

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	743
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-07-14
Lengua:	Ingl&ecute;s
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

DESCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

630 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
 Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.

"All tibi audeam ulli veri non audeam dicere."—Cicero.
 THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY

(rescissio vegetior assurgit)

During the last few days an advertisement appeared in our columns, to the effect that it was proposed to revive the old English racing club, and that all friends were invited to attend on Tuesday evening at the Café del Progreso. It is so difficult to get up a meeting in our limited society that no one of the most sanguine could have anticipated the grand practical results which we have the pleasure to report. Although the meeting was in some manner private, and for obvious reasons we mention no names, we cannot allow it to pass without apprising the British public of the splendid revival of the Club, and promising future of our great national sport.

At 8 o'clock there were 20 gentlemen assembled, among whom we were glad to note some of our oldest sportsmen and several Irish estancieros who came to enrol themselves in the turf-loying fraternity. All were evidently in earnest, and attended with the fixed resolve to lend their energy, money and horses, as far as might be requisite. The business was accordingly begun, without any flourish of trumpets, and after a few dry practical remarks from the chairman about the object of the meeting some amendments were voted to the former Rules, with the purpose of removing certain barriers which were found inconvenient as preventing a good attendance of horses.

For instance the clause which forbade native riders often prevented native owners from lending their racers, and the horses possessed by English residents were sometimes few. It was therefore resolved to admit native jockeys, on condition that they conform to strict racing costume, instead of tacking their pants into their boots, or wearing "chiripins." Some discussion arose about weights, the meeting being of opinion that the actual maximum (150 lbs) should be considerably reduced, but this was left to the Committee. There were other minor points, all which were uniformly disposed so as to leave the field open to all competitors. A committee of 11, with 5 "supplentes," was elected, the names being sufficient guarantee for the ultimate success of their efforts, and the Irish interest being powerfully represented.

The meeting seemed very sensible of the good wishes of the Standard, and unanimously voted the Editors honorary members of the Association.

A member having suggested the expediency of purchasing a site for racing ground, so as to be independent of the Belgrano course, the idea was warmly applauded, and 13 gentlemen at once put down their names for shares of \$5,000 each, for this purpose. It was mentioned that a splendid site, 40 cordas (140 acres) in extent might be obtained for the small price of \$40,000; and three members were accordingly commissioned to negotiate for the same or any other suitable spot.

Several gentlemen next came forward to bind themselves for a certain number of horses to be entered at the next meeting. Most engaged for one horse, but a few for two or more, making up a total of twenty-two racers. Nearly half the number stood for patriotic Irish estancieros of Fortin, San Antonio, Capilla, Moreno and other parties. This cheering result so pleased the Committee that one of the first originators of the Society (A. D. 1849) stood up to pronounce a brilliant eulogium on Irishmen, qualifying them as genuine lovers of the sport, and recalling the feats of Galway fox-hunters and the races of the Curragh.

The materials being placed on the table, a round of toasts was given. 1st. The Foreign A. R. Society revived. 2d. The new Committee. 3d. The old friends and originators of the Society. 4th. The Standard. 5th. General Mitre. 6th. The turf.

which prevailed was how the noble sport burned in every

breast stronger than ever after the trance of two years. Nor was it mere words, like the Colon meetings, but real practical results: out of 23 gentlemen assembled, a contribution of \$5,000 was realised in a few minutes, and 22 horses were entered. As soon as this is known about town, we have no doubt these figures will be increased tenfold, and we have taken upon us to respond for our friends, the Irish estancieros, that they will come forward to a man.

At present we have only time to congratulate the meeting on the brilliant success of the revival, but we promise to return to the subject with renewed courage. Every British association here established demands our strenuous support, everything which tends to draw closer the bonds of amity between the English residents in town and camp is most desirable, every innocent amusement which demands but a trifling outlay ought to be supported. The Foreign Amateur Racing Society unites all these merits, and we are happy to announce that its revival is a 'fait accompli,' and promises to form an epoch of unprecedented success in South American racing calendars.

Mr. Lanus on the Paper-Money.

This gentleman, the sworn enemy of the paper dollar, has circulated a most interesting paper on the working of the Casa de Moneda, and the currency of the paper money since the year 1854. He has also published a letter in the 'Nacion Argentina' of the 12th of July on the same subject, and as we think that it will interest our readers to know the views of this honest Portefo on this subject, we call attention to the matter.

'The table in question proves incontrovertibly that the paper money is every day becoming less current.'

In December, 1854, there were two hundred and eleven millions of paper money emitted, the whole of which, with the exception of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the vaults of the bank, was in actual circulation. Gold was then 324 paper dollars per ounce.

Five years later, or that is to say, in December, 1859, there were two hundred and eighty-four millions emitted, two thirds of which, that is to say, one hundred and eighty-three millions, were in actual circulation, and although there was twenty-eight millions of paper money less in circulation than in December, 1859, gold had gone up in value, and the ounce was worth 340 dolars.

Four years still later, that is to say, in 1863, there were 342,000,000 emitted, being 58,000,000 more than in the year 1859, but there was only 311,000,000 in circulation, that is to say, 128,000,000 more than in the year 1859, and the gold ounce was then worth 460 dollars.

Let us now take a glance at the value of the products of the country sold in paper money. In 1854 there was 28,616 bales of wool exported from Buenos Ayres at 34 arrobes each. In 1859 there was 45,341 bales exported from Buenos Ayres. In 1862 there was over 63,000 bales exported, giving almost in round numbers two millions of arrobes.

M. Lanus puts the average value of the wool at 60 dollars the arrobe, but in this we consider he is greatly mistaken, as it is notorious that in the Province of Buenos Ayres the coarse wools are daily diminishing, whilst the fine Merina is steadily on the increase. He also omits to state that in the year 1863, 87,000 bales of wool, that is to say, two millions seven hundred and twenty thousand arrobas, were exported, which at an average value of 70 dollars per arrobe represents nearly one hundred and eighty-nine millions and a half.

Owing therefore to the increase of the value of wool and of the number of sheep in the country, this staple alone has increased, since the year 1854, from 52,500,000 to 137,000,000 or 189,500,000.

But let us peruse Mr. Lanus' letter, who says, rather pertinently, what will become of the paper money if the sheepfarmers next shearing refuse to sell their wool, except in specie? If the wealth of the country had not increased in such a gigantic manner since the fall of Rosas, the paper money which belongs to his history would now be forgotten.

Again, let us look at the value of land during that epoch, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 thousand dollars per league on to-day are worth 200, 300, 400, 600 thousand, and even a million paper dollars.

Cattle have risen from 25 dols. per head to 80 and 100 dols.; sheep from 5 dols. to 30 dols., and the finer classes, that is to say those for breeding rams, from 500 to 1000 dols. each.

It is impossible to decide the paper money question in the abstract. We must look to its relations with our imports, our exports, and our staples. If in the year 1854, having 211 millions of money in circulation, our wool producing 62 millions, gold was 324 dollars, in 1862, having 311 millions in circulation, and our wool worth 120 millions, gold, according to all arithmetical rules, should be only worth

210 dollars per ounce, instead of 430; and this calculation is based solely upon the estimate of one staple, without taking into account the great increase of other property.

What is the paper money of Buenos Ayres? Does it represent francs, roubles, or even dollars? Nothing of the kind, the paper money of Buenos Ayres is but a slip of paper with all its formalities, except the old words of Rosas—'Long live the Federals, death to the savage Unitarios.'

Rosas was the inventor of these slips of paper called MGC; until that time they were known as bank bills representing money, but he took up one of these bills one day and read 'The bank of Buenos Ayres will pay 1 ounce of gold for seventeen of the bills.' These Unitarios are a great set of blackguards and rascals, and told his aide-de-camp General Corvalan to go and fetch 'the President of the bank.' When Señor Escalada arrived he said to him, 'Tell me, Mr. President, can the bank pay what it promises on these bills?' No, your Excellency, and the bank is exonerated from so doing by law. 'Did not I tell you, sir?—don't you see that these Unitarios are the greatest set of ruffians—Sor. Escalada was well known to be a Unitario, and he hit his lip with rage, and told his excellency that the Bank of England was in exactly the same fix. Do the Unitarios of the present day wish to justify the words of Rosas? We don't mean to imitate Rosas, but let us speak the truth, these five thousand dollar bills, what do they represent? In one word they are but forged notes and fictitious bills until the Government acknowledge its obligation to pay a certain intrinsic value.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Dr. Bourse of Montevideo has opened a subscription list for the U. S. Sanatory Commission in that city. We have no doubt that he will collect a very handsome sum.

On next Sunday our German friends will give a concert in the German church, which as a matter of course will be well attended.

New projects keep teeming into Congress, the latest is by Mr. Regulo Martinez, who offers to establish a sort of imaginary specie currency; the project will be found in another column. We believe however that no more projects should be allowed into Congress until those already before the house are adjudicated upon. The state of affairs in Congress is becoming truly alarming—so much business to be done in so short a time, and such a dilly dally system going on—why the budget alone which has yet to go through the house will probably take up two months to discuss.

The Provincial legislators have come to a resolution not to attend any more; the Buenos Ayres Parliament house is offered to be rented. See advertisement in yesterday's 'Standard.'

News from Martin Garcia is rather interesting; it is very seldom we hear anything from our Argentine Gibraltar, but now and again we get the most amusing details. Yesterday we were convulsed with the laughable description of how things are going on in the River. Last week the Villa del Salto steamed down to the very bows of the Guardia Nacional, hoisted an Argentine flag, fired a salute, and took to her heels again. The Guardia Nacional got up steam and shifted quarters, but did not attempt to follow her; the sentries on guard are of a most somniferous character, and very unlike our countryman Lieutenant Collis, who it may be remembered nearly sunk a small Argentine brig because she refused to haul too when he hailed, as the lieutenant in question was only a few months in the country, and had a strong Cork accent, his Spanish was so untelligible that the master of the brig could not understand him, and the consequence was he nearly lost both his life and his vessel through the extreme vigilance of the Irish sentry—but times have changed wonderfully, and now-a-days vessels of all flags pass up and down with impunity. The steamer '33' passed up and down last month, and no one it seems on board any of the ships knew anything about it—yet we are positively assured she passed under the very bows of the Admiral's vessel.

A small bomb-boat, with all sorts of groceries, &c., on board, arrived at the island the other day. The owner went on shore, and in the night three of the sailors of the admiral's vessel escaped to the island, took the little boat, and set sail for God knows where. Some people think that they have got seriously intoxicated on one of those islands, which our friend Mr. Pollock, very properly considers should be converted into rice plantations. The officers, &c., of the Argentine fleet have requested us to ask the Government why they are not paid their salaries? We understand that it

is now more than three months since the fleet has been paid. 'This is a great shame, if true.'

We are authorised to state that the 'Standard' office is the sole agency in the River Plate for the sale of Consul Hutchinson's new work on the Argentine Republic. We have opened a list for subscribers' names, and hope all those who desire sound practical information, touching the River Plate, will at once put down their names, as we are anxious to know how many copies to send to London for.

A subscriber from San Vicente district writes us, that the rabbits or biscachos are destroying the camps in his neighbourhood, and that the authorities ought to adopt some measure in time before these useless animals eat up all the grass in that partido. The flocks in that neighbourhood are now lambing fast, but some of the sheep are dying from the green clover, the cattle are getting fat, and the sheepfarmers and estancieros are in the best spirits.

The non arrival of the packet, left the 'quidnuncs' in a fix yesterday: there was very little stirring about town. The Pávon, notwithstanding the fog and bad weather, came in true to her time, and the mails were delivered at 11 o'clock. About 12 o'clock every one in town was on the alert, as the booming of cannon was terrific. There was a rush for the beach to know what was going on; some thought that it was Flores, others that the long-expected silver from San Juan had arrived in the Pávon; but after a little talk, it was found that the salute was in honor of the Brazilian war steamer leaving for Rio. We wonder how many guns would President Mitre fire off if the whole Brazilian fleet in Montevideo would go also.

The legs seem to have been knocked from under our colleagues' 'mesa de redaccion,' as now several days have passed, and the 'Tribuna's' 'Editor's Table' has not appeared. Our colleague still keeps up the attack on M. Elizalde. The sooner he changes the topic the better, as most people think M. Elizalde deserves anything but censure for his noble exertions to bring about peace.

One of the richest jokes for a long time was the imaginary death of the composer of Marta; poor M. Calzadilla put his foot in it most egregiously, actually explaining to the Buenos Ayrean public why the celebrated Plotow shot himself. Our friend Mr. Pastalaro went so far as to get up a mournful chant for the eternal rest of the poor fellow's soul, meanwhile the Plotow in question is 'alive and kicking,' and the Plotow who accidentally shot himself was brother to the composer and a Prussian soldier.

Dr. Mariano Maza, who failed the other day in Montevideo for over half a million of patacons, we are told is son of the celebrated Dr. Maza, President of the Senate, whom Rosas murdered. The failure in question has caused almost a panic in Montevideo.

Mr. Daniel Cowland we understand has gone down to Montevideo to meet Mr. Wheelwright. We hope the Nat. Government will make some public demonstration on his arrival in Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Dardo Roche (a rather Irish name) has sent into the Provincial Chamber a project for making law suits a little more expeditious. He proposes to abolish all the present fiscals, and make every lawyer a fiscal—to take turn about in office every fifteen days. We cannot clearly understand the peculiar advantages likely to arise from the measure, but since the 'Nacional' praises it we regard the proposal singularly suspicious.

General Mitre has at last taken up the charges against the Argentine army, and sent a note to the Government calling for a new commission to inspect and report on the frontier. We are told on the very best authority that the enlistment is still actively going on in the camp—What are the soldiers wanted for?

Mr. Wells will ascend in his balloon on Sunday next, weather permitting, at 2 o'clock, from the Plaza Victoria.

The Municipality, we hear, has ordered the Calle Buen Orden hill to be paved, so that people who live in Barracas can have some chance of getting into town in rainy weather.

A regular set to fight occurred in the San Telmo neighbourhood on Tuesday night, between two policemen. One of them had refused to do duty, and was knocking about, when Sor. Carzon sent another to take him; the recusant showed fight and wounded his colleague, and three ruffians coming in aid of the former rescued him.

On Friday a 'funcion' will take place in Colon for the benefit of the Italian Hospital. Let us all go to help in so charitable a cause.

THE ROSARIO MAILS.

The Pávon arrived yesterday with the 'Ferro-Carril' to the 12th inst. The ball on board the Fairy, last Friday, was very brilliant, and attended by all the fair damsels and fashionable young men in Rosario. The dancing was by moonlight, and lasted from 8 p. m. to one in the morning. Messrs. Artega and Panasco doing the honors of host, and Velazco and Ortiz acting as stewards.

Don Antonino Garzon, Administrator of National Rents, died, after a tedious illness; he was quite a young man, but did not pull well with the Rosario merchants.

We regret to find several complaints against the post office authorities, and it is said that the English residents have been obliged to abandon their subscriptions to the London News and other papers, owing to gross irregularities.

Mr. Carpentier is about to run a line of mail coaches from Chile to Rosario. He is making all arrangements at Santiago, and counts on a subsidy from the Argentine and Chilean Governments. He hopes to do away with passenger traffic by Cape Horn, and will make the fares very reasonable.

The Santa Fé elections are over, resulting in the return of Don Mariano Amigo for Rosario, and Don Samuel Navarro for San Lorenzo. The merchants of the city have petitioned the Minister of Finance to appoint Don Federico Castellanos to the post of Contador de Aduana, vacated by Sor. Chenuat.

The 'Ferro-Carril' advocates the Grand colonization scheme, suggesting that the colonists of Patagonia should be Irish and Scotch, and those of the Vermejo, Italians or Basques. The collection for the Cordoba Railway continues, over 1,400 shares being now paid for. 'The Dramatic Company' is playing at the Esperanza Theatre. It is said that Mr. Wheelwright actively supports the idea of an Exhibition at Rosario. Over 400 sacks of flour were shipped on the 11th for Buenos Ayres.

ENGLAND AND PERU

THE WHITE CASE

It will be remembered that Captain White, an English subject, brought a claim against the Peruvian Government for \$300,000 sterling, which the Government refused to pay. At length it was agreed to leave the matter to arbitration by the Senate of Hamburg the British juriconsults having reduced the demand to £4,000. The Senate decided against the claim, declaring Captain White entitled to no compensation whatever, which sentence has been communicated to the English House of Commons.

This is an amicable way of settling differences; but the above case must not be confounded with that of Mr. Whitehead against the Chilean Government for the loss of an arm and other injuries received during a revolution at Valparaiso. His claim was supported by England, though he was a native of Chile. When a rupture of diplomatic relations was imminent, Mr. Whitehead at the suggestion of the British residents withdrew his claim.

SHIPWRECK.

On Saturday the 9th inst., at 4:30 p. m., the pilot cutter 'Gabiosa' arrived at Montevideo, with the mate and two of the crew of the Brazilian brig 'Maria das Dores,' which vessel ran on the English Bank whilst on her voyage from Parnaguá to that port. She had on board a thousand odd tercios of yerba, to the consignment of Messrs. Mauncis, Llamas & Co.

From the data we have been able to collect, it appears that the vessel had been becalmed, and during a thick fog, by the force of the strong currents, she grounded on the bank. The Captain and crew worked hard to endeavor to get the vessel off, but a strong gale from the South coming on, they were obliged to abandon the ship in a small boat, when luckily they were picked up by the pilot cutter.

The Brazilian war steamer 'Belmonte' went down to the Bank on Sunday, but not a vestige remained of the ill-fated vessel to be found. The Captain and the rest of the crew, who had remained on board the lightship, came to Montevideo on the steamer.

The Consignees have sent several small craft along the coast, with the object of picking up any of the cargo, which may be thrown on the beach.—Tribuna.

THE SPANISH COMMISSIONERS

The Peruvians get up all manner of absurd reports, about the capture of the Chinchas. One says he has a letter from Madrid stating that the Cabinet is scandalized at the outrage committed on Peru, by its agents. Another tells of a grave quarrel between Pinzon and Mazaredo, the Admiral complaining that the latter has deceived him stating that he had left his instructions at Guayaquil, whereas in reality he acted on his own account. A third gives a council of war held by the Spanish officers condemning the steps taken by the Admiral. A fourth declares Peru will not take back the 'Iniquique' steamer until Pinzon makes public reparation. A fifth says the English will not give him coal, and that he is so straitened as to think seriously of evacuating the islands.

As answer to all these absurdities we have three positive facts. 1st That neither England nor any other power will interfere on the part of the republic. 2nd That Pinzon's act was not only applauded at Madrid, but the Spanish journals insist on his wiping out the affronts to Spain by seizing Callao and Lima. 3rd That the Peruvian Government however declaratory at Lima has intimated at Madrid its readiness to make satisfaction and come to a full arrangement of all pending difficulties.

This accounts for the recent moderation of the Peruvian Government, in not making reprisals of the two Spanish barques which unknowingly entered Callao from China. Nor have there been any continuations of the Talambo performances, the only hostile act being the seizure of four Spaniards supposed to be spies, but who have not been injured or shot. If an arrangement be arrived at, the first step must be the trial of Presidents Pezot's brother-in-law for the barbarous massacre of the poor unoffending Basques, in Sor Seledo's patio.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Good intentions are often frustrated by want of experience, and the great immigration scheme presented by Deputy Granel and others has been generally applauded as a move in the right direction, although its details are so inaccurate as to render it wholly impracticable. A writer in the 'Nacion Argentina' was the first to attack its crude formation, and General Mitre has the credit of nicknaming it a 'legislative puchero,' comprehending in one enactment seven distinct laws—a public loan, an immigration, navigation, custom-house, frontier, colonization, and land-cession act. To our idea this is not its capital defect, but the want of proper means for realizing so expensive an undertaking. The emission of two millions dollars in Bonds at 75, would only give \$300,000, and yet it is proposed with this trifling sum to bring out 5,000 immigrants from Germany or Ireland, to purchase two river steamboats, to supply the immigrants with houses, farming utensils, seed, animals, and provisions for 12 months, besides paying for the quartering of two large bodies of troops on the frontier, and sending emigration agents through Europe. The sum proposed would hardly pay the cost of 5,000 emigrants, without taking into account the other multifarious expenses; in fact twice the amount, or £600,000, would only be sufficient to defray everything.

We do not mean to convey that the latter sum would be extravagant, or money ill-spent. The proviso that the colonist should repay the amount in six years would be quite feasible, and cover the exchequer from all loss. Neither do we oppose the system of colonization, which is producing such magnificent results in Brazil. But we have no confidence in the present measure, and think it would be better to better to vote one tenth the amount as a bonus, for aided free immigration.

By giving £30,000 to pay half the passage of industrious Irish or Scotch, recommended by their respective clergymen, we should gain 'five thousand' valuable citizens, and when we consider the cost of French and Italian recruits at present brought out, we cannot suppose an industrial legion dear at \$30 per head.

Free unaided immigration is very small, except Italians, and it is idle to hope that Irishmen or Germans will come hither without great incentives, when the United States, and even Australia, are within so much easier reach.

MONTVIDEO.

INVASION BY BRAZIL

In the papers of the 11th inst. it is stated that Moreno with the Government army was in Corro Largo, pursuing the Colorados. The Huanny was to leave for Chile on Tuesday. The King of Holland has sent a congratulatory note to President Aguirre. The 'Plata' accuses Messrs. Thornton and Elizalde of rudeness in not sending a card of P.P.C. to the Government before embarking: it states that M. Saravia was the only one polite enough to do so. It was known through the city on Tuesday that large bodies of Brazilian forces had invaded the republic from Rio Grande, although ignorance was affected in official quarters. A correspondent of the 'Reforma' writes from Paso Arena, 9th inst., that the army suffered terribly from rain and cold, and after a march of five leagues, had to rest in the pursuit of Flores.

PARANA.

We have dates to the 9th. The 'Parana' states that the vacant bishopric of Litoral is about to be filled. The heavy rains caused great mortality among

