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The Standard.

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

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1865.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE COLISEUM.

The ceremony of inaugurating the splendid Foreign Concert Hall in Calle Parque, known as the Coliseum, took place on Monday evening. It was attended with the greatest eclat, and most unprecedented success. Never before was there anything of the kind in Buenos Ayres. The aristocratic balls at the Progreso, the Opera at Colon, even the grandest displays of our fashionable assemblies, sink into insignificance when compared with the Inauguration of the Coliseum.

As early as seven o'clock the carriages began to arrive, and for an hour the street was thronged with the liveried vehicles of the shareholders and their friends: the scene reminded us of a Levee at Dublin Castle. Carriage after carriage rolled up, ladies dressed in Parisian magnificence were handed into the Hall by the ushers. At eight o'clock the Coliseum presented a delightful 'coup d'œil.' The lofty doors were opened, and the Hall was lighted up with the 'new light.' As we stood at the vestibule, and viewed this assembly of all the fashion and elegance of Buenos Ayres; the Vice-President of the Republic addressing the audience, Governor Saavedra beside him, Messrs. Drabble, Krutisch, and Harratt, representing the committee—it was a sight never before witnessed in Buenos Ayres, and we question if it ever will be seen again.

Concerts there may be, new halls inaugurated, and crowds of beauty and fashion assembled; but there was a peculiar charm in this first inauguration of a Concert Hall in Buenos Ayres. Most of those present knew the great fears that were entertained in the beginning as to the enterprise—we all knew the Coliseum in its infancy—and, now at last we beheld it a reality.

Mr. George Drabble, President of the Committee, opened the inaugural proceedings with the following speech:—"Some two years ago many of us who are here present were assembled in a small and gloomy apartment listening to the Oratorio of the Creation. Whether owing to the inconvenience then felt, or perhaps inspired with admiration for the gifted cantatrice, who has never yet been rivalled in Buenos Ayres, a project was at once set on foot to build a Concert-hall, and the necessary capital being subscribed for, a Committee was named to carry out the work.

"To-night, gentlemen, the Committee has the pleasure to present this Hall to the shareholders. If there be any shortcomings we beg you will bear in mind how limited was our capital for an enterprise of the kind. The Committee has experienced a greater delay in its completion than was at first anticipated, but whoever has any experience in such matters, however trifling, will readily comprehend the difficulties which spring up at every step. If you walk through any street in Buenos Ayres you cannot fail to observe in every block new and costly edifices rising on all sides, and from this you can judge the great scarcity of workmen in comparison to the demand. But this is a good sign, gentlemen, in spite of the delay, for it is infinitely better to live in a city full of vigor and progress than to have indeed an abundance of hands but a town destitute of life or enterprise.

"The Committee has only to regret in the present function that it has been unable to invite all its friends and all those interested in the advancement of the metropolis, but we are favored with the presence of several of the most distinguished men in the country

and the chief magistrates of the Nation and Province. We have especially to return thanks for the assistance of their Excellencies, Vice-president Paz and Governor Saavedra as 'padrinos' of our Concert-hall. In eloquent words they will bestow on the edifice the name it is to bear hereafter.

"The Committee has now fulfilled its part, and has only to add the wish that the Share-holders may get a good return for their capital, and that the people of Buenos Aires may often enjoy the pure and noble pleasures which an institution of this kind will afford."

The Vice-President of the Republic, Dr. Dr. Marcos Paz, then came forward and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, I assure you I cannot express the pleasure and satisfaction I feel at being called here to-night to act as sponsor with Governor Saavedra for this new Concert Hall, the Coliseum. I want words to express to you my admiration at the spirited enterprise of the Foreigners of Buenos Ayres in beautifying this city with a useful and ornamental building. The foreigners of Buenos Ayres deserve the praise and esteem of every Argentine for their unceasing efforts to advance this country: although they do not join in the ranks and march to the battlefield, they do better still by fomenting our commerce, increasing our trade and thus prove as useful soldiers in defence of our rights and privileges, as the very natives who have to fight hand-to-hand with the enemy. Happy indeed is the Argentine Republic to possess so invaluable an aid, so powerful an ally as the foreigners of Buenos Ayres. We find them supporting our institutions and foremost in every enterprise calculated to improve and prosper their adopted country. This splendid building, which we inaugurate to-night, stands a lasting monument of what foreign enterprise can do, and is doing, for the city of Buenos Ayres. For me, I do assure you, this is one of the proudest moments of my life—to enjoy the privilege of acting as sponsor to the Coliseum of Buenos Ayres, which I now declare to be opened. (Tremendous cheering.)

Governor Saavedra then came forward, and in a most eloquent strain complimented the foreigners of Buenos Ayres on their great achievement. Owing to the rather low tone in which His Excellency spoke we are unable to report his speech, which met with the warmest applause at the peroration.

The National Hymn was then given, the audience all standing, after which, Haydn's master-piece, the 'Creation,' was commenced. At the conclusion of the first solo in the second part, Mr. J. T. Stodhart stepped forward and in his accustomed graceful and elegant manner presented Mrs. Krutisch with a magnificent bouquet, amidst the most deafening applause.

We are indebted to the pen of a musical connoisseur for the following account of the Oratorio:

The piece chosen for the occasion was Haydn's Creation. Our readers will remember the history of this wonderful composition which marked an epoch in musical annals. On Haydn's first visit to London in 1791 the violinist Salomon gave him the words of a kind of Cantata on the Creation of the World, by an English poet named Lydlie, and Haydn took the same to Vienna where they were translated into German by Baron von Sieveten. In 1793 Haydn applied himself to the work and only finished it in 1798, replying to those who urged him to hasten it "I take my time, because I wish it to be lasting." The Creation was performed for the first time at the palace of Prince Schwartzburg in 1799, Haydn himself conducting the orchestra. The effect produced was unprecedented, and its fame quickly spread throughout Europe.

The Creation is divided into 3 great parts. The 1st and 2nd refer to the various episodes of the Creation as detailed in Genesis: this theme so entirely metaphysical, has given full play to the genius of Haydn for a splendid development of descriptive style. The 3rd part has for subject the appearance of Man upon the Earth, the expression of his first joys and sorrows: it is the latter which seems to us most beautiful.

The execution of this work of the great Master was in general good, and the repeated plaudits which echoed through the hall at various periods of the performance left no doubt with the artists upon this point. We may truly say that the efforts of the Academy of Music [still in its infancy] were crowned with complete success. The choruses were all first-rate, and the 'entrées' of each voice very exact; even the execution of the pieces in harmony was beautifully performed. It was evident that patient study, under an intelligent master, had been gone through.

In some parts, however, the sopranos seemed weak in proportion to the vigorous and clear-toned basses. The accompaniments were entrusted to a piano and quatuor: among the latter we recognized the able violinist Herr Werner, whose notes are sweet and penetrating. Although the piano-accompaniment could not have been better, under the skilful management of Herr Schramm we hardly thought this instrument a suitable substitute for such orchestral music as flutes, clarionets, hautboys, bassons, &c. The piano alone can never render the varied colouring so profusely arranged by the composer for a full orchestra, and this dry instrument, while incapable of sustaining sound, jars upon the solemn majesty of an Oratorio.

The queen of the night was certainly Mme. Krutisch, who sang with exquisite talent the parts of Uriel and Eve: we cannot fitly describe the chaste and elevated style of this distinguished cantatrice, whose voice possesses all the freshness, grace and elasticity for which it has been, now some years, celebrated in B. Ayres. Her charming rendering of the air of Uriel in the 1st part, was even surpassed by the delicious 'aria' of the 2nd, after which a magnificent bouquet was presented to her, amid thunders of applause.

It would require more than our space to enumerate all the delightful 'morceaux' in this Oratorio. Meantime, we must make special mention of the Terzetto in the 2nd part, which contains a trio beautifully designed by the composer, and which was ably executed: afterwards, the Duo in the 3rd part, between Adam and Eve, "Theure Gattin" in which Herr Carius (who sang the bass-solo throughout) displayed his consummate skill as a musician.

The following is a list of the lady and gentlemen performers:—

- Soprani—Solo—Señoras Krutisch, Jacobs.
- Señoritas—Tohrmählen, Sonntag, Krutisch, Agnes, do, Bertia, Schneidewind, Brasch, Eckell, Seeber, Emilie, do, Josefina, Rutenberg, Rathje, Bletscher, Adele, do, Caroline, Von Eicken, Grötling, Reussmann B., do, A., Winkelmann L., do, A., Grieben, Tau, Quade, Klüger, Schnäker, Laitseh.
- Alto—Señoras Schneidewind, Rodenau.
- Señoritas—Märtens, Weber, Reincke, Krutisch, Quade, Hartenfells, Beckel, Kühr, Schnaker, Kleine, Sommer, Rutenberg.
- Youths—Banks, Hugo, Sommer.
- Tenor—Solo—Krutisch, Reinken, Klengel, Schrader, Hoewel, Wiebeck, Bischoff, Meyer, Kratzenstein, Winter, Sulzmann, Glade, Niebuhr.
- Bass—Solo—Carius A. Carius J., Grötling, Riccius, Zimmermann, Kropp, Fremery, Torquist, Rodenau, Lisenberg, Nolle, Stamm, Toost, Frers, Jacobs, Fischer.

ORCHESTRA.

- Piano—C. Schramm, Carius, and Niebuhr.
 - First Violin—Micheisen, Fabiani, Von Eicken.
 - Second Violin—Tortarolo, Despeaux, Kleine.
 - Viola—Escoposi, Nosedá.
 - Violoncello—Werner, Gras.
 - Contrabasso—Forlino.
 - Director—C. Keil.
- The performance terminated at 11 o'clock.

PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Affairs in Corrientes seem at a deadlock, and the campaign against Paraguay presents now a greater dilemma than at any previous period of the war. To advance or to recede is equally difficult, and if we had not a profound and implicit confidence in General Mi-

tro we should anticipate a crisis. Campaigns are not won merely by superior numbers and discipline, nor is the fate of nations always decided in a pitched battle. These are a thousand fortuitous circumstances which as often favor one as the other combatant; a thousand difficulties to be encountered for which military experience can hardly offer precedent or remedy, a thousand matters wholly foreign to the game in hand yet influencing no less powerfully than indirectly to its issue. Don Juan of Austria annihilated the Turks at Lepanto through a sudden change in the wind, and Charles XII lost the campaign of Pultowa because he did not know the use of jerked-beef and the Russians did.

To return to our subject. President Mitre is concentrating the allied armies near Goya, but it is not at all clear that he will get into Paraguay before the year is out. The want of beef and horses is a formidable obstacle which has beset the allies from the commencement, and it is calculated that he cannot throw an army into the enemy's country unless accompanied by 100,000 cows and 50,000 horses. Sickness also has made its ravages, and the hot weather which has now set in threatens the troops with great mortality, in an attempt to prosecute active operations. Financial difficulties may not cripple the Argentines since Sor. Riestra's Loan may be taken for concluded, but it is whispered that General Flores is in great straits unless the Brazilians lend him money. The imperial allies are likely to be apathetic, now that the enemy has been expelled from their territory. Finally the 'capital' question has aroused a dangerous spirit in this city, and at the very time that President Mitre is fighting the battle of Buenos Ayres, the National Government is threatened with expulsion from the Province, while the Indians are causing much trouble in the interior; and Urquiza's Entre-Rian army has again declared itself in open revolt. These are indeed great difficulties, but after all much less than those at the beginning of the campaign, and yet President Mitre has brought the re-conquest of Rio Grande and Corrientes to a happy termination.

Little importance can be attached to the rumors of peace, and with their authors the wish, no doubt, "is father to the thought". If even the allies were to imitate Napoleon in this Italian campaign, and stop short after fulfilling the half of their programme, perhaps Lopez would not think he had had enough of it, and next year might bring us a repetition of the quarrel. In this manner, peace seems more impossible than even a prolongation of the war.

It is idle to speculate on the return of the Nat. Guards to B. Ayres, or the probable movements of the Brazilian iron-clads, or in what month the allies will capture Asuncion? River Plate politics are as variable as our temperature, and when you have nicely weighed all the circumstances pro and con, and arrived at a safe and inevitable consequence, the result is sure to turn out just the contrary. We almost feel bound to beg pardon of the public for at all advertising to a subject which is still in the uncertain region of futurity: in placing such matters in the balance, one is apt, however impartial, to be accused of felony "in using false weights and measures."

LATEST FROM THE SCENE OF WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE ESMERALDA.

CROSSING OF THE RIVER BY THE ALLIES.
 The allies have at last crossed the river Corrientes. After the most excessive toil, the allied army crossed in six different parts, and are now marching on to the banks of the Paraná, where they will shortly go into summer quarters.

The greatest disease and sickness still prevails in the allied camp, and great complaints are made about the want of medicines and doctors.

The military hospital in Goya is under the charge of an English doctor and crowded.

The fleet is still in the same place doing nothing. It is said that Barroso will stop any English or American gunboat that attempts to go up the river, owing to the extraordinary rumors circulated in Corrientes.

Governor Lagraña is actively engaged in issuing decrees for the regulation of affairs in the city and province. The coming election of the Governor is the sole topic.

The Bank is again working, but it is feared that there is a deal of paper money in circulation.

The weather still keeps rainy, and the heat at intervals is such as to defy all army operations.

We have received a long letter from 'Sinbad,' which, for want of space, we hold over until to-morrow.

NEWS FROM PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES.

Our morning colleagues furnish some interesting news respecting a party of fugitives escaped from Paraguay, and also extracts from the new official journal of Corrientes.

Fourteen men succeeded in escaping from Humaytá, crossing the river Paraguay into the Gran Chaco: two of them were overtaken, and conveyed back to captivity, and the other 12 ran fearful risk from the tigers and Indians in their journey afoot down to Corrientes. On arriving in the latter city they were interrogated about the state of affairs at Humaytá, and gave the following information:—

The garrison at Humaitá numbers 8,000 to 10,000 men. At Itapirí they have mounted 60 pieces of cannon, to command the Paraná above the Tres Bocas, and the army which retreated from Corrientes is said to be stationed there, along with some new cavalry regiments, in all 30,000 men, to dispute the passage of the river with the allies. All along the River Paraguay from the Tres Bocas, for a distance of 7 or 8 leagues, flying batteries are placed on the river's bank. The Corrientinos conveyed into Paraguay have mostly been drafted off to various towns in the interior, a few remaining still at Humaytá: Col. Ulpiano Lotero (Correntino) has been set at liberty.

The Correntino army, under General Caeceres, is at a place called Chacarita, three leagues from the city, and has been reinforced by Colonel Reguera's regiment.

Governor Lagraña has begged President Mitre to allow these National Guards to be disbanded, after their long service and great suffering. It is proposed to remove the military hospital from Paraná to Corrientes. The arrests by order of Lagraña continue: his Excellency has presented a handsome present to Major Cardenas, and appointed D. Wenceslao Martinez commander of the National Guard of the city.

The 'Esperanza' newspaper has moved from Goya to Corrientes, and been subventioned for 275 copies.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Inauguration of the Coliseum was the sole topic in town yesterday: all feel well pleased that it proved such a complete success. Mr. Krutisch, the Secretary, who has been so unceasing in his efforts, deserves the highest praise from the whole foreign community. The foreigners in Buenos Ayres never before had such a night; it completely eclipsed the Progreso, Plata, and Colon functions.

The steamer Esmeralda arrived yesterday from Corrientes; there is nothing very new from the army. President Mitre, some people insist is coming down, and in fact we heard yesterday that his house in Calle San Martin is being prepared for him. We think a public dinner at the Coliseum when he arrives would be about the right thing, winding up with a grand subscription ball.

Yesterday we heard of a rather painful proof of the treacherous memory of some of our Justices of the Peace. An Irishman died last August or Sept., in the partido Las Flores, and left a small flock of sheep; he was unmarried, and has we suppose no heirs here; the Judge, who seems to be a sort of ready-made surrogate, took charge of the sheep very properly; but some how seems in the hurry probably of official business to have forgotten to have given notice in the papers about the sheep: as the Judge no doubt is anxious to find out the proper heir we think we may assist him by calling attention to the matter. The Irishman's name we cannot discover.

A merchant from Higuera recently arrived here to purchase goods; owing

to the number of Brazilian soldiers there he bought largely, and freighted half the Boca: yesterday the astounding news arrived that all the Brazilians had left Higuera and our friend finds to his horror that he has a stock of goods sufficient to supply Higuera for the next twenty years—such is war.

Mr. Reinkens's Concert is the great topic of the day, nearly all the tickets are sold: it will be nearly as grand an affair as the Inauguration. Those who were unable to attend the inauguration will now have an opportunity to witness the first Public Concert at the Coliseum.

The 'Esmeralda' brought us papers yesterday from Paraná and Santa Fé to the 18th inst. The steamer 'Buenos Ayres' and brig 'Rio Bamba' arrived at Paraná last Thursday to convey to Corrientes any refugee families wishing to return. The cattle-exports from Paraná during the last 12 months were 16,357 cows, 10,924 horses, and 2,856 sheep. The only news from Santa Fé is the embarkation of the General Paz' battalion for Rosario.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. Tidblom had recovered his money, but we fear the rumor is destitute of authenticity; on the Bolsa it was contradicted.

Gen. Urquiza's army has not disbanded to the extent stated: some of the cavalry have cleared out, but he still commands a respectable force.

A subscriber from the Fortin de Areco states that the number of Indians that entered that town in quest of their horses was close on eighty, and the people are justly indignant that the Justice of Peace permitted them to enter.

A gentleman who about six months ago bought a very fine estancia in the South at a public auction, has resold same to a well known Scotch merchant at a nett profit of one thousand pounds.

Cooks and shepherds are so much wanted up the river Uruguay that our subscribers are writing down to us by each mail to send them some, parties looking for employment can find same with an engagement after a few months service to get interest in sheep by appy ing at our office.

The rain we learn with great pleasure has been even heavier in the camp than in town. This is a great blessing for our friends outside; the thistles in parts of the north are very high this year and driving sheep is at present out of the question. A subscriber in Pilar, who is about to move outside wishes to dispose of his present farm and flocks thereon. The land he holds cheap and for an unexpired term of 3 years, his address can be had at this office.

A new English steamer from Glasgow, the Ciscu, has arrived in Montevideo. We hear that she is to run in the river, is beautifully fitted up, and very swift. It was said in town that she is offered for sale by the agents here, but of this we know nothing.

Mr. Wheelwright is expected from Rosario this week. The Boca Railway will be opened to the Boca Plaza on the 1st of December.

Mr. Minelli has started a new paper in Montevideo, called 'L'Europa.' We question if it will live long.

The old Mouney new Chacahuco, is now ready to be re-launched. She is as good as new, and will proceed at once to Humaita.

On Monday a poor old woman fell dead in Calle Tucuman. She died from disease of the heart, which is so common in this country.

OUR M. VIDEAN CORRESPONDENT.

November 20,
 The Brazilian steam-transport Galgo arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, and Santa Catalina. She brings 750 troops on board. Her dates are to the 9th from Rio, and she was 36 hours out from Santa Catalina.

We have had several arrivals of considerable lots of wool, amongst these I notice some of the best marks. Brokers are doing their best to do business in this article, but the prices offered are too low to satisfy the holders of wool. I am told that 34 rls. has been refused for a parcel of 10,000 arrobes, and several lots are being baled for shipment on private account. It is a noticeable fact the great want of competition in our wool market as compared with that in your city, and indeed

