

# The Standard

## Ficha Bibliográfica

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

616 - THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864

PRICE-TWO DOLLARS

MAUA BANK

Capital \$1,000,000 Sterling. The rates of interest from 1st January, 1864 until further notice, will be as follows: For both Specie and Current...

Maua Bank. Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 102. The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building...

4th Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months...

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Buenos Ayres, Oct 29 1862. Wm. Lleslie.

WILLIAM LESLIE. Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of the NATIONAL BANK...

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited). 80 CALLE DE LA FIEDAD 80. Capital \$1,000,000 Sterling. The rates of interest from 1st January, 1864 until further notice, will be as follows...

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited). 80 CALLE DE LA FIEDAD 80. Capital \$1,000,000 Sterling. The rates of interest from 1st January, 1864 until further notice, will be as follows...

La Zingara. All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage...

Unfailing Cure for Scab and Distemper in Sheep and every kind of distemper in horses and other animals. Calvert's Phytic and Terebinth.

Coloquio Anglo-Porteño. After the 1st of January 1864, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted into this school, and as boys beyond the age of 7 years...

Bills of Exchange on London, For amounts as required. Can be obtained from HENRY N. HART, 33 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

FOR MONTEVIDEO. - The MENAY leaves every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; returning every Wednesday and Sunday, Passes 8 and 4 p.m.

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro.

Great and Useful Invention. No more Mortality for want of Water. Sure wealth to Estancieros. By the Robert Apparatus.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Capital, £2,500,000, fully subscribed.

For Sale. The American-built Yacht "STELLA," 71 tons register, built of white oak and Pitch Pine, sheathed with yellow metal, and well fitted in sails and rigging.

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DESCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD 150 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS No notice can be taken of anonymous contributions. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard. "All that andem nisi non audent littere"—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

STEALING A MARCH.

The G. Southern Railway inauguration was reported yesterday only in the Standard, but this is characteristic of our programme, for while politics excite our colleagues' attention, we devote ourselves to chronicle the arts of peace and triumphs of industry. The Tribune had three representatives at the function, but excites itself in half-a-dozen lines; putting off the report to to-morrow on the plea that it was very late when the ceremony concluded. The Nation Argentina which, as President Lopez says, is the only sensible Porto Rican, gives a leading article, and brief account of the day. The National, Pueblo and Progres of Monday evening hardly mentioned the event.

When we consider the great elements and numerous hands at the disposal of some of these papers we cannot but conclude that it was laziness on their part which prevented their giving as full a report as our own. We will, however, permit them to copy ad libitum from our columns, hoping they will acknowledge the source.

To anyone not versed in the labor of such reports, it is impossible to give an idea of what they cost. The editor who attended in person had scarcely time to partake of the defjeuner, having to take notes rapidly during two hours of unremitting oration; thus galloping into at an hour when the following day's paper should be already ready for press, he gave word to the foreman that five columns must be got up before midnight. Let his readers imagine the chase against time, writing out from scribbled notes (not knowing short-hand) as fast as six compositors could set up type. From 4 till 11.30 p.m. head and hand toiled away at steam-press, and then the proofs took two hours to correct. At length by three o'clock a.m. we went to press. We know not what were Gibbon's feelings when he wrote the last sentence of his Decline of the Roman Empire, but as for ourselves we experienced a fearful pain in the wrist, which almost prevented our writing anything to day.

We may be pardoned a little vanity for succeeding in producing within a few hours so heavy a report, and leaving in the other papers a day behind, but it affords us additional pleasure to be able to show our genuine and enthusiastic sympathies for the Great Southern Railway by sparing neither time, energies, nor expenses, in its service.

The Directors are so content with our report that they have ordered 200 copies, and the Contractors 25. We had to strike off 400 extra impressions, which makes a total between Weekly and Daily editions, of 1600 copies of most which will find their way to Europe.

Wishing every speed and success to the enterprise, may we hope soon to be again assembled, to open the first section, and do not a meeting like this make any sense?

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The post-master-general of the Republic, Don Germano Posadas paid a graceful compliment to the G. Southern Railway on Monday. Having called at our office to express his regret at not being able to attend, and his congratulations for the happy occasion, he declared that he would hasten to the National ensign from the top of the Curro, and accordingly that institution held out its signal of rejoicing during the ceremony.

A Brazilian gun boat which arrived yesterday brought news from Montevideo. President Aguirre was getting on famously and promised to display great energy; popular feeling was decidedly in his favor. There was a general reception of foreign ministers, and the usual compliments and congratulations were exchanged. The colorados were much dejected, not having expected things would take so favorable a turn for the friends of order.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two very pretty coins from the illustrious Signor Guisela, in honor of the inauguration. They are about the size of a gold dollar, and beautifully wrought, having on one side the allegorical head of the Republic, encircled with 14 stars (the number of provinces), and the inscription, "República Argentina." On the reverse is a rising sun with a railway train in the foreground, and the legend, "Inauguration del Ferrocarril." We are informed these miniature medals were distributed on Monday at the banquet, but we saw none, and were told the President was throwing money to the little boys.

Contrary to our custom we took the leisure of an hour's stroll, yesterday through the city, and it was very gratifying to meet with smiles and congratulations on all sides for the young colleagues in the inauguration report. The Club pronounced us worthy of an oration: one said "he has been reading 'Tribuna' at last," another declared "he is certainly indefatigable," a third opined "they didn't sleep much in the Standard office last night." Finally, the Chairman, Mr. Larish, said, on the Thursday last, he got a letter from the Club: "I have just read your report, and I highly congratulate you on having succeeded so well in catching the sentiments expressed by the speakers."

The French packet leaves on Saturday, and our packet edition will be ready some morning. The Weekly of Thursday will contain the inauguration reports. In future, we propose publishing the packet review the day before sailing.

We understood a photographer at the street in Montevideo at the inauguration, to take views for the Illustrated London News, so that in a couple of months we shall have the scene of our great celebration reproduced in 350,000 pictorial copies. Several gentlemen are complaining of a great bonanza, the result, probably, of great cheating in the accounts of Her Majesty and General Mitre. Some few caught cold from dampness, but whether internal or external we cannot say.

We are glad to learn that the River Plate Magazine is getting on well. Twenty new subscribers have been rolled in Montevideo. If our English friends follow the rule adopted by the Standard in its infancy, to project its principle as a national publication, they may afterwards find it to become not only entertaining but of practical utility.

JUSTICE, EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

A few years hence and this enlighten Republic will perhaps not need a successor to Dr. Costa in the National Cabinet. In Europe, we are accustomed to regard Justice, Education and Worship as the bulwarks of society, without which a flood of demoralization would carry away every vestige of Christianity and real progress. But in B. Ayres we may judge of their rapid decay by the little attention they command either from the public or from Government, and the myopic character attached to the Minister's portfolio. Indeed if we remember rightly some of our colleagues have seriously proposed the suppression of this department of the administration; for one of our well-directed, another is in a very unhealthily state, and the third may be said to lie on a death-bed, its last moments being cheered by the devotion of a few black nurses. Here we have the terrible results of that social depravity which Rivadavia describes to have succeeded the era of Independencia, and which has since grown to an alarming magnitude.

Ask any man, not a lawyer, in this city about our judicial system, and he will tell you it is a farce; not, however, that our legislators are idle, or that the necessary forms wanting in any particular. It is proverbial "there is plenty of law, but very little justice." No inventor is the order of things here, that getting drunk or galloping in the street is the worst crime, unless you are punished than killing one's neighbor. We have not seen an Irishman at Villa Mercedes sent to the other world by a malignant fever, but the Fishermen are in the same district the fellow who murdered Kirby and Devereaux brought and condemned to death, contrives to recover his life in the Argentine, after suffering confinement for six months. It is not our fault, however, that Justice, but a dead letter, where nine out of ten murderers escape, through the neglect or inefficiency of the authorities. We had to see the Fishermen, when the Jews and his parishioners did to do? It is not the murderer or

Farrell still ranging about San Antonio and its southern camps? Where is the hero of Guardia Monte, who escaped by reason of his relationship to the baptismal font? What about the fellow who shot the man for not getting off the side path? Or, when will the plebeian and its gang be tried for drink at Burnago? Yet we pay a round sum to maintain lawyers, judges, alcaldes. If a laundriero proclaims the complaint of treason, he demands the reward of some noted mercenary he will lose his time; if his losses be burnt down, he may expect as much reward as if there were no Government, no acting provincial minister, no police to be supported by his Contribution Directa. He would be treason to say there is no justice in B. Ayres for it has a kind of existence, but so feebly emancipated and powerless, amid all the pomp and paraphernalia of the courts, that we may describe it "a well dressed skeleton."

Education possesses a vitality and seeming robustness that induce many to believe in its high moral and social condition, but the experienced physician for the home, sense and muscle of healthily developed mind, and the current of our past school, boast of a University and can show more Doctors than any town of equal population. But our schools are behind the parents of Paraguay, our school boys are more adept at billiards, smoking, and politics than at history or geography, and not more than one tenth of our boys could graduate in an English University, while the majority of the people do not know how to spell correctly. There is no use in blinding our eyes, and we are very sorry to see Ayres is superficial and in some schools literary and Christian Doctrine are thereon overlaid as useless.

We would strongly recommend to call this a Catholic county, and put it on a par with Iceland or England as regards social religious sentiment. The parodies on the Great Republic, Lord Lytton, Cromwell, and everything most sacred to Christianity, which have formed the national and literary curiosities of the B. Ayres press, show that either the Minister of Worship regards this part of his office a sinecure, or thinks inferior to the most infamously, immoral and subversive publications called with popular favor, the Bishop's injunctions laughed at, and honest men filled up to scorn, for going to Mass on Sundays. There is a trace of Religion among the natives and colored people who attend church processions, but most of the citizens regard sacred rites and ceremonies as antiquated notions, and for the progress of the age. Strange that a nation so backward in Justice and Education should pretend to be foremost in spiritual enlightenment!

But there is room for hope. Argentine believes in a natural sense of Justice, which prompts them to confess the present deplorable state of the Laws. They have a quick intelligence, an I desire to learn, which only requires proper guidance. They have the traditional seeds of religious teaching from their Catholic forefathers, in endeavoring to avoid whose legacy they have fallen into the other extreme.

It behoves, therefore, our Government to reform the Judicial system in camps and towns, and to prevent the propagation of the fatalistic doctrine so injurious to society and especially to youth. It behoves fathers of families to devote more vigilant attention to the physical and religious education of their children. Finally, let behoves the public at large to support, as far as in their power, the three pillars of social order, when the whole fabric of society should suddenly fall about their ears and involve them in a well-merited destruction.

THE FOREIGN PRESS.

An article in Monday's National, instead of flattering foreigners for the triumph of the day, fiercely attacks the foreign press, by declaring that we press support every Government, and yet violate our programme, by siding in the cry against Governor Saavedra.

Our colleague has resort to bad faith and quibbles to charge us with inconsistency. Now, it is notorious that by Government, we understand the chief authority in any country, not a subordinate dignitary. As there was a split in the National, we understand as our classic colleague intimates, we would be violating our programme, if we did not understand, by Government, the chief authority in any country, not a subordinate dignitary. As there was a split in the National, we understand as our classic colleague intimates, we would be violating our programme, if we did not understand, by Government, the chief authority in any country, not a subordinate dignitary.

Perhaps the National will say we have no right to take the imputation to ourselves, that we have been able to repel the attack on the foreign press as malicious and untrue.

EXTRACTS FROM FATHER MATHEW'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

FATHER MATHEW AND THE GREAT DURING HIS VISIT TO TOWN, FATHER MATHEW met the distinguished men of the day, who had been invited to meet the great moral reformer. He created no small amusement to a large party the hospitable mansion of an Irish nobleman by his attempts partly playful, but also partly serious to make a convert of Lord Brougham, who resisted, good humorously but resolutely, the efforts of his dangerous neighbor. "I think very little of you," said Lord Brougham; "only half a glass at luncheon, and a few half platters at dinner; and though my medical advisers told me I should increase the quantity, I refused to do so." "They are wrong, my lord," said I, "if you increase the quantity, and you are wrong by taking the small quantity you do; but I have my hopes of you." And so after a pleasant residence on the part of the learned lord, Father Mathew invested his lordship with the silver medal and ribbon, the insignia and collar of the new Order of St. Basil. Then will take it to the house, where I shall be sure to meet lord Lord—the waste of liquor, and I will put it on him." The learned lord's eyes were filled with tears, and he received with much laughter, for the noble lord referred to was notorious as a persistent worshipper of Bacchus. Lord Brougham was not his own word; for on meeting the veteran peer, who was so celebrated for his potations, he said—"You are wrong, my lord, you are wrong by drinking the wine, and you are wrong by not drinking the wine." "Then I tell you what it is Brougham," he said—"I will seek snuff for this, if you will not give me a glass of wine, to the great amusement of my friends." Father Mathew and the great Duke—the two most distinguished contemporaries of the age, though in widely different fields of glory—met on one of these occasions. The duke was singularly gracious to his brother lord, for whose character and services he entertained a high regard. "I would claim your Grace as one of ours," said the prior to the soldier. "How can that be, Father Mathew? I am not a cottager, though I am a very moderate man," replied the Duke. "Oh, but you are a temperance man, your Grace; for if you had not so cool a head, you would not have been the illustrious Duke of Wellington," was the quick rejoinder.

MONTevideo.

The new Government has offered a pardon to all persons who leave Flores' army, and present themselves to Government. A permanent council of war is to sit in Montevideo, to try all offenders against the decree of 21st August last. It is thought that Government intends punishing severely all who in any way favor the plans of the enemy.

THE POPULAR OPINION TO MARK FATHER MATHEW'S VISIT.

The Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, Catholic Bishop of Cork, one of the most learned prelates of his church, died on the 7th of April, 1847; and was entombed in the monastery of Captain Arelldon, one of the leading Orangeries of that country. Even if Father Mathew had any other story to tell, he would have remained silent, rather than say a word disparaging to the character and good feeling of his countryman.

MILITARY PURSUIT.

We heard a party of "gringos" on the Moho, last night, discussing the news from Montevideo. One of the party, a countryman of Washington and Butler, was particularly severe upon South American tactics.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Buckinghamshire election terminated, as we anticipated, by an overwhelming majority for the Conservative candidate, Mr. Harvey, of Langley Park. This is a Conservative gain, the late member, now Lord Cheam, having been a strong Whig. The three members for 7 seats belong now to the Conservative party, and if that party were not divided among themselves, there would be no present to prevent their retaining out the present Government, and forcing themselves into office at the meeting of Parliament. In the memorable party division in June 1849, of the 620 members composing the House of Commons, 533 (exclusive of the speaker) took the Conservative side, and 87 gave the Whig majority of 19. Instead of the minority of 19 which they figured three and a half years ago, the 22 who took no part on that occasion being equally divided between the two parties. It has an opportunity for our Irish friends to take a little heed for their country, and justice for the Catholics of the Empire, if they would only co-operate cordially with each other, and not emerge as the usual section of right principals and lay play.

STEAM FLEET.

The 13th inst., the 'Ea' will make her trial trip; she is the last of the vessels built at Barracas. We are glad to see industry going so much ahead. In future time, the Pueblo of Barracas may be the Argentine Birmingham, or Pittsburgh. She has taken the start of other ports in the steam-building, and in a short time—at least, judging from the operations of Monday last—will be a very ant-hill of busy navies.

FATHER MATHEW IN AMERICA.

The Apostle of Temperance now, in 1840, thought it time to fulfil his long-standing engagement to visit America, to which country his thoughts had of late constantly been directed. Father Mathew had received an invitation to visit Georgia through Governor, or Judge Lumpkin, president of the Temperance Society of that state; which invitation he had gratefully accepted. Though Father Mathew was received with the greatest kindness by the owners, and though slavery did not present itself to his view in abhorrent colors, he still maintained the same aversion to it as an institution which he had ever expressed. He was one day in an omnibus in New York, and as the vehicle was dashing along through a crowded thoroughfare, it knocked down and rolled over a colored man. To Father Mathew the African was really a man and a brother, and he got out of the vehicle and assisted to raise the poor fellow from the ground. "Lift him in," said the Samaritan, "and we can take him to the nearest doctor." "No, no," said the temperance man, "give me a glass of punch, there might have been an abolitionist; we can't travel with colored people." His rejection of the assistance among others, a man of color from that carriage was a lesson which Father Mathew learned in the Broadway of New York and which he never forgot, his concluding language as he remained in the United States.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Census of 1841 has done more to set at rest all discussion on the subject of the Church Establishment in Ireland than the scattering denunciations of Grey, Melbourne, Russell, Morpeth, Stanley, and Macaulay, in any Assembly of the Parliaments. Returns of the 2,478 legal parishes, into which Ireland was divided in 1801. 199, or 6 per cent., contained no Anglican Protestants.

THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS W.M. BENN AND CO. 30 CANGALLO 30

FOR PAYANDE Calling at Nueva Palmira, Play Bruto and Concepcion, the National Steamer SALTO Captain P. Pizarro, Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA & SALTO, the National Steamer CONCORDIA, Leaves Payanade every Wednesday and Friday after the arrival of the 'Salto,' being in combination with this steamer.

FOR ROSARIO Calling at Zafra, Bahadere, San Pedro Obispo, Las Heras, and San Nicolas, the National Steamer ROSARIO, Leaves every Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR CHALEGUAY, the National Steamer LOQUITAS, Captain D. Linklater, Leaves the 'Dona de las Nuevas Vueltas' every Friday after the arrival of the 'Pavon,' and returns each Tuesday, by which the passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA, Santa Fe, and Intermedios Ports, the Mail Steamer ESPIGADOR, Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the 'Pavon,' and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over passengers luggage to the 'Pavon,' which leaves to Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Cañilla, La Esquina, Cañilla de Guaya, Bella Vista and Empedrado, the British Steamer 'EMERALD,' Leaves Rosario in combination with the 'Pavon,' on Tuesday, January 19, and returns on Friday, January 29.

Table with 2 columns: Destinations (To Montevideo, Zafra, San Pedro, etc.) and Fares (8 pesos, 10, 12, etc.).

FOR CUIVARI, Call at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer MARQUES DE OLINDA, Captain Thiguellet de S. Beincourt, Leaves on the 4th February.

MONEY ORDERS, Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 62 branches of the NATIONAL BANK, Dublin also granted on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co., Bankers LONDON.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT ON THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND, ISSUED BY THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK, Calle de la Victoria No. 80.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Ovejas, Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos, Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Inocua Vacuna, Lebederos de Hierro para Ovejas y Hacienda Vaca, desde \$50 vara.

Se venden en la Fábrica de VAN DE VELDE Hermanos, Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE, 57-D EDEFNSA-57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles. Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets. Low Prices—Fixed Prices. Terms—Cash. WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO., 57-D EDEFNSA-57. (Corner of Pabell.)

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ALEX. FULTON & CO, 25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO

No. 103 calle de Cangallo. BUENOS AYRES.

The immense amount of Accounts Current are now so generally left, and are retained in the great establishments on the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place their most confidence.

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It is respectfully announced that during the next six following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and magnificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61

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