sales of Dry Hides, during the fortnight are 51,000 hides.

Total of all hides stock remaining unsold is 63,000.

In American hides the sales were 18,000 hides. 42 E Rio, 39 to 33 1/2 percentos, 35 to 35 classified. Stock 8,000.

In German hides the sales are 7000 matadero and 28 rls, mat. ex 44 1/2. Stock 8000.

In Spanish, French, and Mediterranean hides the sales are 25,000 at 39s Corrientes, calf 33 1/2 s. r. heavy 39, Paraguay 40, Cordova 37 to 41.

THE BANDA ORIENTAL.  
As the Republic of the Uruguay is so thickly populated with English speaking foreigners, we consider that many of our readers at home look with anxiety over our columns to see what news from that neighbouring republic.

We regret to say that the Flores revolution still wars on. Flores has attacked an important town on the river Uruguay, called Paysandu, and notwithstanding the all the fellow's bombastic threats and promises, yet signally defeated. A defeat however in the River Plate signifies nothing unless the river master or leader of the revolution is captured and once executed. As usual Flores has attacked Paysandu, took good care of himself, and when he heard that the Government general, Sr. Donato Guine, was coming up to his rear, he at once fled. He is now making forced marches for a place called Taurembo, which is situated on the

Brazilian frontier. Meanwhile Colonel O'Neil, who was in command of some two thousand men, belonging to the Government, has become so disgusted at the delinquency of the Executive, and the lengthened duration of this scandalous revolution, that he has marched without waiting orders to attack Flores, having hoisted the white ribbon, which is the insignia of the ultra anti Flores party. It is generally believed that if O'Neil acts with his usual determination he will make very short work of Flores.

President Berro, notwithstanding the revolution seems anxious to advance the country. He has a law passed, authorising a horse railway which can subsequently be made serviceable for locomotives. We hear that an English house in Montevideo has got the contract. The full particulars respecting this proposed line will be found in last week's Weekly Standard.

The saladeros in the Uruguay have at last commenced working, but owing to the revolution they are unable to carry on operations with their usual activity; the scarcity of peons, not cattle, is what is at present felt.

The wools from the estancia are arriving very slowly in Montevideo. The market is very good and fine; present price is much looked for; the present price for good, well-conditioned merino, is 5-14 silver dollars, which is much higher than the Buenos Ayres market.

The Maua Bank, which netted a profit last year of over half a million of silver dollars, has just opened a branch in Mercedes, which is one of the most important country towns in the Uruguay.

During the so-called siege of Paysandu, by Flores, the British gunboat, Spylar, anchored in front of that town for the protection of British residents; but the invader was too inactive to do much harm either to foreigners' lives or properties.

The estanciaeros in the Banda Oriental, although harassed by the revolution, have escaped the horrors of the drought, which has caused so much loss in Buenos Ayres. The camps, not being overstocked, have always had plenty of grass, and, as a general rule, the estanciaeros have done well.

The export trade is at present very brisk in Montevideo. Imports have been less active, owing to the enormous quantity of goods shipped abroad before the last of January, 1864.

LATEST ABOUT FLORES.  
A courier arrived yesterday morning, in this city, from the scene of operations in Banda Oriental, bringing news of a check between the rival armies. As he is an agent of the revolutionary party, we may place credence in his account of the reverse sustained by the filibusters.

It seems, as we announced on Saturday, the combatants were drawing near to a promise a signal engagement. Flores had ordered his lieutenants to attack a battle, but Caraballo disobeying the command, gave his division into a serious fray, and was surrounded by the Government troops. In this emergency Flores found the fate of his army compromised, and rushed forward with all his men to rescue the indiscreet officer. Several blows were exchanged by the combatants; it is even said the filibusters had some killed and wounded.

At length both parties, wearied of the unusual exertion, gave up simultaneously, and Flores retired in good order to Paso Pinar on the Rio Negro. We are not informed whether he intends crossing that river, or returning in the direction of Paysandu.

OUTRAGE AT THE BOCA.  
The following address, signed by 150 persons, has been presented to the Government—

"We, the undersigned residents in the Boca del Riachuelo, present ourselves before your Excellency, and beg to state that the shameful outrages committed by your Excellency's troops, by those in authority, compel us to approach your Excellency, demanding satisfaction and protection.

Yesterday, at four p.m., the vigilantes of the comisaria and the alcalde, went galloping through the streets, firing rockets and shouting, whilst in the most hostile state of irritation, they were very unbecomingly, Dr. Donato Guine offered his professional assistance to a child which had been run over by one of their horses.

In short, men, women, and children are not equally exposed to the fury of the discipline of this police, who have no regard for the intelligence to an industrious population.

"In order to avoid a repetition of







