

# The Standard

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## 659—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, MARCH 24 (AP)—

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## The Standard.

"All talk and action nil veri non audemus dicere."—Cicero.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1864

### REVIEW FOR THE PACK.

Owing to this being Holy Week, and the Packet leaving on Easter Sunday, we are constrained to publish our Packet Edition earlier than usual: Since the sailing of the French Packet nothing of importance has occurred. Although at peace ourselves, the revolution in the Banda Oriental still continues, and our foreign readers will learn with surprise that not a public man, not a native newspaper in this city, has the courage to demand an armed intervention in order to save that once happy country from utter and absolute ruin. Superficial politicians regard the Oriental, or Flores revolution as highly beneficial to this country, inasmuch as it hinders foreigners of capital from settling there; but they forget the great moral injury which it inflicts upon the country, and the ruinous example set to the provinces of the interior, which are infested with hundreds of such characters as this Flores, and who only wait the opportunity to raise the standard of revolt.

Our currency has slightly improved since the sailing of the French Packet, which is mainly attributed to the rumour that the new Finance Minister purposes burning the paper money as hitherto. We hope that such may be the case, as the downward tendency of the paper dollar is so obvious that unless some effort is made to sustain it we apprehend that a rather serious monetary crisis will ensue.

The news from Europe per last packet has had a rather unfavourable effect upon our market, as many of our foreign merchants regarding a European war as inevitable, have contracted their business considerably, and, in fact, one or two houses are actually winding up their business.

The Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway has commenced making the road, and about two hundred men are employed thereon.

The Boca road has also been recommenced, and a vessel laden with iron, &c. (the George Krel), has arrived for this company.

The Western Railway, which belongs to the Government, is also working hard at its extension. In consequence of these roads employing so many hands, labour is dear and scarce. Very high—in fact, we may say ruinously high—prices are paid.

The port of Buenos Ayres is so crowded at present with vessels that freights have fallen to an extremely low figure, and the shipbrokers are unable to find cargo for one-half the vessels. It may be right for us to observe that any very considerable increase in our imports, even though that increase be in railway iron, tends seriously to augment the depression in freights, for although our imports increase tenfold, our exports are the same. Owners of vessels should, therefore, not lose sight of this important fact—as at present situated, homeward voyages for every vessel which arrives cannot be expected.

We cling still to the hope of exporting a few hundred bales of cotton, but we have so many constitutions and by-laws in these countries that compulsory planting is almost as much out of the question as spontaneous growing. Had President Mitre only taken the cotton question up with the same vigour as President Lopez of Paraguay, and sent positive orders to all the chiefs in the different provinces to enforce cotton-planting, we would now have a crop which would be more than sufficient to load all the vessels in port, but unhappily cotton was left to its own resources, and only in the provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios has it attracted attention. We hope still to have a few hundred bales of clean cotton for exportation.

Business is very dull in Buenos Ayres, the weather is remarkably dry, and the sheep-farmers are beginning to fear another drought. Sheep business has been anything but remunerative

for the last few years, owing to the want of rain. Merchants look forward with the greatest anxiety to the new year, as it is generally believed here that Lord Palmerston will be turned out, Lord Derby take his place, and the whole of Europe embroiled in a general war, into which England will be dragged *volens nolens*.

A little steamer called the Colon built by some unknown builder in this country, has been recently launched and made her trial trip, which proved highly satisfactory, but the boat is so small that she is hardly worthy of notice.

The Buenos Ayres Northern Railway is doing a splendid business. We hear that one of the engineers of the company has left town for the purpose of making surveys for the extension of the road to Campana.

From San Juan we have not heard one word since the riot, but it is pretty generally believed that Mr. Rickard will resign the post he holds under Governor Sarmiento leaves for the States.

Bolsa shares have suffered a depreciation of five per cent.—San Juan Mining Company shares still more. Money is in good demand. Wool and hides firm at current prices, wheat dull and flour falling.

#### EDITOR'S TABLE.

In the province of Entre Rios a horrible murder has lately been perpetrated—a whole family assassinated. Who the murderers are we have not yet heard, but the unfortunate victims were an old man named Retanaul, his wife and daughter. The place where this horrible crime was committed is called Riocón de Don Cristóbal. The authorities are doing their best to find out the assassins, and several well known characters have been arrested on suspicion.

The steamer Menay has been ordered to be inspected by Government, and will, if in sufficiently good condition, be put on the line again between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Colonel Nadal, whose name is so well known in Argentine story, is at present in Montevideo, and made a good deal of; also his comrade Lamela, both of whom have lent their services to put down Flores.

We regret to hear that on last Thursday evening an Englishman, whilst bathing off the mole Gonouliou in Montevideo, was drowned. As yet we have not heard the name of the unfortunate young man.

To-morrow (Good Friday) will be a busy day in Entre Rios, as strange to say, a day so consecrated to religion, has been selected for holding the election of Governor for that province. General Urquiza it is said will not be re-elected, but one of his sons will succeed him, which amounts to the same thing, as it will be "all in the family." There is however a strong opposition party, and many think that the affair will end in a revolution.

It appears that there are several forged twenty dollar Maza Bank notes in circulation in Montevideo. The only way these forged notes are known is in the accent over the A in Maza, the ink of which is rather lighter than in the genuine ones.

The Pávon arrived yesterday morning, bringing us our exchanges from the interior. The news will be found in another column. From Paraná we have the 'Litoral,' in which we read of a terrible fight which occurred in the saladero of Sr. Macia; we agree with our colleague as regards pulperías as such establishments; they are the nests of every crime, and should not be permitted; we hope Sr. Macia will also concur with us. One of the poems of the saladero is terribly wounded. The same paper states that Sr. Macia is issuing notes the same as if he were a banker; it is right however to remember that since bolivianos have become so scarce there is no such thing as getting change up the river, and we are not surprised that Sr. Macia should be obliged to give 'vales,' as it is quite a common practice in many of the provinces.

Our Rosario colleague states that the National Government has received proposals from a certain English firm for the establishing of banks of emission throughout the whole Republic; the capital proposed is ten millions of fuertes. The London house which proposes it is said to be of the very highest responsibility. The Government it appears has received the project most favourably. On the same authority we learn that the National Government has concluded a contract with another London firm for the making and repairing the roads and bridges, for which, in last Congress, one million patucos was voted; the bonds bear 8 per cent interest. Our colleague seems to know more about these matters than any in Buenos Ayres. We have heard that Mr. Rickard had sent in a proposal to take the roads and bridges contract, previous to his leaving

for San Juan, but subsequently it was reported that the Minister declined his offer.

The correspondent of the 'Ferro-carril' states that Pinero is trying to sell the 'Nacional,' as the subscription list has greatly fallen off, and the friends of the paper, in order to keep it going, have to subscribe for ten and twenty copies each. This way of supporting a paper is becoming rather tiresome, and M. Pinero is trying to sell Casanova. If this change takes place the 'Nacional' will become more cordial than even the 'Nacion Argentina' or the 'Pueblo.'

We are happy to see that Sr. Blanco de Mendoza, who received some cotton seed from our office, has been signally successful in planting it. We read in the 'Ferro-carril' that some excellent cotton grown on his land has been plucked, and that the people in Montevideo are wild with joy to find that cotton will grow in their province. We thank our colleague for calling attention to the matter, as it is one of the greatest importance to that province.

It is rumoured that Kirby's murderer was caught in Moreno. We hope this is true, and that the convicted felon will be executed before he has time to make his escape again.

General Nazar has been named in place of General Piran to clear the streets and preserve order on Sunday during the elections.

The charges on sending letters to Montevideo by one of our gun boats are so heavy that the whole public is moaning at the impost. We for ourselves cannot understand how Mr. Thornton permits such novel postal arrangements. Yesterday every other post was forgotten save the outrageous postage charged on letters posted per Sheldrake for Montevideo; the consul was appealed to; Mr. Green, the suave vice-consul was waited upon, but all in vain, the inexorable shilling had to be paid; not even the ties of consanguinity could avail to rescue a distinguished ship broker from being compelled to pay some thirty-five or forty dollars postage on a letter containing only a charter party (which had been just effected at some ruinously low figure). Well may our colleague, the 'Tribuna' say "such is life," but the richest part of the joke is that after all the rush and tumble extra duty and what was paid, the Sheldrake did not sail at the appointed hour, and up to late yesterday evening had not left. We suppose that under the circumstance the consul will return the postage and send the letters down free. We hope that Mr. Thornton will look into this gunboat postage; the matter has caused a general ill feeling, as the merchants consider that these gunboats should take down letters free of charge.

#### Latest from the Provinces

##### Invasion of Indians.

The Pávon arrived yesterday morning, bringing us the alarming news of an invasion of Cordoba, by the Indians. From the official despatch of Colonel Pizarro, we gather the following particulars:—

"On the 10th inst., at two o'clock, p.m., the De arment of San Justo was invaded by Indians, who swept the whole country before them. The following are the names of the places where these depredations took place: Piquitas, Corral de Juan, Encarnadas, Montes de los Quebrachos y de los Sanchos. These places are about 20 leagues from this town. The invaders numbered about 200, but amongst them there were several Christians, bringing us our exchanges from the interior. The news will be found in another column. From Paraná we have the 'Litoral,' in which we read of a terrible fight which occurred in the saladero of Sr. Macia; we agree with our colleague as regards pulperías as such establishments; they are the nests of every crime, and should not be permitted; we hope Sr. Macia will also concur with us. One of the poems of the saladero is terribly wounded. The same paper states that Sr. Macia is issuing notes the same as if he were a banker; it is right however to remember that since bolivianos have become so scarce there is no such thing as getting change up the river, and we are not surprised that Sr. Macia should be obliged to give 'vales,' as it is quite a common practice in many of the provinces.

The great Rosario De Boets has been at last liberated, he having arranged to pay a dividend to his creditors, when able. The firm of Ortiz, brothers, is dissolved, Mr. Frederick Ortiz having retired. All persons owning real estate in Santa Fe, are required to send in their title-deeds to the Gefe Politico's office, before the 17th April next. On the 31st inst., the right of selling lottery tickets will be sold by auction.

Captain Segundo Romay is trying to increase the police force. We suppose that the gallant captain would not regret to this step if he did not believe that owing to the liberal dissemination of opinions, rows, &c., are increasing.

On the 15th inst., there was a meeting of Barreyro's creditors. The attendance was good. One popular and well-known Englishman inquired if the pretty wife of the white tropero had been discovered. It appears, however, that notwithstanding the most searching inquiry, by the indefatigable assignees

of the bankrupt, the lady in question has not yet turned up.

Sr. Alvarado, the Gefe Politico, has sent in his resignation to the Governor, which has been declined by the Minister.

The Minister Gravel is a very active man, and much liked. He has notified the Commander of Rosario of an intended invasion of Indians, requesting him to take his measures accordingly. A vessel had arrived in Rosario with 441 bales of soap made in Victoria; the townspeople were astonished at such an extraordinary consignment, and think it had better be sent on to San Nicholas, where the soft description is in good demand.

#### Great News for San Nicolas and Santa Fe.

We learn that the inhabitants of San Nicolas intend presenting a petition to the National Government, praying for a bridge in the Arroyo del Medio. We understand also that this petition is likely to be favourably received by Government, as being in accordance with the plan already drawn out for presentation to Congress for the bettering of roads and bridges.

A bridge at the Arroyo del Medio would be a great blessing to the two provinces, and the inhabitants of San Nicolas and Santa Fe would, by the increased and improved means of communication, find their provinces materially benefited; at the same time, the two frontier provinces, being linked more closely together, the national union would become stronger.

There must be something mysterious and solemn in the wood which spans the Arroyo del Medio—a spot mentioned in all our struggles. The Arroyo del Medio was formerly an impassable barrier, as far as civilization was concerned, and was only crossed by troops; in future, its name will call up ideas of a line of union and fraternity between the neighbouring peoples and friends.

The people of San Nicolas, who have sacrificed so much for the national welfare, have now the honor of having given birth to this work of great material progress, which is, at once, a work of patriotism and of good policy, as they have come forward to throw to the ground the last barrier which separated the people of one province from those of another.—*Nacion Argentina.*

#### Shocking Murder in Zarate

We regret to chronicle a frightful murder which took place on the 17th instant. Thomas Murray, the unfortunate victim, was a well to do sheepfarmer, in the Partido of Zarate, where he owned an estancia. On the day in question he was sitting in the kitchen, drinking with his peon, who was a cousin of his own, when some dispute or argument took place, and the wife of the deceased, hearing loud words, went into the kitchen and took the peon's knife from behind his back. Thomas Murray, it appears, in the heat of the dispute struck the peon, at least so it has been represented to us, whereupon the peon put his hand to his back for his knife and found it gone; but he was not much at a loss, for he had another knife in his boot, which he immediately drew, and before the unfortunate Murray could lay hold of anything to defend himself with, the peon inflicted the most frightful wounds, ripping the man open; the murderer has been arrested. It seems that the peon had an old grudge against Murray, whose antecedents we refrain, through charity, from publishing. There can be no doubt, that this lamentable affair arose from both parties being drunk. Deceased leaves a wife and several children.

#### The Great Southern Railway.

Through an oversight of Mr. Lumb, the concessionary of this railway, the different sections were not published. Below will be found the stations as they are at present decided upon:—

- Section 1—Plaza Constitution to Barracas.
- Do 2—Barracas to the Lomas de Zamora.
- Do 3—Lomas de Zamora to Olivos station.
- Do 4—Olivos station to San Vicente.
- Do 5—San Vicente to San Borombon.
- Do 6—San Borombon to an intermediate station between that and Chascomus.
- Do 7—From the roadside station to Chascomus.

#### CLYDE S. GRANT.

The 'New York Herald' is particularly severe (and, for a wonder, in a perfectly respectable manner) upon the British claiming General Grant. It says—"It is no longer publicly known that we have a noted man, or smart general, than the British at once lay claim to him as a former subject of their realm." Modesty and truth prevent Mr. Gordon Bennett from even hinting at Great Britain claiming him; the fact of the matter being that the native

of Aberdeen are rather ashamed than otherwise of their shire having given birth to the 'man of fifty cow-hidings,' and would rather not own him. This accounts for Mr. Bennett being so fond of bespattering England with Billingsgate mud. The 'New York Herald' may rest assured that the millennium will have come, and give our Great Britain will lay any violent claim to his respected person.

#### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM THE U. STATES.

Through the kindness of an American gentleman, we have been favoured with the New York 'Herald' of the 3rd Feb., being 7 days later than the news per last packet.

The rebels in General Kelley's department met with a serious discomfiture yesterday. Col. Mulligan advanced up New creek and re-occupied Burlington and Moorfield Junction, driving the enemy before him. A party of General Resser's rebel cavalry, five hundred strong, reached the railroad at New creek and Paterson's creek about noon and commenced to destroy the bridges and telegraph wire. They did not succeed, however, in doing any considerable damage, as our troops drove them off and extinguished the fire on the bridges. The telegraph lines were also being replaced.

The desertions from the rebel army into our lines on the Potomac continue to increase daily, and the reports confirm the stories of distress in the Southern ranks. The rations are reduced to a point little above starvation, if we can believe the refugees, and the want of clothing is becoming a direful grievance. Disaffection is said to exist in General Lee's army to such an extent as to render a constant change in the regiments on picket duty and absolute necessity.

The Steamship Matanzas, from New Orleans 26th ult. arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the news that an important expedition is fitting out at New Orleans in which the army and navy are to play important parts. Admiral Farragut and General Banks have had a conference, and the matter of an attack on some point—supposed to be Mobile—has been discussed. Matters in Texas are quiet.

The will of Archbishop Hughes has been offered for probate before Surrogate Tucker. The document does not contain any requests except those of a private nature. As many of the parties interested reside in California, it will be some months before it can be admitted to probate.

Exchange on England was 171 3/4 to 172. Gold closed at 157 1/2. Stock market was looking down.

The proposed new loan of five hundred millions, to be secured by public lands, was causing the greatest excitement out west.

The barque 'Jenny Jones,' from California, was wrecked and all hands lost.

A great dinner was given in S. Luis to General Grant who is now the most popular man in the army.

Congress was sitting and several important financial measures under consideration.

#### NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Sydney Smith compared the whistle of a locomotive to the shriek uttered by an attorney on his way to Hades in company of Don Nicolas. From the following notice, the northern railway employees are determined, as far as keeping church days gross, to travel in the other direction.

On Thursday and Saturday of Holy week the Trains will start as follows: On Good Friday all traffic on the line will be suspended.

#### THURSDAY.

From 25 de Mayo Station 6.30 a.m.  
 " " " 10 " "  
 " " " 12 " "  
 From San Fernando at 6.30 a.m.  
 " " " 3 " "

#### SATURDAY.

From 25 de Mayo Station 1.30 p.m.  
 " " " 5 " "  
 " " " 9 " "  
 From San Fernando at 12 p.m.  
 " " " 3 " "  
 " " " 6.30 "

The Administration.

#### LOCAL EVENTS.

The Dictator—There has just been launched, from the New York Arsenal, a new man-of-war, called the Dictator which is, undoubtedly, the most formidable naval battery afloat. She is 320 feet in length, 52 in breadth, and 72 in depth. She is sheathed with six metal plates, one above the other, each an inch thick, and fastened together by iron bars, four inches in breadth, thus making a sheathing of 10 inches in thickness. In midship is a tower, sheathed in the same way, in which are placed two of Ericson's guns, of 13 inch bore, capable of sending, with a charge of 100lb. of powder, a ball of 300lb. weight. She has six boilers, and engines of 500 horse power, she has besides, ten smaller engines for working the tower, ventilating the ship, and other purposes. Her bow is armed with a beakhead, 15 feet in height, made of wood and iron, and capable of cutting like a sword. She is dash decked, and has, with the

exception of the 'tower,' nothing on deck, neither masts, rigging, nor anything which could lend one to suppose her to be a vessel.

Disgraceful negligence on the part of the Argentine authorities.—In January last we were plunged into grief by the public mourning for the death of the King of Denmark, and although the event happened somewhere about the year 1860, or a little later, the authorities of this city very properly delivered themselves up to grief, and had, what is called in feminine language, 'a right good cry.' Owing to some blameable oversight, in the unfortunated case of department, no notice has been taken of the demise of King Kamehameha IV., who has lately departed this life and the Sandwich Islands, much regretted. He is succeeded by his brother, who takes the title of Kamehameha V. The late monarch was almost as civilized as some of the Argentine Alcaldes and Jueces de Paz, and during his trip to England, acquired several very cultivated habits. He lived at Mirav's Hotel, and used to muddle himself with London porter, thus following the illustrious example of Czar Peter the Great, and on his return to Honolulu, instead of getting rid of his recently acquired polish, he still continued to get tight on London porter and thrash his wife. We would humbly propose that next Tuesday be appointed for general weeping throughout the Argentine provinces—

It was a poor drinker, a slightly hard drinker. And when drunk, he'd not mind you the worse of a fellow.

Indians.—At the beginning of this month, these savages have again invaded the frontiers of the province of Mendoza. Particulars of this 'malon' have not yet reached us.

A Problem.—One of the native newspapers, in speaking of Victor Hugo's endeavours to have abolished capital punishment in Holland, finishes up with the remarkably naive question, 'When shall we see capital punishment abolished amongst ourselves? To abolish a custom, which does not exist, is, in our opinion, a most difficult operation, and the proposal is a gross absurdity, which almost equals a native of North Britain investing money in a pair of trousers straps.

Honor to whom honor is due.—We see in the 'Tribuna' that the ladies of Moron are preparing three magnificent wreaths of flowers to be presented to the three members of the Moron Municipality who have been instrumental in having the saloons of the new Cabildo, &c., furnished, in anticipation of a grand ball. It is whispered that the undertakers of Buenos Ayres have taken the hint, and are preparing for the Municipality of this modern thens several crowns composed of thistles, stale cabbage leaves, unwholesome mutton chops, all interspersed with empty pill boxes and scented with the dripping water of this city.

#### IMPORTANT CASE.

An interesting case has been before the British Consul for some days past. On the passage of the barque Coral Queen, from New York, the boatswain or second mate instigated the crew, or part of them, to rob and pillage the passengers at every opportunity. On arriving here, the case was laid before the Consul, and after a patient hearing and thorough investigation, the vessel was ordered to be searched, and several articles found in the possession of the second mate, Samuel Furse, and one of the seamen, who rejoices in the southerly set of 'ivory-put.' Both were sent, to improve their morals, by repairing the streets of Buenos Ayres. A. H.

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

##### Imports.

The hopes of an increased demand for goods in general, mentioned in our last, have been realized. Fresh arrivals still continue numerous, and although the market is well stocked and assorted, prices are rising. This improvement is to be chiefly noted in refined sugars, of which some considerable parcels have been sold. Also in rice, which is scarce; and in Bordeaux wine, in wood, for which the demand is increasing and prices rising.

The late continued arrivals of Catalan wines prevent prices from rising; another reason for this non-improvement is the expected heavy shipments and the probability of a decline at home. In Malaga wine there has been no change, and our market is well assorted. In consequence of the war in Europe, gin is scarce, and it, along with calis, has risen considerably. Alcohol and engine, in cases, are in good demand. Brazil tobacco is scarce, and good qualities are much wanted; of Paraguay tobacco there are large stocks held, and no change in price.

Cognac.—Good qualities of Bordeaux, in case, are asked for, and scarce prices are rising. Sales—50 c Bordeaux, 2 dozen each, at 33 1/2 dols; 60 c







