

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	760
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-08-04
Lengua:	Ingles
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periodico

DESCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, so necessary for publication, but a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1864.

THE ARGENTINE ARMY.

The state of the army, like the state of the streets, and the state of the paper dollar, needs reformation; but as unfortunately it too often occurs in this country, Argentine reformers have begun at the wrong end, and instead of attempting to exalt the moral condition of the Argentine soldier, they are actually laboring to abolish corporal punishment, as if the soldiers in this country were intimidated by any other restraint.

None are more opposed to the flagging system than ourselves. It reduces man to the level of the brute beast, but although hostile to this punishment, we are very far from agreeing with the enlightened members of Congress as to the propriety of totally abolishing it in an army composed of such a set of characters as the Argentine.

Mercy, no doubt, demands the abolition of the lash; but there are times in the history of nations when it is the duty of the statesman to turn a deaf ear to her appeals, and listen rather to the dictates of common sense and prudence.

The Argentine Government being destitute of penal colonies and prisons, is obliged to substitute the army for both. The consequence is, that if the Argentine regiments were drawn up in a line at the Retiro, and the rifles given for every man who had been tried for some offence or other to stand forth, whole companies would be obliged to do so.

Until, very lately we are assured, on good authority, that the prisons were emptied into the barracks, and the very scum of society were manufactured into "soldiers of the line" to do so. The good sense of our rulers has slightly modified this, and we understand such class of criminals is no longer admitted into the army.

But where is the Argentine who can deny that even to this day service in the line is not used as a punishment? It may be that in a country such as this no other means can be resorted to to fill up the ranks; but let us not therefore be led away by a rash desire to treat the soldiers as criminals. Far better would it be for our legislators to imitate the example of Mr. Crawford, the contractor of the Southern Railway, who has an army of navies under his command, and who labours unceasingly to elevate the moral tone of his men by establishing reading rooms, church services, and a sick fund.

It may seem irrelevant, on our part, to draw comparisons between the Commander-in-Chief of the Argentine army and the Commander-in-Chief of the works of a railway company, but never take a leaf from Mr. Crawford's book with advantage.

We put it to the legislators of this country whether they can print in any army on the face of the globe composed of six thousand more illiterate, lazy, idle men, than the army of the Argentine Republic. And there are the men who are to obey their commanders without the instruments of intimidation.

He is a true patriot, in every sense of the word, who will stand up in Congress and tell the senators these sad facts, who will urge them to reject every attempt to diminish the authority of command in an army composed of such heterogeneous elements, Abolish flogging in the army, and shooting is the only alternative left.

If our army was composed of men who could read and write, whose names never appeared on the criminal lists in the Cabildo, who entered the service either through choice or prudence, who obeyed the orders and regulations of their officers from an inherent respect for authority bled in them from childhood, none would be louder in calling for the abolition of the lash than the "Standard"—but the very contrary in the case, the native soldiers who stand guard at the Cabildo door and barbed gates, look at them as they do the men to obey in the absence of the most stringent regulations? bred up in

the open camps they have never known subordination; they are sent into the barracks they fear the discipline of punishment, but never respect him, they obey his orders not through respect of the laws, but because they know the punishment of disobedience.

Iron indeed should be the hand which rules such an army; if we are to do anything for the soldiers, let us rather improve men, by instruction, offer high premiums for good conduct, but abolish punishment—never.

The state of the Argentine army is formidable, but the fault lies with our legislators, and not the unfortunate soldiers, who by the monstrous military laws of this place are plunged into a state of slavery, which gives birth to every species of crime.

Why may we ask are not the soldiers compelled to work, and thus reduce in some degree the National expense? Is it that the Argentine republic is so rich that it stands in no need of such economy? The Argentine legislators have answered the "why" question; days are spent in discussing the matter, but instead of introducing useful law reforms, we are treated to an essay on the abolition of corporal punishment. O Congress, O Argentines.

THE LITERARY CLUB.

Final Preliminary Meeting.

The third preliminary meeting of the Circulo Literario, took place on Tuesday evening at the Chambers, Calle Cuyo, for the purpose of concluding the adoption of rules, and electing the committee for the first year. The attendance was large, over 60 members being present, including Mmes. Noronha, Dr. Hector Varela, Dr. Esteves Sagui, Sis. Saiz, Larsen, Obliga, Jun, Williams, Bliss, Colonel Diaz, M. Choquet, Estrada, Nunez, Lelong, Loyola, Rom, Cantilo, Carrulla, P. Varela, Del Corro, Lapiente, &c.

Dr. Valentín Albano was in the chair, supported by Messrs. Mancilla and Estrada, as secretaries. At eight o'clock the proceedings were commenced by the chairman reading a letter from Sr. Estrada, in recognition of the vote of thanks passed by the former meeting to the inkblots of the Club. The reading of the rules was then taken up at article 16, several being voted without objection.

A slight discussion arose about the right of members to send the porter of errands, but the article was suppressed, being evidently a matter of detail, and not of principle. Some observations were made about the contributions of books, to form a library; it was finally left to the option of members how many to give. Sr. Lelong opposed the subscription to English and French political journals, stating that magazines and reviews would be more suitably in the way left to the selection of the committee.

The article, naming as Honorary President and vice, the President of the Republic, and the Governor of Buenos Ayres, was the signal for a pitched battle. Dr. Obliga, Jun, denounced the imposition of French titles, by paying compliments of address to the chief ruler, as if we were in Paris, and dealing with the Despot of the Tuilleries. Sr. Lelong at once took up the cudgels in defence of the French Academy, showing the perfect independence of the Republic, and with such an honourary president would be disgraceful. Sr. Loyola thought General Mitre a very decent fellow, but the fact of his being Chief Magistrate, almost prevented him from the present honor, in conformity with democratic principles.

Mr. G. M. Muller proposed, as an amendment, that Don Bartolome Mitre be substituted for the President of the Republic, as honorary president of the Club. Those who opposed the motion were the (though) right in guarding against an evil precedent, such as making the Chief Magistrate ex-officio president of the Club. On the other hand, no one could deny the signal services rendered to Argentine literature by the biographer of Belgrano. The amendment would, therefore, have won both opinions.

The original article was put and lost by an overwhelming majority. At this stage the excitement was so great, that the chairman adjourned the meeting for a few minutes. It was evident that a strong party spirit had seized the members, and some of those who repaired to the smoking room expressed their opinion in great plainness.

The Chairman, renewing his seat, Sr. Estrada, in an able speech, seconded the amendment, which was put to the vote.

For the amendment 10

Against 24

The reading was then continued without interruption, up to the article obliging members to subscribe for works published by any individual of the Club. Sr. Larsen showed the absurdity of his associates being forced to subscribe. Latin Committee, by work in English, published by any one of the members. This matter being

however subject to the approval of committees, it appears to be a general meeting, the article passed.

The next question raised was about payment of fees, especially that of entrance, but the committee was empowered to extend the term of payment for youths whose means would not allow immediate disbursement. Several minor matters were agitated with unnecessary zeal, and slight alterations introduced.

At the termination of the rules, the meeting proceeded to elect committees. Dr. Albano was chosen Reading; Dr. Juan Maria Gutierrez, and Esteban Sagui, Vice-Presidents. Messrs. Mancilla and Estrada, by acclamation, Secretaries; the latter however refusing to get Dr. Hector Varela was named in his place. Dr. Manuel Perez del Corro was unanimously elected Treasurer. Vocales—Dr. Luis Quiroga, Sr. Saiz, Dr. Dardo Rocha, Dr. Juan Carlos Gomez, and Mme. Noronha. The meeting broke up at eleven o'clock.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The weather is very heavy, and Argentines complain that Englishmen have brought over the London fog with them. The streets are in a horrible condition.

We received a communication from a member of the Foreign Club, but as we considered the style objectionable, and likely to annoy the Directors, we declined to publish it.

The Argentine Government has paid the interest due on the Bonds up to the 1st of August, but has not as yet authorized the amount provided by law. Probably the Minister has forgotten all about it; we think it right to jog his memory.

The Provincial Chambers were to have met last night in compliance with a public notice to that effect, but the probabilities are that there was no quorum, owing to the muddy state of the streets.

Mr. De Mot, the Argentine Consul in Brussels, has taken up the cause of Argentines against some charges published in the Belgian papers. As the matter is purely of a military character it possesses very slight interest for our readers.

There is an amusing discussion going on between Sr. Cataldi, who it is said has done more for this country than any one else, and the municipality. It appears Sr. Cataldi applied for a lottery privilege, asserting his services, but the municipality refused, stating that he had done nothing for the country at all.

There is quite an American colony being started up in Santa Fe; several American gentlemen who have recently arrived with capital, are investing in lands out there; the neighbourhood of Rosario is going ahead more than any other part of the Republic.

The poor Irishman who was attacked some weeks ago near the Villa Luxan, is, we regret to hear, dying. The foreign public are anxious to know what his two Irish gentlemen arrived from the Curacana district yesterday; they report most unfavourably on the state of the camps for sheep-farming in that neighbourhood.

The subscription list to the British Hospital has been sent us; we are obliged to hold it over until to-morrow.

Great preparations are going on in San Fernando for the coming summer. House proprietors are fitting up their houses in the hope of getting fabulous rents, and even the Municipality of the place is inspired with the same anxiety for "fitting up," as they are building, or rather buying out, a fashionable promenade in front of the Station. We have no doubt San Fernando will be the most fashionable resort in summer for our city belles.

The latest news we have of Flores is that it is very short of horses. Borges made a great dash to capture President Aguirre on his return to Montevideo, but we are sorry to say failed completely in the attempt.

The prolonged continuation of the Flores revolution is at last beginning to show its effects upon the inhabitants of that unhappy country. The Gauchos are now becoming so accustomed to despise the Government that it will take years and years for any administration to rule the country with any save the most despotic sway.

Flores, and his friends in Buenos Ayres, have been more successful in overthrowing the moral restraints which

bind together society than in expelling the Buenos Ayres forces. We doubt from an Englishman recently arrived from the districts north of the Rio Negro that out in the country civil law protection has completely vanished. The functions of the Justice of the Peace, in collecting debts, etc., are useless. The picture of the country which our friend draws is indeed harrowing, and Flores and his friends have much to answer for. The day of reckoning will however most certainly come, sooner or later.

The Peruvian sympathizers seem to have latterly suddenly changed their minds; we have no more public meetings, speeches, etc. This shows Argentine good sense. The Peruvian had not behaved in a manner to merit our sympathy or support, and as to America being in danger, Sr. Guterro has completely dispelled this illusion.

Respecting the new and spacious salon ordered by the Government for the use of the Public Museum, the Minister has thought fit to publish a long code of laws, and authorized the expenditure of \$20,000 in making shelves, etc. Visitors are not allowed to touch any articles in the cases.

The latest news from Entre Rios is, that the legislators met of moving the capital from Uruguay; it is said that Urquiza is opposed to this, but some of the Entre Rios politicians appear determined on the measure. There are several foreigners at present travelling through Entre Rios for the purpose of investing in lands, but there is a great objection to Urquiza's title deeds, as it is said the title is not secure. Still Entre Rios is going ahead bravely, and the sheep-farmers are doing amazingly well—the Gualeguaychú acreage we hear is at least about to be cleared, and a petition to Congress for the purpose is being signed by the residents.

"Barbados," the focus writer of the Tribuna, states that at Bristol's benefit President Mitre was so charmed with the open and the fair prima donna, that he did not fall asleep as he usually does when he goes to Colon.

NOTES OF THE REBELS.

The "Zonda," of San Juan gives details of the military outbreak which took place in that city on the night of the 6th ult. There was no attempt at political revolution or public disorder. The Rifles battalion had received orders from the National Government to march for San Luis under the command of Col. Giffra, who thought fit to subject the men to previous discipline by employing them in the construction of the San Esteban Dyke.

A spirit of discontent soon manifested itself in the corps. There were under arrest, in the campment, about 40 soldiers for different causes, and these fellows seized a favorable opportunity to take their comrades unaware; they rushed on the guard, whom they disarmed, and then tied down the officers, marching into the undefended city of San Juan about midnight. Fortunately the citizens learned of their approach on their heels, and collected a force of the National Guard. A small picket was left in charge of the San Clemente barracks, the rest being drawn up in the Plaza.

At a late hour the mutineers stormed the barracks, driving out its defenders. Col. Giffra at once ordered the band to play a march, and set out with the forces of the Plaza to quell the riot. He entered the barrack sword in hand, the mutineers making a precipitate flight, and throwing away the arms and effects which they had seized. It was a fortunate circumstance that Colonel Giffra had been invited that evening to a ball in the city, as his presence in San Juan enabled the citizens to put down the mutiny.

The mutineers fled in various directions, a small band numbering 60 having started for Lagunas, whether to declare an amnesty, or whether to pursue. Older is now completely restored. A great number of respect able citizens remained on guard in the Plaza, to protect the town from the mutineers. Great praise is given to Col. Giffra, who bravely seized the barracks, after a couple of rounds of which his men as they advanced, were not a man of any being killed or wounded on either side. It is evident that the whole battalion Flores joined the 40 mutineers, and this corps can no longer be said to exist on our army roll. We are, however, happy to find that the officers were not numbered; at least it appears from the above statement that they were only tied down.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The revolutionary party in El Salvador has triumphed, and the National Government been obliged to recognize the rebel authorities of Antioquia, adding another to the list of thoroughly demoralized republics. There is a general demand to abolish the police law respecting public worship, which is found still more demoralizing.

The Congress of San Salvador is also demoralized; it is to elect a world of honor to General Carrera, instead of ignoring the public money in industrial purpose.

In Nicaragua, to long the scene of demoralizing civil wars and contentions they seek symptoms of improvement, the Senate having decreed a Railway to be built from Puerto Moron to Carizosa. Ecuador has evidently condemned Peru for the outrages committed on Spaniards. The Spanish Minister at Cordoba is complaining to the President of the Republic, D. Garcia Moreno, of a manifestation by the citizens of Guayaquil in favor of Peru; the latter assured the representative of H. Catholic Majesty that he had taken measures to prevent the recurrence of such things. And this is republican liberty!

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Cordoba, Mendoza & Catamarca.

The "Ferro-Carril" has letters from Cordoba dated 21st ult. The commencement of the Argentine Central Railway has marked a new epoch in the history of the Province. The National Government has actively set its energies towards improving the means of communication. Messrs. Molinas have started with a great conveyer for the construction of a highway to Catamarca. Monsieur Lalague has also been sent to make a wagon-road from Cordoba to Rioja via San Rafael, and Messrs. Gardillo, after many difficulties, got all the machinery for arsestion wells under route on the 14th July.

At first no conveyance could be procured to carry a heavy cargo (thirty tons), which obliged them to build eighteen American wagons for the purpose, but a large quantity must be carried by the hand of the Chafan, Messrs. Gardillo are also making a carriage road to Rioja by Cruz del Rio, and their corps of workmen is said to be first class. It is thought the Government of Cordoba will shortly propose a general amnesty. Strict measures have been taken with some arbitrary character. Several useful projects are in hand, by Government. Landlord property is rapidly rising in value; sites for building which, six months ago, were not worth a cigar now fetch handsome prices. Politics have entirely died out, and industrial progress is the order of the day.

Letters from Mendoza, 17th ult., are unsatisfactory. The city is being slowly rebuilt. The exorbitant of the expected 1865 census has caused a complaint that the money paid by the National Government has gone astray, and the officials purchase the claims for half price. The Indians are making an empty sweep of public ridicule. Dr. Carlos Paz arrived, when public discontent was great about the new taxes. Two new canals are projected, but funds are wanting. The opening of new streets met with great opposition, and the works are stopped.

Dates from Catamarca are to the 15th ult. Governor Molina wishes to declare an amnesty, but Sr. Lobo strenuously opposes it. The ministry is at present vacant. Ex-Governor Correa, like those of Cordoba, is accused of robbing the public money, and ordered to refund several thousand dollars. The Hollands mines are going on well; but there is great news of that of copper belonging to Messrs. Molina and Lelague, in which the vein of gold recently discovered is found to be fully 12 feet wide. On the whole things are steadily improving.

ROSARIO NEWS.

The Paven arrived yesterday morning with the "Ferro-Carril" to the 2nd inst. The Immigration Committee of Rosario has received offers from several estates holding 60 to 15 square leagues of camp, giving the half of their land gratis to emigrants, in lots of 21 cuadras (50 acres) each; the alternate lots will be kept by the owner. Mr. Phillips in England, Sr. Lopez in Prussia, and Messrs. Carl Beck in Switzerland, are requested to further see plausible schemes.

The late election in Rosario has been annulled. The arrival of the Englishman was a cause of general rejoicing, as it will be seen by an account published in another column. It is likely the captain and crew will be made honorary citizens of Rosario: the "Ferro Carril" gives their names: Captain Sublet, Lieut. Sublet, Mateo, George Price, Boatman, Richard Hutehinson, Seaman, Kelly, Swain, Harcourt, Reynolds, and Ferris; railway operatives, Carpenter, Leach, Menden and Vane.

Stance fishermen have returned from Rosario, with very unsatisfactory reports of the camps elsewhere, which they say are wholly unfit for sheep-farming. We have, however, heard very different accounts from good judges of land.

ROSARIO.

Arrival of the "Englishman."

A friend, who has just arrived per "Lyon" from Rosario, informs us that, although many years resident in South America, he has seldom witnessed such excitement as has been aroused at this place by the arrival of the above named vessel, with the first cargo of rails for the Centro-Argentine Railway. The "Englishman" appeared in slight contrast to the French Island, as the "Paven" was about to leave on Friday last, 29th ult. Immediately after the bunting in town was hoisted the bells set to ring, rockets fired, and the barracks crowded with people. The Captain of the Port, with several of the town merchants went down the river in his large boat to meet her and welcomed her to Rosario by a three-times-three, and ship-barrab, as soon as they got on board, which was responded to by the sailors.

On Sunday nearly all the inhabitants of Rosario kept pouring in a continuous stream during the whole day to the Railway Station, where the vessel is discharging. The ceremony of taking out the first rail from the ship on Monday morning was attended by a number of the most respectable persons in Rosario, amongst whom were many of the Municipality. When the first rail was turned out it was christened "White Wheelwright" with a bottle of Alsop's Ale, broken on it by the British Consul, Dr. Hutehinson. This rail was then carried on the shoulders of about twenty of those present up to the top of the Barranca, where, a hole of about a yard and a half deep having been made, it was planted amidst the cheers of all those assembled.

The ceremonies concluded with a breakfast on the spot, provided by the proprietor of the new Grand Central Hotel, at which was present a good sprinkling of the fair sex of Rosario.

SMITH O'BRIEN'S FUNERAL.

Dublin, June 29. The remains of Mr. Smith O'Brien arrived in Dublin this morning, and were, notwithstanding the earnestly expressed wishes of his family, made the subject of a demonstration by the "Nationalist" party. At about 11 o'clock a steamer left the North Wall, having on board a number of persons, whose enthusiasm enabled them to brave the discomforts of a wet, chilly morning, and proceeded into the bay, where the Cambria, which conveyed the body. She had not proceeded far when the expected vessel was descried, and both vessels came to their moorings at about 4 a.m. After a little delay the remains, which two or three "temperance" bands performed the "Dead March" in sand, the remains were brought on shore. The coffin was of oak, with a large cross on the lid and a name plate bearing the deceased's name and age. A hearse was in waiting, into which these in charge attempted to bear it, but a loud shout of remonstrance arose from the assembled crowd, a rush was made towards it, and the honour of first-riding in carrying it was furiously contested. Those in charge did not think fit to offer any very strong opposition to the crowd, and it was elevated on the shoulders of six men. Some attempt was made to get the crowd into regular order, and those who were recognized, as leaders had partially succeeded the procession a rather disorderly one—moved off. It was headed by two Irish young men who greatly resembled him. An immense crowd had assembled to witness the procession. As the cavalcade was leaving, a peasant woman came out from the crowd, and threw herself on her knees before the horse of the supported King, who stopped suddenly.

What do you wish my good woman? Ah! my good wife, remind me of the man who took it all in earnest, I should like a pension.

I grant it you replied the King, and there take the first term, but the same time giving a hundred franc note. Since then she has always received her pension, and actually believes the lives in the reign of Francis I.—Prophet.

CURIOUS EPISODE.

The "Independence Bell," records the following touching episode, which occurred at the Exhibition of Fine Arts and Industry at Angers. They had, to attract visitors, got up a splendid cavalcade representing the city of France, to Angers, and had chosen to represent him a rich young man who greatly resembled him. An immense crowd had assembled to witness the procession. As the cavalcade was leaving, a peasant woman came out from the crowd, and threw herself on her knees before the horse of the supported King, who stopped suddenly.

What do you wish my good woman? Ah! my good wife, remind me of the man who took it all in earnest, I should like a pension.

I grant it you replied the King, and there take the first term, but the same time giving a hundred franc note. Since then she has always received her pension, and actually believes the lives in the reign of Francis I.—Prophet.

Alarming News from the Boca.

Great Excitement.

Yesterday at half past one o'clock town was startled with the news that there was a serious row in the Boca amongst the Italians, and that the police had been sent to the Chief of Police for assistance. As usual on such occasions, the most exaggerated stories were circulated, and in fact, at two o'clock there was no knowing what to believe, so alarming were the rumors. To increase the excitement, some twenty policemen were despatched from the Police, armed with swords and canines. Some people said that they had seen Mr. Cazen running across the plaza to the Government House, and to give a greater degree of intensity to the story, that he was without his hat. The general rumor through town was that some hundred Italians were in arms at the Boca, having had some political dispute about Darabail, which the police tried to settle, whereupon the Italians united and beat the police. It was even stated that the Comisario and some policemen were killed, and that the President had been applied to, to send down troops of the line.

Anxious to know the true version we repaired to the Police and had an interview with Mr. Cazen, who was in a state of extreme petulance; he refused to give any information until we told him the consequences, which appeared to him no doubt at once alarming, whereupon the old dog said that he was bothered out of his wits in giving explanations, but that for the benefit of the English public he would be most happy to give all the information in his power. He then stated "The row in the Boca is nothing Mr. Standard, some desperadoes have escaped, still themselves up in a gambling house; but the lunatic is now surrounded, and the desperadoes are that the desperadoes are now taken. The chief was evidently in a very excited state, but as we made every allowance for him in his trying position, particularly as we were in the wrong side of the Police door, we bowed to the old dog and retired. Up to the time of going to press we have not heard any more deal vigilantes or dead Italians were conveyed to the Police, but we rather think that the awful fight in the Boca was as bloodless as the famous storming of Fort Sumter.

NOTICE.

The "Hormona" and "Plata" of the 1st and 2nd inst. contain little of importance. The latter a series of that one of the foreign ministers at Montevideo has received orders from his Government to inform President Miro that England, France and Italy will resist any aggression by Brazil on the republic of Uruguay; this requency: the second requires a "war of a tiro," and are usually managed by alacides.

LOCAL EVENTS.

The Steamboat.—This English gunboat has arrived at Montevideo from Rio Janeiro.

Drunken Soldier.—On Monday at 4 o'clock two vigilantes tried to arrest a drunken soldier, who unfortunately fell and broke his neck. The policemen have been arrested by order of the Comisario, though the man's death seemed accidental.

Red and White.—Our camp colleague brings tales from San Nicolas to the aid instant. The contents are mostly news from Europe.

French Theatre.—A new theatre, Miro, Madame Fiorelli will make her debut to night. The repertoire promises an excellent performance.

American Night.—To-morrow night our Lyric Company will lend their services for the benefit of the wounded American soldiers. The star spangled banner and Hall Columbia will be a great attraction; Madame Driol has also consented to sing the Briol Waltz.

ON CHANGE.

August 3, 1861.

Paper price of ounces, 457.

Price of sovereigns, 140.

Pence again declined to-day, and all the brokers in the Hall were "bearing" the market.

First price 28 60

Second 28 60

Third 28 60

Fourth 28 60

Cash sales, 17,853

PROTESTANT CHURCH AT PAYSANDU.

We gladly give insertion to the following circular, hoping that our English and German friends will come forward in support of so charitable a purpose, which highly honors the liberal Roman Catholic initiation.

Montevideo, 30th June.

Mr. N. N.

I have the honor to address myself to you, begging your valuable aid towards the construction of a suitable cemetery for Protestants in the Department of Paysandu, where I am encouraged with the political administration. The number of Protestants there resident is now considerable, although not

sufficient to meet all the necessary expenses of such an object. To commence the work, I have contributed a piece of land 100 yards square and a piece of 200 silver dollars.

Trusting you will assist in the realization of so philanthropic an idea, I hear that in a few days the Bank will burn the four millions for August, and that all the points of the project are not agreed on by the Provincial Government.

The steamer arrived from Montevideo this morning, but brought no news of importance. The "Pavon" also arrived but as usual brought no silver from San Juan. The last cargo of American drugs arrived in Montevideo, as yet has not been sold. It is thought it will be sent up here.

PRODUCE SALES.

20 dry cowhides, magalao 9100 mje
100 do do do 117
60 do sheepskins 200
100 do 170
100 fangas mje 150
100 do 185
700 ar. wool, mestiza 81
200 lb ostrich feathers 70
6-0 salted ox hides, 63 lbs 38 sh
20 chigus hair, Entre Rios 24

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Montevideo, national steamer Corrientes
Rosario, national steamer Pavon S. 110
Paysandu, Spanish brigantine Sebastian.

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Extraordinary Performance for the benefit of the

Wounded American Soldiers.

On Friday, 5th August, STAL SPANGLED BANNER, By the Orchestra MARTA.

Between one of the acts the orchestra will play the National Air.

Madame Driol has very kindly offered to sing the

BRIOL WALTZ.

Composed and dedicated to her by Professor Annetti, which was so highly applauded at her benefit.

Théâtre Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Juillet 4 Août 1861.

Sous la direction de M. D'Hot.

Vingt et un-ème Représentation de

Debut de Mme Blanche Fiorelli.

Première représentation de

LES PANTINS DE VIOLETTE.

Opérette Fete en un acte. Paroles de Leon Battu. Musique d'Adolphe Adam.

Mme Blanche Fiorelli debouta par le Role de Pivrot.

Distribution.

Alcebrins, enchanter—Mr. Henry Pirot, son fils—Mme Blanche Fiorelli—Violette—Mme Pauline Ligon.

Un Polichinelle—M. Saint Astin

La scene se passe dans une ile deserte

LES ENJAGES.

Tribaux Villages en un acte ucle de Chant.

Grand Duo de LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.

Chant par Madame de Miro Fiorelli

LANG-LIS MEGOMME.

Chansonnette comique par M. D'Hot.

On terminera le spectacle par

PIKOLIT.

Comédie en un acte ucle de chant.

Toktonia.

Sonabend, den 6 August, abende 8 1/2 Uhr.

EINWEIHUNGSPFEST.

Einweihungskarten und in neuen Localen Platz 73, in Empfang zu nehmen.

For Antwerp Direct.

Can receive cargo immediately in the finer, loads for this destination, the first class Hanoverian barque

L. I. N. A.

of 161 tons, Captain Albion.

Can engage a few sailors and dry hides, as also lades. For further particulars please apply to

CHAS. W. BENN & Co.,
Ship Brokers, &c., Calle 23 de Mayo, No. 45.

Wanted.

If this gentleman calls at the "Standard" office he will receive intelligence of great importance to himself.

Wanted.

A Maid Servant, at 178 Malpu.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

The Glaur.

By Lord Byron translated from the English into the Spanish language, by Peter Espinosa.

To Surgeon Dentists.

To be sold, a small assortment of instruments, Gold Pail, Curandum Plier, Wax Tongs &c. &c. The above by the manufacturers.

A Female Cook.

Wanted for plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Just received Direct.

A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets, sheetings and quilts, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 wool plaids, plain and striped linens, heavy French cashmeres, 4-4 Orleans, first-class 4-4 frowning linen and 11-4 linen sheeting, direct from Belfast, &c.

To Surgeon Dentists.

To be sold, a small assortment of instruments, Gold Pail, Curandum Plier, Wax Tongs &c. &c. The above by the manufacturers.

A Female Cook.

Wanted for plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Wanted.

For plain Cooking. None need apply without recommendations.

Florida No. 278.

Sewing Machines.

A large and splendid assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

For Liverpool.

The first class British Barque "S H A R S T O N," 353 tons register, Captain King. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For further particulars apply to the consignees, Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co., or to JOHN P. BOYD & CO., Ship Brokers, Calle "San Martin, No. 6."

Book Keeper.

A person conversant with Bookkeeping, and with a knowledge of business in this place, wants a situation in a Mercantile House. Apply at Messrs. McKern Brothers, San Martin, No. 24, under address to W. A.

J. S. Wylie & Co.,

GROCERS AND DRAPERS, and general dealers in Camp Stores, Calle Buenos Ayres, CARRACOMOS, 9, 2m.

Fresh Goods—Just Received.

Ladies' Colored Petticoats 6-4 All Wool Tartans 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 12-4 Damask Table Cloth for the support of all those interested in the prosperity of these countries.

Subscriptions and applications for

Advertisements, received in Montevideo, in the "Sala de Comercio," or at No. 36 Calle 23 de Mayo; in Buenos Ayres, at the "Standard" Office.

Horses.

Wanted, one on two, price from two to four thousand dollars. Apply between 12 and 4 o'clock at 99 Victoria.

Wanted.

A Boy, to assist in a Confectionary. Apply at the corner of Piedad and Reconquista.

Wanted.

A good man servant to attend table and general house work. Also lady's maid to go to Montevideo. Apply, No. 55 Universelle, between 1 and 4 o'clock p. m.

Land in the Suburbs.

For 18,000 dollars, m/c. To be sold, the land forming the corners of Calles Chacras and Nueva Granada, with 22 years in front by 36 rear, with trees of the best quality. Apply 42 Calle Bolivar.

Farmer's Manual.

Or useful instructions for Rearing and Caring of the Merino Breed, by Don Daniel Payer Mendez. Price 60 dollars, m/c, at 43 Bolivar.

Cotton Gns.

A few have been received, and are on sale at

To Lot.

Sunl: Furnished Apartments. Terms moderate. Calle Florida, No. 238.

Mrs. Frigorio.

Rosario de Santa Fe.

Notice.

There is a letter to the above address at the British Consulate.

J. T. Dodge, M. P.

SADDLER GENERAL, To the Argentine Republic.

The English Dramatic Company.

ALAS! THE ALABAMA!!

Notice.

Mrs. J. J. Curtis, Professor of the Pianoforte and Singing, begs to inform her friends and pupils that she has removed to 79 Calle Tucuman where all professional engagements may be made.

Notice.

ALBERT LARROQUE, Dr. in Law. Has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened his studio in Calle Reconquista, No. 85.

Wanted.

A female Cook and a girl to take care of a child. Apply 63 Calle Potosi.

A Card.

J. W. GOODMAN, Maestro Mayor, (pianoforte City Surveyor, begs leave to inform his friends that he has removed his office from Calle Tucuman to his house 494 Calle Cangallo, where he still continues to appraise houses, and to receive rents, and as usual houses inspected.

Restaurante del Banco.

CALLE PIEDAD, No. 117.

Notice.

The proprietor of this establishment begs to inform the public that he has opened a Restaurant and Cafe at the above address, and trusts, by strict attention to the wishes of his customers and moderate charges to merit their patronage.

Charles Butfield.

A seaman from the "Moore of Venice," at Buenos Ayres in June 1861, is requested to call at or send his address to this office—or any one who can give any information respecting him or his whereabouts.

FRANK PARISH, Consul.

British Consulate, B. Ayres, July 30, 1861.

