

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	617
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-01-30
Lengua:	Ingl&ecute;s
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

\$20 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"Nil falli audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."—Cicero.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

OUR STANDING ARMY.

It is the fashion to suppose that only in the decayed monarchies of Europe a standing army is requisite, to guard against foreign and domestic troubles. Republics pride themselves on a citizen soldiery as the best guarantee of peace and order. The history of this country would suffice to demonstrate how fatal is the delusion. For more than half a century the Argentine Republic has maintained a militia which has been unable to defend the frontiers from Indian incursions, and served only to perpetuate civil wars. By enrolling the youth of the country as National Guards, our legislators have relaxed the habits and efforts of industry and generated a pernicious taste for military display and mimic battles. If Argentine citizens left all the fighting to be done by a body of soldiers paid for the purpose, the arts of peace would have advanced, the Indians been driven back, and the influence of happy homes exercised a civilising effect.

The military profession has been signally degraded by making our frontier service a *Cloaca Maxima* for the crime of our society; and it is easy to imagine the demoralizing tendencies of a system which takes the honest farmer from his home, and places him side by side with criminals condemned to military servitude. Again the National Guards of camp and town being left with arms in their hands, are as apt to join the banner of some discontented intriguer as to support the Government and cause of order. Were not all the Chacho's followers National Guards?

It remains to be solved, how we can dispense with the citizen soldiery, and provide an adequate standing army for the frontiers. That the National Executive views the matter in this light, is apparent, from the recent decree dismissing the National Guard from active service, and the contract just concluded for the enlistment of 800 French soldiers under the Argentine flag. General Mitre's enemies pretend that it is a fatal error to reduce the forces on the frontier, as this will expose our pastoral interests to Indian depredations; but it is possible there have been other motives, besides economy, to induce so bold a measure. Indeed, the loyalty of the militia, to the supreme authority of the Republic, is more than problematical; and the hostility of the Provincial party is rendered almost harmless by disbanding the National Guards. A spirit of disaffection having also crept into some regiments of the line, we find the army suddenly reduced by 4,000 men.

At present, therefore, our military force is much below the necessary figure, and it may appear that the President has been precipitate in "throwing out the dirty water," for we have no exact assurance of how our standing army is likely to be soon raised to its full strength. A handful of 6,000 men, scattered over a territory twelve times the extent of England, is wholly insufficient. We have 60 men on the Santa Fe frontier, a battalion of 200 at Corrientes, small detachments at Mendoza and other parts of the interior, an artillery brigade at Martín García, some detachments on our provincial frontier, and about 500 men in this city, including the battalion arrived yesterday from Rosario.

It will not be considered an aspersion on Argentines to say that one-fourth the number of French soldiers will be more effective than any native force, however disciplined. In a short time we shall have a respectable legion, for the bounty of 800 francs (£32) will procure as many European troops as may be required. The batch of 800 is expected shortly to arrive.

Let us hope that the penal system will be entirely divorced from the army, for it is a patent absurdity to arm and constitute, as guardians of public order, those very men who should have forfeited their lives or liberty by a flagrant violation of the law. Scévère dis-

obedience will be introduced, no drunken soldiers allowed to roam about the streets at nightfall, nor the insolent and swaggering conduct of officers encouraged by impunity for such grave offences as shooting a civilian who refuses to get off the side-path.

With a well-organized army of 12 or 16 thousand men, the National Government may count on a sufficient element to maintain order both in the capital and the provinces. The National Guard will fall into salutary disuse, until some enterprising successor of President Mitre shall require their services for the conquest of Paraguay or the invasion of the lunar regions.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

The regiment from Rosario, the first of the line, arrived in town yesterday morning. When they were drawn up on the Mole they appeared a very fine body of men. They number some two hundred and fifty. We believe they will be quartered in town to keep order during the elections.

Some very serious rumours are current through town, which at present it would be rather premature to publish. The National Government, we hear, has got wind of the matter.

The news from the Banda Oriental, respecting the drought is of the most alarming nature. Near Higueritas and in that direction, we regret to hear that both cattle and sheep are dying. The Banda Oriental is truly an unfortunate country. After experiencing for over ten months the horrors of a civil war, it now appears that it has to suffer from almost a still worse enemy, the drought.

One of the greatest novelties of the day is that an American gentleman has taken the wager published in the "Tribuna" of \$80,000 against \$20,000 that the Crudos would win the elections. It is, no doubt, rather ridiculous to be making wagers on such subjects; but elections are more exciting in this country than even horse-racing.

The non-arrival of the "Saintonge" left the city rather short of news yesterday. The day was excessively hot, and, with the exception of some strange stories about the Crudos, and a report that Olid was taken prisoner by the Government soldiers, there was nothing to talk about.

An authentic account of the lamentable accident which occurred on the Northern Railway will be found in another column. We hope it will be a lesson to passengers not to be in too great a hurry to get out. As a general rule no person should attempt to leave the carriage when the train is in motion. This is the rule at home, and should be enforced here.

We notice that Dr. Monguillot is about to publish a legal reporter monthly. We suppose that it will embrace all the important cases tried during the month; if such is its character, it will be extremely useful, as few of us know what is going on in the Cabillo. The Salto arrived from the Uruguay yesterday, but brought very little news of importance. Flores is off again some place near Tacuarembó. It is said that his men are tired out, and leaving him daily. Olid we hear has only 30 men, but boasts with these few determined fellows he will put down Flores. Lucas Moreno has not yet been found. The story published in the "Tribuna" respecting a steamer being sent to Colonia to catch him is quite erroneous. We were assured by a person who arrived yesterday from that place that it was no such thing.

We hear that to-morrow the 2nd of the line will arrive from Martín García, to be quartered in town, and that the most stringent measures will be taken to preserve peace. No person will be allowed to go through the streets on horseback; fifty soldiers will be stationed at each of the vestry doors, and any one found in the streets armed will be immediately arrested and fined \$500. It also rumoured that no masks will be allowed at this Carnival.

FRIGHTFUL COLLISION.

On Thursday last one of the most lamentable cases of collision, between a sailing vessel and a steamer, ever known in the Plate, occurred in the river in front of Buenos Ayres. Unfortunately the smaller vessel, which was a brig belonging to Portefo own ers, was completely run down by the steamer. As far as we can gather from the particulars respecting this lamentable accident, the captain of the brig to blame, for there cannot be the slightest doubt, if the brig had not attempted to cross the steamer's bows when it was blowing a rather stiff gale from the east, the brig would not have been sunk nor the steamer damaged.

From statements before us we must certainly decide against the brig, as it appears the captain of the steamer. The particulars are as follows:—

The steamer "La Argentina" had been going at a slow steady rate, with only half steam on, when suddenly a little brig called the "Buenos Ayres," availing herself of the strong wind which was blowing at the time, shot ahead of the steamer; the captain of the steamer (Mitre) perceiving this, put on full steam and spread her canvass; in an instant she was going at a tremendous rate—some 30 knots an hour; the man at the wheel (Elizalde) shouted out that he could not make the vessel answer the rudder. "Never mind," roared the captain, "let her on; we must keep up with that damned brig." Rawson, the first officer, kept his own side of the quarter deck, and with the glass to his eye continually watched the motion of the brig. Suddenly the sky became overcast, and the wind became stronger and stronger. "Pipe all hands on deck," shouted out the captain to Gelly Obes, "and send these greenhorns (National Guards) below—leave the lead Lafuente—go on the bows Gutierrez—blow out the horn and hang out a light, so that the brig may know we are coming, and keep out of the way." These were the words of the captain, who notwithstanding the awful thunder and lightning preserved the greatest coolness. Officer Costa was busy making out the log. Suddenly the vessel lurched, and Elizalde (the helmsman) was almost thrown into the river. An experienced seaman called Peña was called up to take the wheel, but he pleaded some excuse, and the captain himself (Mitre) seeing that Elizalde was letting the vessel drift out to a sand-bank, took the wheel himself; the noise of Gutierrez's horn, and the shouting of the leadman, Lafuente, was heard even amidst the roar of the elements. Suddenly the brig was sighted, the steamer was making on her every moment, and at last was alongside of her. Mitre, who still held the wheel, saw the efforts of the brig, but kept off from her. Suddenly the captain of the brig (Saavedra) put his vessel right across the bows of the steamer. Then came a smash, the brig was run down, and but for the timely assistance rendered by Captain Mitre, the captain of the brig, Saavedra, and his first and second mates, Dominguez and Acosta, would have perished. As the captain of the steamer took every possible precaution to avoid the collision, the captain of the brig is solely responsible for the loss of the brig, and the damages of the collision.

LATEST FROM RIO NEGRO.

The "Eco" of Thursday gives a lamentable account of the new affliction which has befallen that part of the country. "The united horrors of war and drought seem to indicate a special anger of Heaven; the want of rain for so long an interval has reduced the crops nearly on a par with those of Buenos Ayres. No fewer than 100,000 head of horned cattle have abandoned the district of Mercedes, in search of pasture. The oldest inhabitants of Soriano do not recollect ever to have seen such a deplorable scene; it is said overstocking has also contributed to this result. A number of persons have been thrown out of employment by the sickness of the work in the saladeros, the average annual slaughter of which used to be 50,000 head, and is now hardly 10,000. The defenders of Paysandu have been awarded medals, gold for generals, silver for officers, and brass for soldiers, with the heroic legend "Defence of Paysandu." It is rumoured that Olid has been captured and brought to trial. Colonels Larragotia and Nieto have been declared traitors and dismissed the Oriental service.

IRISH STATISTICS.

To the Editor of the "Times," Sir, The following additional figures and facts, illustrating the social and economic condition of Ireland, may be useful just now, when public attention is so much engaged on the subject.

1. England is about twice as densely peopled as Ireland, the numbers being 62 individuals to every 100 statute acres of available land in England against 31 individuals to the same area in Ireland. Yet the population of England are all employed at high wages, and comfortably supported, by England's fully developed agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; while Ireland, with her imperfectly developed agricultural resources, her almost entirely neglected manufacturing capabilities, and her consequently small commerce, is incapable of employing and supporting her so much relatively smaller population.

By Government returns we find that England and Wales contain 36,522,615 statute acres. The total extent of land, from the nature of the soil or the elevation of the surface, incapable of cultivation, is estimated at in England 3,260,000, and in Wales 1,105,000 acres. Deducting these, we have in England and Wales 32,181,615 available statute acres.

Ireland, exclusive of the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways, contains 3,319,924 statute acres, divided as follows in 1863:—

	Area.
Under crops	1,170,000
Waste	9,100,000
2nd class	824,000
Waste and plantations	110,000
Waste and uncultivated	63,000
Total	20,316,000

It is estimated that 1,300,000 acres of the "bog and waste uncultivated" might be reclaimed, and made to pay. We may, therefore, safely take the available land of Ireland at 17,000,000 statute acres. The respective areas and populations will then stand thus:—

	Area.	Individuals.
England and Wales	32,181,615	29,000,000
Ireland	17,000,000	5,700,000

I omit Scotland from this comparison, on account of the relatively much smaller proportion of available land in that country.

2. The total income of England is more than 11 times greater than that of Ireland. The total income of Scotland is one-eleventh greater than that of Ireland. The income of England is £12 12s. 10d.; of Scotland, £8 3s.; and of Ireland only £6 18s. 6d. per head of their respective populations. This will be seen in the following summary of the amount of property and income charged in the year ended the 5th of April, 1861, and the respective populations the same year:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
Population	29,000,000	2,500,000	5,700,000
Income	£12,120,000	£8,300,000	£6,180,000

It is evident from these figures that Ireland, for fiscal purposes, is badly worked, and, like one of her own neglected farms, yields a much smaller crop of taxes than she ought. Taking population for bases, we find that the income of Ireland, with even her present diminished numbers, ought, in the ratio of Scotland, to be at least £18,000,000 and in the ratio of England £73,000,000 instead of £22,000,000 as at present. Suppose the latter. What an important reduction it would effect in the rate of taxation in the United Kingdom! For instance, an extension of the basis of taxation from £01,000,000 to £50,000,000 would reduce our present income-tax of 7d. in the pound to 6d. Moreover, our indirect taxation would be lessened, as there would be a considerable increase in Ireland in the consumption of tea, sugar, and other articles, which are the media of indirect taxation. All this is matter for the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the taxpayers of the United Kingdom.

3. In the 20 years from 1811 to 1861 the population of England increased 25 per cent., and of Scotland 16 per cent., while that of Ireland decreased 29 per cent., Ireland having lost in that time by famine and emigration over 2,250,000 of her inhabitants.

The second fact is a necessary consequence of the first. Ireland is poor because her resources are undeveloped, her labour unemployed. There lies the raw material of wealth, which nature has so profusely bestowed upon her. There stand her sons, with strong arms and willing hearts. But those arms are folded, and those hearts are ill at ease. They would labour, but they cannot. This is a problem for our statesmen to solve. But it must be solved promptly, before the evil goes too far. The *laissez faire* policy has been taught but successful in Ireland.

As regards the third fact, the drain of emigration continues at an increasing rate. Some say, "Why lament emigration from Ireland. It is all the better for emigrants themselves, and for the country that is unable to support them." The issue thus raised is one of so much moment in its bearing on the whole question that I am induced to trespass more upon your space than I should have done had that issue not been raised. It is true, under existing circumstances, emigration is good for the emigrants, and, in one sense, is a temporary relief to the country. But it would be better for the emigrants and the country if there were, as there ought to be, industrial occupations for them at home. Ireland, always weak, is now suffering from the ordeal of three successive bad harvests; and this diminution of her population, even though there should be no increase of industrial employment, may ere long go too far. The bloodletting, if it continue, may in a little time be too much for the patient. The young and hale and strong are leaving us. The aged and infirm remain. Some of the landed proprietors are already apprehensive on this head. To this effect were the observations of the Marquis of Waterford, whose speech at the agricultural meeting at Portlaoise recently appeared in your columns. I repeat it, therefore, Irish emigration is to be lamented for the sake of Ireland *per se*, for the sake of the empire of which Ireland is an integral part, but still more for the sake of the results and one of the signs of a state of things in Ireland which not alone on Irish, but on Imperial grounds, is deeply to be deplored. Unfortunately, the fact is patent that this fair province of the United Kingdom, with a fertile soil, capacious harbours, a mine of wealth in the fisheries on its coasts, water-power unsurpassed, and abundant labour, is not prospering as her sister islands. Her labour is, to a large extent, unemployed, the resources of her soil are far from being fully developed, her fisheries are unworked, her capabilities for manufactures unutilized, her great natural advantages are only

partially turned to account. Ireland ought to be a large contributor to the common fund of the nation's wealth, but she is not. She ought to furnish a considerable quota to the general industrial progress; instead of which, if matters go on at the present rate, she is likely ere long to become a drag on the course of England's prosperity.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A MAGISTRATE.

Cork, Nov. 12.

Monte Video Beef in Ire a d.

On Thursday evening a dinner was given in Cleary's (late Cruise's) hotel to a number of gentlemen connected with this city, in order to test the qualities of this beef as an article of food. This experimental feast was given by Graham Gilmore, Esq., Consul, at Glasgow, for Monte Video and was partaken of by several individuals. The beef was cooked in these several ways: First, a "beggar's dish" was presented to the guests, and this was pronounced *una cosa* to be most excellent; and the "beggar's dish" left the table without a crumb upon it. The next was a savoury stew, which every one knows is an excellent dish in cold weather, and this was declared to be of first rate flavour and quality. The third dish was "beef à bouilli," the most likely way in which it will be cooked by the poor people and artisans, and here again all was unanimity; and, finally, the guests had the Monte Video dressed plain with vegetables, and the voices of the diners or testers were loud in its favor. So that after four trials the beef was pronounced to be well worthy the attention of the Irish public. All these results may have emanated in a great measure from the professional skill of Mr. Cleary's *chef de cuisine*, but the printed directions for cooking stated that they can be arrived at by steeping, pepper, onions, and potatoes.

Mr. Graham Gilmore, after the trial of the beef, said, in connexion with the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," that what was most essential to the country was the prosperity of the poorer classes. If they could feed them well he had no doubt it would promote their good and the general well-being (hear). He, therefore, asked their opinions, whether it was not fit to introduce to this country, as a healthy, palatable food (hear). The article they were asked to test was the beef of that portion of South America known as Uruguay or better known by the name of its chief town, Monte Video. It seemed extraordinary that they were able to sell that beef so low as 3d. or 3 1/2d. per lb in Ireland, while butchers' meat was 6d. or 9d. per lb. He would therefore explain how it was so cheap. The first explanation he would give was that beef was grown in that country to such an extent that they were unable to find sufficient vent for it there—they did not know what to do with it. The principal produce was in the hides of the cattle, the hoofs, and the horns; the principal markets for the flesh were those of Brazil and Cuba, but cattle had been increasing so much that the consumption failed to keep up with it. The production had been increasing for years while the consumption was decreasing. This was a matter which the farmers there viewed with immense dismay, such as you view the results that may follow continued emigration from your country. The only remedy they could think of for this increase was to look out for other markets beside Cuba and Brazil, and with that view, they looked towards England. With that view, too, they appointed three Commissioners, one in London, another in Liverpool, and a third in Glasgow. The merchants of Glasgow, following up the work, had taken special charge of Ireland, and as one of their members he had come over to find an outlet for the beef in Ireland. The number of animals slaughtered in the country had increased immensely. In '57 there were little more than 900,000 animals killed; without taking into account those which were not jerked at all, 1,750,000 head of cattle were killed in '62 and '63. Most of those were shipped to Brazil and Cuba, and the remainder were brought to this country. There were two millions and a quarter whose flesh was allowed to go to waste. The animals slaughtered for their hides, horns, &c., were about 4,000,000 in one year. It was on account of this cattle being so abundant, and the flesh being so much allowed to go to waste, that it would be so cheap as 3 1/2d. per one pound, and less when a number of pounds were taken. Any working man's wife could cook it, as they saw that evening, and it was for them to say what they thought of it. He would mention on the authority of Profcs or Archer, of the University of Edinburgh, that the Monte Video beef was as good as fresh beef and contained more nourishment. For, all that was expelled from it was water, while butcher's meat contained more water in one pound than a number of pounds of the Monte Video meat. There was no chemical process used in curing it. He was sure if the meat were successfully introduced into Ireland it would add to its prosperity. The standard dish in Ireland was the potato, and Monte Video beef made up with it in the shape of an Irish stew was most excellent. He did not want to say that his meat was

as good as butcher's meat, but it was a little of it. It was devoid of all waste; it had no bone, and a pound of it when boiled or roasted was as large as two pounds of butcher's meat. He thought, therefore, he might well couple the praises of the Monte Video beef with prosperity to Ireland, and he wished success to both (hear, hear).

Mr. Matterson, in responding to the toast, said he agreed with Mr. Gilmore as to the good the introduction of Monte Video beef was likely to do the working classes. It was excellent to eat, tender, and nutritive, and such as any person would relish (hear).

Mr. Thom and Mr. Jacob expressed concurrence in Mr. Gilmore's remarks, that the introduction of beef into Ireland would greatly add to its prosperity through the working classes.

The meeting shortly after adjourned. —*Limerick paper.*

THE STEAMER "MERSEY."

To the Editors of the "Standard," Gentlemen,

It was with feelings of surprise that I perused in your paper of Thursday morning a most unwarranted attack—in a communication to your paper—on Captain Curlew's, of the R.M.S. "Mersey," because he did not think fit to detain H.M.'s mails, to suit the convenience of some individuals, who, I suppose, think they have the privilege of sending a verbal message to Captain Curlew's "not to be in a hurry to start, as they are coming off" (when it suits their own convenience). It is a well-known fact, that passengers and the public were advised to be on board before 6 p.m. The "Mersey" remained at her moorings until after 5 p.m., when she steamed to the outer roads, and took up a favourable position, so that boats could fetch off from the shore. At 7.40 the mails arrived alongside, the ship being then under "weigh," and having received them, proceeded. Some time after, Captain Curlew's was informed that some other person was coming off in another boat, but, I presume, he did not think himself justified in returning to find out who they were, or their whereabouts. Again, does X.Y.Z. think that the purser has no other business to attend to, when he goes on board with H.M.'s mails, but to go and look for Captain Curlew's to tell him that there were other passengers coming off, and begging of him to stop for them? Does X.Y.Z. think that Captain Curlew's, a public officer, could stop for his friends, and not for all others who might think fit to send a similar message, on future occasions (even if they were poor deckers)? Does X.Y.Z. imagine that because parties thought fit to send home a petition for Captain Curlew's to remain on this station, it was to suit his purpose? (no.) It was because they considered that the right man was in the right place, and the commerce of Buenos Ayres, and the company at home, were gainers by his remaining; and because five or six passengers thought fit to remain too late on shore, X.Y.Z. takes it upon himself, in the absence of Captain Curlew's, to brand him with the most unparliamentary incivility, and the ungentlemanly conduct of a love of showing his authority, to the detriment of the commerce.

I only beg to state, that it would have been far more manly, on the part of X.Y.Z., to have waited calmly until the return of Captain Curlew's, and I have no doubt that he would have given ample satisfaction for his conduct, if not, the press was then available.

As I do not think fit to say any more on this unpleasant affair, until the return of the "Mersey," when all matters can be explained,

I remain, yours,
A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.

RAIN IN THE CAMP.

Villa Luxan, Jan. 26th.

Gentlemen,

Knowing you to be most solicitous about camp fires, I feel it my duty to communicate to you that we have had a most copious fall of rain on the morning of the 25th, which lasted for three hours without ceasing—until sunrise. I am not aware if it was a general rain, but one thing I am certain of, it washed Don Patricio's land as clean as a parlor floor. The day was very close until about two p.m., when a dust storm arose in the direction of Giles, and almost reached the Villa when suddenly the rain fell in such torrents as has not been witnessed by any for a long time, lasting for about two hours, and leaving the streets so full of water that you would fancy there was a "creciente," and the whole town be inundated. In Ireland it is not strange to see youths after a heavy fall of rain sailing boats of wood, but in the Villa I witnessed two youths take such a sheep's pluck and let them out with the strong current for a race, and running after them until they reached the river, so strong was the current that they thought any other material too light.

LUJANERO.

Earthquake in Turkey.

The *Levant Herald* of the 11th inst.—"On Friday morning last a small shock of earthquake was felt at about a quarter past eleven o'clock throughout Constantinople. There were there very sensible oscillations from north to south, occupying about four seconds. The

San Andrés. Not so in the volcanic district about Broussa, on the same day and hour. At Broussa itself and along the Gulf of Moudania, the shock was less severe than at Ghiumluk, on the sea of Maronora, and the immediate neighborhood. At Ghiumluk thirty houses were damaged; the walls of the governor's house were cracked; and the minaret of the principal mosque crumbled to the ground. The shock proceeded in a north easterly direction. At the village of Onourbey the visitation was still stronger; the mosque and twenty houses were completely destroyed; and thirty houses belonging to both Christians and Mahomedans were more or less seriously damaged. A young boy, son of a man named Ali Barout, lost his life by being buried in the ruins of the fallen houses. This was the only life lost; but great excitement, fear, and confusion prevailed at Onour and Ghiumluk, and the villages round about, all of which suffered in a slighter degree.

THE DRAIN OF WAR.—We published yesterday some trade returns showing how seriously the few steamers in the employ of the Confederate Government have damaged the foreign trade of the port of New York. In 1860 the second quarter's trade, imports and exports together, amounted to \$62,000,000 under the American flag and \$30,000,000 under the flags of foreign nations, but in 1863 (so great has been the fear of capture) the second quarter's trade is \$5,000,000 under foreign flags, and only \$2,000,000 under the stars and stripes. To-day we publish an abstract of agricultural returns, showing how much the produce of the grain growing West has been diminished by the lack of hands to till the soil. More oats and wheat have been sown, less corn and potatoes planted. It was difficult to get labour for the two former crops, impossible for the two latter. The increase of the former was less than 2,500,000 bushels, even if there had not been exaggeration; the decrease of the latter over 1,500,000 bushels. Failing to procure tobacco from the South, the more Northern States have increased its growth by fifty millions pounds. But the decrease in the great staple cereals is very marked, and the more distressing from the fact that if this bloody war is continued for another year the decrease must inevitably be much greater in 1863. According to a statement republished by us yesterday from the *New York World*, 1,775,000 men have been called out to serve in the war. To this a *Detroit* paper adds 300,000 men, because it urges that for the description or two draughts (making 600,000 men together) the enrolling officers were ordered to add 10 per cent. for the disabled, &c. This raises the number called out or rejected and so disposed of to 2,075,000. In the *Army and Navy Journal*, however, it is alleged that only 1,276,246 men were actually brought out exclusive of the quotas of the Border States and California, from which no returns were procurable. That these States suffered to the extent of another 225,000 men is hardly questionable, and the drain of war would be upon all, therefore, at least a million and a half—more than that if skeddaddlers are counted. Our *Detroit* contemporary adds, "We have taken from productive industry this vast mass of able-bodied men, and made them consumers as well as destroyers, yet how little has the Administration accomplished! It holds some territory by military occupation, but it has almost wholly banished Union sentiments from the people whom it was its business to reclaim. It has managed its armies so that they have been wasted away without the accomplishment of what they were intended to do."—*Montreal Gazette*.

The public debt of the Northern States on the 1st of September was approximately stated to be \$1,228,831,771. This, however, by no means represents the amount of liabilities incurred by the Northern States in the pursuit of this war. Were the civil strife to come to a sudden stand, and were accounts to be wound up this very day, and claims on the Government to be satisfied, we are assured, by persons competent to speak on the subject, that the public debt would be between twenty-five hundred and three thousand million dollars!

It has been officially ascertained that up to the 1st of January of this year the Northern States have sent 1,277,346 men into the field. New York alone contributed 222,836. This year, as I wrote in a former letter, Mr. Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, has issued 5,000 commissions for officers from January to August, notwithstanding all this, we hear that the contingent for this State alone, under the new call, added to that which is due to make up for previous shortcomings, will be 108,066 men. On the other side, Virginia alone, with a population of 1,593,318, has contributed a contingent of 102,915 combatants to the Confederate armies. The average ratio of men that any people can spare for warlike purposes has already long since been widely exceeded by the two contending parties, and the continuance of the fight must result in a work of awful depopulation.

Leandro Gomes. Letter to the foreign consuls in Paraguay, explaining his reasons for not allowing them to go out to Flores to arrange matters for the protection of their fellow citizens. In case of an attack being made on that renowned city. He says, that apart from his Government not recognising Flores as a legal belligerent, any promises made by that rebel could not be kept by him. It does not matter to the poor foreigners whether he be called rebel or enemy. What's in a name? But one thing is certain, and that is, it will be but poor consolation to them to have their property taken away from them, and perhaps have their throats cut by a force which the Oriental Government is too proud to own as an enemy, and too weak to put down as a nuisance, and then be told that they have not suffered from the feeble measures of the Government.

It is in such a document as this that the grandiloquent Spanish mode of finishing an intimation, "to come and have your throat cut (God preserve you many years) must strike a foreigner as strangely ridiculous.

LOCAL EVENTS.

The Oriental armies.—The filibusters and Government troops are nearly balanced. Flores has sent 150 men towards Tacuarembó, besides having a force at Minas, and others making up a total of 800 men. Servando Gomez has 300 men, besides 600 in Salto, and the garrison in Montevideo.

Accident.—As a cart was coming full tilt down Calle del Temple it overturned and was smashed to pieces, the driver receiving some slight contusions. An affair like this will more impress upon that cartman's mind the propriety of driving slowly than all the police regulations or leading articles in the *river Plate*.

Map of the Republic.—A new map and short geographical description of the Republic has just been published by Dr. Nicolas Grandona, and lithographed by Dr. Augusto Clarvieux. We believe that both the letter press and drawing are exceedingly well done and must prove a most useful guide to a knowledge of the country.

Two holidays.—Next Tuesday will be the feast of the Purification, a strict holiday; Wednesday being the 12th anniversary of Rosas' fall will probably be made a civic feast. On that day the last section of the Northern railway will be inaugurated with a grand dinner by the Co. and a ball by the Municipality of San Fernando.

Camp murder.—The case of the boy murdered by the gaucho took place at Pergamino, not Arciceres as we incorrectly stated. We are glad to learn that the Judge of the latter district is a very efficient and impartial officer.

The Customs House Administrator.—On Thursday night at about half past eight o'clock a pistol shot was fired from the street into the administrator's sitting room the ball passed by where he is in the habit of sitting and struck the wall behind his chair.

Paysandu.—The steamer Salto has returned to this second Troy, taking down strong reinforcements to the garrison.

Editor 'Wanted.'—The Editor of the *Comercio* has been 'badly wanted' by the police, on account of an article which he published, signed by 'Pedro P. Diaz,' and with which the 'Pais' had refused to have anything to do.

Mask Balls.—All work, and no play, makes Jack a dull boy; so think the members of the Club del Progreso, as they are soliciting the managing committee to give masked balls during Carnival. We would advise the maskers to substitute for dominoes the dresses of chingadores, complete, i.e., a large supply of bricks, bats, &c., in their pockets, so that they may be accustomed to the sight of that race of free, enlightened citizens, and not be taken aback at their hideous appearance on the 14th.

Old.—The 'Menay' brought a report from Montevideo that this General had had a skirmish with the government troops.

The Oriental Prisoners.—It is supposed that the gentlemen captured in Berro's coup d'etat will be banished. Rio de Janeiro is likely to be the first point of travel in search of freedom under difficulties.

Phenomenon at Belgrano.—It is a remarkable fact, the cause of which has never been accounted for, that if a rained be fired from a musket straight up into the air, it can never be found again. Something as strange happened the other day, on the Northern Railway. One of the telegraph posts was struck with lightning and torn out of the ground. That post has disappeared and cannot be found.

The cry is still, they come.—(shaka.) In the *Adelaida* and *Oriente* from Genoa have arrived 271 emigrants. As Madeira became consumptive from the great number of consumption patients who went there from England, so Buenos Ayres shall become the land of song, on account of the influx of so many children of the Sunny South.

Import of Bullion.—From 18th inst. till 20th inst.—By various steamers there have been imported in Buenos Ayres during the past fortnight, 34,808 Bolivian dollars; 49,000 patacones; 309 gold ounces.

Important to all.—In one of the native papers there is the following advertisement: "Se compran toda clase de objetos"—perhaps the advertiser should like to purchase the mestiza sheep offered by Neddy Erin.

Caution.—Yesterday one of the laborers employed on the Northern Railway imprudently jumped off a ballast train after it was set in motion; the unfortunate man alighted on a heap of loose sand, lost his footing, and fell under the wheels of the last track; he was fearfully mutilated. He was immediately despatched to B. Ayres, and conveyed to the native hospital. It cannot be too strongly impressed on all the great danger of alighting from a train after it is set in motion, or before it comes to a stand on arriving at a platform.

ON 'CHANGE.

Jan. 29. Business in specie was very dull today, owing to the belief that to-morrow over \$100,000 in sovereigns will arrive by the packet. Ounces still rule very high, although gold cannot be said to be scarce.

The refusal of Don J. A. Peña to accept the post of Finance Minister, is believed not to be of the most preposterous character, and many think that he will yet accept office.

The Casa de Moneda, it is said, is causing a tightness in the money market by refusing to renew several bills. Their collections to-morrow, which is the end of the month, are said to be enormous.

On the 10th, it is generally believed that the cause of the split amongst the Government party in Montevideo has been a willingness on the part of 'resident Berro to make terms with Flores. It is thought that this will bring Oriental matters to a crisis.

The 'Parana' leaves to-morrow (Saturday) for Montevideo, where she will finish her loading and start for England.

The *La Plata* is expected here on the 4th or 5th February.

The sales of wool are not so heavy at present. Brokers calculate that three-fourths of the wool of this province is in. A sale was made to day in the Plaza 11 Setiembre, at \$1.01 per arroba.

PRODUCE SALES.

70 dry cowhides	\$117
100 do do	110
80 do do	15
1300 ar mestiza wool	87
800 do do do	77
400 do do do mixed	65
600 do do do	62
87 doz sheepskins	165
120 do do by lump	90
460 salted oxhides	37 s. 11s
1100 do, Entre Rios	42
700 do, for Spain	38
600 calf skins, for Spain	35

GRAINS.

180 fanegas wheat, good	\$178
300 do do do	175
800 do do regular	160
130 do do do	150
100 do do do	162
85 do maiz	90.
200 do new wheat	145 to 180

MARKETS.

The following produce has entered the Plaza on the 28th inst.:	
Cowhides	783
Calfskins	344
Horsehides	40
Sheepskins	417 doz.
Wool	13,993 arr.
Horsehair	50 do.
Tallow	16 do.
Feathers	87 lbs.
Lambskins	62 do.
Wheat	160 fan.
Firewood	32 cartloads.
Onions	2,000 strings.
Straw	600 bundles.

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
20th.
Uruguay ports, Nat. steamer Salto.
Rosario, Nat. war steamer Pampero.
28th.
Malaga, Spanish brig Pablo.
Rosario, national steamer Pavon.
Uruguay, Spanish palanca Dorotea.
Montevideo, national steamer Monny.

LETTER.
For Mr. John Riordan at the Standard office.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA
Sunday. 31st inst.
LUOREZIA BORGIA
By the Señoras Briol, Molle, and Sra. Lelini, Walter, Celestino, &c.
Half past eight, p.m.

Wanted.
Wanted a good plain Cook. Apply at 474 Piedad.
j 3 p.

Post.
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 the same to 124 calle de Salta, will receive an adequate reward.
j 23

Married Couple.
Wanted an industrious man and wife foreigners preferred, to go on an English estancia, near a port on the river Uruguay. Wages an ounce and a half monthly. The man must know how to cook.
Apply No. 11, Hotel de Louvre.
j 20 p.

Medianeros.
Wanted three for an estancia on the highest ground in the province; house and corral will be given. Also sheep for sale. Apply between 11 and 12 a.m. at 107 calle Moreno.
j 3 p.

Wanted.
A man and woman (a married couple preferred) thoroughly competent to take charge of a Dairy Establishment.
Only those who can produce testimonials of ability in all branches of Dairy work, strict honesty, sobriety, cleanliness and industry, need apply at the Standard office.
j 2 p.

Horse shoers.
Wanted two horse-shoers. Good wages for good workmen. Apply at 54 Calle Corrientes.
j 1 p.

To young men just arrived.
An American just arrived from the interior who is about to start for the upper provinces is anxious to meet some adventurous young men, with small capital preferred, to join him in the cedar wood and mining speculations. Apply Hotel de Europa.
j 1 p.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000

The undersigned. Agents for this Company are now authorised to receive applications for Life Assurance, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.

Prospectuses and all necessary information will be furnished on application
Bates Stokes & Co.
56—Maypu—55.
Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the "reduced tariff" rates.
j 29 m.

To the British pleasure seekers.
For sale, the house, No. 393 calle de Salta, near the Great Southern Railway, it is built in the modern style, it has 8 3/4 varas frontage by 70 varas length. It possesses all conveniences for a moderate sized family. Apply at the house at any hour of the day.
j 20 p.

L st.
A Newfoundland dog about 7 months old from the mole, has a white breast and two white feet, answers to the name of Black Jack. Anyone bringing him to Paseo Julio No. 49 will be very liberally rewarded.
j 29 m.

ENGLISH TAILOR.
39-CALLE DEFENSA-39
George Ellis, in returning thanks to his friends, both in town and camp, for their liberal support, begs to notify them that he has just received a new stock of goods direct from England. Cloths and Tweeds of the very best description.
Garments made to order on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable terms.

Consulado de Francia.
EN BUENOS AYRES.
El Sr. de Richard Mary, capitán de la buca Francesa "Amiral Homelin," de Dieppe habiendo sido autorizado a contratar un depósito a la gruesa para las necesidades de su buque, hasta la cantidad de ochenta mil francos, las propuestas para este depósito serán recibidas hasta el 10 de febrero del corriente a la una de la tarde.

El depósito ha de hacerse para el viaje a Buenos Ayres al Callao.
Para imponerse de las condiciones ocurran al Consulado de Francia de las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde.
Jan 27 30

Cologio Central.
215—PERU—215.
As the English language is now a day in Buenos Ayres almost indispensible to all, the Rector of the Colegio Central has the honor of acquainting the families of his pupils and those interested therein that he has spared no means to acquire one of the best professors to direct the English classes. He hopes that the selection he has made in Buenos Ayres Mr. Lewis, a gentleman well known in Buenos Ayres for Scholarship, and a good method of teaching, will meet with general approbation.

The Rector of the College.
Francis Martin.
j 3 p.

Wanted.
Wanted an intelligent man who understands English and Spanish as interpreter at the Hotel de la Paz, either of calles Reconquista and Cangallo.
j 29 p.

Steward Wanted.
Apply at Mr. Twyford's Store Calle Piedad 102.
j 2 p.

Wanted.
A situation as Coachman or Steward, by a young Englishman of good character, aged 24 years. Address H. E., Standard office.
j 27 p.

Wanted.
An Irish COOK. Calle Parque No. 153.
j 29 p.

For an Estancia.
Wanted a young woman either married or single to go out on an Irish Estancia. Apply 53 Calle Reconquista.
j 29 p.

Large House Coal.
Of superior quality at 4508 per Ton, delivered at the house of the Bay de Suca, at the Corralan No. 160 calle Corrientes.
j 28 p.

Commercial Notice.
The partnership trading at Barracas, under the firm of Kelbey and Klappenbach has been dissolved by mutual consent, the affairs of the house in liquidation remaining under the charge of William Kelbey.
T. J. KLAPPENBACH-
WILLIAM KELSEY.
Buenos Ayres, 26th Jan. 1864.
j 28 p.

To English Travellers.
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paz, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hôte on European style.
Board, with room, gas lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAZ,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
j 26.

A safe Chance.
To be Sold on an estancia in the North, one half or a whole flock of sheep. To a new beginner who wishes to go as a medianero, it's a splendid chance, as the camp is the best to-day in the province, and the sheep are first class, and have been fat all the year round. Apply B. J., 66 Calle Piedad.
j 27 p.

A Free passage to England.
Will be given to any female married or single for her services during the passage, attending upon a family. For further particulars apply Paseo Julio No. 49.
j 28 p.

Caution to Female Servants.
In the above advertisement a gentleman having advertised a free passage to a female to England for her service, I would advise no female to take the situation for she had better pay her passage to England than to take it; for I can assure them the female servant that he had on the passage out has left him for his cruelty to an unprotected female; he is no gentleman as I call him, but a tyrant. For further information apply at the office of this paper.
A BRITISHER.
j 29 p.

Bolsa de Comercio.
The Camara Sindical and commission of Direct beg to advise the shareholders of this establishment, that from and after Thursday, 29th inst. they may apply for the dividend of 10 p. be longing to the year 1863, as notified in the report of the Camara.

The undersigned is authorized to pay the dividend on presentation of the respective shares.
(Signed) The Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, 26th Jan. 1864.
j 28 p.

Se compra toda el case de Deuda Nacional y Esrangora.
A SANK.
Creditos anteriores y posteriores al 1ro. de Abril de 1861. Titulos provisorios de Fondos Publicos del 63.
Billetes de Tesoreria, Bonos, Cupones Deuda Extranjera Anglo Francesa Surda y Americana, Expedientes Deuda Nacional reconocida.

Deuda Oriental.
Titulos Deuda fundada del 6 p. 2.
Id id Franco Inglesa del 5 p. 2.
Id id interna del 6 p. 2.
Id id Francesa de las 3 m.
Hones a recibir del
Escritorio calle San Martin No. 32 de 8 a 3 de la tarde.
Nicolas Calvo Mon y Co.
j 3 p.

To Let.
Two large and very dry stores, jointly or separately, situated four squares and a half from the new Custom house, at the moderate rent of about ten reales currency per ton measurement, say three ounces and a half per month; the content of each being about thirteen hundred tons.
Apply at No. 183 Calle Mayo, or at No. 237 calle Victoria.
j 3 p.

Important to Farmers.

To Rent, several Puestos on an Estancia on the coast of the Parana. The grass is high, and the land, notwithstanding the sea, is in the best condition. Rent moderate.
For particulars address Estanciero, 'Standard' Office.
j 30, 15 p.

The New Registered Safety Waistbelt.

(Registered as the law directs under statute 6 & 7 Vic. Cap. 65.)
FOR LADIES.
This admirable invention adds to an elegant attire, (of Watered Silk and Leather, studded with Gilt, coral or Pearls,) a useful little Portemonnaie with Patent Lock, on the one side; and a Safety Pouch for the Watch, on the other.
En la Merceria esquina a las Calles de Chacabuco y Potosi No. 83 y 128.
j 28 p.

For New York.

The new A. I. English Clipper, Baigue "PRIMA DONNA".
Captain Sawyer—38 tons.
Is now ready to receive cargo for the above port, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged; will have quick despatch.
For freight and particulars apply to the consignees.
Messrs. E. H. POLMAR & Co.
or to
A. H. MINTERN,
Ship Broker,
j 19-1 p 40—calle Cangallo—40.

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 PARISH.
H. B. M. Consul.
Buenos Ayres.
j 16. 1 m.

Notice.

Parties wishing to secure passages for persons on board the *Zingara* 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 GEORGE WILKINS Calle Mayo No. 7 or to Captain Brooks the master of the vessel.
j 17 m.

Caravan, by Diligence.

For Mendoza, Santiago de Chile, and Valparaiso—in 18 days.
A Caravan will start for Chile on the 25th January. It will take passengers. Apply at Calle de Corrientes, No. 224. At the Standard office particulars will also be given.
j 15. 1 m.

Grand Photographic Studio.

Pietro Rainoldi, painter and photographer, has opened his establishment of the fine arts, at 74 calle Belgrano. Likenesses taken of any size and with natural colors.
j x.

Lawyers Office.

Dr. Navarro Viola advises his clients that he has removed his office to calle de Maipu, No. 14. Hours of business are from 11 a.m. till 1 p.m.
j 20. 1 m.

For Immediate Sale.

All the horses lately employed on the Northern Railway works now nearly completed are offered for sale without reserve. The horses are in first rate working condition; amongst the lot are some first rate saddle horses superior draft and syne 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.

The fine large commodious house No. 48—calle Defensa—containing 11 rooms all papered, 8 rooms have tiled floors, and 6 rooms have marble floors in one, divided by large arches of masonry, 25 varas long, 1 varas wide, and 3 varas in depth, and all of splendid water, a gale in (the roof) covers 210 square yards, suitable for stable, deposit for hay, carriage, &c. The entrance is magnificently adapted. A small garden and hower, vine, covered with the same, orange and pear trees, &c. For further particulars, apply at said house.
j 1 p.

To Grocers.

A beautiful site for the establishment of a new Grocery. A large store is now unoccupied on the corner of Calle Santa Fe and Larrea. In connection with this Store are two other rooms and a plot of ground 80 yards square, where there is a well, ranch, &c. Price for the whole \$400 per month. References—41 calle Piedad.
j 28 p.

Or a

One league of good camp situated in the Parana de Azul, distant from the B. I. de Misiones, 2 leagues. It contains acres of pasture, a well, &c. For particulars, enquire at Cangallo 78.
j 28 p.

