

The Standard

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The Standard.
TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1861.

THE ORIENTAL PEACE

The Flores revolution is at last played out, without any of the alleged objects being accomplished; the Government of Montevideo at last made terms with the man whom they were unable to subjugate; the terms of the treaty have been already made public, and regarding, as we do, peace in that Republic cheap at any cost, we cannot think that the rebel chief has, after all, been exorbitant in his demands. But though peace is made, and civil war at last at an end, it is a delusion to suppose that political concord and harmony are established. True it is, General Flores is entrusted by the Government with probably the most important position under that of President. True it is, that exiled Orientals are welcomed back by a decree of Government to their native country; but all this does not prove that the Blancos love the Colorados more, or that the Colorados hate the Blancos less.

Had the present peace been the result of a regular pitched battle, it would be more in accordance with our ideas of lasting treaties; but concessions made to a government to a rebel who has been victorious, or pledges given by a revolutionist who has never suffered defeat, can, to the impartial observer, be only regarded as durable as the phantom pretext which was their cause.

Let it not be supposed, for one moment, that we are displeased with the present treaty, since it grants nothing, and guarantees less.

Peace, as we said before, at any cost, is cheap; but dear, doubly dear, has this unsuccessful revolution cost the Banda Oriental; and the Oriental officers of the present generation will have reason to remember the costly peace to avenge a cruelty, not to a principle. The Pinzonian incident has been rather a convenient pretext for bringing about peace between two parties, neither of which ever cared to fight; but it is blinding the eye in the dark, to suppose that the danger of Peru brought about the safety of Montevideo. We applaud the tact of the Foreign Ministers in seeing on the present occasion to mystify Colorados and pacify Blancos.

The Flores rebellion has at least been successful in proving one or two facts; first, the debility of the Republican Government; and, secondly, the facility of a flying hero to carry on a mythical revolution in countries such as these. It is said, with some truth, that the man who has no enemies can have no friends. Judging our Republican Governments by the same rule, there is not one of them where a Flores would not find a welcome; but though the precedent is established, that by constantly running about, the danger of rebels is lessened, and the difficulties on the part of the Government troops are augmented, still it is worthy of notice, that to raise a revolution is one thing, to upset a government another. This experience will prove serviceable to South America, although the poor Banda Oriental has to pay rather heavily for it.

The rulers of these countries would do well to profit by these facts; and it should be more the care of the present Government of Montevideo to establish its authority on a firm basis than to conciliate its enemies.

Far be it from us to suppose that it is within the region of possibilities that some indignant Blanco will, on the debasing of Flores' army, invade Fray Bentos, and raise the standard of a revolution; but if such a thing did happen, we would have the regeneration movement over again; and, 'quien sabe,' if Foreign Ministers could lay hold of another Pinzonian night, there would be about peace. We advise the Oriental Government, therefore, to remember General Washington's advice: 'Be your trust in God, my men, but come but Americans been guard to'

CHANGE OF MINISTRY

D. Mariano Acosta has resigned the portfolio of Government in the Provincial Cabinet. The evil genius of these countries would seem to raise such men to power, in order to throw ridicule on republican institutions. To compare Acosta with Palmerston or Dr. Moray would be manifestly unfair as the aristocratic principles of France and England would have condemned our late minister to continue all his life in the management of cattle. But even in the United States, where an uncouth wood cutter succeeds, by talent and perseverance, in gaining the chief magistracy of a great nation; even there the street urchins would laugh, and old women prognosticate misfortunes, if such an individual as Sor Acosta should be elevated to a higher rank than tide waiter or sheriff's assistant. D. Mariano Saavedra, it is true, was elected Governor merely as an 'old fogey,' who knew little about politics or statecraft, but he was at least a practical man, as his bank experience and self made fortune testify. The future historian will be at a loss to know why he chose D. Mariano Acosta for his minister, unless because he was a namesake, or that he was nephew in law to Bishop Escalada. But we are not blind admirers of intellectual brilliancy, and although the Minister might not be able to spell, he was sufficiently versed in camp matters to give room to hope that he would introduce laws for the proper security of life and property. The history of the last three years shows the fallacy of such expectations, for one might as well try to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, as a statesman out of a gaucho; no *sutor ultra crepidam*.

We will not horrify our readers with a catalogue of murders, we will not talk of camp-justices winking at crime, we will not rehearse electioneering barbarities, we will not hold up the Provincial Government house in its true colors. Let us if possible throw a veil over the disgraceful past. Let Daves, Kithy, Devere, Scally, Connell, and the rest, sleep in their graves. Let Sor Acosta skulk away to his primitive obscurity, and seek forgiveness from his reverend uncle for his manifold sins of omission.

If there be any one not fully aware of the awful state of disorder to which the camp has been reduced under the late Minister, let him not consult Cruces or Coccidos, but enquire of the Irish sheep farmers, and native estancieros. The province of B. Ayres has been inundated with vagabonds, passports have been abolished, the camp justices do just what they please, and crime has ceased to be considered such.

Yet this man has the temerity in his letter of resignation to say "I have fulfilled my duty in the most satisfactory manner." Verily his trumpet is dead: no man ever resigned office with such bombastic vain glory. He does not tell the motives for his retirement; perhaps he has good reason for his silence on this point, but Gov. Saavedra is perfectly satisfied and sends him his *exeat*. The Governor then offers the vacant ministry to D. Pastor Obligado; the latter declines the honor. It is in like manner rejected by Estevos Segui, and when subsequently offered to Dr. Quintana we can imagine the disdain of a really clever man on being invited to take Acosta's empty seat. The portfolio is dragged about, amid wind, rain, and mud and finally finds a person to accept it in Dr. Pablo Cardenas, Fiscal of Government. The *Tribuna* is indignant at the nomination, and begs Sor Cardenas to show his patriotism by refusing an office for which neither Nature nor Art has fitted him. The following are the *Tribuna* candidates: Dr. Adolfo Alsina, Dr. Cosme Becar, Dr. Manuel M. de Oca, Dr. Teodoro, D. Norberto Riestra, D. Jose Marmol, Col. Mateo Martinez, D. Felix Frias, D. Antonio Obligado, D. Emilio Castro, Col. Martin Gaiña, D. Ventura Martinez. Some of these gentlemen we think would feel insulted at an invitation to succeed Sor Acosta; others we know to be objectionable from the violence of their electioneering conduct. It may be as well, therefore, to leave Dr. Cardenas in the ministry, unless Sor Saavedra wishes to put up the post for auction.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The disturbances in Salta have given rise to a prolonged debate in Congress during the past week. A question as to the right of the National Government to interfere has been ably discussed. It is believed, however, that the next advice we will receive from Salta will be of such a character as to render the interference of the National Government unnecessary.

In the statement of the Central Argentine railway, published by the *Tribuna* the other day, respecting the subscriptions for the shares of this company, we think it right to say that of the 700 and odd shares subscribed by Argentines, 250 are belonging to the Provincial Government.

On the 1st of next month a new branch of the Maua Bank of this city will be opened at Gualaquaychu. This we believe will make the eleventh banking establishment which the Baron has in the River Plate. From private advices which we have received from Gualaquaychu, we are induced to believe that this branch establishment will do a large business. The town is the most thickly populated in Entre Rios, and the great want of such an institution has been seriously felt. Moreover we learn, with pleasure that the bills of the Bank in Rosario, which are now so current in the interior, and which are convertible at sight, will henceforward be freely circulated in Entre Rios; a province naturally rich, but hitherto destitute of any sound circulating medium.

One of our great Argentine capitalists who, we believe, up to the present has not subscribed to the Central Railway, is about to build a large block of houses upon the Barraca road, near to that historic spot commonly called the "Banderita."

The steamer Pavon, we learn, will not be ready to resume her place on the line between Buenos Ayres and Rosario for at least two weeks. We understand she is undergoing a thorough repair, under the able management of Messrs. Saunders and Hodge.

A recent sale of public land has taken place in Cordoba, by order of the Minister of Hacienda. The land sold was some four or five leagues in extent, and was bought in, as a great bargain, by a foreigner.

A subscriber from the district of La Cacerana informs us that the verdant banks of this rapid stream are covered with flocks of fine mestiza sheep from the province of Buenos Ayres. He states that where some twelve months ago nothing was to be seen, save ostriches and wild deer, and nothing heard except the unintelligible jargon of Santa Pecino gauchos, now on all sides are Buenos Ayres sheep-farmers daily making their appearance.

The bridge of the Southern Railway over the River Riachuelo in Barracas promises to be one of the greatest triumphs of art ever executed in this country. The borings are to be made and continued until the firm earth or "toscá" is found, large hollow iron pillars are then to be inserted by means of steam pounders, the cavity in the pillars filled up with Roman cement and pieces of granite, to be pounded by the steam pounders until made into a solid mass, which it is generally believed will last as long as the river which surrounds it. The bridge itself comes out from England ready made and only has to be put together here. It will rest upon these massive pillars.

Mr. E. Lumb has at last got an order from Government for the payment of the million of dollars which he deposited in the bank as a guarantee for the commencement of the works of the Southern Railway. The gains which the bank may have made on this deposit cannot be regarded as commensurate with the discredit which so unprecedented a transaction has cast upon the Government.

On St. John's night, we hear, that in the country districts numerous bonfires lit up the camp. It is said in town that the cause of this unusual display was the resignation of Minister Acosta, who enjoys a rather unenviable reputation among our fellow countrymen and all respectable native estancieros in the camp.

The greatest anxiety is felt to know the news which the Saintonge will bring. There is a strong belief that the political news from England will be of a warlike character. It is also thought that the bank rate of interest will again have risen, and unless the Conference which, at last dates, was sitting in London has succeeded in re-establishing peace in Europe, a commercial crisis is anticipated.

Mr. Wells, we hear, is making another balloon, the Municipality having paid him the 60,000 dollars agreed on for the first three ascensions. As will be seen by our advertising columns, Mr. Nicholson's valuable house property in Calle Victoria will be sold to-day by Billingham and Sober. As the opportunity of purchasing property in so important a thoroughfare, and so near one of our most improved plazas, so rarely occurs, we would recommend those who seek a substantial and commodious residence in one of the most salubrious localities of our city, not to allow the present chance to pass unimproved. We are informed on unquestionable authority that no person

been spared to render these houses everything that can be desired as a private residence.

We are happy to inform our readers that by letters received yesterday from Paraguay we learn that the statement made the other day to us respecting the arrest of an English merchant, is altogether incorrect. The Paraguayan Government merely seized the books and papers, but not the person, of the party in question. The cause of this unpleasant affair, it appears, is that the foreigner in question purchased a portion of a Paraguayan without previously acquainting the Government, which is contrary to the laws of Paraguay, but we believe that our informant attached more importance to the matter than it really merited.

We hear of the arrival of an English gentleman, per Paraguay, who comes out to make large purchases of land for a London company. We believe that he intends to buy land in the Argentine Republic to the extent of two millions sterling.

The supposed long lost Nancy Riley has at last arrived, and brought with her, the two speculative Englishmen who went down to buy up the wheat crop; they were unable to find even a bushel of wheat. One of the gentlemen has promised us an account of what he saw and felt during the trip.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

It would appear that President Lincoln had received some superior information respecting the intentions of Spain concerning the South American Republics as will appear from the following which we extract from a leading New York paper.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The message from the President, transmitted to the Senate in response to a resolution of that body calling for information in relation to alleged projects for establishing monarchical Governments in Central and South America, covers a communication from Mr. Seward, who reports to the President that intrigues and jealousies are constantly arising on the subject to which the resolution refers, which are brought to the notice of the Department by our Representatives abroad; but there is no correspondence or other form of information, which furnished any reliable facts showing the existence of plans for the accomplishment of the object mentioned. Any correspondence which might be regarded as embraced in the resolution, besides being very vague, is in its nature confidential, and its publication at the present time would be incompatible with the public interest. The communication was referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

The Spanish papers state that orders have been given to the steamships Alerte, Vigilante, Ceres, Santa Teresa, and Buenaventura, to leave Malaga for the port of Valencia to await orders.

GO AHEAD

The returns made under the United States census, which I know in reference to some of the States, as nearly correct, stand thus:—

Actual value of property in 1850 ..	\$7,135,780,228
Actual value of property in 1860 ..	16,159,616,068
Increase per cent.	126.45

This looks almost incredible, but an examination of details will show it is not far from the truth: Ohio, for example, is a great central State. The increase of the products of industry, from 1850 to 1860, were over 100 per cent. The number of immigrants which reached this country from 1850 to 1860, were over two and a half millions, making an enormous increase of the labour applied to the arts of industry. The States and territories west of the Mississippi (all of them newly settled) increased 1,500,000,000 millions of dollars, the five States, which comprise the original Northwestern Territory, east of the Mississippi, increased two thousand millions of dollars! Here, then, we have elements which show precisely how this enormous increase of wealth has come about. There is nothing in human history at all like it. We have no precedents for it, and European antecedents cannot be quoted as examples or parallels for us? We must, in this, as in all things, make our own precedents and judge by our own standards.

Cause of the Depreciation of Paper Money.

We have so frequently called attention to the real cause of the depreciation of paper money in this country—the excess of our imports over exports—that we would not now refer to the matter but that we find in a leading financial paper of New York our remarks corroborated. If people will only take the trouble to read the following they will soon learn why, in the absence of fresh emissions, paper money still keeps depreciating:—

"During the week just closed, the imports of foreign goods to the port of New York were to the enormous amount of 7,468,983 dollars in gold, or gold at 75 per cent. premium, and to nearly 13,171,000 dollars in

currency. Of the imports, 1,840,534 dollars were in dry goods and 6,128,899 dollars in general merchandise.

The exports from the port during the week were of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (exclusive of specie,) 3,669,907 in currency, and of specie, about 3,000,000, or equal to 6,250,000 with gold at 75 per cent. premium.

Thus our imports in a single week were, in currency value equal to about 13,171,000 dollars, and our exports to about 8,920,000 dollars, leaving us indebted on the week's foreign trade to the amount of 4,251,000 dollars.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of these facts, and of their bearing on the public credit. It is obvious that such an extravagant use of foreign productions must embarrass our financial system very seriously, and bear hard on our national currency. If our people were as thrifty as they should be, in 'the trying times' which are upon us, we would export more than we import, and save ourselves from the perilous consequence of heavy indebtedness to Europe."

Surgeon-General Stewart

The last mail from Asuncion brings intelligence that Dr. Stewart has been named Surgeon-general to the Paraguayan army, by order of His Excellency Pres. Lopez. The importance of this promotion may be inferred from the fact that the army placed under his charge amounts to 40,000 men. It may be interesting to give a short sketch of the career of this rising Scotchman.

William Stewart was born of a respectable family in Perthshire, in 1831. He made the usual medical studies at Aberdeen and Edinburgh and took out his diploma of M. D. at the latter university. In 1853 he was appointed to the medical corps of the Osmani Horse-artillery, and afterwards joined the Bashibazouks at Scutari. He was medical adviser to General Vivian, and crossed the Balkan mountains to serve in the hospital at Schumla. At the close of the Crimean war he came out with the Anglo-Italian Legion, which was destined to form a colony in the Gran Chaco; this enterprise having failed, he was engaged by President Lopez for the army medical service, in 1857. Since that time he has been a great personal friend of General (now President) Lopez, and raised the medical service to a high state of efficiency being assisted by Doctors Barton, Skinner and Fox, and Mr. Masterman pharmaceutical officer.

During seven years Doctor Stewart has devoted his energies to the exercise of his profession in Paraguay, where he has gained the good-will of all, both the natives and his countrymen. He is not unknown in B. Ayres, having accompanied Gen. Lopez when the latter acted as mediator (1857) between Gen. Urquiza and the Government of B. Ayres.

We sincerely congratulate our friend and countryman on his good fortune. It speaks also for the progress of Paraguay that Englishmen of acknowledged talent are promoted to the offices of chief importance in that country. We believe that Dr. Stewart's present post is worth about £2,000 per annum.

The Government has also instructed him to write to Professor Laycock for three medical practitioners to whom will be given the rank of Captain, with a liberal salary, house, horses and servants. Dr. Stewart resides in Asuncion, and has a splendid cotton and tobacco plantation at his country-place near Ibiyacu, some 30 leagues from the capital.

RIGOLETTO.

This opera was played on Sunday night at Colon theatre, before a full house. Lelmi was as usual poor in the commencement and brilliant towards the close, his best pieces being 'bella figlia,' and 'la donna o mobile,' he dressed with more than ordinary taste. Briol sang throughout with great taste and effect, although a little hoarse: her 'dolce dell' amor' was encored, the shake being quite a triumph. The fourth act brought out the musical strength of the company: Mme Mollo received a beautiful bouquet; Celestino was much applauded, his singing being excellent, but his acting a little over done. On the whole the opera passed off with great success.

Here we must notice the desirable improvement introduced by Sor Nicolai into the orchestra, which is now composed of 36 first-rate musicians, mostly Germans. Nothing can surpass their execution of *Marta*, and they play the other operas with almost equal *celato*. Professor Daly gave two very pretty solos, on Sunday night, on the clarinet. The curtain rose punctually at eight o'clock, and every praise is due to Sor Postolado for the management of the *Lyrical Co.*, which we are happy to say is moreover very fortunate in drawing full houses twice or three times each week. We should like to hear the *Figli del Reggimento*.

PRES.
The 'Plata' contains at the special of President on board the outer roads, and an Armstrong gun hold a conference and that the latter notified his readiness with the Montevideo adds that Don so enraged at arrangement that he stated in the Cabildo of Buenos Ayres: "our misfortune is that the Colorados have to depend upon so low and ill-intentioned a gaucho as Flores."

As to the conference we believe it untrue, for several gentlemen accompanied Gen. Mitre in his trip to see the Armstrong gun fired, when it was incorrectly stated that this old artillery officer stuffed his ears with cotton. If such conference had taken place, many people must have known it, and the matter could not remain so long a secret. The 'Plata' however distinctly asserts that Flores came from Martin Chico, on board the steamer *Hercules*, to meet Pres. Mitre in the English gunboats.

Paraguayan Mediation.

Our latest dates from Montevideo mention that the recent extraordinary mail-boat from Paraguay brought to that city an aide-de-camp of President Lopez with special despatches for President Aguirre, offering the mediation of that Government in the dispute between Montevideo and Brazil. The bearer was also commissioned to proceed to Rio Janeiro for the same end, but happily the 'entente cordiale' had been restored, and it only remained for the Oriental Government and Brazilian envoy to thank Pres. Lopez for his disinterested efforts to wards maintaining harmony in the River Plate. The steamer accordingly left Montevideo, next day, for Asuncion direct.

DIPLOMATIC CAMPAIGNING

When the Ministers arrived at Flores' head-quarters, they found 600 men, a half-naked mob, the whole of the rebel main body. The Colorado General was living in a state of Spartan rudeness, but the men had plenty to eat, killing in one day 750 fine merino sheep, belonging to Mr. Jackson. The sleeping accommodation was miserable. Mr. Thornton getting a shake-down on an old stretcher bed (catre), and Sr. Elizalde on a heap of sheepskins. The other commissioners fared even worse. How different from the treatment of the Ambassadors at the Congress of Vienna, when Talleyrand's cook committed suicide because the fish was, one day, wanting—'La Plata.'

ROSARIO MAILS

The Vizconde de Ypanema left Rosario on Friday, at 3 p.m., and encountered a great fog coming down the Parana. On Saturday, at 4 p.m. she reached San Fernando, where passengers landed, but were late for last train. The price demanded for coach was exorbitant, and the road in a state to endanger human life. The passengers therefore waited till next morning, when they went aboard the steamer in a shower of rain, and found the captain resolved not to move till next week. They accordingly reached Buenos Ayres by train on Sunday some who intended to leave by the English packet were unable, their luggage being on board the Ypanema.

There is no news from Rosario, except that the editor of the 'Ferro-Carril' is sick; the collections for the Central Railway continue. The Governors continue disputing in Salta; Bedoya seems to be gaining ground, and Uruburu on the wane. Sr. Echagui has been named Governor *pro tem.* of Santa Fe, in lieu of Sr. Cullen. A new paper is to be started in Rosario, bearing the name of that city.

A Peruvian sympathy meeting was held on the 20th at Dr. Salva's residence, and a committee appointed: D. Carlos Paz, Minister of Mendoza, harangued the assembly. No news from Corboba, except a change of Ministry; peace is fully restored, and Pizarro's army dismissed.

URUGUAY MAILS

We have the 'Eco del Rio Negro' up to Sunday 20th. There were great rejoicings for the peace concluded at Mercedes. The 'Uruguay' of the 23rd brings news from Concepcion; six lots of public lands have been put for sale. The quarrel about the students is not quite settled; but those expelled are ordered by the Nat. Government to be re-admitted. Professor Clarke and others have resigned.

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