

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

REMOVAL OF WIRE FENCING. The Great Southern Railway Company, in accordance with the Government order...

THE PROVINCIAL BANK.

NEW 5,000'S NOTES.

Buenos Ayres, January 21st. The public is hereby informed that we have placed in circulation new five-thousand dollar bills...

Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway in this Republic, in virtue of the authority duly vested in him...

Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer...

The Standard.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.) Sunday, 12 o'clock, Jan. 27, 1867. ENGLAND. Bank interest three and a-half pence...

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH PACKET.

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great efforts were being made to extinguish the flames.

A document hitherto unpublished, drawn up by the late Prince Consort, in 1841, as the basis of a plan for the unity of Germany, has just been made public. The chief feature of the suggestion is the election of a German Emperor for life, or for a period of years, by the Sovereigns and heads of the various States. Under him there would be a German Diet, elected by the legitimate Chambers throughout Germany. The election of a supreme court, by the legal faculties of the German universities, a German chamber of commerce, a German council of war, composed of generals, &c., complete the plan suggested by the late Prince Consort. King Frederick William IV. thought very highly of this scheme, and declared that of all the projects for the union of Germany this best met his views.

A telegram from Berlin reports that the Emperor Maximilian is a prisoner in the hands of the Mexicans. We have no advices confirmatory of this intelligence. The last letters reported that the Emperor was still at Mexico, and that, although he had not quite made up his mind, there was no doubt that he would leave. The Memorial Diplomatique states that when the Emperor first conceived the design of leaving Mexico, it was with the intention of being present at a consultation of physicians on his wife's case, but that subsequent favourable reports as to her condition induced him to remain in Mexico.

A Posen journal has the following:—Russia is secretly arming to a considerable extent—the fact is undeniable. An incredible activity prevails in her arsenals; she is converting the old infantry muskets into needle-riders, and filling up the regiments; in short, she is putting herself in a condition to be prepared for any event next spring. The superior officers believe they will be called upon to enter on a campaign at that period. However, it is only stating the truth to say that, up to the present, no change has been made in the cantonments of the Russian army, and that the military force has not been increased in the kingdom of Poland. The Austrian frontier is as bare of Russian troops as in ordinary times. A considerable number of young men, natives of Galicia, who had taken part in the last Polish insurrection, have just passed through Warsaw. They had been sent to Siberia, but the Russian Government, at the instance of the Cabinet of Vienna, has lately set them at liberty, and they are returning to their homes. Scarcely half of these young men, it is perceived with regret, have come back; the others found their death in Siberia, as much from the journey and the climate as from the painful labour to which they were subjected.

The Emperor Napoleon seems at last to have completed his scheme for the reorganisation of the French army. While America, after her great struggle, is selling off some of her war ships, and disbanding by the hundred thousand her troops, Europe is bristling all over with plans for the reorganisation, or in other words, the increase of armaments. The outlines of the Imperial scheme are now before the world, and so much of them as may have a clear and direct interest for our readers may be traced in a few sentences. The project, says a friendly expounder, is not a reconstruction or even an innovation, it is merely a development. This is a fair description in the literal sense, but it would have been fair in every meaning if the writer had described the scheme simply and directly as an increase. The effective strength of the army is to be about 800,000 men. Such, says a semi-official journal, is the number deemed necessary, after mature deliberation, to guarantee the defence and secure the dignity of the country. Of that number, about 420,000 men are to form the "active" army; some 400,000 more are to be constituted on a new principle into a reserve. Besides these two divisions of the effective, there is to be a *Garde Nationale Mobile*, destined for the defence of frontiers, fortresses, and coasts in time of war, and numbering the handsome figure of 300,000 men. Thus France will have at her disposal, whenever she feels inclined to go to war, or whenever one of her neighbours shows a desire to invade her, a force amounting to nearly one million two hundred thousand men. The term of military service is to be reduced from seven years to six. This is, we fancy, more of a boon on paper than in reality; for while up to the present the legal period of service has been seven years, the soldiers were rarely kept under arms for anything like that time. The reserve is to be divided into two classes—the first division to be always at the disposal of the Minister of War, for the increase of the active force, the second to be called out only by Imperial decree.

The September Convention is at length completed. The French flag has been taken down on the castle St. Angelo, and the Pontifical flag is unfurled in its stead. The castle is evacuated by the French troops, and probably in a short time there will not be a recognised foreign soldier in all Italy. The realisation of such an event was, perhaps, if the truth were known, unhoped for by Cavour and Orsini. The thought that Italy, from Venetia in the north, to the extreme boundary of Naples, in the south, is virtually under the sole sovereignty of Victor Emmanuel, is sufficient to make other hearts glow beside those of Italian patriots. No blood has been shed, nay, the event will be the talk of but a section of European society. Many prelates have mourned and execrated in anticipation of the 12th of December; but a few, like the Archbishop of Paris, have preached moderation, and endeavour to discover if it be possible to reconcile Italy to the Vatican. Beyond these ecclesiastical tirades and horatials—the words are appropriate—the departure of the French troops from Rome, never to enter it again with a like object, has been hailed with alacrity by the general public. Such a thing was undreamt of two or three years ago; and, what is more remarkable, an honest reconciliation between Italy and the Papacy seems as certain of accomplishment as this substitution of the Pontifical flag for that of the French on the battlements of St. Angelo, and with as little noise and equal national serenity.

The report of the United States Secretary of the Treasury to the Congress at Washington announces that the receipts for the 3 quarters ending June, 1866, exceeded the estimates of the last report by \$89,000,000. The expenditure fell short of the estimates by \$200,000,000. From August, 1865, to October, 1866, the national debt had been decreased by \$206,000,000, but it was not expected or desirable that the same rate of reduction should continue. The revenue, after reducing the taxes and the tariff, would be sufficient to reduce the principal at the rate of \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 per month. The report adds that, with proper economy, the generation which created can also pay the debt. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends Congress to adopt the following measures, and thereby enable the Government to resume specie payment in two years hence:—To compel the national banks to redeem their notes in Atlantic cities or in a single city; to curtail the currency to the amount required by a healthful and legitimate trade; a careful revision of the tariff; the removal of taxation from raw material; the issuing of Five per Cent Twenty Bonds, payable in England and Germany, in sufficient amount to absorb the demand there for permanent investment; the rehabilitation of the Southern States. The report estimates the surplus for the three quarters ending next June at \$79,000,000 and the surplus for the year ending June, 1868, at \$85,000,000.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 21, Evening.—Gold, 133½. Sterling exchange on London, 109. 5-20 United States Bonds, 106½; Illinois, 116½; Erie, 71. Cotton, middling Upland, 34c.

New York, Dec. 22, Evening.—Minister Campbell has returned to New Orleans. His mission is believed to have been a failure.

Berne, Dec. 21.—The Federal Assembly have voted a loan of 12,000,000 francs for furnishing the army with breech-loaders.

HOLLAND.

The Hague, Dec. 22.—The statement published by the *Cologne Gazette*, that Holland had protested against the appeal made by Belgium to a foreign Power, relative to the question of the Scheldt, is devoid of foundation.

THE WEST INDIES.

The West India and Pacific Steamship Co.'s Steamer Bolivar, Captain Smith, arrived in the Mersey yesterday morning, after a detention of several hours outside the bar, owing to a dense fog. The Bolivar brings dates from Colon to the 19th, Jamaica 24th Nov., and Port-au-Prince Dec. 2. The entire town of Miraguana, about 40 miles west of Port-au-Prince, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. All the warehoused crops were consumed in the conflagration, and it is feared that some of the natives have perished in the disaster. Immediate relief had been afforded to the sufferers by the Haytian Government, a war steamer being employed in transporting stores to the destitute population. The general belief is that, in fact it is almost a certainty, that the conflagration was the work of incendiaries. Dr. Tinnant, the surgeon on board the Bolivar, reports that the sanitary condition of Colon has been much improved, and that the congestive forms of fever, always so prevalent there among the resident and railway employes, are now rarely met with. Port-au-Prince, when the Bolivar left, was entirely free from civil broils and sickness. The Bolivar, besides a large cargo, brought \$2,000 in specie.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 22.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day says the obstinacy of the polemic in which the public press is at present engaged

Deputies agreed to-day to the bill for the provisional exercise of the budget for the first six months of 1867. It is considered probable that General Membrera will be appointed Italian Minister at Vienna, and Count Greppi at Stuttgart.

MEXICO.

We find the following in the latest news of *La Liberté*:—Our Vienna correspondent writes, that the Austrian cabinet has received undoubted information that the health of the Emperor Maximilian is regarded with the most serious apprehension by his friends. Our correspondent adds, that the Austrian embassy at Paris must have received intelligence of his illness at the same time as the news of his return from Mexico.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Dec. 22.—In to-day's sitting, the Upper House adopted the budget, as amended by the Chamber of Deputies, but added a declaration of their regret at the alteration made by the Lower House. They also agreed to the bills for the annexation of the Elbe Duchies, and the portions of Bavarian and Hessian territory, and approved of the treaty concluded with Oldenburg, together with indemnity to be paid by Prussia to the sovereign of that Duchy.

Darmstadt, Dec. 22.

The new session of the Hesse Darmstadt Estates Assembly was opened to-day, by a speech from the President of the Ministry. Baron Dalwigk, the minister, expressed the hope that Germany would awaken to a new unity and greatness, which he declared it would be the endeavour of the Government to promote. He then spoke with regret of the temporary interruption which had taken place in the friendly relations with Prussia, and concluded by lamenting that the States south of the Maine had been excluded from the North German Confederation. The Finance Minister also made a speech, in which he assured the Assembly that no increase would be made in the public taxation.

Vienna, Dec. 22.—It is stated that on New Year's Day the Emperor will issue a patent, convoking a kind of constituent assembly, which shall take part in the solution of the constitutional question. The *Debats*, of to-day, says it is true that, at the request of the Serbian Government, Austria has undertaken to mediate through her representative at Constantinople, in the question of the evacuation of the Serbian fortresses by the Turks, but at the same time the Austrian Cabinet has not ceased to counsel at Belgrade moderation and respect for existing treaties. The efforts which are being made by the Austrian Government to serve all parties concerned in this question promise to be crowned with success.

Pesth, Dec. 22.—Previous to his departure, yesterday, Baron Benst, replying to a dispatch from the Municipality of Pesth, declared that the appointment of a Hungarian Ministry was merely a question of time. The Savernia entertained Baron Benst at dinner, at which a number of the most prominent members of both Houses of Diet were present.

SWITZERLAND.

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respecting Austro-Russian relations originates in party intrigues, the instigators of which are endeavoring to induce a belief in the existence of unfriendly relations between the two Powers, hoping by that very means to render those relations unfriendly. There is no ground whatever for the supposition that the present good understanding between the Russian and Austrian Cabinets, which it is the earnest wish of both to foster, has been in any way disturbed.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Dec. 22.—The Government has issued a notice that provision has been made for the punctual payment of the January dividend of the general debt. The official intelligence published from Candia is of a reassuring character.

SPAIN AND CHILE.

The news brought by the French Packet confirms our worst fears as to the attitude of the belligerents. Peace seems now out of the question. The following were the terms proposed, all but agreed upon, and now peremptorily rejected:—

- 1. Spain renounced having her flag saluted by the Republics previously to any peace negotiations. 2. The treaties existing between the belligerent States before the war shall be re-established and put in vigor. 3. All decrees enacting the expulsion or banishment of any subject of the belligerent States, or the confiscation of State or private property, shall be held as void and annulled. 4. The war prisoners shall be at once given up to their respective nations. 5. The prizes in possession of any belligerent shall be given up forthwith, to the nation to which they belonged. 6. The contracting parties shall not put forward any claim or compensation for losses and damages sustained in war. 7. The Republic of Chile shall not claim any damage for the bombardment of Valparaiso. Morning Herald.

AWFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

A frightful calamity has taken place at the Oaks Colliery, a mile and a half from Barnsley. The explosion occurred on the afternoon of the 12th, at which time between 300 and 400 men and boys were engaged in the working. About 20 of the workmen were afterwards got out alive, but shockingly burned; and subsequently a number of dead bodies were brought to the surface. It appears that 318 persons were in the pit when night set in, and not the faintest hope was entertained that any of them would be saved. The frequency of these disasters is really appalling. People had hardly forgotten the explosion at the Hartley Colliery, only inferior to the present in the lamentable loss of life. There was an explosion in the beginning of the week near Bolton, where 25 poor creatures were all but scalded to death.

But worse, if possible, has occurred at the aforesaid Colliery, Barnsley, while a number of brave volunteers, amounting, it is said, to twenty-eight, had descended the pit to search for the bodies of the slain, another explosion occurred, causing the further loss of life, and, horrible to relate, the pit then caught fire, and the engineer ordered its mouth to be closed for the purpose of extinguishing the flames. Parliament is bound to deal with this subject without delay when it meets! Surely, if the modern safety lamps were used, such wholesale destruction of human beings could not occur.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE ESPAGADOR.

The regular packet-steamers arrived yesterday from Corrientes, bringing highly important news. The Allied army is in the same place, nothing new:—

- The Brazilian squadron..... idem. Marques Caxias..... idem. Lopez..... idem. Barrios and Resquin..... idem. General Argollo..... idem. Polidoro..... idem. Admiral Ignacio..... idem. We have received the following letter from "Sinbad":—

Esquina, Jan. 26, 1867. Gentlemen, To-morrow I propose leaving this for Corrientes. If Providence does not otherwise determine you shall often hear from me. Yours with respect, SINBAD.

THE WAR IN THE ANDES.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN ROSARIO.

The Espigador brought some news of importance, 1200 men have been sent down from Tuyuti to Rosario, under the command of Colonel Arredondo, being 1,000 infantry and 200 cavalry. The Libertad, with a lot of lances, brought them down. All communication with Pannero is said to be cut off, owing to a rising in parts of Cordova. Don Adolfo Mansilla, who arrived yesterday, reports Laques' Government in favor of the National Government. The rebel leader Torres has taken some officers sent in commission, amongst others Vicjo Bueno, who was set at liberty, and has come down sick to Buenos Ayres.

A purque of artillery has also arrived at Rosario. In Rosario the greatest anxiety to hear of Pannero.

GREAT NEWS FROM ENTRE RIOS.

ATTACK ON A SCOTCHMAN.

The news from Buenos Ayres, and the continued attacks by the papers on General Urquiza, have, as a matter of course, caused the most intense excitement all through Entre Rios. Even the poorest 'peones' and 'gauchos' on the estancias now discuss the situation. All seem to think that Buenos Ayres is done for, and that the next steamer will bring news of the Irish sheepfarmers marching in close column to Buenos Ayres to save that city. Those from Lujan and Mercedes to protect the Bank, from the Fortin and San Antonio to defend the Government-house, whilst the Chascomus and Rancho men are to bear a hand for the private banks, and, if necessary, the Custom-house.

At Gualeguaychu, where English farmers 'most do congregate,' there is a regular hunt up for the *Standard*. Young men gallop leagues and leagues to get it. The Chief in Gualeguaychu is a first-rate man: he has just sent a fellow off to San José for threatening to shoot a respectable foreigner on Garcia's camp; and it is said that this same fellow, about two years ago, chased an Irish attorney for three leagues. Such an audacious, unmitigated scoundrel ought to be sent to the war, for not even in Tipperary would be found a man capable of pursuing an attorney such a distance. It seems the fellow had been tried at —, and being lazy and idle, was turned off: he at once pursued B—d, who was looking for ostrich eggs, and coming upon him, charged him as the party who had him discharged; B—d was unarmed, and the fellow seeing this, threatened to kill him if he did not go up with him to the house, and explain the matter. When they arrived at the house R—d handed his friend a revolver to defend himself, and the 'gaucha' then left, swearing that come what might he would kill B—. Notice was at once given to the Jefe at Gualeguaychu, who sent out and had the fellow arrested. He took the evidence, and sent him off to San José, where Urquiza knows well how to treat such characters.

The scandalous attacks in the B. Ayrean papers on General Urquiza is doing great harm, and the official paper of Entre Rios, the *Uruguay*, says—"If the *Palabra de Mayo* and *Union Americana* did harm in attacking the National Government, the other papers are equally dangerous and injurious in their attacks on General Urquiza and the Government of Entre Rios." This same paper has a very sensible article, showing that all the Argentine troubles have sprung from the Oriental question, which merged into the Paraguayan war. Furthermore, the National Government supports always the most unpopular Governments in the Provinces, and this is the real cause of the present row in the Provinces:—

In Rioja Governor Campos was a stranger, and as he made many arrests, became very unpopular. In Mendoza the whole administration is in the hands of one family. In San Juan the most iron despotism reigned for all who belonged to the fallen Federal party.

It is not Urquiza who has caused the row; it is not Urquiza that made the contingents disband and fly. Urquiza makes no traffic in army supplies, &c.

These are the words of the Government organ here, and they are very significant. Urquiza has no more to do with the present row than Hermann the Wizard. He is the best friend of the National Government in Entre Rios, and a stop should be put to these scandalous slanders, which every day appear against this influential man in the columns of most of the Buenos Ayrean papers.

On Monday there will be a grand collegiate feast in Concepcion: the examination at the College. Dr. Vico, the Director of the College, is an active, good man, and the students have greatly improved in all branches. There have been many arrests in Concepcion, but not for political offences, merely bathing in the wrong places in the river. Mr. J. P. Bell was walked off the other day on this charge.

The demand for poultry of all kinds and eggs is so great that buyers are everywhere: at Paysandú there seems to be a difficulty with the Custom-house, and butter, eggs, and hens are no longer free of duty. Even at the colony, where in former years poultry sold so cheap, they are now not to be had save at the most extravagant prices.

Sheepfarming now in Entre Rios has assumed the character of a regular, well-established business. Near Gualeguaychu the Messrs. Burr have a very fine establishment, and have probably the very best class of Negrette and Rambouillet rams in Entre Rios. After a very little while these gentlemen will reap the reward of their enterprise and industry, and there can be little doubt that their estancia will be the chief ram-breeding establishment in Entre Rios. Mr. Burr will soon be as famed for his rams as Don Juan Hamah, of Buenos Ayres.

In Rosario the greatest anxiety to hear of Pannero.

good quality, for any price. Up near Concordia there is a magnificent estancia, nearly twenty leagues in extent. Part of this land will be sold or rented on reasonable terms. The capone salaries are of the very highest utility. No longer can be seen immense flocks of 7,000 and 8,000 capones, as formerly, and the item of sheep tallow is now becoming a respectable staple. The Government of Entre Rios is rather hard up at present, owing to large claims on the National Government not having been as yet paid; but the Minister pays his way, and, on the whole, there can be no question that Governor Dominguez has proved himself an active, good man. No other province in the Republic can boast of the same protection for life and property, and Englishmen receive especial protection, as it is the interest and desire of the Government to get as many English-speaking foreigners as they can. Lands for estancias are to be had from 3,000 to 16,000 patacons per league, and men who have the money ought to visit Entre Rios and judge for themselves.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The best news brought by the French packet is, that the Tariff Bill in the United States has not been passed. This will, no doubt, have a most beneficial effect on our wool markets; but the news has been anticipated, and it was suspected by the rather stiff tone of the market last week that some private telegram had been received. The total amount of wool of this clip sold up to date is 1,640,000 arrobes, the stock in deposit in this city 700,000 ar., and the amount outside and yet to come to market about two millions of ar.

The French packet Carmel arrived at eight o'clock yesterday morning. We received at 12.50 p.m. on Sunday a telegram with the news, and all who called at our office received a copy. The little steamer Quito put off for the roads early. The mails came ashore at ten o'clock.

On Sunday the National Government received a despatch from Gov. Orofio, but it contained no news of any importance.

Late on Saturday night the Justice of the Peace of South Barracas arrested a man named Saavedra, who, it appears, is charged with revolutionary tendencies: he tried to tamper with the soldiers of Forest's division. He has been sent into town and handed over to the National Government.

The Justice of the Peace of San Fernando has also arrested a man on charge of sedition. He made a great noise in the little town, shouting out "vivas" and "aneros" of a peculiar character. He is now a close prisoner on board the Ponton.

The steamer La Place has arrived in Montevideo. She brought Brazilian mails, and a letter of importance from our Rio correspondent. She will sail from this port on the 7th Feb., direct for Antwerp. Our correspondent's letter we are compelled to hold over until to-morrow.

The following appointment has been published in the *Gazette*:— Foreign Office, Dec. 14.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Gerard Francis Gould, Esq., now a second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Buenos Ayres.

It will be seen in the epitome of news by the packet that the American Congress at Washington has taken up the question of the Paraguayan War; and, from the tone of the debate, there can be little doubt that the Government is determined to interfere, and put a stop to the war.

The news from Brazil is of the highest importance:—Minister Ferraz is dead: two Englishmen, who started from Bennett's Hotel on an excursion up the mountains, were lost in the woods for two days: Osorio has about 2,000 men, Canavarro 700, and Porto Alegre has been ordered back to headquarters in Paraguay: money tight: recruiting so unpopular that the papers have raised a cry against it. Three hundred and fifty Americans (emigrants) have arrived from the States; they had some difficulty on board during the voyage, but the captain restored order.

We have advices from Paraná: the value of the wheat crop shipped from Villa Urquiza up to the present is £16,000 sterling, and the amount still on hand is estimated at £20,000 stg.

Mr. Collings is the agent of the National Government to receive the 2,000 horses asked from the province: he has not yet left town. The price which the Government pays for horses is \$250, but only good horses are taken: as the army is now at Rosario, Mr. Collings will have to hurry up with his horses.

On Friday and Saturday last some very good wools were sold in the market at very fair prices:—

- 2 carls prime wool, Nicholson, 885
- 1,000 ar., from the same estancia, 70
- 4 carls wool, from Pilar, 83
- 7 " Mr. Whelan, 70
- 4 " Palomo, 70

General Carballo has arrived at Paysandú, and few know the reason of his visit, but it is thought that

American Store, 46 AND 48 CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO.

DAVIS & MERRY, GROCERS, BUTCHERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

F. Sprunck & Co. 93-CALLE ZAVALA-93, Agents for the 'Standard'.

To be Sold. Three-quarters of a League of Good Camp in the Partido Lanin.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER, Beg respectfully to call the attention of their numerous customers to their present large stock.

TUPPER & Co's GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING, SHEETS BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.

Benson, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

To Owners of Camp. Want-d by in the Banda Oriental from two to four sections of good camp between Montevideo and Paysandú.

Central Uruguay Railway. The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city.

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