

The Standard

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The Standard.

"No falsi animum dil veri non eundem dicitur."—Cicero.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

INAUGURATION OF THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The long expected meeting of the Circulo Literario came off on Saturday evening at the rooms formerly occupied by the Italian Club. There were 80 members present, but it was remarkable that hardly a single literary celebrity assisted. President Mitre was detained in his house by a deputa-tion from Congress touching army flogging. Don Juan M. Gutierrez, rector of the University, preferred to attend a meeting of land surveyors. The author of 'Amalia' (Marmol) has, we believe, refused to join the Society. Sor Dominguez (Historia Argentina) was probably prevented by ministerial duties. Drs Navarro and Quesada (Revista) also absented themselves. The editors of Buenos Ayres seemed to have conspired against the Society, which was deprived of the brilliancy of Varela, the logic of Gutierrez the fire of Chassaign, the patriotism of Keen and Damico, and the playfulness of Leguat. Not even the new light Sor Bilbao, condescended to illumine the assembly. Politics were represented by Senator Alsina and Deputies C. Obligado, Ruiz Moreno, Adolfo Alsina, Rocha, and Delcampo; Diplomacy by Drs Tejedor and Esteves Segui; Poetry by D. Laurido Lapuente and Amiceto el Pollo; Rhetoric by Sres Guido Spano and Cantillo; Painting by M. Palliere; Commerce by Messrs. Pinedo (Juez de Comercio) and V. G. Rom; Divinity by Canon Pifero; Manufactures by Sor Carulla; Fashions by D. Manuel Perez del Cerro; Tac-tics by Col. Pablo Diaz; Emigration by M. Lelong; Statistics by D. Da-mian Hudson; Education by D. Marcos Sastre; the Foreign residents by Sig. Raggio, M. Choquet, Messrs. Williams, Bliss and M. G. Mulhall, and the rising generation by a host of small fry from the University. Gen-erals Gelly-obes and Paunero and Mr. Hermann Burmeister were among the notabilities absent.

At half past eight Capt. Mancilla opened proceedings with an appropriate inaugural address, unfortunately too long for our columns, but abounding in philanthropic sentiment and graceful allegory. He said the spirit of the present age was fraternity, and men of various creeds and tongues were assem-bled on this occasion to sing the Re-quirement of past discords and entone the 'Benedictus Corda' of Christian harmony. His discourse was much applauded, although the orator has a harsh monotonous voice, rather displeasing to an audience.

Dr. Valentin Alsina was by acclama-tion moved to the chair, and Messrs. Mancilla and Estrada requested to act as Secretaries. The list of members was then read, amounting to 175; after which came the proposed Rules of the Society. The entrance fee to be 300 dols., monthly subscription 50 dols., and each member to contribute a book towards forming a library. The Club to comprise, a reading room furnished with the leading local and foreign papers; a drawing room for conversa-tion, chess, draughts, coffee &c; a library and study where writing mate-rials would be provided gratis, and other apartments. The present rooms are very suitable and commodious, and rented at 3,000 dols. per month. The magazine of the Club to comprise essays on given subjects, in various languages will be edited by a dozen of the members, elected in turn by the Committee.

There is one rule decidedly imprac-ticable, viz., to bind each member to subscribe for a copy of any work pub-lished by any other member: this might come to be a severe tax, and instead of promoting literature, flood us with milk-and-water publications, the cost of which would be entirely defrayed by 175 subscriptions. Again, it would be manifestly absurd for the editors of the "Standard" to oblige each member to take a copy of the "River Plate Hand-book for 1865," when the majority do not understand English; and it would be Irish reciprocity (all one-sided) to oblige us to take all Spanish publica-

tions, without a return. Some discus-sion arose as to reforming the Rules, and it was agreed that Dr. Alsina should take four associates for the pur-pose, whom he subsequently named; Drs Esteves Segui, J. C. Gomez, D. Marcos Sastre and another. A vote of thanks was then passed to Messrs. Mancilla and Estrada for the happy result of their labours towards forming the society, and the meeting broke up at ten o'clock. The assembly for re-ceiving the Committee's report on the Rules will take place this week, the day to be announced in the public journals. It is likely General Mitre, and the Rector of the University will attend.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The most important news from the Uruguay is the recapture of Fray Ben-tos. The Government troops took pos-session of the town last week, and we are informed by a subscriber, have ar-rested a well known Colorado who, during the occupation of the place by Flores, was mainly instrumental in saving the lives of all the Blancos: we trust therefore that President Aguirre will at once liberate this prisoner.

On the 27th inst. Madame Briola's benefit will take place. The 'Tribu-na' made a horrible blunder in calling the attention of Britishers to the fact by stating that she will sing the beau-tiful air, 'The Last of Summer,' in English. Don Hector might as well have called the song 'The Beginning of Winter,' a new and popular air com-posed by Foster for the occasion.

We recommend to the attention of our readers an interesting article from President Mitre's pen, in the 'Revista' of this month, entitled, 'El Crusero de la Argentina.' It is an interesting epi-sode of the Revolution.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong has been named by the Argentine Central Rail-way Company in London the repre-sentative of the Company in the River Plate. Any party wishing to subscribe to the stock of the Company can do so at our office.

The contractors of the Northern Railway are selling off, on the 25th inst., by auction, all the surplus mate-rial in their yard at the Retiro. This seems to look bad for our friends in Zarate, who are anxiously expecting the commencement of the extension works.

Our esteemed friend Dr. Augustino Matienzo has been received by the Argentine Government as Bolivian Charge d'Affaires.

The Argentine Racing Society seem determined that the public shall have due notice of their next meeting, for although it will not take place till the middle of October, they have already commenced advertising.

The whole of the Carcaraña district is fast passing into the hands of foreign-ers. Two of our friends left the city last Saturday with the intention of buy-ing two or three leagues up there, and there are more than a dozen parties in town about to follow. The average price of land, we are told by a gentle-man just come down from there, is 100,000 paper dollars, payable in one, two, or three years. For sheep-farming there is no better land in the country: permanent water, good grass, and no poisonous weeds. We hope before another twelve month runs over to have two hundred subscribers on the banks of the Carcaraña.

The greatest place for growing pota-toes in the Argentine Republic is the Baradero. Over 2,500 arrobas arrived from that place last week, and yet, notwithstanding this, the price of potatoes in the market is two dollars a pound, which is scandalously exorbitant.

Our readers can form some idea of the state of our prisons by looking at the Criminal Calendar of the present week. Juan Brunet, murder, Jose Brantone, do., Justo Gigena, do., Vic-toriano Juarez, cattle stealing, Liberato Montes, wounding with intent to kill. Our subscribers in Casaguala will learn with the most unalloyed joy that the Government of Buenos Ayres has at last determined to finish the new Church of that town. Mr. Henry Hunt, the celebrated church and bridge builder, has received positive orders to finish the job. 30,000 dollars have been ap-propriated by the Government to pay Mr. Hunt.

The German Concert will take place this evening at the German Church. Persons desirous of obtaining tickets will find them at Mr. McKern's.

Notwithstanding the muddy state of the place, the Municipality erected two greasy poles and placed on top of each a new suit of clothes, with 500 greasy dollars, as an inducement to

some of our marine friends to climb up. Some aspiring Argentines tried to ascend, then a Yankee and a Scotch-man followed suit, and as a matter of course they gained the garments and cash.

The latest news from Corrientes is that the country is going to destruction for the want of lawyers. The 'Tribu-na' correspondent makes a most affect-ing appeal to the bar of Buenos Ayres. Now if there is anything more abundant in Buenos Ayres than the paper dollar, it is briefless advocates. We verily believe that we could spare a dozen lawyers for every province in the Re-public and still not feel the loss.

Our readers will please take notice that there is no poet's corner in the 'Standard.' Since Laurinda Lapuente has commenced versifying in the 'Tribu-na,' our poetic communications have increased alarmingly. We do not like making comparisons, or saying any-thing to wound the poetic susceptibil-ities of River Plate bards: to our mind none of the newspaper poetry of this city comes up to Kelly, the butterman.

On the 1st of January, 1865, the contractors of the Southern Railway hope to have the first section of the road open to public traffic. The earth-works, we understand, are almost finished to San Vicente.

We hear that there is a project be-fore the Municipality for establishing a large swimming bath to be supplied with the river water. As it will be a great accommodation to the public, we have no doubt the Municipality will throw it out.

The steam navigation project has met with as unexpected opposition in Con-gress. Sr. Frías, who opposed the measure, asserted that all the state-ments about the great trade of Brazil in the Upper Paraguay, the splendid opportunities offered by the steamboat company for developing the untold wealth, was nothing more or less than 'blarney,' and that before the bill should be passed, he would like to hear from the Minister where he would get the money to pay the proposed subvention. After a very spirited argument, the bill was put and carried.

A great speculation is going on in National bonds. Several Argentine capitalists have clubbed together, and formed a sort of company for the pur-chase of these securities, which are selling, we regret to say, at 60 per cent. below par.

A small cotton plantation at the Dia-mante, Entre Rios, belonging to Don Domingo Madole, is offered for sale on halves. What a good chance!

Colonel Conesa, we hear, will com-mand the Argentine intervention troops in the Banda Oriental. There is a strong rumour current that the Brazilian troops will hold possession of that part of the Oriental territory called the Arapay.

A correspondent of the 'Reforma' states that the talk amongst our leading politicians is the cutting up and dividing of Paraguay between Brazil and this Republic. We, of course, do not attach any importance to such a statement.

The British war vessel Bombay has arrived in Rio Janeiro. Commander C. Campbell, and Admiral Elliot are on board.

The latest news we have from Ro-sario is, that there masked balls going on, the police have found a 'petizo,' and the new emigration society estab-lished by Government has had a meeting: we are glad to see that our talented friend, Mr. Perkins, has been named secretary. The 'Ferro-Carril' says, speaking of the Viento Norte, that the editor of the 'River Plate Magazine' must, when writing one of his last numbers, have been dreaming that he was in Italy, for he calls this horrid wind 'the balmy breath of the northern breeze.'

A large troop of carts has just ar-rived from San Juan, bringing 2,230 cowhides, some wool, alfalfa seed and horshair, but no silver.

We regret to inform our readers that on last Friday or Saturday night the first mate of the British barque Itria was drowned in front of Fray Bentos. It appears the poor fellow was about to step into the ship's boat to go on board his vessel, but the night was dark, his foot slipped, and down he went. His body could not be found until the next morning.

On the 30th inst., the Chief of Police of Rosario will sell by auction 200 mares of unknown marks. Let our camp friends take notice.

The proposals sent in for building a bridge over the Saladillo not having been accepted, tenders will be in- received in Rosario to the 30th instant. Engineers take notice.

President Mitre, we hear, is about to propose to make Buenos Ayres an Archbishopric.

An Englishman, named Daniel Delf, died in Montevideo on the 11th inst.

Sunday's second edition of the July festivals was very flat. A fire balloon, with the figure of a man suspended, was let off from the Policia, and after rising a few hundred yards, the figure came down with a parachute. The wind was too strong for Mr. Wells, who, from the municipal balcony apolo-gised for not risking his neck to please the idle bystanders, who numbered 10,000.

The opera company is going to give a new piece taken from Bulwer's ro-

mance "The last days of Pompeii." All Englishmen will of course assist at the first performance of Iona. Apropos, the English Dramatic Company has got over its principal difficulties, and is likely to come to something.

THE SALTO MURDERS.

The horrible assassination of Evaristo and the boy took place it seems near Mr. James Bell's, not Mr. Hastings's, estan-cia. A letter dated on the 14th inst., from Sor Machado, gives an account of his tedious journey, partly on foot, to Salto, in quest of his sheep; also some particulars about the tragedy.

As soon as the authorities heard of the murders, a man was sent to take charge of the sheep, and suspicion fell on two soldiers, who were accordingly arrested. It was thought the horrible deed was committed by several, as Evaristo was a very muscular man and would not easily fall a victim unless taken asleep. There being, however, no immediate evidence, the suspected parties were set at liberty. After a day or two the Juez de Paz repented of his clemency and again ordered their arrest. Probably they had influential friends or compadres, for we learn that they were again let go; until a gentleman named Angel Blanco very properly insisted on their confinement pending further enquiry. They were then arrested a third time, and are at present in cap-tivity, but we have little hope of seeing justice vindicated. Whether from neglect of the police, or other circum-stances, there is no trace of the murder; and if even the guilt were fully brought home, their punishment would be to live at the public expense doing nothing in prison, or mind sheep in Bahia Blanca. Capital punishment being virtually abolished, we may as well abolish prisons, courts and other useless institutions.

ARGENTINE INTERVENTION.

In Sunday's 'Nacion Argentina' a few lines appeared on this subject, by which we learn that the Argentine Government is sending over troops to the neighbouring Republic for nothing more nor less than to exact satisfaction from the Oriental Government for the insults to the Argentine flag.

This is altogether a new view of the case, for the majority of people believed that President Mitre's motives for put-ting this country to the expense of sending troops over was purely and solely to establish peace, and extinguish revolution.

If an Argentine army be ordered to invade the Republic we should like to know, on the part of the public, its intended line of operations. If it is to open hostilities against the Govern-ment, the best way would be to put it under the orders of General Flores, and espouse the rebellion. In this case we may see Brazil take part with the Government, and then the Blanco Colo-rado complications resolve themselves into an international war. The views of Brazil cannot be of accord with Flores, and Sor. Saravia alleges that the Imperial troops merely occupy the country to protect the lives and prop-erties of Brazilian residents.

We have neither the means nor inclination to engage in a war which can hold out no benefits, but many serious evils. It is moreover impossible to foresee the issue, and we would advise President Mitre to take heed of the wise saying "look before you leap."

THE PRIVATEER FLORIDA.

The Captain of the Danish bark Psyche, which entered Rio, states that on the 1st of July, latitude 35 N., long-itude 53 W., she met a steamer with an English flag, steering west, which he immediately changed for a white flag, and having fired two shots, gave chase to the Psyche. The steamer was the Florida, and as the wind was fair the bark kept up her distance for over four hours, but at last she was overhauled by an officer from the steamer. On board the Florida there was the captain and crew of a burned brigantine, which the officer wished the Psyche would take but which was declined with thanks.

The United States Minister in Pekin, fearing that the Alabama might be on the Chinese coast and cause serious damage to American shipping, demand-ed of the Chinese authorities an inter-diction of the ports, which the prince instantly granted.

NEW PAPER MONEY.

Time is money—ENG.
Paper is money—ARG.

Our readers will be amused to hear that some unknown individuals in the province of Corrientes have, in what they consider the free exercise of their inalienable democratic rights, com-menced an unlimited issue of shin plas-ters. The Governor of the Province when he had heard of the matter looked up the books to see under what heading so heinous an offence could be classed, but failed to solve the difficulty, for the persons who issued the paper money in question were driven to it by the total absence of small change in the locality where they lived.

The value which the new shin plas-ters represented was one bolivian real and half a bolivian real on bits of blue and red paper. As the issuers of these notes did not attempt to falsify the Cor-rientes bank notes, they could not be charged with forgery. The Governor however ordered the Juez de Paz to "squash" up the new currency, and not to permit these 'vales' to circulate. People in Buenos Ayres can have no idea of the great scarcity of change in some of the provinces. Minister Gon-zales ought to introduce some remedy.

IMPORTANT from PAYSANDU.

In our Uruguay exchanges received per Salto yesterday we read that a most sanguinary encounter has just taken place at Caracoles between the Go-vernment troops and a lot of rebels, resulting in the total defeat of the latter. The rebels were headed by a fellow named Bernabé; 19 of them were killed on the spot, including Bernabé, only one escaped of the whole gang.

The Chief of Police in Mercedes has a very large sum of money, the proceeds of a public sale of some thousands of cowhides, marks unknown. Estancieros are notified to send in their claims.

Mr. Kaysar, the manager of Messrs. Malmann's estancia, is at law with a man named Daniel Do Rey for stealing cattle.

The Maua Branch Bank in Mercedes is doing a great business: all the foreign estancieros have opened accounts in it.

MUTINY IN THE PACIFIC

The Valparaiso papers contain the following:—

The British barque John Stevenson, arrived here on the 27th (May?) from London, with only the captain, pilot, two boys, and four passengers, the crew having mutinied when abreast of Cor-ral: they locked up the four passengers, tied down the pilot and one of the boys, handcuffed the captain, and lowered two boats, filling them with provisions and liquors, and abandoning the vessel. The other boy, who was not tied down, succeeded in releasing all on board, and the captain was able to reach port safely. The mail steamer Hogota brings news that the fugitives had landed near Lota, and as they sold a great deal of clothing, the au-thorities began to suspect them and arrested most of them, waiting for some information.

BOLIVIA

Dates from Cochabamba, May 26th. The Government and army arrived at Oruro on the 19th. A loan has been made in London, for 1½ millions ster-ling at 88: interest 7 per cent.; se-curity, the guano deposits and custom-houses. Sr. Arce, late Minister at Asuncion and Buenos Ayres was authorised by a Frankfort house to offer a loan of one million sterling at 8 per cent. Next Congress is to be held at Cochabamba. General Agroda is candidate for the Presidency. Brazil has sent Sr. Borjes to arrange the frontier question.

SUGAR FAILING

On Saturday the calle Bolivar was blocked up by a cart overset, the horse having fallen and some barrels of sugar burst, throwing their contents into the mud, just opposite Sor Lanus's ware-house.

Farm-servants Wanted

Estancia Santa Clara,
La Paz, Entre Rios,
July 12 1864.

Dear Sirs—I note in your impres-sion for the week ending June 23, a gentleman of La Paz had submitted your cotton and promised three or four quintals. I should much like to be acquainted with the party, if you can do so, I may glean a hint from him—I hope at least his crop is more suc-cessful than mine.

I should feel obliged if you would name to emigrants applying that I want a hand or two, either single men or I could take one with his wife—himself as man of all work at the 'homestead,' and his wife to cook and make herself generally useful in the house. I would provide them a sleeping room detached from the peon's quarters; if they have a boy 8 or 9 years old I would employ him also; a girl of that age I should object to—the wages per month with rations 12 bolivianos for the man 6 for the woman, and 6 for the boys. For young men I can give 12 bolivianos per month with rations as shepherds—I give natives only 10 per month, the current rate here. The passage up by steamer is 21 bolivianos, but doubtless passage could be had by any of the numerous goletas up the Parana—and for any servants who staid with me for twelve months I would repay them half their passage money, and if for two years the whole. Knowing your interest in Irish arrivals I thus trouble you. Their characters should bear the scrutiny by the way, and a few lines to Sr. Don Juan Pencos of La Paz from you would secure their direct convey to my place.

I will receive any parties you may send me within a reasonable time, the earlier the better I shall appreciate.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,
A. R. A.

OLIDEN BEEF.

This controversy has taken a new phase, and Sor Oliden withdraws two statements of great importance, showing that in the hurry and vexation of the moment, he was not quite so careful as business men should be when their and their neighbors' interests are at stake. He assures us that Mr. Felipe Arana, who came forward so officiously to rec-tify the report of Oliden beef having been thrown overboard at Liverpool, was nowise authorized by him. Sor Oliden further denies that Mr. Biraben falsified his name at Rio Janeiro or elsewhere. It is surprising that he has allowed so many days to elapse without an explanation of this nature, but he declares his ignorance of English or of the controversy published in this paper about his beef. It appears the Messrs. Smith Brothers have at last aroused him, and his answer is so lame that we think that firm has a 'perfect right' to demand of him the publication of the private letter on which he bases his apology. The matter should be made clear, for the interest of all parties, and the sake of truth. His communication is as follows:—

Buenos Ayres, July 18th, 1864.

To the Editors of the Standard,
Gentlemen:—

In your paper of yesterday I read a letter from Messrs. Smith, Brothers & Co., calling on me for explanations about my letter of the 8th inst., in re-spect to the unjust attacks against me. Out of regard for truth I must say that on making full enquiries I found myself partially in error. The cir-cular mentions no names, and the letter translated for me does not say who was the preparer of the Montevideo beef in question, nor that Messrs. Smith Brothers bought it, but merely that their house shipped it. A clerk of the same house informed me, on the 16th, that it was Sor Biraben who had sent the beef which was thrown overboard at Liverpool.

Believing you will accept this expla-nation,

I remain, etc.,

THOMAS P. OLIDEN.

New York Commercial Report

May 21st, 1864.

There has been a general stagnation in business during the month, and im-porters find great difficulty in replacing large parcels of merchandise at any-thing like satisfactory prices. Since the Army of the Potomac began to move, buyers have shown but little anxiety to purchase, but being of the opinion that if General Grant was successful, there would be a decline in gold, which would enable importers to sell their goods at lower prices than they are now asking. The news that has reached us up to the present time from the Army of the Potomac shows that Lee makes a desperate and stub-born resistance, but Grant has pushed him some distance on towards Rich-mond, after some ten days severe fight-ing, which commenced on the 5th inst. The losses in killed and wounded on both sides have been frightfully great. We are momentarily expecting news of a renewal of the conflict. General Butler has penetrated to within eight miles of Richmond, and has already had some fighting with General Beaure-gard. In Georgia, General Sherman has been successful in his engagements with the rebel General Johnson. No definite results are announced as the fruits of all the late army movements but the Government assures us every-thing is going on successfully and satisfactorily, and are confident of a successful campaign in Virginia.

Gold, after declining a little, has advanced again, and does not appear to be as much influenced by the move-ments of the armies, as the great de-mand for export, to make remittances for our very heavy importations and for duties on the same. Congress passed a law, adding fifty per cent. to the pre-sent tariff, until 1st July, by which time the new tariff bill, it is supposed will be completed and passed.

It is rumored that there will be a call for 300,000 men, to take the place of those disabled in the late battles, and to replace the troops recently called out for one hundred days.

The new 10—40 years 5 per cent. Loan has been subscribed for to the extent of nearly fifty millions of dollars.

NEWS FROM ENTRE RIOS.

The Legislature has passed a law making the Maua Bank bills a legal tender.

The Ten Thousand Dollars Subven-tion had been received in Concepcion, and the amount due the public employ-ees remitted to the various towns.

In Gualeguaychu Don Victoriano Garcia had called a meeting about the construction of a new market place.

Every Partido in the Province was quiet, and people intent on agricultural pursuit.

