

The Standard

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

740—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS

MAUA BANK CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-102. CAPITAL 1,000,000 Sterling.

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103. The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above address...

MONEY ORDERS. Drafts on BRISBANE are granted by the undersigned payable on demand at the following rates...

NATIONAL BANK. Drafts are also granted on London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other ports...

UNION BANK OF IRELAND. Drafts payable at any of the metropolitan branches of the Bank...

IRELAND. Address: Albany, Chelsea, Grosvenor, Pall Mall, St. James's, etc.

British Steamer 'FAIRY'. For Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, etc.

Argentine Diligences. Leaving for Buenos Aires, Rosario, Montevideo, etc.

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London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank. CAPITAL 1,000,000 Sterling.

Royal Insurance Company. FIRE AND LIFE. CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

STeamboat Agency. WILLIAMS, HAZEL & CO., 30-Canal-30.

FOR MOVING, TO THE NATIONAL BANK. Will leave every Wednesday and Friday, and returns on Tuesday and Friday.

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DR. F. BOURSE, SURGEON DENTIST. Has removed to 100, New York Street, No. 100.

OSTRO OIDON. A new method of treating Asthma, Bronchitis, and other respiratory diseases.

GABRIEL DENTISTS. THE OLD ESTABLISHED DENTISTS. 31, Market Street, No. 31.

New Work on the Argentine Republic. In the Press and will shortly be published.

WATCHES. Adapted for every class, elegant and useful.

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Any one can use them. A bath of water in which is required to produce the most brilliant and rich colors.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. These dyes are all found useful for imparting color to various materials.

DAY AND MARTIN'S Real Japan Blacking. For finishing and polishing the leather of shoes.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS. Watch and Clock Maker, hygienic appointments.

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Protection from Fire. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES.

Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Wholesale Druggists, 16, Cannon St., London.

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J. BAWOOD & SONS, PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS. Lightly on the eye.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF HATS. Great Charlotte Street, London, S.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS
Notices can be taken of anonymous communications. When it is intended to insert...

The Standard.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

EDITORIAL TABLE.
There is not a particle of news stirring about town; the native papers are asleep...

In La Paz there have been great doings, two sons of Irishmen have beaten all the natives hollow at their own game 'surtija'...

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 walkerize Montevideo...

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 Steamer Salto, which arrived from Montevideo yesterday morning, met with an accident coming out of the mouth of the bay previously to her going to Uruguay at her usual hour.

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

It is most extraordinary how Irish men 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.

As there is no political subject of importance on the lips, Sr. Bilbao and Dr. Guierres, of the 'Nacion Argentina,' have got up an serene...

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

The 'Tribuna' takes up the cause of the Bank clerks with very good effect. We make no doubt that 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, paymasters, all should get a rise in the right direction, and the sooner the Casa de Moneda gets the rise the better for them and the whole country.

The British packet Mersey will take home several of our leading foreign accidents this trip. Mr. Phibbs will not go, however, as he is in the States. 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.

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 proved 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.

Although the U. States can individually produce no equal to the 'Times' or 'Illustrated L. News,' that country fairly bears "all creation" in its newspapers. In 1850 there were 9,252 American papers, which number in 1850 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.

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 de Rosario), for a population of 100,000.

In most countries the press is not exempt 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 United States, has abolished the tax, and has laid 20 per cent on the press, whereby to increase the salaries of the pressmen. However there is no regular despatch of papers to the rural districts, and we have to coax and wheedle the diligente 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 protected by the same glorious results in enlightening the industry and trade of the country, and heralding the gigantic progress of a free and great country.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.
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 very strong expressions of opinion. The Progreso agrees with us that it is a most scandalous case, but an anonymous correspondent undertakes to expurgate the judicial authorities, on some quibble "that the 2nd trial did not add the character of atonement to the crime."

Our observations are meant in no way to detract from the merits of the Corrientines, but to point out that 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 no way to detract from the merits of the Corrientines, but to point out that the Corrientines will learn to imitate rather than ridicule a country which stands foremost in the world's page.

Great Effluviations in La Paz

Since our countrymen have invaded La Paz, that secluded region has been making the most grand gestures: 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 realize the fact, that if he wants to regenerate the country which he rules, the shortest and best plan is to throw half a dozen of energetic Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, or Americans, into every village in the interior, and the result cannot be doubted for one moment.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we testify to the excellent character of the Gefc 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 color, incorruptible in punishing murderers and robbers, but kind and affable to industrious residents, whether native or foreigners.

The morning of the 9th was ushered in with its usual greetings: the English flag, the highest over the town, 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 Maguas, assisted by several laymen.

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 band, as if by magic, the native band, with our flag in the centre, played God Save the Queen.

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 drunk 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.

There was no calling out an idea of what was going on, and harmony existed. Company after company of leaders appointed, and proudly do we say that no party was more orderly, more beautifully equipped, or more victorious than Mr. George Dowdall, attended by his Adjutant, Mr. Wm. W. Gibbins. There was no calling out an idea of what was going on, and harmony existed.

THE ORIENTAL.

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

Barra, editor of the 'El Pais,' 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.'

A Salto correspondent, 16th, reports the garrison in first rate order, Colonel Trillo having held a grand review. Colonel Helmo Lopez started on the 15th for the Arapy, to chase some rebels who had come over from Concordia.

An anti-peace demonstration took place at Paysandu on the 10th. The Government authorities at Fray Bentos, we are happy to learn, give general satisfaction.

THE ORIENTAL.

Netto crossed the frontier with a strong division, and advanced rapidly through the republic. The Brazilian filibuster, Colonel Fidalis, at the head of 800 men, passed the river Yt on Sunday, and was expected to effect a junction with Flores on Tuesday.

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

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

At last, aurice broke up for a season the pleasures of La Paz. This meeting has done more for the force and department than you credit; it has established a confidence, a good feeling for some time lost; during the meeting at several houses—Dr. Gibbins 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 Dowdall, who appears the idol of the town, is a leader of great credit; he appears, and the burban of England in a par word—the consideration of the authorities and town for us is more even than we can merit.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

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engagement 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 so on; provided that any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca goat or 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, and in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; provided that where the wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, pack, or package, and the aggregate value of contents in the bale, pack, or package shall be approved by appraisers at a rate exceeding 94 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 reduced to 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, pack or package shall be liable to a less rate of duty on 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 unmanuf. factured, imported with the wool, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of 20 centum ad valorem, and on fleeces, wools, 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 within ten days of the payment of duty, and appeal taken to the Secretary of the Treasury within thirty days.

More Confederate Privateers.

The situation is not very bright 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 Jeddó, is nearly ready for sailing, and the question of her destination, and especially of her nationality, must soon be decided by the authorities. Mr. Arnan, doctor to the French Government, who has just been on board the Jeddó, writes me some curious details about her. Her crew and hull are of bronze, and cost 7,000 francs. The crew 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 are 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 directly at sea. She 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 quarter deck, in the bow, she is carry a large pivot gun. The guns are ready, and no difficulty is anticipated by the Confederate agents in getting her 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 be armed with 17 guns, and is expected to attain very high speed. She is lined on the inside with two thicknesses of iron, and thick of an inch thick each, and her inner wall thus consists of six inches. This new inside covering of a ship ought to be called its porcupine. It is intended, I believe, more for strength than for resistance to balls.

