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Nº2

# WRONG

# EDITION

# NUMBER

STEAMERS SAIL TO DAY.

For the westwa
The  Libertad.

Subscription to the Standard.
$ 80 per month
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines, inserted three
lines for 35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous
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for insertion must be authenticated by
the name and address of the writer; not
necessarily for publication, but as a gua
rantee of good faith.

# The Standard.

Official organ, at vert sea andezu
ouro — Otero.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12 1863.

## INDUSTRIAL REVIEW.

Since the selling of the English
packet the only matter of importance
which has occurred was an attempt by
the Legislature to remedy the currency
question. After a rather spirited dis-
cussion, and innumerable projects, one
of our Provincial houses of Legislature
has fixed the value of the doubloon at
384 dollars currency, which shall be
the convertible value in paper money
on and after January 1st, 1866. Many
are of opinion that this law, if even
passed will never be carried out unless
the Government cease to have any re-
lation with, or control over, the Bank
Owing to various causes, among others the stagnation of trade in the
Banda Oriental, and the recent mea-
sures of the Legislature, doubloons
have fallen seriously within the last
fifteen days, which is regarded by
merchants as highly beneficial for busi-
ness. Happily we are able to inform
our readers that peace reigns through-
out the Argentine Republic, and that
men's minds are occupied with indus-
trial schemes and projects instead of
rebellions and revolutions as hereto-
fore. New railways, dry docks, immi-
gration colonies, steamboat companies,
and cotton planting are now the order
of the day. The most sanguine man
in the Republic is Bartholomew Mitre;
the President, who, owing to the great
re-action which has taken place in the
new order of things, finds new difficul-
ties springing up each day to people
our desert pampas, and introduce agri-
cultural industry amongst the gauchos.
Supported however by all the foreigners
and respectable natives both in this
and the other provinces, he is able to
put down every obstacle, and we have
full confidence that the period of his
Presidential rule will prove one of the
most progressive and beneficial the
country has ever witnessed.

Respecting the cotton cultivation,
for which we have laboured so inces-
santly, we have good cause for the
coming year. The seed which we re-
ceived was scattered over the Republic,
eighteen tales of excellent Paraguayan
cotton were shipped last week to
Antwerp. This cotton was in-
spected by experienced parties, who
gave it as their opinion that they
never saw better American cotton in
the Liverpool market. Perhaps are now
beginning to believe that the genera-
tion of the republic depends upon the
introduction of some new staple in-
dustry, and that cotton is the cheapest,
easiest cultivated, and will yield the
most lucrative returns.
The state of the interior provinces is
without change. Trade is almost ex-
tinct, agriculture there is positively
none. The inhabitants who have a few
head of horned cattle or sheep occupy
themselves with the lazy pursuits of a
pastoral life. If this country is ever
to become what nature intended it—if
its natural capabilities of production
are to be turned to advantage, and these
delightful regions of fertility are to
become with the staples of the tropic—

and the cereals of the north. It can
be affected only by the introduction of
a strong healthy European population.
The natives of the country, unaccus-
tomed to want and privation, and dis-
heartened at the frightful political
vicissitudes which unhappily form the
history of the River Plate, are totally
destitute of that ambition to secure a
freehold in fee, which is a striking
characteristic of the European. In the
United States of America the German
and Irish emigrants invariably secured
farms of so many acres on payment of
1 dol 25 cts per acre, and spent years
and years in toil and labour to clear
their little property of trees and brush-
wood. But in the Argentine Republic
the emigrant has neither dollars nor
cents to pay for his farm, neither has
he to toil in cutting down trees, nor is
his home-tead limited to a few acres.
On the face of the known globe there
does not exist, a country which offers
such inducements to the agricultural
immigrant as the Argentine Republic,
and yet, owing to the blind stupidity of
the rulers of these countries, every
impediment possible has heretofore
been thrown in the way of immigra-
tion. We are happy to say that the
Government of which President Mitre
is the head has taken a new view
of this matter. Every incentive is
offered now to turn immigration to our
shores. Contracts have been entered
into, concessions of whole territories
have been made. Land is to be had
for nothing (s«al), farming implements,
and maintenance for one year for the
emigrant's family. We hope therefore
to see good result.
In the city of Buenos Ayres trade
is rather dull, owing to the being the
winter season. In the southern part
of the provinces, the farmers are suffer-
ing severe loss from the great drought;
in the north, however, the shepher ds
are doing well, and the flocks have
increased on an average 20 per cent.
The Northern Railway is doing a
splendid business, and the coaches of
the company are unable to accommo-
date all the passengers
The Western R R is being extended
to one of our principal country towns,
the Villa Lujan.
The Chascomus, or Great Southern
Railway is still in "statu quo," the
committee not having reported as yet
on the contract of Messrs Peto and
Betts. It is rumoured that the engi-
neers return to England by this packet
A concession for laying down tele-
graph wires between Buenos Ayres and
Rosario, has been granted to Mr
Wheelwright, with a monthly subsidy
of $1000 silver dollars per month
The great central Argentine R R,
has become the most popular enterprize
of the country. Had any shares never
bear of new subscriptions to the stock.
The works of the road are now nearly
completed for the first ten miles.
Experienced engineers, who have in-
spected the earthworks, report most
favourably on them.
A project for introducing locomo-
tives of the Fairfield system has been
laid before Congress and a conditional
concession granted
The London and River Plate Bank is
doing a rate good business, but it is
said that the capital of the institution
should be increased.
The Maua Bank, with its branches,
is doing the largest business at present
in the River Plate. In another
column will be found the particulars
respecting the negotiation of the loan,
effected by the Montevideo Government.
The Baron Maua's letter is a docu-
ment which reflects the greatest credit
both on the writer and the Government
to which it is addressed. This leading
Brazilian capitalist has succeeded in
making himself the most popular ban-
ker in the River Plate. When the
Argentine Government found itself
straightened for means last year, and
the provincial bank of Buenos Ayres
refused to advance a paper dollar to the
credit, the Baron Maua came forward
and in the most liberal manner dis-
counted the Treasury bills and opened
an account current for the infant Go-
vernment. In like manner now, when
a bane of invasion when a revolution in
the Uruguay Republic, and the Go-
vernment finds itself obliged to raise
a sum to meet the expenses incurred
in putting down this revolution, the
Baron Maua, on the most favourable
terms for the Government, and with
the sole object of availing the lawful
government of the country in its hour
of need, has taken the whole loan,
4,000,000 dollars It is not to be
rendered as therefore that the Maua
Bank should take such root in the
River Plate.
A subject of the greatest impor-
tance to us all, has been the recog-
nition by Congress of the floating debt
of the former Government. We learn
from the very best authority that the
Committee to whom the matter has

been referred will report favorably,
and that 6 mil lots of the debt will be
funded in 6 p. g bonds, as the princi-
ple holders of these securities are En-
glish and German merchants. It will
be satisfactory for our foreign readers
to know that this important matter is
near to a happy solution.
General Roca public is steadily
advancing under the enlightened rule
of President Mitre. Peace and order
have been at last restored, the busy
season is approaching, the rain which
has been so much needed has ultimate-
ly come, and altogether the prospect
of the country are a brightening

## ENTRE RIAN POLITICS.

There is no province of the Argen-
tine Republic who's position view with
such jealousy as Entre Rios, and few,
if any, can boast such unrivalled ad-
vantages. Protected on both sides by
mighty rivers, it is at once beyond
the tears of invasion, and placed in
immediate contact, not only with
neighbouring states but even with
foreign countries. Yet drought at per
must desolates the sheep farms of
Buenos Ayres, and the Indians carry
their depredations into the heart of
Santa Fe, Cordoba, or San Luis, almost
with impunity. But the inter-fluvial
province has so varied a surface of hill
and dale, or undulating prairies, that
there is an abundance of rivulets im-
parting moist ure everywhere; and the
contours of the Pampas find a stronger
barrier in the banks of the Parana
than the Argentine Government can
devise with Congress edicts or white
rifles. Add to this that Entre Rios is
enriched by nature with fine woods, a
fertile soil, an l genial climate, which
perhaps only Tucuman can boast in
the same degree: Furthermore, the
and prosper y are safer than in our
campagna, for Urquiza, by a severity
similar to Mendozan have, has reduced
the gauchos to a state of submission
and forced probity no less wonderful
than praise-worthy, proving the im-
mense utility of strong governments in
a semi-barbarous country.
It is not strange, then, that Entre
Rios should provoke the envy of her
less favoured sisters, although our
writers and politicians of B. Ayres
pretend their only horror is of Urquiza
and that they have such a lively affec-
tion for that province as to tempt them
to make any effort for its emancipa-
tion This means in vain, which would
be speedily effected by a revolution and
what we consequent on a change of
hands.
No one will seek to deny that Gene-
ral Urquiza is a despot, notwithstand-
ing his plausible concession of a free
press, chambers, colonies; &c. Neither
can it be gainsaid that to his wrought
more good in his native province than
any of his contemporaries. He has
been regarded as the bugbear of Buenos
Ayres, and, may be as enemy too for-
midable to wrestle with for surprise;
but he has been a true and loyal sup
porter of the National Government
since Pavon, an l post all his friendly
influence by causing Urbiszon to feel in
his revolution, what a little might have
turned the balance. The flow—we
know is better that the al—we don't
know." We are inclined to think the
views of the interior greatly depends
upon the combination and harmony of
action between the guardian interest
ziste, Generals Urquiza and Mitre, and
that no other Governor of Entre Rios
would occupy that difficult post so much
to our satisfaction.
In March, 1810, his term of office
expires, and, by the constitution, he
cannot be then re elected. Nevertheless
it is believed that his love of
power is not extinct, and his friends
are anxious, whether from motives of
patriotism or ambition, to prefer him
a rule virtually perpetual. The Na-
tional Government is suspected of a
similar leaning to accommodate, rather
than to legislative theories and if so
port speaks truly, some Entre Riau
deputies are interesting themselves
here to give their master a great clat-
mater. One of two objects must be
gained, either to re-el ct Governor
Urquiza or find a nominal suit
attitude in some way decently enough
to his will. You Emmer is preferred
since the General's "proteges" Dr
Derqui, who succeeded him as Presi-
dent, unpractically attempted to throw
him overboard, thereby casting the
town ruin. But it on both patient man,
however friendly to the Dictator of
San Juan, he raised to power, there is
an end to these hopes with personal
ambition comes closely allied with
national popularity.
According, we have the report of a
revolution in Entre Rios, which, being
wholly unfounded, was wrongly
ascribed to the species traders of the
idols. It was propagated by those

most interested in continuing the pre-
sent governor in office. Among the
ablest and most popular men likely to
succeed Urquiza, is his beloved coun-
idas, Lopez Jordan, and public atten-
tion beginning to be fixed on him.
His unscrupulous father in-law, seeing
him not very well adapted to play the
political tool, or yield a piece of duty
to family ties, took care to ridicule his
candidature, and place him in as un-
favourable a light as possible. The
latter, feeling a sentiment of gratitude
towards one who has been so often his
superintaur, does not canvass an opposi-
tion cause, and it is likely he has as
little wish for the chair of Governor,
as he has to make a revolution
A few months will unravel the in-
tricate thread of Entre Rian intrigue;
but, we repeat, that our patriotesque
and desires are for Urquiza's re-elec-
tion "Liberty" and "Constitution"
protest against it; for these words
have are now plunged the republic in
interminable and unhire hive ivil
wars: and when Peace and Constitu-
tion contend for our vote, we unhesi-
tatingly give it to the former.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

Mdme. Mollo was accompanied to
the hotel, after her benefit on Saturday
evening, by a band of music and crowd
of admirers. It is had been in Ireland
they would have taken the horses from
under her carriage, and compelled the
orchestra and chorus to draw it.
The works of the Artist in Well
Calle Piedad, are entirely suspended
owing to a want of funds. We fear
there is little hope of continuing the
enterprize which has always been re-
garded as one of the ornaments of our
town.
Don Tomas Patchora paid us a visit
yesterday. His frankness and patri tic
sentiments favourably impressed us
and we consentionedly be love the
Republic would be more flourishing if
all its citizens were of a similar stamp
to the "eternal maelaroquery," as the
National styles him. The best proof
of his integrity is to find him revived
by such infamous prints
To-morrow night will come off Lu-
croon fingia, for the benefit of the
Impious D. Guiseppe Tartaglini, at
Colon Theatre. We are sorry to per-
ceive that our play-going public has not
blased the Italian Entomania off the
boards. It will be repeated on Satur-
day night
It is dangerous to say that the en-
gineers of the Chascomus Railway
leave to lay, since we were deceived
last time, although knowing that one
of them lost taken his passage The
tribune hopes they wont be so un-
grateful to Argentine hospitality, but
we have positive reason to think they
go by the Salvenger. Hav'n the play !
Contemporary publications are dying
out. The task is put an extinguisher on
the blasphemous revel, and now we read
that the Endeavor has also made its exit
from the literary stage. This is a good
sign in a country so thinly populated,
want people won't support a paper
whose sums indicate calumny.
Personal quarrels are now an inter-
lude between the acts of our political
comedies. Captain Mannini may as
the cudgels for his tutor, Don Guiseppe,
against pony Dr. Quisgada. The loss
cast a suit snappose the bottos :
nobody cares to hear of them, and
however gratifying a titil perty or
private vanior, we hope to end no more
of them.
Our foreign friends are anxious that
Mdme. Mollo should repeat Il Barbe
Several have not had an opportunity of
hearing her chef d'oeuvre, and others
wish to have the pleasure again, for, as
Byron would say 'chi-ssi fascera by
repetition.
Deputy Romero, in the Local Cham-
bers, came down hard on the Bank
and its paper currency - that pretioses
are licensed robbery, and the whole le-
gislature anti-republican' he hold is
that it is only bearer the th g-my, but
we believe President Lopez country-
men ender little from degitations in
special.
A subscriber h s, kindly favoured
us with a prospectus of the new Dura-
pool and Brazilian line of steamers It
will be seen the subs lies are higher than
we thought, almost the same as the
Southampton packet. In 2od clase
the outer provious bedding &c, the user
line, although charging the same,
s2061 gives passengers to furnish
these items.
The North American Steam Navi-
gation Company's splendid New A
full-powered screw Steam Ship "Gu-
atem ala" M Scolgrade, Commander
1106 tons berthon, 300 horse power
will be inspected over Liverpool di-
rect for Buenos Ayres, calling at Rio
de Janeiro and Montevideo on Fri day.
7th August next. as Passeng molir-
ating Torridngo, but without Wine
or Liquors,which may be had on board,
at 5£; Second Cabin £Passen
gers to find their own Beds, Bedding and
Linen, £10. Servant Cabin (Ments
£10, Children under twelve
months free. As the number of these

North is limited, Dausetts of £5 each
is secure them should be remitted at
once, The Passenger 'accommodation
in this Steamer is in every department
unsurpassed, The Saloon arrangements
are of the highest excellence in every
respect. The Second Cabin is equal to
the First Cabin of ordinary Packets
and the Third Class accommodation
the best arranged and most comfortable
was ever offered to the Public. The
passage will be unequalled, it is ex
pected, in twenty-five days, and the
average Passage of Sailing Ships be-
ing sixty days, the great superiority
of this conveyance becomes apparent.
Carriage Surgeon, In the Saloon
everything necessary in the way of
Provisions will be provided by the
Ship; a liberal table, with plenty of
live stock will be kept; Beds,Bedding,
and Linen, and all other requisites as
found in the Saloon The Provisions
supplied to the Second and Third Class
Passengers are on the most liberal
scale, and of the best quality, so that
Passengers by this Steamer do not re-
quire to provide any extra supplies
Third Class Passengers have to pro-
vide their own Mess utensils, which
can be had in Liverpool for about Five
Shilings.

For further particulars, and to se-
cure Berth, apply to,
M. F. DUFFY & Co ;
42, Waterloo Road, Liverpool : or
to J P Boyd and Co, Buenos Ayres.

### No. 7.

The undersigned offer to themselves and
others offer to save hoarls of the inter-
national dout, according to the advert-
tisement of the Finance Department,
dated 20th inst for the amount of
two millions five hundred thousand
dollars ($2,500,000) national currency,
at forty per cent (40 p.$), payable in
the act of receiving the provisional
certificate
Montevideo, 27th July, 1863,
Signed           pp. Maua & Co.
F. L. da Costa Guimaraes.
Also if any other proposals are made
at same rate we bind ourselves to take
only the balance of the bonds.
Montevideo, 27th July, 1863.
pp. Maua & Co.
F. L. da Costa Guimaraes.
Annexed to proposal No. 7 is the
following.

Montevideo, 20th July, 1833,
To his Excellency
D. Juan J Blanco,
Minister of Finance.
Excellent Sir
With the idea of being useful to the
Government of the Republic in the
present trying circumstances, I autho-
rised the purchase of the bank, Maua
and Co., to tender for the purchase of
the 6 per cent. bonds of the internal
debt, which your Govern ment is going
to issue, at forty per cent (40 p$)
the current market rate of said docu-
ments which will equalize the employ-
ment of this capital to the rate of dis-
count current in the River Plate.
I am convinced that in this manner
I do a good service to the Republic,
for whose prosperity I always most
sincerely pray, supplying its Govern-
ment with the means of crushing the
last elements which disturb the peace
of the country.
The bank of Maua and Co., in virtue
of a contract which already exists some
years, opened a credit in account cur-
rent to the Government in advance of
the ordinary revenue. This credit
could only be furnished by the bank
temporarily, this being the spirit of
the contract, that is to say, that the
Government should have the funds
necessary at a moment's notice to pro-
vide for unexpected emergencies, this
loan having to be liquidated gradually
but without delay, with the public re-
venues during the month following
that in which it was made
Banks of emission, deposits and dis-
counts, when well managed, have high
and important duties to fulfil in the
place in which they operate. Their first
care ought always be to live ready and
realizable their own capital as well
as that of others confided to them,
so that no painful necessity may ever
prevent their punctually attending to
the payment of their notes; to attend
promptly to exhibits to the exigen-
cies of their deposits, and to assist the
commercial community by discounting
for short dates documents of undoubted
credit; and which represent legitimate
commercial transactions, so that their
full portfolio daily supplies them with
the means of meeting all their engage-
ments. This is one of the greatest
services that these establishments can
offer or can be expected from them,
because they promote directly the in-
directly the development of public
wealth, which as a natural consequence
tends to all the other confilof the
country.
The bank Maua and Co., which is
established in this Republic at the my
unlimited responsibility, cannot in any
way deviate from this prudent and cir-
cumspect conduct which assures to the
most establishments, local or mant-
ime, and regularity of operations, the
confidence that the public accord to
them. Loans, whatever to the Govern-
ment or to others, for any cause, which
sink capital that may not available,
do not come within the orbit of the
operations of the bank Maua and Co,,
being contrary to the sound principles
on which they are based.
In difficult times, like these we are
now traversing, in which the present
and future prosperity of the country
threaten to be compromised by the
perturbation of the public peace, I do
not hesitate, in my own behalf, and I
the t of my friends, independent of the
Bank Maua and Co., to place at the
disposal of the Government our re-
sources, through the medium of said
bank, which to-day tenders a proposal
to V. E.
Nothing, however, is further from
my heart, than to mootilate the
monetary transactions that the Go-
vernment may be forced to realise to
cover its present necessities, far form
that. It is my intention to make
it, as V.E. will perceive by the pro-
posal made, which is to take up the
six millions of the bonds that your
Government is going to issue in ex-
change for the capital of this my bank
at the same price.
And that there may be no doubt that
I enter into this financial operation,
not with the object of taking advan-
tage of the existing difficulties in
which the Government finds itself,
but impelled by the desire to be of
service to a country in which I have
such important interests, and whose
natural resources or facilities are con-
siderable where prosperity depends on
the peace of the Republic, I have the
honour to inform V. E, as you will
have the goodness to communicate to
I. E., the President of the Republic,
that if the offer by the Bank Maua
and Co., be accepted, as being

## THE NEW ORIENTAL LOAN.

### No. 1.

The undersigned President of the
Board of Directors of the Commercial
bank proposes to buy bonds of the
internal debt according to the adver-
tisement of the Finance Department,
dated 20th inst. for the nominal
amount of two hundred and fifty thou-
sand dollars ($250,000) national cur-
rency, at the rate of forty per cent.
(40 p.$) to be paid cash on receiving
provisional certificate.
Montevideo, 27th July, 1863.
Pablo Duplessis.
ign d          Manuel Herrera y Obes
Secretary.

### No. 2.

The undersigned proposes to pur-
chase bonds of the Internal debt, ac-
cording to advertisement of the Finance
Department, dated 20th inst. for the
amount of twenty thousand six hun-
dred (20,630) of their nominal value, at the
rate of thirty-five per cent. (35 p.$,)
to be paid cash on receipt of provi-
sional certificate.
Montevideo, 27th July, 1863.
Signed,          M Unruhendiz.

### No 3.

The undersigned offers to purchase
bonds of internal debt according to the
advertisement of the Finance Depart-
ment, dated 20th inst, for the amount
at twenty thousand dollars (20,000)
of their nominal value, at the rate of
43 1/4 p. $, payable cash on receipt of
provisional certificate.
Montevideo, 27th July, 1863.
Signed,          Enrique Platero

### No. 4.

The undersigned offers to purchase
bonds of the internal debt, according
to the advertisement of the Finance
Department, dated 20th inst, for the
nominal value of forty thousand dollars
($40,000) currency, at the rate of thirty
seven per cent. (37 p.$,) payable in
the act of receiving the provisional
certificate.
Montevideo, 27th July, 1863.
Signed,          José Ma. Peñalva.

### No 5.

The undersigned offers to purchase
bonds of the internal debt, according
to the advertisement of the Finance
Department, dated 20th inst, for the
nominal value of thirty-two thousand
dollars ($32,000) national currency, at
the rate of thirty-eight per cent (38
p. $,) payable in the act of receiving
the provisional certificate.
Montevideo, 27th July, 1863.
José Ma. Peñalva.

### No 6.

The undersigned offers t) purchase
bonds of the internal debt, according
to the advertisement of the Finance
Department, dated 20th inst, for the
nominal value of thirty-two thousand
dollars ($32,000) national currency, at
the rate of thirty-eight per cent (38
$,) payable in the act of receiving
the provisional certificate.
Montevideo, 27th July, 1863.
Signed,          Cavalli & Cataluppo.

## IMPORTANT FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The commander of the Villa Salto has been acquitted by the Military Fiscal of all charges of cowardice or misconduct in surrendering his vessel to the Argentine fleet, without striking a blow. "His honor," says the report, "is perfectly classified."

After his Coronel's remains arrived on Saturday at the capital's owing to speedy decomposition, they were covered with chloride of lime and encased in a triple coffin.

Letters from Salto state that Fortunato Flores, son of the General, died of his wounds on the 3rd inst. at San Antonio. On the same day Flores struck his tents in front of Salto, and removed to Itapebi, having dubbed Carabullo and Aguilar Generals. We thought the latter was dead.

The police chief of Mercedes states that 800 rebels had appeared 20 leagues north of Rio Negro. He is supplied with beef from Entre Rios. General Gomez has 1700 government troops in Durazno, exclusive of Coronel's cavalry, 700 strong. The prisoners taken by Lamas at Constitution were 27 in number. President Berro has ordered 1ea generals, if possible, to drive Flores into Brazil, and thence disarm him, with the aid of the authorities. The Chief at Paysandú ordered the enrolment of Argentines during the rupture of relations between the two republics.

## RIVAS ON THE MOVE.

We learn from undoubted sources that Colonel Rivas has arrived in town to demand his retirement from the army. Some days ago we mentioned that the Oriental revolutionary camp hither had summoned him from our Southern town on to aid the failing fortunes of Flores and Co. Hence his object is very clear...

## THE FRENCH DESERTER.

## BUENOS AYRES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## MONEY MARKET.

## IMPORTS.

## EXPORTS.

## Buenos Ayres Chamber of Commerce, August 12 1863

## PRICE CURRENT & MONTHLY MARKET REVIEW

### BUENOS AIRES, Aug 12th 1863.

# SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.