

The Standard

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.
"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."—Cicero.
FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

Lessons on the Paper Dollar.
Let us show the public a table of the value of landed property in the province of Buenos Ayres, the value of house property, the pastoral wealth of the country, and the imports and exports.

We take the following from the 'Registro Catastral,' published in 1863:—

3,678 leagues of land, private property, valued at 1,419,000,000 dols.
Value of 4,770 leagues of public lands, which is estimated at the following value, that is to say—

9704 leagues in different partidos in the camp, the greater part of which is rented, at an average value of over 150,000 dollars a league, amounts to 145 millions and a half.

650 leagues in the partido of the Loberia, at 100,000 dollars, amount to 65 millions.

3153 leagues, that is to say, 650 in the Loberia, 1200 in Bahia Blanca, and 130 in Patagones. To these lands we assign no value, until the Minister of War extends the frontier to the river Colorado.

The total exports of wool from 1862 to 1863, amounted to two millions and half arrobes from this province alone, which, allowing on an average two and a-half arrobes for each sheep, makes 2½ millions of sheep in this province, which at 30 dollars each amounts to 750 millions.

The export of cowbides, dry and salt, in the year 1852, amounted to 1,000,000, and taking this on an average at 10 per cent. on the stock, the amount of horned cattle in this province is 10 millions of head, which at 80 dollars each amounts to 800 millions.

We leave on one side the amount of mares and horses in the camp, but we must be permitted to add, the official value of house property in this city, which is estimated at \$1,607,700,000.

Furthermore, let us add, the official value taken from the statistical table of the Custom house for 1863, for imports and exports, which amounts to \$12,800,000 dollars.

The grand total of the above figures is 5,600,000,000 dollars.

The 'Registro-Catastral' of Sr. Dominguez states, that there are 9 cities and 32 towns in the camp, besides other very valuable rural property; but there are no figures to show their value, and we refer the matter to a subscriber of the 'Tribuna.'

We admit, though it seems to us ridiculous, the total value of the province of Buenos Ayres, without including the private capitals, is 5,600,000,000 dollars; and let us make our argument upon this basis. We will admit also, for the sake of argument, that the paper money depreciates, and is not becoming less current. Now, let us see how much this depreciating of the paper money is costing Buenos Ayres—

In December 1859 and 1860, the ounces were worth 340 dols., to-day they are worth 466 dols. But we will admit what Mr. Antenor says, that the average value of the ounces is 442 dols.: the depreciation, therefore, of the paper money is thirty per cent., and this depreciation costs the province of Buenos Ayres the enormous sum of 1,680,000,000 dols.

Furthermore, we will admit, for the sake of argument, that which our poetic financiers assert, namely, that the value of the Province of Buenos Ayres is only to be taken in respect of the value of the paper dollar; but then we must answer that if the depreciation is thirty per cent., the increased value of our lands, our stock, and all other property in the country, bears no proportion to the depreciation of the paper money.

The Government sells to-day the same public lands at the same price as when the owners valued ounces at \$31½. Sheep and cattle sell at the same price also, and taking the depreciation of paper money only at ten per cent. instead of thirty, the Province of Buenos Ayres has lost, from 1859 to 1863, the enormous sum of 560 millions, that is to say double the amount of all the paper money in circulation.

Let those of the land of the paper dollar point out to us the signs of decadence which a certain party who holds a high post in the executive alluded to in pointing to the splendid palaces which are built in this city.

But the paper money is not becoming less current by the doctrine of Sor Antenor. We point to the table of figures above mentioned, and we ask the people in this land of paper dollars, if gold increases in value for the same causes which make cotton rise? It is a blasphemy of a set of pretended economists who read Chevalier Bastiat and other authors, without understanding one sentence, yet nevertheless they try to pass themselves off as Alexanders, and pretend to cut the Gordian knot, unable at the same time to wield the sword which Providence has placed in their hands.

We have been requested, instead of proving that the paper dollar is nothing more nor less than a printed slip, to attack the Government and legislators, who have done nothing, and are incapable of doing anything, but we believe it a better plan to prove, in the most incontestible manner, not only that paper money is becoming less current, but also that the evil of our situation cannot be remedied by political or plaster, but by sound, radical, energetic remedies.

We are told that we have raised a false alarm in stating that the paper dollar is no longer money, but we answer that we have not said half enough. We should look in our loudest voice 'Look out! look out! The paper dollar is going to the d—!'—

With the figures that we have above shown, it is not sufficient to say that the paper money is becoming less current. Rather let us cry out 'We are all rushing on to helpless bankruptcy.' It is not for nothing that a nation loses in four years one billion six hundred and eighty millions of dollars, even though they are depreciated paper dollars.

Were it not for the giant progress of this country, national bankruptcy would have sooner arrived. It is the vitality of progress which has saved us, but let us not abuse that vitality.

The value of our products has increased since the year 1854 from 316,244,000 to the enormous sum of nine hundred and fifty millions; that is to say, three hundred per cent in ten years. In the whole world is there to be found another instance of such prosperity? We believe it difficult, and here lies the secret why the paper dollar has so long survived.

Let the economists study our past and present, in order to provide for the future, and explain to us all how, in the midst of such unexampled prosperity, the circulating medium has so fearfully depreciated. It is, we insist, and shall never cease to repeat, that this infamous paper dollar could only have been made into money under the rule of the most despotic tyrant, one who proscribes true money, which is gold and silver. The paper dollar has had its day, and it is past; so also the rule of tyrants in the River Plate.

ARTICLES FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.
(Continued.)

21. A sample of marble-dust sugar. This native manufacture at first attracted almost as much notice as the bread made from sawdust, in Ireland, A. D. 1847. The inventor was said to be a military man, which gave rise to a vulgar prejudice that it was destructive of human life. As yet it is only in partial use, among grocers, its sweetening properties being disputed.

22. Wooden hams and nutmegs. These articles are imported from the United States, and warranted to keep in all climates. The sales would soon have exceeded the consumption, but that one or two lots were 'nailed' at the outset, and much noise made about the pickle. Wooden chocolate has been tried only once, but wooden oranges and other fruits are used at the Progress club.

23. New map of Europe. Some distinguished Argentine travellers lately returned from explorations in Central and Northern Europe, have determined the exact position of several places not hitherto defined. The following remarks are printed on the chart: Cork is a seaport in Holland discovered by Baron Pœrio and other Neapolitan travellers. Rome is the capital of the Holy Land. Dublin is a principality of Poland, lately invaded by a tribe of Russians. Siberia (not Silesia) is a province of Prussia famous for fine sheep. London is a barbarous village where the women actually wear covering on their heads. Paris is a remarkable cave inhabited by a monster who feeds on newspapers. Galway is a French port and station for the Atlantic telegraph.

24. Artesian bore. The diagram showing the Barracas bore, and the several kinds of clay met with. The expense of the works was supplied by a sinking fund contributed in part by the Municipality, the rest by the Salesderistas. It was solemnly inaugurated by President Mitre A.D. 1863, and clearly shows the (non) existence of Artesian springs in the republic. It differs from the other Artesian wells in having no flow of water.

25. Antique Collection. The Bolsa porter's former bat, the foundation-stone of Buenos Ayres, the old names of the streets, a number of flint muskets and serenos lanterns, the Recoba arch, and two street-posts anciently used for tying horses to.

26. Steenbock's Ink. This lucrative speculation deserves a special notice. The inventor had a patent and supplied all the Government offices. It left an indelible mark, and has been successfully used for copying by Professor Hermansdter, who made some beautiful impressions lately. The ingredients were supplied by Mr. Eastman; and Sor Vidalé, shirt-merchant, can testify to its efficacy for marking linen.

27. Argentine Cotton. The samples from Corrientes, Entre Rios and Santa Fé may be regarded as standard specimens. Guncotton was much used of late years by Sandes and other consumers. At present it is not in such demand as the cotton-gin, a favorite beverage with the planters.

28. Ninfasdel Plata. A picture by the famous Argentine artist, Sor Iloncoo representing the female chorus at Colón Theatre. The subject has been mistaken for Calypso and her Nymphs.

29. Statuary. The group, in imitation of the Laocoon of the Vatican, represents Don Lucas González struggling with the genius of paper-money and the paymaster of the army. The pedestal is of Sierra Tinta marble; the figure of the hero is almost naked, and there is an alto-relievo of a phoenix bearing the name 'Hacienda.'

30. Mechanical Clock. A handsome piece of mechanism exhibited by Mr. Rom. It marks not only the hours and seasons, but the fluctuations of the money-market, and plays a different tune every day in the year.

Congratulation Extraordinary.
The 'Nacion Argentina' of Tuesday contains a letter congratulating the National Government on the sale of some of its Public Bonds at 41. This is both a novel and absurd proceeding. The Minister of Finance and the Cabinet collectively ought to send the author a civic crown, and the Bond holders present him with a statue of Honor covered with a veil.

To congratulate a Government because its Bonds are not worth half their expressed value, is the greatest tomfoolery ever heard of. This is the only notice which the press of B. Ayres has taken of the Public Bonds. But we will supply some data, showing it to be a phenomenon of economy peculiar to the age, and the solution whereof may afford another subject for congratulation to the able financier who directs our National revenues at present.

The amortization of National Bonds for the quarter ending April 1st, was made at 50; and that of the succeeding quarter, July 1st, at 33 to 44. This shows that Argentine credit is falling notably, instead of improving as we might have expected. It would be difficult to find out their value in the stock market, when the holders were forced to amortize them at a loss varying from 67 to 56 per cent. We should like to hear so no explanations about this force of gravitation which brings our National credit so low, despite the Minister's efforts.

Unhappy Government, if we judge it by its financial merits. What opinion can we form of it?

In commercial circles hard terms are generally used, when a man pays only 33 per cent. Yet Government, either through culpable ignorance, or knowingly, protects the most scandalous monopoly. Capitalists, who usually seek only 12 per cent interest for their money, in buying National Bonds at 41, not only obtain usurious interest, but are moreover sure of gain in their increased value. Meantime the poor creditor sees himself forced to sell out to meet pressing necessities, and has to submit to the usurer's yoke protected by an inept and impoverished Government.

And the Congress which passed these Bonds, has now turned its back on the holders, and wilfully shuts its eyes to the ruinous and entangled state of our Finance department.

EDITOR'S TABLE.
The 'Corrientes' leaves to-day for Montevideo, and takes a supplementary mail for the packet. 'Standard' subscribers can by sending their letters to our Montevideo agent, Mr. Cranwell, always have them posted free of charge.

General Mitre, the President's brother, has gone to the camp, to take charge of the frontier. It is a strange thing the great difference between the two brothers: the President is a thin, sombre, spleenetic looking man, whilst his brother the general is a fat jolly looking fellow, more like an English man than an Argentine. We think it would do the President's health good if he would take a run out of town also. We can't spare him as far as the frontier, but he might make a tour through two Irish estancias—our countrymen would treat him most hospitably, we will answer for that.

The Sultana protocol, leaving the question to arbitration, has after a most stormy discussion, passed in the House of Deputies. One of the opposing deputies stated that what he objected to was not the paying the Sultana claims, but the establishing the precedent, and thus opening the door for a lot of Frenchmen to get in.

The Municipal elections in San Nicolas have at last been approved of. Our readers may recollect that owing to the Crudo and Cocido war this town was deprived of a Municipality, but now all is right again.

The Governor of Catamarca has imitated President Aguirre, and declared a general amnesty. The last mails from the interior as usual brought in no San Juan silver, nor even any news about the rebellious Rifleros.

The National Government has sent in to Congress the accounts for 1862 and 1863. Sr. Orono has applied for a committee to inspect them; we rather suspect that the accounts sent in contain some novel items.

A member of the Foreign Racing Society has requested us to ask the director whether natives who speak English can be admitted or not. We think it would be a very good idea to admit all respectable Argentines who wish to join. The gentlemen who called upon us state that he has several native friends who would willingly subscribe both money and horses to support the society. Another gentleman requests us to say that many Portefios who understand English would wish to attend the proposed lectures at the British Library, but they are anxious to know the subject of the lecture first; for ourselves and fellow members of the Library we take upon ourselves to say that all Argentines who wish to attend will be most welcome to seats.

The Northern Railway has received six passenger cars, and expects daily the arrival of two locomotives. We hope to see this line extended to Zarate. The auction at the contractor's yard on Monday went off very well, and things brought full prices.

Dr. Chassaign has not left the 'Pueblito' as was erroneously stated by the 'Tribuna,' nor has he any intention of giving up his editorial chair.

We hear that the Barraca station of the Southern Railway has been begun, and that the trains are to run from Buenos Ayres to San Vicente on the 1st of November.

The new opera company is expected in Buenos Ayres shortly; it is at present performing at Montevideo with signal success.

Wagers are all the rage at present in Buenos Ayres; the only fashionable mode of terminating disputes is by making a bet, in fact betting is forced upon one, and no matter how trivial the subject, if there is the slightest difference of opinion, hats, cigars, slips of paper as Mr. Lanus calls the dollars, suppers, breakfasts, and dinners are immediately offered either pro or con. Mr. Wells' balloon is the great thing to bet on now in the immediate vicinity of the municipality and printing offices; on the Bolsa the Minister's project is the favourite; cocktails and five thousand dollar bills are freely bid on the fate of the new bill; the betting calendar in town stood as follows at two o'clock yesterday—That Wells won't go up on Sunday and come down in the parachute with or without small boy—ten to one; that the new paper money project does not pass—fifty to five; that Argentines will invade the Banda Oriental—a box of Paraguayan cigars to a cocktail. The most amusing part about the betting mania is that the Chief of Police and the Municipality have entered the ring, and Mr. Cazon wins a new hat if there's mud in the plaza next Sunday to prevent the balloon going up.

We hear it for a fact that the Recoleta is so full there is positively no room for any more graves. It is high time that the Municipality should open another cemetery.

The senators have at last selected three names to send to Rome for the nomination of a bishop for the vacant see of Paraná: the names stand as follows—Rev. Srs. Colaber, Esquiú, Campos.

It is greatly to be regretted that some sound practical subject does not create as great a row in Congress as trifles and nonsense. Sr. Frías expended hours and hours the other day in

persuading the house that the writer of the famous letter against Piñero should be prosecuted. Now we should like to know why the cotton-planting scheme is not brought before the house. The session for sowing is approaching, and yet the Government takes no steps whatever in the matter; next year will in all probability prove like the last, not a bale of cotton exported. Oh, these Argentine legislators have great sins of omission to account for—When will the day of reckoning come?

We have again to call attention to the scandalous system of sending prisoners from all quarters of the Argentine world into Buenos Ayres. The 'Pavon' in her last trip brought down another batch. In fact, not a day passes that prisoners do not arrive from one place or another, and all these ruffians are kept in this city. Has the President lost his senses that he does not put a stop to this centralization of crime, which is making Buenos Ayres the hotbed of murder and rapine. Besides, the transmission of prisoner costs the country a rather round sum. Now it is time that there should be put a stop to this at once. We call upon our colleagues to unite with us in demanding a reform. The man who commits a crime in Lujan, an, should be tried in Lujan, and sentenced and punished in Lujan. So also with Rosario criminals. It is a burlesque upon democratic institutions to be sending those fellows down here.

The story about President Aguirre being blockaded by Flores' troops is altogether false. He is doing his best to make peace, and God grant that he may succeed.

MONTEVIDEO EDITOR'S TABLE.
The subscribers to the 'River Plate Magazine' complain of its non-appearance for the last two months. They begin to think there must be a screw loose somewhere. It is very strange Mr. Bliss did not appoint one of our booksellers to act as agent for it. Can you give us any information on the subject.

The long talked-of ball to be given by Sr. Brisuela, agent for the Paraguay steamers, is announced to come off on the 30th (next Saturday.) It was transferred to this day (Tuesday) on account of the failure of Sr. Maza, whose lady was to have acted as matron. Not only the failure was in the way, but also Mrs. M. was rather indisposed. Señoras de Zamaran and De Estrasulas are now to act as matrons to receive the fair guests.

President Aguirre is still absent at Canelones with his Minister of War, Lanus. Various reports are in circulation as to the objects of his trip: some say to see the army himself, in order to try and instil some courage into its leaders, while others say it is to have an interview personally with Flores. While still another party, opposed to the Government, thinks it is an artful dodge not to be present to sign 'conformes' to bills.

I think you would confer a great favour to the public in general, by publishing the most approved and efficient means for restoring persons who have been drowned. You will find the account published in the last numbers of the 'London Illustrated News.' Every summer we have to lament a great many cases during the season of bathing.

The English yacht is gone up to your city. The owner is a retired officer of the British navy. The general feeling in town is, that Aguirre will make peace before he returns. He deserves the greatest praise for his exertions to put an end to the revolution.

The people here liked the article published the other day in your paper on Argentine intervention: in fact, all the Montevideans are down on the 'nasty Argentine neutrality.'

The Bank of Maua loses nothing by Masa's failure, as they hold collateral security for their advances.

Money is very abundant, but we want a Bolsa here badly, also some of those out-and-out gentlemen, who live on 18 paper dollars and less a day, called brokers. If you could send up a smart broker, we might get the thing up, but we want a Pepe Salas to play with the market.

The last English folks who have arrived from Buenos Ayres, state that things are horribly dull down with you: No balls parties, or fun of any description: they say that the English society is becoming frightfully stiff, and some of your big wigs, who a few years ago were only struggling are now what they consider merchant princes, and wout even salute an old acquaintance in the street.

A great many of us here would join your racing society if only asked. I probably you have too many members already.

The 'Standard' is the only Buenos Ayrense paper read here with interest, but sometimes you do publish such extraordinary news about Montevideo that people wonder who is your Oriental correspondent. If we could catch him, we would put him in the stocks, or make him study astronomy.

We hear it said that the deputy Manager of the River Plate Bank in your city is coming to take Mr. Ruding's place, whilst others insist that a gentleman is to be sent out from England, which is the correct version.

We have a great many very nice young men recently arrived from England, who think of going into sheep farming. They have small capitals, but owing to the revolution they are all going up to Buenos Ayres. Cranwell, your agent, is kept pretty busy answering these sort of customers, who state that in the paper of which he is the agent, it is stated that capital can make sixty per cent per annum. They are anxious to know how this can be done, but he sends them all to Buenos Ayres, where we have no doubt they will soon learn the way.

POLICE CALENDAR.
We are happy to remark that the 'Nacion' now publishes daily a police barometer, shewing the state of our moral atmosphere.

1. A German was released from the Police, on Wednesday, after suffering confinement for robbery, but two hours had hardly elapsed when he was again taken up, being detected in *flagrante delicto*. He begged the consideration of Sor Cazon pleading the infirmity he labors under: he declares himself a victim to *Kleptomania*.

2. Mr. John Smith has succeeded in catching one of the Englishmen who robbed him on Sunday night on the Patagonia 4 months ago after serving out his time for some peccadillo. He possesses a rare talent of feigning himself dead and has more than once escaped through the following manoeuvre. Lying motionless on the ground, he appeared to all intents dead, and when the Alcalde went to look for a stretcher to convey the corpse he escaped over the neighboring 'azotes.'

3. A gentleman who gave a visiting card 'P. F. Diaz' was removed to the lock up, having attempted to cut his wife's throat with a razor.

A dress maker levanted last week from a private family with \$10 000 which she said she had drawn in the lottery. The wheel of Fortune gave an unlucky turn, and the Police made a prize of her.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Madame Briol's benefit.
To-night the talented and popular prima-donna will give her benefit, in the magnificent opera of Norma. Englishmen, as noted for gallantry, will not fail to pay a tribute to the charming artiste by attending, more especially, as she will sing in English the soul stirring Irish Melody, "The last Rose of Summer" with which the name of Briol is now so favorably associated. But it is not merely for compliment that the public, both native and foreign will fill Colon theatre to-night. There is no opera which so fully brings out the talents of both our *prima-donne* as this splendid chef d'œuvre of Bellini, and we are promised a great treat. Between the acts Mme. Briol will also sing a Waltz composed for and dedicated to her by the distinguished professor of music Sig. Augusto Nannetti. Persons wishing to secure seats should apply in time as we may be sure of a full house.

The opera "I due Foscari" was given at Colon on Wednesday evening, to an empty house. Never did Mollo, Telmi and Celestino sing better, and the chorus was at times better than usual especially on the opening of Act 3. The orchestra could not be better. The thinness of attendance (hardly 250) may be in part ascribed to the very cold weather, but chiefly because the foreign merchants having been writing all the night previous, for the packet, preferred sleep to music.

Practical Miscegenation in New York.
According to the New York correspondents of the out-of-town abolition press, practical miscegenation is making astonishing headway in New York. The Philadelphia 'Press,' of Saturday last, contains a letter from this city which tells the following curious story:

There are many miscegenators of long standing in our midst, and, singularly enough, they have attracted no peculiar attention to themselves previous to the present agitation of the subject.

There are at present two ladies of wealth and former position—politicians not known—who have black husbands—and who reside in this city without molestation or unpleasant notoriety. One was originally from Bridgeport Conn., where her family a most respectable one, resides. The case of the second is remarkable, and might furnish a page to romance. This lady is a stately magnificent woman, possessing fine intellectual and moral endowments, and a culture in all that pertains to social accomplishments which, perhaps, is only too rarely met with. She was an orphan, and possessed, in her own

