

TEATRO COLON.

ITALIAN OPERA.

13.ª funcion del 3.º temporada.
Viernes 8 de Agosto.

MARTA.

A las 8.

TEATRO VICTORIA.

GRAND PERFORMANCE BY
DON JUVENAL SAMPAIO,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
MR. LEAL, BRAZILIAN MINISTER,
SATURDAY, AUG. 11TH.

PROGRAMME:

1st.—Symphony by the Orchestra.
2nd.—Aria from Lucia di Lammermoir, by
Sor Sampaio, with vocal and piano.
3rd.—Píece by Orchestra.
4th.—Comedy, Reins of Government, by the
Spanish Co.

2ND PART.
1st.—Píece by Orchestra.
2nd.—Reveries by Sampaio; his own composition.
3rd.—The Orchestra.
4th.—Comedy, Act II.

3RD PART.
1st.—The Orchestra.
2nd.—Comedy, Act III.
3rd.—The Orchestra.
4th.—LA PALOMA, a fantasia by Sampaio on a
Cuban Dance.

Performance to commence at 7:30.
Note.—Mr. Sampaio, in soliciting the protection
of the Foreign Public, begs to remind them
that he does not know a note of music.

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; not
necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

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

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1866.

THE ITAPIRU CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The newspapers are so full of battles, politics, and fun, that they have no time to notice the creation of an Argentine Custom-house, in Paraguayan territory, which is in fact the greatest novelty of the day. We leave it to lawyers to decide how far an Argentine Custom-house law can rule in Paraguayan territory. We regard the thing so constitutionally absurd that it is hardly worth the trouble of argument, nor should we now call attention to the Itapirú Custom-house, but that we learn whilst the Government exempts from taxation all articles for the Brazilian army and navy the heaviest duties the law allows are imposed on everything for the Argentine army and navy. The peculiarity of the privilege allowed to Mr. Lannuz, to pay through the nose duties on everything he supplies the army with, is still more apparent, when we take into account that his contract per head is much under the Brazilians, and that while the Brazilians pay down in cash the Argentine contractor is paid in bills.

It is nothing more than natural that in a war like the present the Argentine Government should, for the convenience of its allies, declare Buenos Ayres a free port, for besides being a politic stroke it is an evidence of friendship; but the Vice-President evidently desires to put the Brazilians under still greater compliment, by making the Argentine contractor pay duties, and the exception amounts to this—we allow the Brazilians, poor fellows, to have everything free of duty, but we must make Argentines pay because they can afford it. The Brazilian Minister must be as blind as a bat if he cannot see this, and in order to make the thing more palpable we should recommend the Argentine Government to put Anacharsis Lannuz in the stocks for a week or so, just to shew Octaviano what distinction Argentine contractors receive and are entitled to.

It is a question if one man in ten of the population of the Argentine Republic could be brought to believe that the Congress of Buenos Ayres taxes every article the poor Argentine soldier consumes, and feeds the Brazilians free, gratis, and for nothing. This beats Irish reciprocity, which signifies 'to take all and give nothing.'

Is it any wonder, we ask, that the Brazilian soldiers are always so well fed, and enjoy in their camps even the luxuries of life, when sugar, rice, macaroni, wine, rum, tea, and coffee all come in duty free? Whilst the hungry

Argentine soldiers, in their own country, are obliged to live on beef, yerba, and salt. If the vice-president considers this fair play we have nothing to say. Most of our readers are familiar with the effort of the Frenchman to support his horse on the least possible fodder, and the melancholy wind-up for the quadruped. We hope it won't prove the same for the poor soldiers who have to pay 17½ per cent on every cup of coffee they get.

The affair is such a crying shame that we forbear giving expression to the public feeling. We call on the Government to let the poor soldiers have everything free of duty. God knows they deserve it. Shylock himself would not ask 17½ per cent on the soldiers' pipes and tobacco.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday a splendid troop of horses arrived from San Nicolas and are now at Palermo, where they can be seen. Parties who want to secure a good horse ought not to miss this opportunity: the Northern Railway is the most convenient way of going out to see the animals.

The National Government, we understand, has resolved to accuse criminally the little advertisement 'La Estafeta,' for some explosive articles about the war. The get-up of the paper was not to say imposing, and no one, when the journal was started, ever supposed that it was a political organ.

The Italian war fund collected up to the present amounts to over \$30,000 mpc, and forty-two Italians are leaving for their native country to join Garibaldi.

The Provincial Government has proposed to give to the Argentine Government four hundred soldiers of the line in lieu of the National Guards asked for by the Government. We understand the Vice President has agreed to the proposal. This will be a great boon for the National Guards in town. We suppose that the four hundred soldiers will be taken from the camp, say ten men from each Juzgado.

Mr. Richard Gibbins, of Ranchos, has been named Inspector of the Post-offices in the southern districts. We hope now to hear no more complaints about country post-offices in the south. Mr. Gibbins is an active, intelligent young man, and we doubt not will introduce many useful reforms.

Lovers of buckwheat cakes will be delighted to hear that at the grocery store near the club, in Calle San Martin, there is a lot of buckwheat on sale, in cans of eleven pounds.

The military commander of the city has summoned all officers at present in town on furlough, or on the sick list, to present themselves at his office.

The Guarani did not sail yesterday, as some of our colleagues stated. She leaves on Sunday for Corrientes.

The only news from Chascomus is that one of the railway engineers has given a grand ball—dancing kept up until daylight. Business very dull. Camps very bad, and great losses in cattle and sheep, the winter having been unusually severe.

Out in the north camps the authorities are taking up men for what is termed the 'contingente,' but no man beyond the judge and the clerk can say what the contingent is for, whether for Paraguay or Rojas; we suppose, however, for frontier service.

The Brazilian transport Brazil has been ordered to Rio to fetch ammunition. She will leave Montevideo for Rio on the 14th inst. We had a visit from the captain yesterday. He was on the battle field at Capon Piris on the 19th ult., and gave us a terrible description of the place as he saw it. He does not think it probable that the allies will make any grand attack for some time; ammunition is very scarce, and the filth and dirt of the Estero Bellaco passes all credence. Many of the wounded officers he brought down with him to Montevideo speak in the hardest terms of the management of the last battle.

Mr. Rom, we hear, purposes introducing a bill before the Provincial Chambers, authorising a new emission. As yet we have not heard the particulars.

At Mackern's English book-store the Rural Code in English is now to be

had, price \$20. We hope it will sell well, as we are at present very hard up. Don Juvenal Sampaio gives his grand performance to-morrow night at the Victoria theatre, including an 'aria' from Lucia de Lammermoor with his elbows, and some of his own compositions, which have been much admired, although he does not know a note of music. It is the first performance of the kind in B. Ayres, and we believe Professor Sampaio only remains a short time here, before continuing his tour of South America.

Drs. Larrosa and Peralta are competitors for the vacant chair of Materia Medica in the Faculty of B. Ayres.

The Brazilians have no less than 1,000 men on guard at Itapirú, and are obliged to keep them there, owing to the enormous business going on at the place. We hear that there is one street of tents nearly 15 squares long, with tents full of wares and merchandise on each side. Here are congregated men of all nations who are dealers. Many parties have immense capital. We hear of one who has over a quarter of a million of patacons in business there, and a rough estimate made of the capital invested in 'comestibles' and 'bebidas' for war purposes, gives no less than nine million of patacons. This figure seems to us very high, yet our authority is one of the best informed in such matters.

Desertion from the steamers and sailing vessels up the rivers is now the great complaint. All the sailors clear out the moment they get close to shore: some become army sutlers, and others 'peones' on the estancias. Not a few wish from the bottom of their hearts that they were back again on board.

There is great talk in certain quarters of a mooted change in the campaign, and we should not be surprised to hear that our old plan of invading the Gran Chaco be tried. The squadron is recruited by 2,000 men from Porto Alegre's camp, who are destined to storm and assault the batteries.

The 'Pueblo' asserts that very few of the horses shipped to the Paso de la Patria arrived in good condition. We are surprised at this, as it is directly opposed to what our own correspondent 'Sinbad' writes us. But what are the allies going to do with the horses now that they have got them? That is the great question. What with the horses from Rosario, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo, and the 'redomones' which Urquiza sent, there ought to be horses enough for several regiments.

A private letter from Corrientes arrived by last mail states that the Paraguayans are preparing for a grand battle on the 15th inst. Some bumboat men who have arrived at Corrientes report that Lopez is still receiving recruits from all parts of Paraguay, and lately a number of soldiers that have been cured at the hospitals are now well and have been sent on to the army.

Respecting the departure of Mr. Washburn there is nothing yet known. The 'Pueblo' goes so far as to assert that if he is not allowed to pass there will be a war between the United States and Brazil. The question, we don't apprehend, will go so far as this, although it looks very threatening. As far as we can understand, the matter is this—the American Minister wishes to go to Asuncion and the Brazilians refuse, on the ground that it is blockaded. That the river Paraguay is blockaded, and effectively, none can doubt; but that Asuncion is blockaded, save a fortiori, that's the question. We trust some of our friends who are profoundly read in these matters will instruct us in this matter. A blockade to be effective must be a reality, and to declare a port blockaded by a squadron of gunboats 80 leagues distant, at the mouth of a river which is the only navigable way to that port, seems to us to be the same. But here begins the difficulty—Humaitá and Itapirú are blockaded because the blockading force is within cannon-shot, but there is no force before Asuncion, and the free navigation of the rivers is guaranteed. An English whale-boat bound for Bolivia or Salta, by the Vermejo, could not, in virtue of the treaties extant, be stopped by the Brazilians. But this question has not

as yet arisen, nor do we think it probable that it will arise.

The steamer General Flores with more horses has left for the army; she tows up two vessels.

Mr. Montegriffo, "mine host of the Tres Esquinas," is now about to shut up his renowned restaurant in Barracas and attend solely to his establishments in the Southern Railway; he is about to open a small Astor House at the station of the Lomas de Zamorra; his other restaurants along the line are in full blast doing a good business. On the Boca Railway there are small confectioneries at each of the Stations, rent to the Railway \$500 mpc. for each Station, salary to the bar boy \$350 mpc., which makes \$850 per station; from what we see of the business that these places do, we don't think the enterprising Confitero clears his expenses, although the charges are as moderate as those at the diggings in California.

There is great anxiety to hear something from the new American colony in the Gran Chaco. We await advices from Mr. Perkins, and we hear that shortly one of the members of the Colony will arrive at this city. Mr. Verne has favored us with some very superior samples of wood from San Xavier, which are worth the trouble of inspecting.

The shipment of hay to the army still continues; the Argentine Government pays \$700 mpc. per ton, whilst the Brazilians are now paying \$1,000 mpc. this business cannot last long. Maize is also being shipped: the buyers for the Argentine Government have purchased largely at \$160 per fanega.

It is really surprising the sudden jump in iron bedsteads, owing to the enormous demand for hospital purposes; these articles are manufactured in hundreds by the blacksmiths in this city, yet the prices have risen some fifty per cent.

The auction of plants from Mr. Buschental's celebrated quinta, passed off well. Some of the camélias sold for \$350 and \$400 each, and yet people say money is tight in Buenos Ayres. Yesterday the beautiful flowers of Mr. Cerro were brought to the hammer. We inspected them, and can assure our readers that the roof of Mr. Cerro's house must have been very good to support the weight of such an immense number of boxes with earth.

Mr. Mortimer is now occupied surveying in South Barracas for the Boca Railway. It is really surprising that it has taken so many years to obtain from the Government of Buenos Ayres permission to cross the river. The Boca road is now in such a miserable condition, that it is lucky for shippers the railway is running. The waggons carry merchandise down to the Boca, and deliver same at half the price paid formerly in the very finest weather to the cartmen; and when this railway is open from the Plaza 25 de Mayo to the Church in South Barracas, it will do the best business for its size of any railway in the River Plate.

Our remarks about the decline of the sheep business have caused much discussion, and many think that we have made the picture rather gloomy. We hope, however, to hear from the farmers their opinion on the matter: their views must be regarded as the most practical. All that we can say is, that there are hundreds now employed about town who a few years ago had sheep on thirds, and were obliged to give them up. Even our very friend, the lecturer on sheep on thirds, has left the country, giving up the sheep business and its bright prospects. The fact is, that the taxation system in this country weighs too heavily on the farmers. This is a shame.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

GLENER ASHORE.

CHACON MINES.

Aug. 8, Wednesday.

There is a rumor that H.B.M. gunboat Gleaner has been lost off Maldonado in the recent gale, and the Dotorell is accordingly gone down to make enquiries and render assistance if necessary.

On Monday Sor. Chacon began issuing shares in his new Mining Co., at the low price of 5 hard dollars each; 100 were at once taken up by Mr. Lettsom, Gen. Caraballo, Gen. Suarez, Ministers Zorrilla, Marquez, and Flan-

gini, Sor and others: it is hoped the remaining 900 shares will be allotted shortly. Sor. Chacon is the same person who vainly urged the English merchants of Buenos Ayres, a few years ago, to advance £100 for explorations in the supposed coal-fields of Azul. This new Co. has nothing to do with the gold-mines of Oniapiru, but is rather a surveying expedition for the Department of Minas.

The committee of the Durazno railway-project held a meeting on Monday, Messrs. McColl, Proudfoot, Martinez, Reyes, Zorrilla and Marquez assisting; a notable meeting was to be held yesterday, and it looks as if the enterprise was really revived. Still, it is not likely any London capitalists will entertain it until the Paraguayan war terminates, and any calculation on that epoch would be at present presumptuous.

Some of the Rio journals seem to say that the new Spanish fleet will proceed to the River Plate: luckily there are no questions pending between these Republics and Spain, or we might look out for disagreeable impressions from the 'Tefuan.' H.O.M. Consul has a list of subscriptions for distressed Spanish refugees from the West Coast.

There has been some talk about the difference with the United States, and the 'Standard' was correct in saying the Washington Cabinet refused to admit the Consuls named by our Government: the 'Opinion' of yesterday has a leading article on the matter. Morgan, the dentist, is going back to the States, and publishes an 'ultimatum' in the papers, addressed to the law courts, complaining he cannot get fair play; he also offers to sell out for half-price (\$4,000 cash), the furniture including a handsome arm-chair. The Keller family is well received and likely to make money here: by-the-by, it seems, they never succeeded in getting Archbishop Escalada to attend their performances.

The Junta will shortly put up the new iron-bridge over the Toledo, which will be a great benefit for the city and suburbs. A gang of burglars has recently appeared at Union: the other night assailed a house of unprotected females.

The Brazil came in yesterday with wounded from Corrientes. The Kepler leaves to-day, and the Uruguay to-morrow for Liverpool. We expect the English mails on Saturday: the Lamego and Memnon are over-due.

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

On Wednesday night this beautiful opera was played at Colon, and we much regretted to see that the house was rather a thin one. New scenery and dresses add notably to the scenic attractions, and M. Pestalardo has not been sparing in these improvements. The chorus also is now very effective and well-trained. In a word the opera is got up in perfect European style.

Mme. Briol was, of course, the star of the evening, and we have never seen her play better; her voice was in splendid tone, and her acting as graceful as ever,—from the aria in the first act till the final closing scene she drew down loud applause at every passage. Mme. Mariotti was encored in the ballad 'Il segreto,' in which she was eminently happy. Sig. Lelmi was out of voice in the beginning, but improved afterwards. The others sang very well, and the opera was one of the best we have ever seen at Colon. The able leader of the orchestra, Nicolai, contributes in a great measure to such success, and he did full justice to the grand music of Lucrezia. The chorus in the second act was excellently rendered; the terzetto between Briol, Lelmi, and Celestino was no less admirable.

Much praise is due to the lessee for getting up the opera in so spirited a manner. The decorations, &c., are quite equal to those of our first class theatres in Europe, and Mme. Briol would be a credit to the boards of any opera-house.

To-night they give the charming opera 'Marta,' another of the Briol's great triumphs, especially in the 'Last Rose of Summer.' We expect a full house, as this opera is a great favorite with our foreign public.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

MARINE ORDINANCES IN TIME OF WAR.

DECREES BY THE PRUSSIAN, AUSTRIAN, AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS.

King of Prussia's Decree.

Berlin, May 19, 1866.

In view of the proposal of my Ministry, I ordain—

That, in case of war, merchant vessels belonging to subjects of the hostile power shall be neither seized nor detained if the enemy proceed in a reciprocal manner. The present decree shall not apply to such vessels as would be subject to seizure or detention if even belonging to a neutral power.

Emperor of Austria's Decree.

Vienna, May 23rd.

Art. 1. Merchant vessels and their cargoes belonging to subjects of a power that may be at war with Austria shall neither be seized nor detained, if the enemy use reciprocal conduct with Austrian merchant vessels. The observance of this reciprocity shall be supposed until there be proof to the contrary, if a like favourable treatment of Austrian merchant vessels is guaranteed by the known bases of the enemy's laws, or by declarations made before the breaking out of hostilities.

Art. 2. The above shall not apply to merchant vessels carrying contraband of war or breaking a blockade regularly put on.

Art. 3. My ministers of war and justice are encharged to carry out this decree.

The King of Italy's Decree.

Art. 211 of the Code for Italian merchant shipping, is as follows:—

It is hereby abolished, the capture or detention of merchant vessels of an enemy's flag, in reciprocity with such power, the latter showing a like treatment to Italian vessels.

This reciprocity must be based either on existing laws or diplomatic conventions, or decrees published before the commencement of hostilities.

The 'Borsenhalle' of Hamburg, in publishing the above, adds—It follows from the above decrees that the properties of merchants on the high seas, during the present war, run no risk from the war vessels of any of the three belligerents, no matter whether the vessel or cargo belong to Prussians, Austrians, or Italians, so long as she do not carry contraband of war.—'Telegrafo Maritimo.'

AWFUL DESECRATION AT THE RETIRO.

BONES, COFFINS, &c., DUG UP IN HUNDREDS.
3.20 P.M.

A subscriber has just brought us news of the most wholesale profanation going on at the Retiro by order of the Municipality. We heard something of it a few days since, but now it is a sweeping exhumation of coffins, bones, &c., which cries to Heaven for vengeance. Skulls, hands, feet, &c., some quite fresh, are thrown out in heaps. The sight is the most revolting, disgraceful, and sacrilegious ever witnessed in any country.

Men of Buenos Ayres, how long will you tolerate this horrible profanation?

Verily, the Turks put you to shame!

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The 'Revista Medica,' 8th inst., says:—

Small-pox continues to prevail among adults; but the principal diseases of the fortnight are neuralgias, often of a tedious and capricious character. Rheumatism, false croup, and bronchitis, as well as measles, are also noted.

The Faculty of Medicine elected the following jury for decision in the competition for the chair of Materia Medica:—Drs. Alvarez, Reynal, Matheu Pardo, Fernandez, Durand, Drago Martinez, Zapiola, Peralta, and Vivar. On the 5th inst. the Eponina brought down 206 wounded Brazilians and some Argentine officers, under care of Dr. Pineda. More wounded are daily expected.

At the request of the National Government the Sanitary Committee has newly taken charge of the military hospital at the Retiro. Drs. Vivar, Bosch, and Peralta offer their services gratis. There are 161 wounded under treatment.