

TEATRO COLON

ITALIAN OPERA.

19 Funcion de la 2ª abono.
El Viernes 22 del corriente.
Por la primera vez este año.
N O R M A .
a las 8

Teatro Franco-Argentino

Novena Funcion de la
GRAN COMPANIA KELLER.
Para el Sabado 23 de Junio 1866.
Arthur Loreau durante los intermedios tocará escogidos trozos de piano.
A las 8.

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

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NINE DAYS LATER.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

PANIC AT ST. PETERSBURG.

GERMANY AND ITALY IN ARMS.

The new steamer Guaycurú, of the Salteña Company, arrived in Montevideo on Tuesday morning with the following important news; dates from Europe to May 13th, and from Rio Janeiro to June 12th:

The Liverpool steamer Calypso entered Rio on the 6th, with Lisbon journals to May 18th, from which the 'Correio-Mercantil' takes as follows:

The monetary crisis calmed down in London, and confidence began to revive, but a telegram of the 13th says that the effects of the crisis must be felt for a long time. The market which has suffered most on the Continent is St. Petersburg: as soon as the London crisis was known, there was a tremendous fall on the Bourse, and trade was completely paralyzed. In Spain also it had its effects, the Credit Mobile of Barcelona and General Catalonian Company suspending payments. The Bank rate in London continues at 10 per cent. and in Lisbon at 7.

Germany and Italy are arming actively, but as yet no declaration of war has been made. The 'Moniteur' states that France, England, and Russia will use every effort to convolve a diplomatic Conference, to solve the questions which at present menace the peace of Europe; but adds that the success of such efforts becomes every day more dubious: Prince Napoleon has personally declared to the Emperor that Italy must go to war with Austria, even though single handed.

Lord Clarendon stated in the House of Lords that if there had been room to hope that the friendly offices of Great Britain would be accepted to avoid a conflagration on the continent they should have been sincerely tendered and employed; "but," he adds, "we are alone in the field, and alone we can do nothing to arrest the conviction that war is the only solution, or rather the most efficacious one to carry out an ambitious policy." He declared that Europe was menaced with a war for which there was neither a 'casus belli' nor any justification. Earl Grey, in reply to Lord Clarendon, ascribed this state of things to the vacillating policy of Great Britain for the last two years: the principle of non-intervention had not been proclaimed in time; unhappy Denmark was beguiled with our promises of help and led into her present ruin; Great Britain was then proud of escaping the war, but she had not yet seen the final issue.

The Berlin Cabinet has taken steps to garrison the cities with the reserve of the Landwehr, so as to leave the whole army free to take the field, at the same time closing all the military school and sending the students to the army. Count Bismark proposed in a council of Ministers that the new election of Deputies should be by universal suffrage. Armaments and movements

of troops are going forward throughout Germany, since the vote of the Diet on the proposal of Saxony against Prussia.

Austria is joined by the 4 kingdoms of Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria and Wurttemberg, the Grand Duchies of Hesse-Darmstadt, Saxe-Coburg, Brunswick, Nassau, the Duchies of Saxe-Meinungen, Weimar, Altemburg, Lichtenstein, Hess-Homburg, Schaumburg, Lippe-Deimold, Waldeu, and the two states of Reuss. The contingents of these allies will amount to 200,000 men, besides 600,000 of Austria. The latter however, will be forced to keep a large force in Italy, to defend Venetia.

Prussia has for allies in Germany the following states: Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Hesse-Cassel, Oldenburg, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Bernberg, Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, and the four Hanseatic cities of Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. Prussia with these states can put 600,000 men in the field, and even raise more by further levies. Bismark has concentrated 80,000 men on the frontier of Saxony.

The Diet of Frankfort resolved to call out the whole Federal army and give the command to the King of Wurttemberg. The 'Independence Belge' says that in consequence of negotiations between England, France, and Austria, the last-named power is ready to cede Venice to Italy; and that Russia will join Austria if the latter be attacked by Prussia. It is thought that the present relations between Austria and France are very satisfactory. The Austrian Government will convoke the States of Holstein, in case Prussia refuse the proposal for solution of the question of the Duchies. Meantime Austria is fortifying its strong points in Italy: Mantua is converted into a large barrack, and Verona, Peschiera and Legnago are in a perfect state of defence. On the 8th Venice was completely put in state of siege.

The Cabinet of Vienna considers the appointment of Garibaldi as a declaration of war. Victor Emmanuel has concentrated 4 'corps d'armée' on the Austrian frontier; one at Lodi under G. Durando, a second at Cremona under Gen. Cuchiani, a third at Piacenza under Gen. Della Rocca (all these on the Mincio), and a fourth on the right bank of the Po at Bologna under Gen. Cialdini. On the other hand Gen. Benedek is fortifying Verona: the army of Venetia is to be commanded by the Archduke Albert.

Victor Emmanuel will take command in person of the army, composed of 16 Divisions; the army will be ready to take the field on May 20th, but it is thought the war will be at first especially maritime. Austria is fortifying her ports. The Italian Government is trying to purchase all the Confederate iron-clads which were building in France and England at the close of the American war. General Garibaldi has accepted command of all the volunteers and says he will shortly be ready to aid the Italian army for the fulfilment of the destinies of the nation. General La Marnora has announced that the services of these volunteers will not be requisite until war has been declared. The city of Catania (Sicily) offers a pension of 2,000 francs a year to any soldier of that place who may take a flag from the enemy, 300 francs a year to anyone gaining a military medal, and 200 francs pension to the families of those who fall in battle. Genoa offers similar pensions of 500 francs, and other cities the same.

A telegram announces that a treaty of alliance has been signed between Prussia and Italy; but latest dates from Berlin say that negotiations are still pending between Austria and Prussia for settlement of the question of the Duchies.

Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and other states are preparing all their forces of land and water, in expectation of the German war, which threatens to involve all Europe. Russia is concentrating troops on Poland and the Danube.

It is said that Prince Hohenzollern has accepted the crown of Moldavia and Wallachia, to which both Turkey and Russia are opposed.

The Sultan has declared the Viceroys of Egypt his heir-apparent.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, 13th.—The monetary panic has abated, but its results will be felt for some time.

14th.—The market is looking up and more animated.

15th.—Confidence is returning.

17th.—Slight alteration in the general state of things: interest still at 10 per cent. Consols 87½.

Lisbon, 18.—No money, no discounts. Funds weak at 45½.

St. Petersburg, 10th.—Astounding fall on the bourse; roubles fell from 3.50 to 2.90. No gold, but a flood of paper-money. All trade at a standstill.

Baltimore, 5th May.—Exchange very firm: only slight demand on London; bankers' bills 109, commercial do. 108, gold 127½.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.

ALARMING CRISIS.

EMISSIONS OF PAPER MONEY AND TREASURY BILLS.

Rio Janeiro, June 12, 1866.

Last week was one of the most critical we have ever passed through, owing to the exaggerated fears of further bad news by next French packet. The Bank of Brazil having thrown out Sor. Carvalho's proposal about discounting treasury bills increased the monetary panic first caused by the bad news from Europe, and the mercantile community, in a meeting on the 6th, resolved to have direct recourse to the Emperor for some remedy.

The Bolsa Committee, therefore, proceeded on Saturday to the palace, and handed the Emperor the following manifesto:—

"Sire:—The Bolsa Committee on the part of the commercial public comes to call your Majesty's attention to the disastrous condition of this city, and respectfully beg the most instantaneous, adequate and urgent remedies to prevent impending calamities. Your Majesty well remembers the crisis of Sept., 1864, which brought universal injury: a panic seized us all, the banks lost all confidence, the Bank of Brazil could not meet its notes in circulation, and the Government came to the rescue by authorizing it to increase its emission three-fold and making its notes have forcible currency. We were just beginning to recover, when the iniquitous Paraguayan war broke out. But war needs both men and money: men were not wanting, and money was soon found, as the Government had good credit, and people fancied Treasury-bills a safe investment: this was, however, so much capital taken from commerce and sent out of the country for war-expenses, and we anticipated a crisis at no distant period. Suddenly we have news, on the 1st inst., of the tremendous London crisis and impending war in Europe, which caused quite a panic: no credit, no discounts, and a run on the banks: we were in a full crisis. But fear and terror became universal when the Bank of Brazil refused to discount the Treasury-bills. 'The Bank dishonors the Treasury-bills,' cried every one, 'where then can the first commercial securities of Rio look for help?' 'The panic increases, credit is dead, and the banks must all succumb to the 'run' upon them, as the great establishment of national credit cannot pay its best securities. If some steps be not taken before arrival of next mail from Europe, we may look for an immense and irremediable catastrophe. Only one remedy remains—an emission of paper-money. It is notorious that the Government can raise no loan at home or abroad, and the Treasury-notes must be met by an emission of paper-money, to be called in when the crisis has passed. At the same time it would be well to circulate 100\$ and 500\$ bills in the provinces instead of Treasury-bills. Such are the means proposed by the commercial public for your Majesty to adopt in order to rescue us all from the impending catastrophe."

The Emperor replied very graciously, and enquired about many features of the crisis, Sr. Carvalho giving various explanations about the Bank. The Bank of Brazil has since begun discounting a few of the Treasury-bills for the leading mercantile houses. Meantime a project was brought forward in the Chambers with all urgency, by Messrs. Souza and Tavares Bas-

tos, which promises to calm the prevailing panic: it is as follows.

Art. 1. The Government shall permit the Bank of Brazil to increase its emission of paper-money to 8 millions \$, besides three-times its reserve, to meet the emergency, and discount the Treasury-bills. The profits of this emission shall be given to the Treasury.

Art. 2. The Government is authorized to emit 4000 contos [£400,000 sterling] in Treasury bills of \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$10, with special stamps, for immediate circulation in Rio Janeiro, to be called in within 12 months, either by payment from the general revenue or with a new emission of bonds.

But [says the 'Diario do Rio'] let us consider where this emission of paper money will take us to? Our monetary affairs are in a sad state, and any improvement seems as remote as the Greek Calends, leaving us at any time exposed to a repetition of last week's horrors. For this reason our trade is still paralyzed. Holders of sovereigns still demand 11.200.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The debate in the Provincial Chambers on Wednesday night, on the subject of the sale of the Western Railway, was one of the grandest displays of oratory ever known in Buenos Ayres. The Ministers of the Provincial Government, Drs. Avellaneda and Varela, opposed the proposed reduction with a force of eloquence and close reasoning which many at first feared would carry the whole house with them, but Dr. Malaver and Sr. Cambaceres were yet to be heard; the replies of these gentlemen would do credit to any house of legislature. Dr. Malaver's speech met with unlooked for applause, and Sr. Cambaceres brought to bear on the question the experienced views of a thorough man of business, which were unanswerable; the result was that the reduction in the price proposed by the Committee was carried by a large majority, and the Government defeated. The price of the Western Railway, with its branches to Chivilcoy and Barracas, is now fixed at 3 millions of patacones.

Yesterday our advices from Montevideo show an undiminished call for peace, all the papers and in fact the whole Montevidean public irrespective of politics cry out for peace. Sr. Buschenthal's splendid mill on the hill behind his famed quinta is now ready to commence operations under the able management of Mr. Bell.

Mr. J. Boyd Thomson, manager of the Northern Railway, requests us in the most emphatic manner to contradict the statement in the English papers relative to Dr. Cullam's inspection.

The news from Europe was the great topic yesterday. It is worthy of note that, notwithstanding the great and general anxiety here to know the state of things in Europe, the news, per Calypso, remained in Montevideo two days before it was sent on to Buenos Ayres; this is a sign of River Plate progress. The fact of the matter is, we are completely at the mercy of the Montevidean people, who seem to care very little when we get the news: here, on the contrary, the moment any news of importance arrives from Corrientes there is all fuss and feathers to send down steamers and get there if possible in the middle of the night. We think as the Argentine Nation has now a Chargé d'Affaires a reciprocity treaty should be signed respecting the despatching the latest news from both reports with the least possible delay.

Yesterday was a piercing cold day: the frost on Wednesday night was unusually severe, and in the suburbs the ice was in some places an inch thick. Our talented Minister of Education, notwithstanding the cold, pushed off in the 'falua' and left per Ibiicy for Paraguay—people can understand the urgency of H. E. mission when he put off in such piercing cold weather. People are very anxious to know the object of the Minister's trip, and yesterday the rumors about peace were stronger than ever.

At the estancia Santa Sofia, Costa del Rio Negro, in the Banda Oriental, there will be a grand 'fete champetre,' commencing on the 29th inst. and lasting for 3 days. The hospitable proprietor of this magnificent estate, Mr. Wilcken, has honoured us with an invitation, but the times are too stormy

at present for pulling the 'Standard' boat with one oar. We cannot, in justice to our subscribers who support us, afford to amuse ourselves as much as our friends wish, and therefore we are constrained to decline Mr. W's kind invitation. We hope some friend will favor us with full accounts of the blow-out.

There is a very general idea amongst the political 'quid nunes' that the direction of the war is about to change hands, and, indeed, from the leading article of our colleague the 'Tribuna' yesterday, we are inclined to think that there is something in the wind.

Congress has annulled the elections for National Deputies held in this Province. We are ignorant of the motives which induced the House to this measure; in fact, the electioneering business in this country is so surrounded with technicalities that it is difficult to suppose such a thing as a really legal election.

An Argentine painter of much promise, Don Mariano Agrelo, has just arrived from Florence. We hope he will supply the vacuum caused by M. Palliere's absence.

The Bolivian Government has abolished the transit tax on goods passing through that country. Dr. Elizalde has sent the note of the Bolivian Government to Congress.

On Monday the grand auction of the work shops of Peto & Betts at Barracas will take place; every thing will be sold without the slightest reserve. We advise our engineering friends not to miss the opportunity, as many of the articles offered for sale are not to be had in this country.

Mr. Blanco, the great tax man, has had the courage to appear in print; he sent a letter to the 'Tribuna,' defending his tax on sheep. We confess we are surprised our colleague found room for such stuff. His letter contains nothing, only promises to explain himself more fully in the Chambers.

Mr. Boyd Thomson has sent in the Northern Railway accounts, in the required form, with such despatch that we feel his activity in this matter deserves special praise.

Marshal Osorio, we hear, has ordered 3000 more beds to be prepared in Corrientes. We heard of this the other day, but until we read it in the 'Tribuna' correspondence published yesterday, we did not pay much attention to it. This order of the Brazilian General seems to imply another very serious engagement.

Captain Laprades, of the French army, has at last arrived at headquarters. He presented his credentials to President Mitre from the Emperor Napoleon. Gen. Mitre received him with distinction and quartered him in the cuartel general. This officer has been sent out by the Emperor to follow the allies and report to the French Government the progress of the campaign.

Captain Elizalde, brother of our talented Minister of Foreign Affairs, has arrived from headquarters. This officer had a very narrow escape on the day of the 24th. He had been despatched with orders to Marshal Osorio's camp, and whilst on the road got cut off by the Paraguayans; luckily he preserved his presence of mind, dashed into the woods, and succeeded in delivering his orders and escaping back to his headquarters.

Yesterday an estanciero from Lujan, one of our earliest subscribers, called to congratulate us on our victory over Blanco and the sheep tax. He states that on Tuesday last, at a puesto on his estancia there were assembled all the neighbors to pass the flock through the corral. Nothing else was talked of but our defence of the sheepfarmers. Our last article on the tax was read aloud, and all hands present at once commissioned Mr. E. to put their names down as subscribers.

Our colleague the 'Telegrafo Marítimo' merits our best thanks for the very able epitome of European and Brazilian news; this little paper is one of the best edited in the River Plate, and as a natural consequence has a great list of subscribers.

An English gentleman just arrived from Tandil informs us that he has visited the great Rocking-stone of Buenos Ayres: he states that it weighs about six hundred tons. This gentleman who is an experienced Australian

miner has inspected the quartz samples Mr. Webster gave us, which he considers contain specimens of the very richest character.

The Pongeraud College under the very able management of Mr. Parkins is meeting with the same support as in the life time of Mr. Pongeraud. Mr. Parkins is an accomplished German and English scholar, and every way qualified to succeed the late Mr. Pongeraud.

We don't expect any steamer from headquarters with important news before the Guarani, due on Monday. The Paraguayans have adopted the plan of the allies before Sebastopol, and made large rifle-pits which protect the men from our artillery.

Yesterday we noted none of our colleagues spoke about the mooted decree of the Government against the 'America.' The matter was publicly spoken of in the city on Wednesday, and we gathered our information from what we considered the most authentic source. We are happy to think that we were misinformed.

The Julia left last night for Montevideo. People are asking what about the Oriental: she is much wanted on the Montevidean route.

The Brazilian floating battery, which was so long aground near Nogoya, has been at last got off, and is being towed up by a Brazilian transport.

Paraná, which was once the Washington of the Argentine Republic, and which, after Buenos Ayres became the capital of the Republic, sunk into such insignificance, is again becoming an important place. Almost every day a steamer calls either going up or coming down the river. The town lies so far from the river that the port traffic is greatly lost to it; nevertheless the butchers, &c., are doing a splendid business in supplying the steamers. Dr. Lorenzo Meyers is the head man of the town, and whenever there is any news of importance he invariably sends it to us. We hear that a little above the town, and on the opposite side of the river, is the very important tract of land conceded to Mr. Ruding, who, although in London, is actively engaged in preparing his colony scheme for the public. The coal hulk which foundered in front of Paraná, with some 800 tons of coal on board, belonging to the Paraguayans, has never been got up, and the Frenchmen who undertook the task completely failed.

The recruiting sergeants have opened their offices through town, and, as far as we can learn, are employing a no inconsiderable capital in new soldiers. As it is rumored that a call for more soldiers will be made, the 'pers nero' business will, we suppose, spring up again, and the consular certificates again come into request.

The great wizard Hermann is shortly expected in Buenos Ayres. He has arrived in Rio from New York, and, after a short stay there, will come to the River Plate.

We learn that a special agent of the English General Post Office is at present in Rio, and that by next English mail he will come to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

The Prime Minister of the National Government, we hear, paid a visit to the American war steamer Kansas the other day. A mutual salute from the vessel and the shore was fired.

The M.Video Committee is actively employed sending circulars to the estancieros, calling on them to prepare their products to send to Paris. We suppose the Committee here will do the same, as many estancieros intend to send some samples of wool to this great exhibition.

We are glad to perceive that the Southern Railway is now the chief carrier of produce from the south. On Tuesday the freight train brought in 321 dry cow hides, 20 do. horse, 7968 sheep skins, 420 lamb skins, 2872 ar. of wool, 111 ar. of horse hair, 40 ar. grease; this, considering the present time of the year, is a very splendid business.

There is a rumor in Montevideo that an Italian legion is being formed, to start for Italy, to help in driving the Austrians out of Venice; as yet only 2 or 3 volunteers have presented themselves.

A small band of robbers have been for the last few weeks prowling about Gualaguaychu, sacking puestos and

