

The Standard

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

If the 'Mersey' does not arrive to-day, the 'Fairy' will probably bring us news of the Southampton mail, June 9th. The 'Reforma' announces that a Brazilian gun-boat will leave Montevideo in a few days, with supplemental mail for the French packet from Rio Janeiro. This will afford a chance of writing.

The Montevideo paper 'Plata' has a fierce attack on Messrs. Thornton, Elizalde and Saravia, in thanks for their mediation. Our neighbors do not pay any attention to the rumors of armed intervention by Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

What is doing in Congress? is the general question which every one puts, but no one can answer; in fact up to the present our expensive legislature has only succeeded in passing what is called negative measures. The steam-boat company bills have been thrown out. The British claim bill has met a like fate, and the little Telegraph law only narrowly passed by striking out the principal clause, namely the admission of materials free of duty. Two months have now gone by, and what has Congress done? Not one solitary important question has been decided, and yet the country has to pay 50,000 pats, for this lost time. Men who are so well paid as the congress men, and who have so much time to pull up for, should sit from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. If we live in a democratic country, then let our legislators keep democratic hours, and instead of beginning at 12 or 1 o'clock in the day like a lot of lazy aristocrats, let them adopt the more republican hours of 8 or 9 o'clock a.m.

The day is gone before the secretary has got through the reading of the former minutes, and then if a few insipid orators take it into their heads to offer (as they usually do) some benighted opinions, the very committee men are kept from bringing in their reports. President Mitre, if he wants the Argentine legislative clock to keep going must get a stronger mainspring, for the present is too weak, and if the brand new clock, guaranteed for 20 years, keeps up ticking until next next October, it's the most it will do. Of one thing there can be no doubt, and that is that Congress does too little and costs too much.

The Paraguayan Government we hear with the most unfeigned pleasure, is about to establish a large cotton plantation in the Gran Chaco. We feel confident that as President Lopez has undertaken this plantation he will carry it out with the same signal success which has marked every other reform that he has introduced in the country which he rules.

The news from Bolivia is of a rather warlike character; the Government has called for a levy of 12,000 men; some think that it is to help Peru, whilst others say that there are very serious difficulties with Paraguay.

The manager of the cotton planting company in Parana, Sr. Zavala paid us a visit on Monday. We understand that he purposes entering into an arrangement with some practical American cotton planter, if any can be found in this city.

The number of wounded soldiers carried on litters through the streets is becoming quite alarming. Scarcely a day passes that we do not see one or more of these unpleasant processions—yet we never hear anything about the fights which occasion them.

The Chilean steamer Huanaq has arrived from England, but her dates from that country are only up to the 27th May. The Liverpool steamer Paraguay brought us three days later news. The

Huanaq brought several passengers; we believe they are all for Valparaiso.

One of the most amusing features of the Peruvian question, is that the people in the Fortin de Arco have taken a matter up, and we see two Irish sheepfarmers have signed some document or address to Mr. Bilbao. The petition to Congress has been sent in, but it is believed Argentine legislators will have it laid on the table.

The news from the provinces by the last steamer is rather important. In Rioja there is another revolution, headed by the very man who killed the Chapco. A private letter from Cordova attaches the greatest importance to it. Government troops have been sent out in chase. In Rosario we read that Mr. Perkins, the talented editor of the 'Ferro-Carril,' has sent into the Legislature a proposal to pave the streets. A more necessary project could not be introduced. Messrs. Oroño and Sotomayor have set a noble example to Argentine capitalists, the former having subscribed for 20, and the latter for 40, shares of the Argentine Central Railway Company. The 'Nacional' makes a slight mistake, when it states that all the shares are subscribed for; probably our colleague wants to save some Argentine capitalists the trouble of subscribing. Any man who wishes to subscribe for a thousand shares, or more, let him call at our office, and we promise them to him at par. Let the 'Nacional' publish this.

The most irreligious set of men in town were the auctioneers, but thanks to M. Cazon they have been converted. Now the 'agrimensores' have taken their place, and we perceive that these gentlemen can only find time on Sunday to hold their meetings. Will the Chief of Police please notify, or fine them? It is a scandal which should not be allowed.

Yesterday, the funeral of Mr. William Turner, deceased, took place. Deceased, we believe, had been in the Argentine navy and was a pilot.

The Olden and Birchen beef is the great topic of the day. Yesterday, Mr. Olden sent us down two samples of preserved beef, one two months, and the other two years' old, in the most perfect state of preservation. Parties who take an interest in the question, would do well to come to our office, and see the samples. We call attention to an interesting communication in another column on this subject.

M. Mansilla, we perceive, has taken up the recruiting question, and opposes M. Granel and Torrent's scheme with vigour. These military questions have but slight interest for us, as we believe, if we had fewer generals, officers, &c., we should also have less revolutions.

The most killing politeness has been paid to the Brazilian Minister since his arrival; when he landed President Mitre's own private coach was in waiting to receive him. The 'Tribuna' comes down tremendously on Dr. Elizalde in a leading article in yesterday's paper; we think however that our colleague takes a wrong view of the matter, as M. Elizalde seems to have done his best to effect peace, and therefore merits the approbation and not the censure of the press. The idea that President Aguirre's Government stands in precisely the same illegal condition as Flores is simply preposterous, since Flores never yet established any even titular Government. M. Elizalde has his faults no doubt, but his conduct in the present affair reflects upon him the greatest honor.

The steamer Payon left for Rosario on Monday, and will return to day; she is now without doubt one of the finest boats in the river; she will leave on her usual days, that is to say Thursday and Sunday.

Town was rife with all sorts of rumour about Flores yesterday: one had it that Flores and Aguirre had at last made peace, others that Moreno and Flores were at last fighting, whilst a few stated that Flores had fled again. The latter version we believe is the correct one. The Brazilian Minister sends the Paranáhyba for Rio Janeiro this day with special despatches.

People in town seldom know what is going on in the camp, unless they look into the 'Standard,' as our colleagues very rarely occupy themselves with such matters. There is at present a roar of indignation from all quarters of the camp, as the Government we hear is taking up soldiers in every corner, and listens to no excuses; all the men are being enlisted, and every one is asking what it is all for—at the pulpieries they say that Franco and England had better look out, but the general belief is that the men are being gathered for a pounce on Montevideo. Even in the very Lomas de Zamora, the enlisting is going on, and all the papalistas issued won't save the gauchos. The traction engine, 'El Bucoy,' has been at last landed by Messrs. Casares, and will be ready to run in Barracas to-morrow.

An Irish sheep farmer from the South called on us yesterday—he is driving his sheep up to the banks of the Carcaraña district: he states that he has rented two square leagues at the rate of four thousand paper dollars per square league. Our readers in the camp who are paying 5 and 6000 dols. m/c for a puesto ought to look out for these camps.

MONTVIDEO

The court martial held on Robinson and four others for their attempt to carry off the war-steamer Artigas (Pulaski) was held on the 6th, lasting seven hours. Colonel Perez delivered a fine speech in defence of one of the prisoners. The 'Plata' states that Robinson confessed that one Juan Jose Aguirre had bribed him with 20,000 dols on the guarantee of Sor Llavallol of B. Ayres, if he would take the steamer to a point of the coast where General Flores would meet him and afterwards proceed to capture the Oriental war-steamer 'Villa Salto' the accused, however, writes a letter from prison to the 'Reforma' contradicting all this. Robinson is condemned to four years' banishment, two of the engineers to two years imprisonment; the other two (Englishmen) have been acquitted.

General Moreno writes on the evening of the 6th from San Roman that he obliged Flores to strike his tent at Cuello, pursuing him to San Gabriel: a part of the Colorados had reached Sta Lucia Chico. By latest accounts Flores had arrived at Martin Chico. On the 18th inst. the Government published an amnesty to all persons in arms against it, offering also to recognize all the officers in the grades they held before joining the rebels: the measure is useless, only one Capt Cosio, aide-de-camp to Carvallo having accepted the same.

The Pacific steamer Huanaq 323 tons arrived from London on the 9th en route for Valparaiso, with 15 passengers: as her dates are only to May 27th her news is anticipated by the Uruguay. The collection for the poor of the Cape Verde islands has reached 580 dols, the firm of Maua and Co. appearing as the largest contributor. Mr. Lafone and three others have undertaken to get up a subscription for the wounded Danes. The funeral of Mne. Basanez was largely attended; she was only 24 years of age, and of highly respectable family.

THE ARTIGAS COURT-MARTIAL.

The trial took place in the house of Brig. Gen. Oribé. The judges were Generals Pino and Velazco, and Colonels Brun, Lihan, and Villaboa; Dr. Requena acting as Auditor. Robert Robinson, William Rogers, (1st Engineer), Peter Levis, (2d Engineer), Charles Beck, and Charles O'Brien were accused of a piratical attempt to carry off this war-steamer. The Government Fiscal read the pleadings and demanded four years banishment against the first, two years against the second, twelve months against the third, and a severe censure on Beck and O'Brien, whose fault is considered expiated by the imprisonment already suffered. One of the prisoners' advocates was Major George Palmer, who appeared for Robinson, and is evidently an Englishman, in the Oriental service. After some deliberation, the sentence was passed exactly as the Fiscal had demanded. We regret to find five of our countrymen in so disgraceful a position, and they have to thank the clemency of President Aguirre's Government that they were not shot for treason.

THE DIPLOMATIC ADIEU

The Argentine, British and Brazilian Ministers sent individual notes to the following effect, to the Oriental secretary for Foreign Affairs:

Montevideo, July 7th 1864.

"His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic has thought fit to apprise me that he would not accept the proposals made by His Excellency Brigadier Venancio Flores, and therefore peace negotiations were at an end and hostilities to be resumed. I have, therefore, intimated the same to H. E. Brigadier Flores, and I trust to have fulfilled the wishes expressed by you in your note of the 6th inst.

"All hopes of pacification, as hitherto promised, are now frustrated, since H. E. the President insists upon 'ideas' which make any arrangement impossible. It is therefore utterly useless for me to attend to your request of the 4th inst. or to rectify some misapprehensions contained in your last note. "In concluding my gratuitous mediation for the restoration of peace in this country, which I regret has not been successful, I have the honor to repeat the assurance of my high and distinguished esteem."

To H. E. Juan J. Herrera, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PRES. AGUIRRE'S PROCLAMATION.

Fellow-citizens and inhabitants of the Republic!

After signing the bases of peace, and when the Ministers of England, La Plata and Brazil had lent their aid for the fulfillment of the stipulations, the hopes of the nation have been suddenly frustrated by demands incompatible with the dignity of the State and the attributes of its President.

The fulfilment of these compromises has been made dependent on the elevation to power of a new ministry, composed of individuals who under present circumstances cannot merit my confidence. To yield to such an exigency, after making all the concessions

possible, would have been to abdicate the authority that I hold.

My conscience is satisfied that I have done my best to bring about peace; and I am firmly resolved to accept the dire necessity of war rather than consent to humiliating conditions, which in the end would foster anarchy instead of restoring order.

The official documents published, of the negotiations entered into by the Argentine, Brazilian, and British Ministers, fully explain all that has occurred. They will serve now and hereafter to indicate the conduct and responsibility of each.

ATANASIO G. AGUIRRE.
Montevideo July 9th 1864.

THE PERUVIAN QUESTION

Everyday places the affairs of Peru in a more discreditable light. The story that Spain had annexed the Chincha Islands, for mere caprice or lust of conquest, is utterly falsified, and while Peru makes not the least move in so urgent a case, the sister republics of Ecuador and New Granada consider her undeserving of sympathy. Chile and Venezuela make verbal offers of assistance, but the Spanish garrison remains undisturbed at the islands. Bolivia offers 6000 men to repel invasion, when it is not likely the Spaniards will land on the continent. Paraguay, Brazil, and Montevideo think Admiral Piazon has acted amiss, yet he is not much concerned for their opinions. In Buenos Ayres the agitation has ended like the mountain in labour; and, after all, it is just as well that Peru has humbled herself and offered satisfaction to Spain. Sr. Távira's note to the Chilean Government threatened further complications, but as England refuses to aid Peru, we may consider the matter virtually settled.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The latest Californian mails report no fighting of any consequence between the French troops and Mexican bandits: the latter are still in possession of a few small villages. Great preparations are being made to receive in a becoming manner the new emperor Maximilian.

The lilliputian republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have given over fighting and seriously turned to cotton planting. The President of the former had resigned, and the Chambers could not agree about electing his successor: locusts had made fearful ravages among the cotton plantations of Nicaragua, but the crop ultimately realized ten thousand quintals. The Congress of Costa Rica met on May 1st, and the President declared free of duty all bagging or canvas used to bale cotton for exportation. San Salvador got a new Constitution, which is said to be very defective: small pox prevails throughout the republic. Honduras and Guatemala are making a close alliance, as if there were an intention to amalgamate the two republics, in the absence of anything to do, for either Government.

News from New Granada is bad. The revolution in Antioquia continues, and the whole Isthmus of Panama is declared in state of siege. General Mosquera has retired into private life. Manuel Murillo has been installed President, and introduced very oppressive measures respecting the church. The treasury bills have been rendered valueless by the skillful emission of 200,000 dols. in forged notes; they are to be all withdrawn. There is no news from Santo Domingo, the island being blockaded by Spanish cruisers: it is said one of the principal towns, Goanave, has been accidentally burned, and that the Spanish losses are so severe as to cause the arrival of 9000 wounded at Cuba.

Sr. OLIVERA AND Sr. POSADAS

Our readers will have perused with pleasure the letter from Sr. Olivera, at present travelling in Prussia, to our worthy Postmaster-General. The intelligent and studious farmer advises his friend, who was the happy originator of the "Exposicion Agricola Rural Argentina," to persevere in the course he had begun, Sr. Olivera not being perhaps aware that the proposed Exhibition of Rosario comprehends something more than sheep and wool, and it is to include all the products of the Argentine Republic. It is indeed true that a fair or exhibition of live stock might be held in the open camp, either in the province of Santa Fe or Buenos Ayres. We should, therefore, rejoice if the graziers in each locality commenced to stimulate each other by carrying out rural exhibitions as in Eastern Pomerania.

Very different, however, is the question of a General Exhibition of all the products of the Argentine Republic, which would require a suitable site and the active co-operation of the National Government. Otherwise it were well for those who have valuable samples of our national products to make up a collection in the General Post-office, as Sr. Posadas has authorized us to say he will take charge

of same and forward them to Sor. Balcarce, Argentine Minister at Paris, who will obtain for them a gallery, where they may attract the gaze of the world, in the Grand Exposition of Paris, 1865.

MR WHEELWRIGHT

To-day or to-morrow we may expect this worthy man to arrive again amongst us, and if Argentines properly appreciated his efforts for their country, they would give him an enthusiastic welcome, and strew his path with flowers. The Central Argentine railway is the greatest enterprise yet originated in South America, and we believe we may safely say no other but Mr. Wheelwright could have carried it out. Providence seems to raise up men for the good of one or other part of the Globe, and it is a singular destiny which has brought this N. American citizen to identify himself with the progress of these republics. The history of the Pacific steam navigation is contained in the bust of William Wheelwright erected in each Sala de Comercio of the cities of Peru and Chile. The regeneration of the Argentine Republic will date from the inauguration of the Cordoba railway. The great workman is well up in years, and the present will probably be the last achievement of his life. We have to congratulate him on the favorable position of the Grand Central Co. and the success of his efforts in London to realize so gigantic an undertaking. May he live to see it happily completed, and to receive a nation's well earned gratitude.

SANITARY COMMITTEE FUND.

The subscriptions already received, including those of several Americans and two or three British subjects, are on a princely scale: the list is headed by half a dozen for one hundred silver dollars each, and then a good many for one thousand dollars, m/c. Some Irishmen in the city have come forward liberally, and we are sure our camp friends will imitate the example. Lists will be distributed from this office to our various agencies, where subscriptions will be received. Buenos Ayres will likely send over £1,000, and it will be a gratifying reflection to the contributors that they have helped to alleviate the pangs of the sick and wounded, and herein fulfilled a most holy and Christian obligation.

TO LET,

The handsome and commodious premises in Calle Peru, next door to the Tribunal de Comercio: they were formerly employed as a general house of business, which having failed the late occupants have thought fit to absent themselves. There is a good ajijibe in the yard, and every convenience for a hotel or other large establishment. For particulars apply at 96 Calle Moreno. 3 p. j. 18

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The hopes which were lately entertained of the re-discovery, at Constantinople, of various relics of the celebrated library of King Matthias Corvinus, of Hungary, have terminated in disappointment. Baron Prokesch von Osten, the Austrian Intendant to the Porte, who is known not only as a distinguished diplomatist, but as a learned and brilliant author, has sent to the Hungarian Academy an elaborate list, taken by permission of the Sultan, of all the manuscripts from that library in the possession of the Ottoman Government. There are, in all, but twenty-three volumes, and they are chiefly works of the fathers of the Church. Nothing has been found of the character so fondly anticipated by the Hungarian antiquaries, who dwell on the collection of national ballads said to have been made by King Matthias. It is hoped that the collection, scanty as it is, may have been rescued from the fire which recently destroyed the palace of the Seraglio.

The Nuremberg Courier has the following: "A melancholy event has just occurred which has created an immense sensation, particularly among the higher classes of society in this city. The Countess F., only 17 years of age, and cousin to one of the highest state functionaries, attempted to commit suicide lately, at Baden, by discharging a pistol at her breast. In her pocket was found a letter from a gentleman to whom she was engaged, in which he announced that circumstances would not allow him to marry her for the moment, and released her from the consent she had given to the union projected between them. It appears that the young countess still lives, but that no hopes are entertained of her recovery."

Wool-growing Countries.

In these countries the number of square leagues producing sheep is as follows: First, to the north of the equator; 1st, Europe, 188,000 geographical leagues; 2d, in Asia, 234,000 do.; 3d, in the North of Africa, 30,000 do.; 4th, in North America, 150,000 do. Total, 502,000 square leagues. Second, south of the equator; 1st, South of Africa, 6,000 square leagues; 2d, South America, 50,000 do.; 3d, Polynesia, 76,000 do. Total, 132,000. Apropos, 682,000

leagues (square) are disposable in the globe for the production of sheep, or the 1/14 part of the entire space, which is 7,250,500 geographical square leagues. The Torrid Zone is generally admitted to cover 4,807,976 square leagues, so that the districts in this vast territory producing wool form the one-seventh part, or otherwise, calculating the extension of terra firma 2,330,000 square leagues, it makes a third of the latter. The space North of the equator, which quadruples that of the South, produces and at the same time consumes the greater part of wool in the globe. It is inhabited as follows:

1. Portuguese	4,035,000
2. Spanish	15,455,000
3. French	54,240,000
4. Indians	22,579,000
5. Swiss	2,511,000
6. Belgians	4,782,000
7. Dutch	3,416,000
8. English	29,307,000
9. Danes	1,670,000
10. Sweden and Norway	5,400,000
11. In Germany (Prussia)	18,500,000
12. Austria	36,019,000
13. German States	18,482,000
14. Turkey	15,730,000
15. Greece & Isles Ionian	1,344,000
16. Russian Europe	65,000,000
17. Asiatic do.	8,000,000
18. Asiatic Turkey	16,000,000
19. Persia	10,000,000
20. Casimer, Herat, Kelat, Bunkhara, Kindus, Chicon, &c.	10,000,000
21. Upper India and South of the Himalaya	10,000,000
22. China and Mongolia	400,000,000
23. Japan	25,000,000
24. North of Egypt	2,000,000
25. Tripoli	1,500,000
26. Tunis	800,000
27. Algiers	300,900
28. Morocco	8,500,000
29. English Possessions in America	3,000,000
30. United States America	31,450,000
31. North of Mexico	3,000,000
32. Peru	2,000,000
33. Bolivia and Chile	3,000,000
34. Republica Argentina	1,170,000
35. Paraguay	1,330,000
37. Uruguay	241,000
38. Southern part of Brazil	300,000
39. Falkland Isles	6,000
40. Cape & Natal Colonies	350,400
41. Australia	1,350,000
Total	850,801,000

Those belonging to the South of Equator ... 9,981,000
North do. ... 831,120,000

In the countries where sheep are bred ancient statistics show that for every man there is a sheep, of which each individual consumes two pounds of wool, or say the annual produce of a sheep—that would give us in production and consumption 1,681,802,000 lb. of wool annually; as to the correctness of this calculation will be seen later. As the extent of territory which gives or is capable of giving wool, measures 682,000 geographical square leagues, it is evident on a moderate average the population on each square league is 1,233, of which 1,511 belong to a league of the Northern hemisphere and 74 to the Southern. We cannot omit mentioning that we believe China to produce more wool than we have stated, however this omission is more than counterbalanced by our lowering considerably the amount produced in the tropical countries. From this more or less a correct idea may be formed of those countries which produce sheep and also of the population.

The Pope on cotton planting.

Pius IX shows himself a friend of progress by laboring to foment the cultivation of cotton in the States of the Church. He has offered large premiums for the best samples grown in each province, and provided seed gratis for all who wish to plant. Moreover he gives a subsidy of 25 silver crowns (scudi) for each hectare (2 acres) of land so planted.

PRESERVED BEEF QUESTION.

I beg to call attention to the following passage in my letter published in your impression of 8th August, 1863: "It must be borne in mind that there are many things wholly incompatible, such as a heavy coarse hide and fine early matured beef, an ill-fed animal and beef that can be 'pickled,' or salted, with success, so as to command an European market" etc.

Messrs. James Gordon & Co., state, in their report, published in the 'Standard' of the 9th inst., that "Beef in barrels (pickled) has turned out very badly, and that beef damp salted has not, as the rule, turned out well, the only tolerable article being 'carne tasajo,' or dried beef." The reason why is emphatically stated in the above passage of my letter.

It is well known to science that salt (chloride of soda) has in a marked degree the power of dissolving out of meat the albuminous compound, i.e., the nutritious matter, and "lean" or "soft" beef parts with its albuminous compounds with the greatest facility under the action of brine. There is neither "fatty tissue" nor solidity in the flesh of an ill fed animal to resist the powerful solvent action of saltbrine, and the antiseptic properties are wasted on the more fibre of the beef—innutritious, indigestible fibre.

