

# The Standard

## Ficha Bibliográfica

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<b>Título:</b>	The Standard
<b>Variante del Título:</b>	The Standard and the River Plate News
<b>Número de Edición:</b>	637
<b>Fecha de Publicación:</b>	1864-02-27
<b>Lengua:</b>	Ingles
<b>Creador:</b>	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
<b>Tipo de Recurso:</b>	Periodico

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**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
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**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

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**The Standard.**

"My friend, I am not a man of letters," said a friend of mine, "but I am a man of letters."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

**FLORIS MOVEMENTS.**

The *Recluse*, 22nd inst, has letters from Canelones and Guadalupe to the 21st; on the day previous, reconnaissance had been made along the Santa Lucia, without meeting with any rebels, but several filibusters had passed over to Government. From these it was learned that Flores was in Arica, 10 leagues beyond Canelones; his train consisted of 9 carts laden with arms and sick men. He said he was going to fight *Servando Gomez*, but this is doubtful. Last seen place him on route to Chivito, with the bulk of his force, leaving 300 near the Santa Lucia entrenched in a strong position. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 21st it was known that he had landed the Santa Lucia, on the night before, at Paso Arena, going towards Punta de Maciel. Col. Barros writes from Canelones 22nd inst 7 p.m. that he received dispatches from Gen. Gomez, dated 20th inst, he quarters at Villabona on the Y. informing him that he (Gomez) had learned from *larras* couriers the position taken by Flores, and that Lamas was about to join the main body same day. The Government troops are well mounted. Nothing was known of the rebels, but that some stragglers were seen in the *luncon* de Conado and San Roman.

Col. Valdez informs Gen. Moreno that the filibuster *Burje* has appeared on the 21st at Sebaldia, but this news is incorrect. Col. Figueroa reports having sent scouts to Cerro de Florida, but the extent of the visible. Col. Aparicio was about to march on a reconnoitring expedition. Dates from Salta are to the 20th. General Gomez crossed the Rio Negro southwards in pursuit of Flores. He feared the latter might evade him, he left a body of 1000 men with Col. Laguna to guard the North side, in conjunction with the garrisons of Salta and Paysandu. The rebel *Carralero* is moving about with 100 men, North of Rio Negro. Col. Asubaya made a diversion in Tacumbul at the head of 200 infantry and cavalry, having dispersed a rebel force, killing some, and taking 20 prisoners. He left Lamsela and Nal to secure the district, while Gomez with the main body 2,500 strong went in quest of Flores.

Don Leandro Gomez of Paysandu states that Capt. Cortes, on the 15th inst, set out in an excursion North of the Queguay river, and in four days captured some horses and killed the filibuster chief Martinez.

Gen. Moreno's latest news, that Flores was captured on the 22nd inst at Paso Paraguanay on the S. Lucia. Chichio, his vanguard under Goyo Suarez being at Punta Toranzo. He dispatched *Borges* with 100 men to bring a fresh supply of horses from the Brazilian frontier. A rebel courier was captured, but he managed to destroy the correspondence.

**EDITOR'S TABLE.**

The rupture between the National and Provincial Governments is what the French call *tres-prononce*; being witnessed by the military commanders in the camp. Dr. Paz comes out with another violent attack on Minister Acosta. Indeed, think it would cut off the evil, and heal public feeling, if Gov. Saavedra were his Minister to mind cattle instead of men. The *Morsey* left yesterday with a heavy mail as usual: our *Weekly* and *Pocket* Editions (400 copies) came short of the domestic. She leaves Montevideo on Monday evening, and the *Meny* takes a supplemental mail to-day.

Our attention has been called to another view of the *Helium* case. It seems the other vessels consigned to *At* Hiedo have been more fortunate, and the filibusters are not in a hurry to unload the *Helium*, owing to the fact that the incalculable manner in which the crew discharge her cargo. The last lighter (the *Joann*) which went alongside had one of her lastest men injured, and the poor fellow having been obliged to get two fingers amputated. Moreover the captain's idea of "working days" is perhaps not conformable to the weather, which often prevents unloading such dangerous articles as railway iron. We advise Capt. Stannus to give up his lawsuits.

The particulars of *Egan's* death of *Torin* of Arco are after all very sus-

picious as we learn from one of his relatives. He was a very sober man, and returning from the estancia house of D. Domingos Martinez with the wool money there paid him, it is likely he was murdered. His body when taken, from the well, showed some injury on the neck, and was specially buried, without coffin, before any of the Irish neighbors himself him. The money is not forthcoming, and the whole occurrence is mysterious. Consul Parish has about him he remains captured, but already too long a period had elapsed. Deceased was unmarried, aged about 35, and has left a father in Ireland, and sister in this country.

Mme. Briel will give her *cheval-de-batille* *Norma* this evening. Those who have heard her will surely avail themselves of the pleasure a second time, and those who have not, will lose the best opportunity for some time, if they do not attend to-night.

The loud and violent attacks on *Ferre* Mitte in the *Nacional* are said not to be the production of Messrs. Keen and *Amico*, but of Dr. Velaz Sarried. The *Argentin* denies this, and the complaint on Minister Acosta.

We learn that the camps near San Pedro are in good condition. Indeed the prospect of its recovery from the effects of the late drought, and Irish farmers are vicer, if not richer, than before. They have endured several hardships, some of them having passed 100 days & nights without shelter, sleeping *a la bella estate*.

The district of San Martin on the Y. Railway has been formed into an independent "mairie" by Gov. Saavedra's decree, 25 inst. By decree, same date, six regiments of Nat Guards are placed under civilian command, its military functions being assigned to a weak influence of the National Government.

Major Basso, a member of the Club Liberal, has denuded his ministerial from the Argentine army. It seems Gen. Golly played him a practical joke, sending him orders to come from *Tan* in all haste. On arriving here he found himself named as *Adel* camp to General Nazari, to prevent the *trudors* from repeating their doings at the *Merced* during the elections. Thus parading through the city, the subject of pity to his club fellows, the *guy* ranked in his breast, and he throws down his sword.

Monseñor Lo Long, as usual, writes a long letter in the *Tribuna* pucker *National* on Emigration. The idea is very good, but our colleague has a very limited circulation in Europe.

**Appeal to Protestant Sympathy.**  
A melancholy occurrence, during a recent visit to the Department of Colonia, brought the writer into contact with the colony of the Waldenses, where he saw and learned some things that he faculties are not generally known to, or appreciated by the other Protestant communities of the River Plate.

The history of the Waldenses, as a religious sect, is familiar to the general reader; but perhaps some are not aware, that in the colony of the Waldenses, wealth in England, they have been under the protection of the British Government, by the express stipulations of public treaties. Consequently, in efficiency and loyalty to the British hand to our co-religionists, we are only supplementing a public duty, solemnly recognized by her Majesty's Government.

The colony in question, situated on the banks of the River Plate, some ten or twelve leagues to the south of Colonia del Sacramento, was founded about five years ago, and now consists of 600 families, say, in round numbers, 600 souls, including, like the Puritans of the north, their pastor, and schoolmaster.

The association is limited for the present to agricultural pursuits; the colonists, partly from choice, partly from necessity, subsisting almost exclusively on the products of the soil, obtained, it may be said, by the labour of their hands, for as yet they have but few of the implements and appliances that mechanical skill has furnished to the modern agriculturist. These desirable facilities must, in their case, await the accumulation of capital. As the desire for the material is not very remote, had to give way to the present flocks and herds, so those, in their turn, must now retire before the advance of the plough. Five hundred intelligent and laborious men is a noble exchange, in a social and economic point of view, for 15,000 sheep, or a fifth part of that number in oxen and horses. It is the dawning of a new era, and we are fairly entitled to anticipate results of the highest importance to the colony, and to the community at large.

This colony is to the Orient its public wealth the Scotch colony of Montevideo, and probably would have been, but for our unfortunate civil dissension. And here it may be proper to point out an important difference in the composition of the two enterprises.

The Scotch colony was essentially indeed avowedly, a model institution. The Messrs. Robertson, with the most undisturbed and patriotic views, wished to import into this country a section of Europe, full of blood, and we may be allowed the expression, aptly without regard to the amount of capital invested, or the time, place, and circumstances, in which the enterprise was to be made. Hence the numerous staff of salaried employees, the extravagant outfit of the expedition, and the lavish expenditure in implements of every kind, many of which were of no practical use whatever.

Add to these, the paralyzation of war with Brazil, thearchy, at-tendant on the revolution of 1828, and the devastation of great drought that lasted for three successive years, and the failure of that enterprise, as a mercantile speculation, and the ruin of the project of its noble founders, but unfortunate projectors, are fully accounted for (1).

These blunders, our brethren the Waldenses prudently avoided. Their undertaking is one of primitive simplicity, the direct application of human industry to the soil. A rigid economy may be seen in all their arrangements. They have no salaried pastor and schoolmaster, all the hands are, what Adam Smith would have styled, productive and remunerative. Their family, with a common trust in Him who gives the former and latter law, is the arbiter of its own destiny, and for its comfort and success must rely on its own exertions and resources.

As an industrial undertaking, we can hardly fancy a more efficient organization. We have the right men in the right place, and on the right soil. Healthy and robust, frugal and industrious, such men can hardly fail in a young country, so highly favored by climate, estate, and geographical position as the Oriental Republic, to work their way up to comfort, competence, and a modest independence.

But in addition to material results, there are social, moral, and religious interests at stake, in which the Protestant communities of the Plate ought to feel a deep interest.

In the present struggle for subsistence and material comfort, these higher interests of secular and religious education, are inevitably kept in a very depressed state; and the object of the present appeal is, by making known the existence and extent of the actual destitution, to afford their co-religionists an opportunity of alleviating it, by their sympathetic liberality.

It will scarcely be believed in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, where such noble and successful efforts have been made in the cause of the poor, that Divine service is performed by our brethren the Waldenses, in a common case; but such is the fact. Of course it is not surprising that this in many respects the most perfect of modern civilization has its standard of order, decency, and propriety, to which all instinctively conform, and are bound to conform, as far as possible, especially the intercourse of the creature with the Creator.

With six Protestant churches, all fairly established and in full operation, surely something might now be done to alleviate this deplorable destitution, which, if allowed to continue, must drive a wedge of dissension and discord on the common cause.

Masonic brotherhood is understood to be cosmopolitan, and Christian brotherhood, it may be assumed, is at least as powerful, and obligations as sacred and binding. And whilst the church accommodation is deplorable, the residence of the respected pastor is not less so. On this point the writer speaks from what he saw with his own eyes. His introduction of new members to the church, and the speedy justice is now acknowledged to be a great social boon, and we can see no reason why the same should not be the case as regards cheap and easy access to religious ordinances.

The difference of language, we are aware, is a formidable difficulty; but even that may be the best and most convenient, by adopting the language of the country, in which all are interested, and, sooner or later, acquire a certain proficiency in it. The present state of the colonies of the Plate to all our brethren, the Waldenses, in bettering the condition of their Church, their Parish, and their country, we beg to appeal to the sense of each individual, and to the public.

reception, and the modest and much-needed refreshment placed before us, the writer has only to observe, that he hopes to see them amply requited, by a liberal response to the present appeal; which originated in that short interview, and is now submitted to his Protestant brethren, under a deep sense of duty.

The personal sentiments and polished manners of the inmates formed a painful contrast with their humble abode and all its appointments. For the accommodation of a large family there is nothing more than a common "rancho," only different from those of the ordinary colonists by its somewhat larger dimensions. Of ornament or decoration there is none—no paper, no paint, no carpets, no curtains, no boarded floors, no brick floors. They tread and kneel on the "raiser" and with naked mid- walls round and the humble thatch roof overhead.

And this is not meant as a reproach to the Waldenses, for the picture has its bright side as well as its dark. If the domestic economy of the only plain men would have thought of appointing a pastor in such circumstances, and only a good man, actuated and sustained by some of duty, would have accepted the charge, or persevered in it, as Mr. Morel has done for the space of four years. In pleading their cause, therefore, we may apply the cogent argument, that there is not one for whom we shall do this.

In fact, their social and moral worth is already known and duly appreciated by their neighbors, and a special effort of language and profer a different. We learned with much satisfaction in the town of *Foras* (B.O.), that the Waldenses give shape to the plan, to open to the poorest *Protestant* on a point, with money or without it. Their poverty is not a defect, but their character is a glory. Their industry, and integrity is fully established. Hence the credit they enjoy, and the respect associated with the name of the community.

These plans are applicable to all Protestant churches, and with a special adaptation to the descendants of the Covenanters.

The creed, tenets, and polity of the Waldenses are identical with those of the Church of Scotland; and a very slight antiquarian research would suffice to show that the latter is only an offshoot from the former. Latter has improved liberally, but Calvin and Knox have copied literally from their French predecessors, Valdo, or Waldo, who lent Presbyterianism established in the *Yander* in its purity and simplicity, many centuries before their time. In this case the descendants of the Covenanters stand in a final relation to the Waldenses, that should stimulate their sympathy and enhance their liberality.

Another consideration, and not a secondary one, is the benefit that may accrue to the Protestant colonies of the Plate, by the legal and denominational and nationalities, settled in the neighborhood of this colony.

We know from experience the great privilege and convenience of access to their country, which contains as yet, if we recollect right, only seven of the colonies of the Protestant German and a Scotchman. In the ordinary course of things, and with the present capital influx of a promiscuous immigration, other cells of the same kind may be created, and the colony may be expected a continuation of such favours for ourselves or our co-religionists, with out making some adequate acknowledgment.

Aside, the presence of an ordained clergyman, formally recognised by the constitution and authorities of the State, might be rendered available for marriages and baptisms—acts in part civil, but essentially religious; in the estimation of the State, and legally sanctioned, and speedily justice is now acknowledged to be a great social boon, and we can see no reason why the same should not be the case as regards cheap and easy access to religious ordinances.

The difference of language, we are aware, is a formidable difficulty; but even that may be the best and most convenient, by adopting the language of the country, in which all are interested, and, sooner or later, acquire a certain proficiency in it. The present state of the colonies of the Plate to all our brethren, the Waldenses, in bettering the condition of their Church, their Parish, and their country, we beg to appeal to the sense of each individual, and to the public.

What we propose, then, is a simultaneous effort on the part of the Protestant communities of the Plate to all our brethren, the Waldenses, in bettering the condition of their Church, their Parish, and their country, we beg to appeal to the sense of each individual, and to the public.

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institution, of intrinsic merit, and with much to be said in its favor, but for what it is, and what it may do, in favour of the general cause.

The only difficulty we can foresee is the formation of an agency to initiate and preside the movement, for of the kindly feeling and liberality of the community, no man who knows his history for the past forty years can for a moment doubt.

The initiative, then, in our humble opinion belongs of right to the Protestant clergyman resident in this city. Let them call a preliminary public meeting, to sanction the measure, and appoint a committee to carry out its resolutions, and half the victory is achieved. A work so urgent, so good, so sacred, must not be kept in abeyance from any question of heraldic precedence. Their call is the opportunity, their authorization the means of doing good.

Let them consult and consult; for a joint attempt, granting it to prove abortive, would still redound to their credit.

But to show the little probability of failure, we can point out a host of efficient and willing coadjutors. They may reckon with certainty on the hearty co-operation of the other Protestant clergymen, who can fully appreciate the merit of the object. They may also reckon with equal certainty on that of a numerous, wealthy, and influential class of landed proprietors in the neighboring Republics, especially those in the vicinity of the Colony, who have a direct interest in its prosperity and success, as it tends to enhance the value of their possessions (3), and may be of service and convenience to their families and dependants, as well as to other Protestant settlers, as we have already shown. We must not anticipate the proper business of the preliminary public meetings; otherwise, from so wide a field, and with all the resident clergymen as *ex officio* members, we could easily propose an efficient committee that would guarantee the success of the measure.

Assuming, then, that two points, its importance and practicability, are clearly established, we drop our pen for the present, only regretting that the advocacy of so good a cause had not fallen into able hands.  
Pavosa Ayres, Feb. 22.

**IMPORTANT MEETING.**

Last night a meeting of the Juvenile Club was announced to discuss 'important affairs.' A friend of ours, who is a member of the club, states that the principal subjects to be discussed were the shameful and exorbitant rise in sugar, the tyrannical conduct of the schoolmasters in not allowing the boys to smoke whilst in school, and the formation of a committee to demand 14 hours' play during the day, instead of, as at present, 6 hours. Previous to voting thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the management of the club, one of the members, aged seven, requested permission to say a few words. Leave being granted, he said that he had been requested by many of his contemporaries to complain of the unparliamentary conduct of some of the fathers of his classfellows, who would allow their children to play with balls and lead just a veto on the 'hass' corpus by refusing them liberty to don the 'top's' villis and stand-ups. He, for his part, he could candidly say that he was not half so advanced as the complainers, felt as competent to smoke hams, drink chaps, play billiards, talk politics, and tell lies, as well as to be a member of the Buenos Ayres club of his age. The students were allowed by the active parts of Buenos Ayres to take in his virgin the elections, and he had the high honor of knowing many of the students who still had a sneaking affection for 'dabos,' and although they used penknives for razors and surreptitiously appropriated their penknives, they should not swear or tell lies half as well as he and his companions.

The last speaker was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause; and the role of the meeting being taken, the chairman said that steps would be taken to ensure the juveniles in future their political rights. The meeting broke up at a quarter to eight p.m., as many of the nurses in waiting had broken into the room, and said that he 'it is a pity' the principal members.

This was following the example of the Dames des Illas, in 1795, with a vengeance.

**EDITORIAL COURTESIES.**

We publish the following animated correspondence between the editors of 'Le Progres' and 'El Nacional,' consequent on the late editorial squabbles. The Frenchman displays more fire than judgment, but the native writer breathes a low courtesy, quite opposed to the proverbial politeness of Argentines, although eminently characteristic of the *Amico* of paper:—  
Mr. C. D'Amico, Editor of the 'Nacional.'

Sir,

At different times, and on various protests, you have heaped insult and

calumny on the editors of the French newspaper, 'Le Progres.' I wish to explain myself: it is not such and such articles that I wish you to retract. That is a base and low action, which is done every day, in every line of your newspaper, and which renders a national question a personal one, in which our journal, the 'Progres,' is involved in a score of times, seems to be the insurer.

The reproduction of libels and scandalous assertions, which you know to be false, render you in my eyes accountable for what is written.

With respect to myself, these assertions are false and cowardly, and I on my own account, call you a coward.

Messrs. X. and Z. do me the honor of delivering this.

B. GALLAND,  
J. P. GUILLARD, Editor of the 'Progres.'

I can answer your imperfections only with the most profound contempt. I wish to hold no intercourse with you, and I am not accustomed. I do not wish to be held up as a laughing-stock to your brother editors; and as my life belongs to the Republic, I have espoused, I do not choose to risk it in the hands of a disguised assassin, and more than likely of a convict.  
CARLOS D'AMICO.

**THE BARQUE SHELUM.**

**CHARTER PARTY.**

London, 15th August, 1863.

It is this day mutually agreed between Messrs. Widdicombe and Bell, owners of the good ship or vessel called the 'Shelum,' A.1, and coppered, of the register measurement of 424 tons, or thereabouts, now in Liverpool, and Messrs. C. De Murgatta and Co., of London, merchants: That the said ship, being tight, staunch, strong, and every way fitted for the voyage, shall, with all convenient speed, sail and proceed to such lock or loading berth in Newport, Monmouthshire, as ordered by charterers' agents, as a cargo of iron, as she may safely get, and there load, as customary, from the agents of the said merchants, a full and complete cargo of iron and coke, say four hundred and forty tons, more or less, above her tackle, apparel, provisions, and furniture, including a sufficient supply of coal for ship's use during the voyage, to be ordered and delivered by charterers' agents, who will be obliged to sign for the quantity shipped; and being so loaded shall thereupon proceed to Buenos Ayres direct, or to near thereunto as she may safely get, and there deliver the same on being paid freight on the quantity delivered, at and after the rate of—  
Twenty-five shillings per ton of 20 cwt. for iron.

Forty-five shillings per ton of 20 cwt. for coke.  
In full of all port charges whatever, prime, consular, trimming and wharfage on cargo, and lights and pilotage (the cost of God's enemies, fire, thefts, and all other Queen's enemies, dangers, and accidents of the well, and navigation of whatsoever nature or kind unless excepted). The freight to be paid as follows:—One-half to be advanced to the charterers by Messrs. Ayres of choice his age. The students were allowed by the active parts of Buenos Ayres to take in his virgin the elections, and he had the high honor of knowing many of the students who still had a sneaking affection for 'dabos,' and although they used penknives for razors and surreptitiously appropriated their penknives, they should not swear or tell lies half as well as he and his companions.

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