

# The Standard

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
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## The Standard.

"All falsi andiam illi veri non audeant dicere."—Cicero.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

There is not a particle of news stirring about town; the native papers are insipid, the clubs are dull, the great 'automation' is considering the next move, the Provincial Legislature is trying to get up a quorum—nothing new in native society. In our own foreign circle there is however "plenty of news."

In La Paz there have been great doings, two sons of Irishmen have beaten all the natives hollow at their own game, 'sortija.' Our readers will find a full, true and perfect account of the affair from the pen of a Scotch subscriber, in another column.

Within the last few days a batch of English and American gentlemen have arrived with an aggregate capital of over £10,000, all bound for the camp, and with a determination to 'go into sheep.'

One steamer arrived from Montevideo yesterday morning, but brought very little news about Flores, or Moreno, or Walker; the latter it is said talks very big, and if he succeeds in his attempt to walk to the Rio Grande—very possibly this go-ahead Brazilian will try his hand at Martin Garcia and even Buenos Ayres. A stop must be put to the lawless democracy in the Banda Oriental; respect for the lawful Government of the place is unknown, and the Oriental bark is fast drifting on to the rocks. The true Brazilian General who commands the Emperor's forces is a General Caldwell, he must be either a Scotchman or an Irishman; he is not a man to desert his colors and hoist his own standard: if he comes up upon Netto he will make short work of him.

The travelling gauchos in the camp are still greatly complained of: we have received a communication on the subject, but must hold it over until to-morrow.

The Sanatory Commission are receiving splendid subscriptions in Montevideo: the Mana Bank has subscribed one hundred patcons.

The steamer Salto, which arrived from Montevideo yesterday morning, met with an accident coming out of the Mount; she was unable to go up the Uruguay at her usual hour.

Mr. Wheelwright will take the people in Rosario by surprise, as the Rosarinos expected him by the Paven, but he left the day previously in the Fairy. Mr. Wheelwright will, therefore, probably arrive before the nian goes up in the tower of the Cathedral, with a telescope, to be on the look-out.

It is most extraordinary how Irishmen get up into the interior, and become the leading politicians of the place. The latest from Salta is, that Don Jose Hilario Carol (that is, in plain English, Mr. Joseph Hilary O'Carroll), has been turned out of office: he was a deputy or senator of the Provincial House of Legislature.

On last Tuesday night there was a meeting of the English Racing Committee. We have not heard the proceedings; but, we believe, that more funds are required to purchase a first-rate racing ground. We hope that our rich fellow-countrymen in the camp will contribute liberally, as it is very unfair that the whole of the expense should be shouldered on a few spirited merchants here in town. At the last meeting two or three Irish estancieros attended, and we are happy to say, put down their names for a very respectable sum; but we ought to have fifty such names: and we feel confident that when the attention of our friends in the country is called to the matter, they will do the right thing.

We have received a powerful article, on the proposed reformation in the currency: it is from the elegant pen of one of our leading merchants. It will appear to-morrow.

As there is no political subject of importance in the *Eppe*, Sr. Bilbao and Dr. Gutierrez, of the 'Nacion Argentina,' have got up an acrimo-

nious dispute about something, which we confess frankly we do not understand. The latest argument brought forward is, that Sr. Bilbao joined on with San. We think that the sooner the discussion ceases the better for both parties.

The 'Tribuna' takes up the cause of the Bank clerks with a zeal which would make one believe all these gentlemen are subscribers. The grievance is, that whilst all the other public 'employees' have got a rise in their salaries, the Bank clerks have not. We think the 'Tribuna' is right, the Bank clerks should get a rise also: in fact, the whole establishment, president, directors, clerks, paper dollars, all should get a rise in the right direction, and the sooner the Casa de Moneda gets that rise the better for them and for the whole country.

The British packet Mersey will take home several of our leading foreign accidents this trip. Mr. Phibbs will not go, however, until next month. The Mersey will leave Montevideo on the 30th inst.

### THE DAILY PRESS.

Some people are inclined to laugh at the boasted civilization of the 19th century, as if railways, steam, gas, telegraphs &c. were trifles unworthy of historic note. Yet it may be fairly presumed we are much ahead of all former ages in useful arts and inventions; and the progress of this century has gone hand-in-hand with an extraordinary development of the newspaper press. Take for instance the 'Times,' one of the greatest institutions not only of England, but of the present day: in 1800 it was a small sheet in every way inferior to our little journal. Since then the increase of newspapers in England has been prodigious, especially of late years: in 1851 there were 600 papers in the U. Kingdom, and in 1861 the number reached 1230, doubling in ten years. Comparing this with the population, and with Argentine statistics, we find in England a paper for 25,000 inhabitants, while the ratio in this republic shows one for 50,000. If we could quote the circulation the balance would be still more favorable for England, as the 'Times' we calculate must issue more than the united figures of all the papers in S. America.

Although the U. States can individually produce no equal to the 'Times' or 'Illustrated L. News,' that country fairly beats "all creation" in its newspapers. In 1850 there were 2,525 American papers, which number in 1860 rose to 4,051, or probably more than all the rest of the world collectively, and this for a population not exceeding that of G. Britain and Ireland. The annual returns (928 millions) give an average daily circulation of over three millions, or one in ten of the inhabitants. Comparing this with B. Ayres, the Athens of S. America, we find the latter circulates about 12 thousand daily or one in thirty of the population of the province.

Taking the daily press as the barometer of public instruction, we cannot but admit that B. Ayres stands very high; but with the same criterion we may judge of the backward state of the provinces, which count but one daily paper (the *Ferro-carril* of Rosario), for a population of over a million.

If it is true that newspapers are powerful auxiliaries in popular education, it is not less certain that their circulation, and consequently their utility, depends upon the cheapness and regularity with which they can be supplied. When the 'Times' and other English papers were sold at sixpence a copy, the chief American journals were given at two cents and thus commanded ten times the circulation they would have had at English prices. When the British organ of this city was sold at a shilling a copy, its weekly issue was very small; now that the price is reduced 80 per cent, every English house in town and camp is a subscriber.

In most countries the press is now exempted from taxation, it being manifestly the interest of an enlightened Government to protect in every manner this medium of popular improvement. Formerly it was so in B. Ayres but our Congress of 1863, in imitation of the Barbarians who burned the library at Alexandria to cook their victuals, has laid 20 per cent on the press, whereby to increase the salaries of its members. Moreover there is no regular despatch of papers to the rural districts, and we have to coax and wheedle the diligence drivers to carry the weekly mails. It is to be hoped that better times will come and that the press of the Argentine Republic will experience such a wonderful impetus as was felt in the U. States, and be productive of the same glorious results in enlightening the masses, fomenting industry, and heralding the gigantic progress of a free and great country.

### OUR CORRENTINE FRIENDS.

The last files from Corrientes show that our remarks, respecting the unholy farce of twice sentencing a man to death, and subsequently making him a soldier with pay and rations, to expiate an atrocious cold blooded murder, have called forth various expressions of opinion. The *Progreso* agrees with us that it is a most scandalous case, but an anonymous correspondent undertakes to exculpate the judicial authorities, on some quibble "that the 2nd trial did not add the character of *aleve* to the crime." Sor Garatido does not explain why the murderer's trial was prolonged 3 years, or why he was not shot after the first sentence to that effect! He says they do not hang people 'a vapor' as in England; indeed we think they do nothing 'a vapor' in that locality. But we are inclined to prefer English civilization, and hope the Corrientines will learn to imitate rather than ridicule a country which stands foremost in the world's page. That our observations are meant in a kindly spirit is evident. Instead of leaving Corrientes without mention, as we do Rioja, we have a lively interest in its progress, and have made it favorably known all over Europe for its cotton planting. We therefore desire to see scandalous abuses corrected, and no one can applaud such a system of justice (!) as we speak of. It is, however, a good sign, that our words are not unheeded, and we are glad to have aroused public attention to so important an evil. Further, we could wish that they paid more attention to cotton and tobacco, and less to Peruvian politics.

### Great Jollifications in La Paz.

9th of July Celebration.

### Anglo-Argentine Tournament.

Since our countrymen have invaded La Paz, that secluded region has been making the most giant strides: cotton planting, sheepfarming, pork rearing, butter-making; in fact, if President Mitre could only see La Paz to-day, and contrast it with the La Paz of former years, he would realise the fact, that if he wants to regenerate the country which he rules, the shortest and best plan is to throw half a dozen energetic Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, or Americans, into every village in the interior, and the result cannot be doubted for one moment. Whatever the place can produce it must, and instead of revolutions and mock elections, we will have celebrations like the present, which we now chronicle.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we testify to the excellent character of the *Gefe Politico*, who is a man of the right stamp. The Juez de Paz, Sr. Mendes; in fact, all the authorities in La Paz are men of our own choice, inexorable in punishing murderers and robbers, but kind and affable to industrious residents, whether native or foreign. We wish, from our heart, that we had such men in the Partido of Buenos Ayres, we would have less murder and fewer robberies.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,  
The morning of the 9th was ushered in with its usual greetings: the English flag the highest over the house, put at our disposal by the authorities, in the square. Our dwelling, after a serenade by the brass band, was honored by a visit from all the authorities in town, who came to invite us to the High Mass, celebrated by the vicar, private chaplain to General Maguina, assisted by various clergymen. After the 'Service' we proceeded to the Town hall, where a splendid *dejeuner* awaited us. The chair was taken by General Pedernera, one of the few heroes of the Independence remaining, supported on his right and left by the authorities of the town, Colonel Masdev, and a brilliant staff. By general acclamation Dr. Gibbings was voted to the vice-chair: on his right was Sir Henry Wrixon Beecher, Bart. Messrs. George Dowdal, J. Duguid, M. Gibbings; and on his left by the various clergymen, Dr. Gascon, &c. Nothing could exceed the harmony, good feeling, and assurances of mutual friendship evinced throughout the assembly by all ranks and classes. The usual loyal and national toasts passed from the Chair, and upon the health of our Gracious Queen Victoria being proposed, as if by magic, the native band, with our flag in the centre, played God Save the Queen. This was a glorious moment for us, and the English hurrah vibrated from shore to shore on the Parana. Dr. Gibbings eloquently and feelingly returned thanks, regretting being deprived of the pleasure of presenting to them one of the great supporters of British industry and trade in the country—he meant Samuel Phibbs, Esq., their Consul for Liver-

pool, then on the Cordova Railway, who had promised, if possible, previous to his return, to visit him at La Paz. This gentleman's name was too like a household word to comment upon it, but he would couple it with the British Consul in Buenos Ayres, the great supporter of the Northern and Southern Railways in this country, another name loved and respected, Frank Parish, Esq. English wealth, trade, industry and good faith being drank from the Chair, the meeting separated to proceed to the Grand Plaza. When there, three palcos were prepared—one for the estancieros, one for the gauchos, and one for the youth. The appearance was more like what we remember of the English Tournament, only that the weather in this case was more magnificent, than anything we could compare it to. The tidiness and trappings of the horses, for which Entre Rios is so justly famed, were beyond anything we ever saw or could convey an idea of, when such good feeling and harmony existed. Companies were told off, leaders appointed, and proudly do we say that no party was more orderly, more beautifully equipped, or more victorious than Mr. George Dowdal's, attended by his Adjutant, Mr. Wm. W. Gibbings. There was no calling to order *thera*. There was no complaint on the speed being wanting, as from the start each rider charged at full speed, and as quickly were the rings borne off victoriously. The two first were borne off by Mr. Dowdal's Adjutant in his two first charges, the third by Mr. Dowdal, whose party was not alone victorious, but his adjutant, Mr. W. Gibbings, was saluted by all ranks and classes as the boldest and best horseman and the victor of the first day's sports. Nothing could have exceeded the loyalty of the toasts and sentiments, and the order and regularity of the two balls, and more abundant suppers could not have been provided. At sunset all separated, regretting that the fetes were over, but rejoicing in new friendships formed and assurance of co-operation from every neighboring estancia in the furtherance of our labors, and the protection of our heads. Upon leaving, there was some conversation about a challenge, but on what grounds we could not learn. However, as early as the sun, our "Chief in the Tents," Mr. George Dowdal, received a cartel from the Señor Comandante de Santa Fé, to run a match of 15 a side, for fifteen rings, or in place of rings, fifteen silk handkerchiefs, the loser to give a select ball and supper to the winner, paying all the expenses, only with the proviso that Mr. W. Gibbings should be cast lots for, or two added to the adverse side. Here was some difficulty, but as Mr. Dowdal would not give up his adjutant, nor his adjutant run against him, the English side ran 12 to 15. The sides and judges being chosen, Mr. Dowdal, with his adjutant, bearing the English flag, rode into the square, and was followed by such well known names as Pedro, Cavel, Pedernera Hijo, Pasudes, Pedro Buenos, and all shouting for England. Then came the Señor Comandante, nothing less in men, horses, and trappings. Dr. Gibbings was named judge of the English side, and Señor Arrodonda for Santa Fé, each under their respective banners—England and Santa Fé. Each leader ordered his adjutant to make the first charge, and organise his band as they arrived at the opposite side; and like lightning the first ring was borne off by Mr. Gibbings, in the first run, then consecutively without effect until the last of that round, when the second was beautifully borne away by their chief, Mr. E. Dowdal. Then came the Santa Fé flag and amateur band, in nothing second to England; but although there was no more dauntless rider than their leader, Candioti, the fifteen rings were made without taking off a single ring. Then came the English, the adjutant thundering down with his trophy in his horse's head, and bears off the third ring in the first run of the second round, amidst acclamations, fire-crackers, and music: so it continued until Santa Fé gave in, England scoring 9 to 4, and the adjutant's horse actually covered with silk handkerchiefs. The *Gefe Politico*, pleased with such a demonstration of harmony, good feeling, and friendship, organised a guard of honor, and with the band saluted the English as conquerors: the two chiefs having their sides drawn up, all put themselves under the command of Mr. Dowdal, who, with his adjutant bearing the English flag, formed a pageant parading through the town, the band playing "Britannia rules the waves," and invited all the select and respectable inhabitants of the town to the ball and supper which Sor. Gondate gave. Nothing could have passed off more agreeably. At supper Mr. Dowdal was, as conqueror, put into the chair, and joined by the ladies; and all round drank to Sor. Gondate. Mr. Dowdal, in a concise and elegant speech, eulogised Sor. Gondate, and if possible regretted being the conqueror of such a noble adversary, even in a joust. Mr. Gondate replied that he was proud, not alone to be beaten by Englishmen, but to find Englishmen competing with them in their sports and carrying off their trophies. The adjutant, Mr. W. Gibbings, came forth, amidst great applause, proposing the health of the beaten side. He told them it was the first toast that he ever proposed—that

if the English won the day's jousts, the Santa Fé side were also winners, as they won the friendship, gratitude, and admiration of the conquerors, for their valour in the joust and their generosity in the banquet.

At last, sunrise broke up for a season the pleasures of La Paz.

This meeting has done more for the town and department than you credit; it has established a confidence, a good feeling for some time lost; during the meeting at several houses—Dr. Gibbings held meetings of estancieros from the frontiers of Corrientes and all parts of the province, exchanging copies of marks, and forming a chain of a rural police for the protection of stray cattle and the facility of corresponding through the neighbours of one estancia with the other, advising of lost or found animals, and preventing the robbery of horses. In fact to us residents here it is invaluable. Mr. George Dowdal, who appears the idol of the town, is loudly greeted whenever he appears, and the hurrah of England is a pass word—the consideration of the authorities and town for us is more even than we can merit. J. D.

### BANDA ORIENTAL.

Latest advices from head quarters report that Flores was leading his army across the Santa Lucia, by the Barrancas ford, and Moreno with the Government troops arrived at the Cuello pass pursuing the former, but a rencontre seems as unlikely as ever, the campaign continuing in the same manner as for the last 12 months.

Barra, editor of the 'Plata,' sent to demand explanation of Acha, editor of 'El Pais,' respecting a phrase which he considered injurious: the latter retracted it, fearing perhaps that his opponent was as great a fire-eater as the colleague ironically called 'Pacifico.'

Letters from Fray Benito, 16th inst. to the 'Reforma' mention a gallant exploit by one Capt. Olivera. This officer left that place for Paysandu, on the 9th with a small body of men, and next morning learned that the filibuster Bernabe was in the neighborhood: he immediately caused his men to unsaddle their horses, and started off bare backed, in pursuit of the rebels, overtaking them at Costa Sanchez. They did not stand the charge but fled in all directions, Olivera chasing them for six leagues, killing 6, and taking 10 prisoners; among the latter their ring leader Bernabe Ledesma. The neighbors and foreign residents sent a petition to Olivera, begging a kind treatment for Bernabe as he had been of great service in protecting life and property during the past year. The Government authorities at Fray Benito, we are happy to learn, give general satisfaction.

A Salto correspondent, 16th, reports the garrison in first rate order, Colonel Trillo having held a grand review. Colonel Felmo Lopez started on the 15th for the Arapay, to chase some rebels who had come over from Cordoba. Col. Waldino Urquiza with 300 men is scouring the district of Cuareim: the garrison of Salto comprises 300 foot and 200 horse.

An anti-peace demonstration took place at Paysandu on the 16th. The Government picquets had fallen on Belen's band at Salsipuedes and driven it South of the Rio Negro. Another band under Maximiano Afonso was surprised near Mercedes, and the leader slain.

### THE ORIENTAL CRISIS.

#### Netto Crosses the Rubicon.

The 'Tribuna' published a supplement yesterday evening with important news, and a tremendous manifesto from Flores. President Aguirre and his Minister of War, General Diego Lamas, left the capital on Wednesday to visit General Moreno's head-quarters and learn personally the actual forces they count upon in the present emergency. The Brazilians are pouring into the territory in large numbers, as even 'El Pais' is now forced to admit. We gave the news a week ago, but in Montevideo they tried to blind themselves and the public of Buenos Ayres to the alarming fact.

General Netto crossed the frontier with a strong division, and advanced rapidly through the republic. The Brazilian filibuster, Colonel Fidelis, at the head of 500 men, passed the river Yi on Sunday, and was expected to effect a junction with Flores on yesterday.

General Lucus Moreno is said to be suffering severely from dysentery, and to have solicited the Montevidean Government to be relieved of his command. The rival armies are almost within cannon shot—the Blancos at Paso Cuello, and the Colorados at Barrancas, on the banks of the Santa Lucia.

The opinion in Buenos Ayres is, that the Oriental Government cannot stand many days. Dr. Requena has had a private conference with President Mitre at the residence of the latter, but has not been received officially. Rumor runs that the able Oriental statesman, Don Andres Lamas (at present in this city), will be raised to the Chief Magistracy of Montevideo, by an ar-

rangement of both parties, and so terminate the dangerous crisis which is leading that republic—God knows where.

### The New Tariff on Wool in the United States.

On all wool unmanufactured, and all hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port from whence exported to the United States shall be 12 cents or less per pound, 8 cents per pound; or exceeding 12 cents, and not exceeding 24 cents per pound, 6 cents per pound; exceeding 24 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem; provided that any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore practised, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance, shall be subject to a duty of 10 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that where the wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag or package, and the aggregate value of contents of the bale bag or package shall be approved by appraisers at a rate exceeding 24 cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty of 10 cents per pound, and ten per centum ad valorem; and when bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price, whereby the average price shall be lessened more than ten per centum, the value of the wool shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the quality, and no bale, bag or package shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of a lower value; and provided further, that wool which shall be increased in value by being scoured or cleaned, except while on the sheep, shall pay, in addition to the duties herein provided, 50 per centum of the amount of such duties. Sheepskins, raw or unmanufatured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem, and on fleece, waste, or shoddy, 3 cents per pound.

The decision of the Collector of Customs at the port of importation as to the rate and amount of duties is final, unless notice of dissatisfaction is made to the Collector in ten days from the payment of duty, and appeal taken to the Secretary of the Treasury within thirty days.

A discriminating duty of ten per cent is levied on all goods brought in foreign vessels.

### More Confederate Privateers.

The situation is not very clear in regard to the Confederate ships finished and finishing in French ports. Three of the four frigates have been launched, one at Bordeaux and two at Nantes, while the fourth one at Bordeaux will soon follow its mates into the water. The two iron-clad rams cannot be launched yet for several weeks. The first of the frigates, launched at Bordeaux, the *Jeddo*, is nearly ready for sailing, and the question of her destination, and especially of her nationality, must soon be decided by the authorities. M. Arman declared to the French Government that he had sold these vessels to the Swedish Government; but this has been shown not to be the case, and people are naturally beginning to lose confidence in M. Arman's word, notwithstanding his high political position. The *Jeddo* is announced as nearly ready for a voyage to China, and offers to take passengers and freight. But nobody believes in this pretended voyage; when once at sea the *Jeddo* will pass into Confederate hands and turn privateer. An American gentleman who has just been on board the *Jeddo*, writes me some curious details about her. Her screw and rudder are of bronze, and cost 7,000 francs. The screw has but two wings, and can be raised entirely out of water when the vessel is under sail. Her cabins are very small, and fitted up in mahogany, but these fittings can be taken down and stowed away in half an hour's time. Arrangements are made aft for two heavy guns, with port-holes large enough to permit the guns to be fired almost astern. In this place there is a second steering wheel, so as to be out of danger. There are two other port-holes near the bow, the same size as the others. On the upper deck, in the bow, she is to carry a large pivot gun. The guns are ready, and no difficulty is anticipated by the Confederate agents in placing them on board. She is to carry three masts, of which the two principal are of hollow steel. Her engines are of 500 horse power, and of very superior workmanship. The water tanks, as they are called on board, are of iron, and are made to fit a certain part of the vessel which suggests a powder magazine. She will probably carry, in all, 16 to 17 guns, and is expected to attain very high speed. She is lined on the inside with two thicknesses of iron, one-third of an inch thick each, and her inner wall thus cuirass is undulating. This new inside covering of a ship ought to be called its *portonement*. It is intended, I believe, more for strength than for resistance to balls.







