

TEATRO COLON

OPERA ITALIANO.

3-4. FUNCION DEL ULTIMO AÑO. EL DOMINGO, 24 FEBRERO. LA FUERZA DEL DESTINO.

North American Circus PLAZA CONCEPCION.

SUNDAY, 24TH INST.

On which occasion Little Bells will appear in her celebrated Equestrian act at the famous Tullio.

5,000 Dollars Reward.

The above amount will be paid to the Person or Persons who can give such information as will lead to the apprehension of the Murderer of the late Martin Green, who was executed on the night of Wednesday, 20th December last, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock p.m. at a public place on one mile from the Estancia, or at 8 Calle Cuchemba.

Se vende un vapor. Construido en 1891, de 200 toneladas de carga, 150 pies de largo, 24 de ancho y 12 de puntal.

THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail. SUBSCRIPTIONS. Weekly Standard, £1 per annum. Daily Standard, £2.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS. WANTED-100 capitalists with £5,000 each, to start as estancieros; guarantee, profit 50 per cent per annum.

20 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.

"Nil lazi adeam, nil veri non adeam dicere." LIVERPOOL.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.) Saturday, Feb. 23. A dinner last evening on board the American flag-ship.

Exchange falling at 52 1/2. Italian Bank shares and American Hotel rising.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The state of affairs in the Argentine Republic is far from satisfactory. Summons to quell a formidable rebellion in the Provinces, President Mitre has withdrawn from Paraguay, bringing with him the flower of the Argentine army, to Rosario.

want of combination on the part of the Brazilians had Polidoro advanced on the Paraguayan flank, whilst Argolledo led the assault, we believe the result would have been very different.

Destiny of advice from the rebel provinces, we find it difficult to inform our readers of the real state of things in the interior. The provinces of San Juan, Mendoza, San Luis, and we believe, La Rioja, are in open rebellion.

The important provinces of Catamarca, Tucuman, Santiago del Estero and Salta, are all true to the National cause, and boast of a militia force of some ten thousand men.

The whole affair we cannot regard other than a passing cloud, which owes its existence to the protracted duration of the Paraguayan war, and the lengthened absence of the National troops.

The long and existing difficulty about the paper dollar seems to have been at last satisfactorily settled. The Exchange office in the Bank works admirably, and meets in every way the requirements of trade and commerce.

The market has ruled slightly firmer during the fortnight, and prime iron has been sold in the Plazas at a high rate, except with France, is rather backward this season.

The Great Southern Railway promises to be one of the best paying enterprises in the country, admirably managed, with every convenience for the great growing wool trade.

The Ben Railway is also doing an excellent trade, and is now securing great freight traffic with our chief eastward port—the Boca.

with the greatest regularity, and no such exages are transmitted with such speed and promptitude that we are glad to see the daily messages steadily on the increase.

Exchange on England 53 to 50 1/2. Do. France 5 30 5 35.

THE NATIONAL BONDS.

One of the collateral effects of the Provincial Bank Exchange-office has been to call the attention of our capitalists to the National Bonds.

The steady influx of foreign immigration is rapidly expanding the resources of this country, and whilst thus enriching themselves and their adopted country, they have insensibly wrought a change in the political feeling of the masses that will greatly surprise our friends who have been absent a few years.

DEPARTURE OF MR. GREEN.

There is no more pleasing task for the journalist than to give true merit its due. Mr. John Henry Green, manager of the London and River Plate Bank, leaves in this packet for Europe.

Mr. Green, although for many years a resident here, only made his financial debut in 1863.

Whilst sojourning in England in 1852, the founders of the bank invited him to take the post of manager; all was then dark, gloomy and speculative as to the future of the concern; experience in the Plata convinced him of the great difficulties with which he would have to contend, and the studied hostility of the capitalists of Buenos Ayres to the enterprise.

Municipality should supply the city with water, and Messrs. Drabble, Hale, and Marvicio Post, have been commissioned to write to Europe on the matter.

MONTEVIDEO.

Friday, 22nd Feb. To-day being Washington's birthday the American fleet has been firing salutes in commemoration of so auspicious an anniversary, and the foreign legations and shipping in port have their flags displayed.

The arrival of the Flamsteed brings news from England to the 19th ult. Captain Carroll had a batch of papers for the Standard, but his messenger unfortunately mislaid them.

A fierce polemic has sprung up between Sres. Bustamante and Juan Carlos Gomez, about the Flores Government. The opinion here seems that any alteration in the present order of things would disturb confidence and check the untimely progress of Montevideo.

The new Salteña Co. has sent to England for two more small steamers, to form branch-lines to San Salvador and Carmelo.

The Stego criticizes the presentation of a wreath to Gen. Mitre by the ladies of the Government, and offers to bet that the General will talk about it at the next public dinner.

The North-American mail steamer was entering Rio Janeiro when the Flamsteed left that port.

The Bolsa was crowded, and people talked about the news from Europe, which seems as unpromising as our own news from Paraguay or the Argentine provinces.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

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By a decree of the National Government the National Guards will only hereafter be obliged to attend drill twice a week, and target practice every Thursday.

Concerning the Welsh Colony of the Chubut, in which our home readers naturally feel an interest, we understand the Government has not yet come to any final decision in the matter.

The sales at the public Land Office are so increasing each day, that it is every way probable the Government will be able to dispose of all the land ordered to be sold without calling an auction.

We have to thank our colleagues for the very spirited manner in which they have taken up the cause of the Standard against the Municipality.

In reference to the late delivery of the mails by the Arno, we have been informed that they were delivered at half past three, and not at five, as we had been erroneously assured.

The steamer Dacotah is now at the Tigre undergoing repairs; when coming down the river, near La Paz, she came in collision with a schooner that carried no lights, and was asleep.

An estanciaero from the Fortin de Arco informs us that as yet there is a good deal of wool outside waiting to be sent into the market.

To-night there will be a grand ball at the Club-house, San Isidro.

Yesterday Dr. Bernard de Yrigoyen delivered one of the most eloquent speeches that has ever been heard at the bar of Buenos Ayres, respecting the illegality of the confiscation of the yerba imported from Paraguay.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

LATEST DATES FROM THE WEST COAST TO JANUARY 3rd - POSITION OF THE ALLIED FLEET - FORTIFICATIONS OF CALLAO.

The plan of operations lately agreed upon at Santiago between the Chilean Government and the Peruvian plenipotentiary, Señor Pacheco, and several conditions of which had been already fulfilled, is broken off, and it has been finally resolved that Chili shall have the supreme direction of the allied forces in the present war.

The Spanish fleet is not expected for some time yet, as private letters from Montevideo state them to be forming a strong station at the mouth of the River Plate, with the object of harassing our shipping.

Those of Callao are of the most formidable proportions. They are mostly constructed of clay, surrounded by heavy pieces. The men at the guns are covered from the enemy's fire, at every angle is a watch tower, in the binnacle storey are the offices of the telegraph, which connects the whole fort.

The Chileans deny any complicity with the revolutionists. They say that when Yarela was outlawed by their Government, he crossed the Andes, and heading 40 or 50 ruffians, they obtained arms in exchange for cattle which they had surreptitiously taken from the Argentines.

THE FLAMSTEED'S MAIL.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Flamsteed brings Liverpool papers to January 19th. In England and on the Continent the winter has been unusually severe, causing several railways to be stopped by the snow, and great sufferings to be felt by the poor.

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The Russian army has now been fixed at 700,000 men on a peace-footing, but can be doubled in six weeks for war purposes.

The question between Italy and Turkey about the steamer Tommaso is amicably arranged, the Sultan paying indemnity. Victor Emmanuel states that Italy has two difficulties, the financial and the Roman; the war last year cost 35 million francs, and the deficit this year will be 150 millions, which will partly be met by the confiscated church properties.

Spain is going from bad to worse. The revolutionary Junta of Madrid has published a manifesto to the people, and clergy; the plot has ramifications all through the provinces, and the supposed object is to depose Queen Isabella and proclaim her sister's husband, the Duke de Montpensier.

From the United States we learn that the Congress insists on impeaching President Johnson. Maximilian is about to convoke a plebiscite at Mexico, which is likely to gain him great strength. The French troops have begun to return.

THE FRANCE OF THIS EVENING.

The France of this evening gives a formal contradiction to the rumours of alleged movements of Russian and Austrian troops towards Galicia.

The applications for the new Chilean loan of 2,000,000, have amounted today to 6,500,000, and the list does not close till Monday. This result is satisfactory, because the reception so given to it may help to show to other nations the value of a character for honesty.

According to a proclamation of the authorities of Southern Silesia, the cattle plague has broken out afresh in nearly all the adjoining Austrian and Russian provinces. In the latter, the Kingdom of Poland, it is showing itself. The importation of nearly all domestic animals and animal raw products is consequently forbidden.

A vessel wrecked at Rinsey Cliff during Monday night was lost laden; a portion of a flag was picked up with the letters "ATA," on a piece of the cast-iron work of the windlass is the word "NES" and "1851" and some of the links in the cable are marked "Wood." Eleven bodies have been recovered and interred in the churchyard of St. Bruges.

Mr. Gladstone has, in his capacity of Opposition leader, addressed the following circular to his friends and presumed supporters:—"Florence, Jan. 10, 1867. Sir:—The meeting of Parliament has been fixed for the 5th of February, and as it is highly probable that business of great importance will come under its consideration at the opening of the Session, I take the liberty of expressing my hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to be in your place on that day. I have the honour to be your faithful servant, W. E. Gladstone."

AMERICA.

New York, Jan. 16. The Radical members of the House continue their efforts for the impeachment of President Johnson.

The Agricultural Bureau now estimates the crop of Indian corn in the United States for 1866 a 880,000 bushels, of which 183,000 bushels were grown in the late Confederacy.

Several steamers of snow and wind have raged throughout the United States ever since Christmas, blocking railways, impeding travel, and causing numerous wrecks along the coasts.

Chief Justice Chase, of the Supreme Court, has refused a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Dr. Mudd, one of the convicted assassination conspirators, but his friends intend making application to other Judges.

The proprietors of the Tremont, Beverly, and Parker houses, and other principal hotels in Boston, have been arrested and convicted of selling liquor in violation of the prohibitory law of Massachusetts. They have been sentenced each to pay a fine of \$50 and undergo 3 months' imprisonment, but have appealed to a higher court, and will have another trial of their cases.

Yesterday afternoon a fearful accident took place on that part of the Ornamental Water in the Regent's Park immediately opposite Sussex terrace, by which a large number of persons have lost their lives. On this part of the lake, which is the broadest, several thousand persons had been skating during the forenoon without any accident taking place, although the ice was looked upon by the experienced ice-men on duty as very unsafe, from its being principally snow ice. About half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon there were near the same spot about 500 skaters, among whom were many ladies, there being at the time a great number of them. At 2,000 to 3,000 spectators suddenly, and without any warning, the ice at the sides of the bank became loosened, and was drawn from the edge. Within a minute the whole sheet of the ice over the full width of the lake gave way, and split up into fragments of a few yards square. The consternation and alarm of the skaters and other persons on the ice may be well imagined, and a general rush was made for the banks. Unfortunately this broke up the soft ice into still smaller pieces. Numbers of persons fell through the crevices into the water, which is at least 12ft. deep, and several appeared at once to be sucked under the ice. At least 200 persons were missing in the water, and a few with great presence of mind, threw themselves

flat upon the surface of the pieces of ice, and were thus not only intrusted with saving the lives of many of those in the water, but preserved their own until assistance came to them.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

THE ATTACK ON CURUPATI.

Curuzo, Feb. 8, 1867. By six on the morning of the 2nd inst. the whole of the ironclads were in the move, except the Lima Barros.

he officers were dressed as though for an evening party, and the marines responded to the order to raise the anchor, as if they were about to return to their homes, instead of attacking a strong battery and water-filled enemy.

About half-past six the third division came up, composed of the ironclads Bahá, Tamandare, Columbus, and Mariscal, and exchanged a broadside with the fort as they passed.

Mean while the floating battery Forte de Colmba, the gunboats Parandala and Berberie, with two chata, joined the land batteries in the bombardment of the enemy's camp.

The Bahia received 13 balls, happily without more than the loss of her masts.

The Herval was nearly sunk by a shot in the bow, which was repaired in a few minutes.

The attack was confined to Curupati, as the Paraguayan camp towards Tuyuty also suffered from a simultaneous bombardment by the gunboats Itatemy, Araguay, Pinaco, and the floating battery Pedro Alonzo, and a chata, which lent very efficient services.

The President of the Republic and General-in-Chief of the Army, to his Comptroller in arms.

While you have been sustaining with bravery the glory of the Argentine flag in front of the foreign enemy that dared to insult it, and pour out your precious blood at its foot to secure to the Republic the blessings of liberty and peace, some traitors, taking a cowardly advantage of your sacrifices, have committed the crime of disturbing the public peace in an open rebellion against the law.

On the 20th inst. at La Chorrera, Partido Lejan, and much regretted by a number of friends, Mrs. Margaret Moran, aged 69 years. Deceased was a native of Westmeath, Ireland, and resided in this country 4 years.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

EIGHTY MEN KILLED.

Corrientes, Feb. 8, 9 p.m. Gentlemen,

Through the hurried state in which I came home, anxious to form you of the terrible affair that has taken place to-day, off this town, you will receive beside this a hasty account of the affair.

This morning the Brazilian steamer, Marquis de Caxias (Lae Riachuelo), belonging to Messrs. Artigues, Brothers, came down past the town, with a brig and schooner in tow, completely laden with Argentine troops.

I went with the crowd, elbowing my way through people and made down to the principal part, and there I was told what had happened. Shortly afterwards the crowd rushed down to the Custom-house port, and when we got there began to witness the most horrible spectacle. Men completely raw and skinned, as you would do with an animal, and accompanying the sickening sight came the heart-rending moans and groans of the poor suffering soldiers.

The first and second engineers, as well as four foreigners, have also been severely burnt.

No officers were hurt, as they were all down at dinner at the time.

The most dreadful sight of all was that of a poor soldier's wife. Oh! it was horrible, completely naked and raw! Behold her, completely naked, wretchedly in the same state.

The day before yesterday there was a grand display of troops here, at the "mass" or funeral of General Ferré, lately deceased, at Belgrano.

All day yesterday, last night, and to-day, we have had a very pleasant day, with the weather quite pleasant.

Remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly, CURUZO.

THE SAN FERNANDO CANALIZATION COMPANY.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER.

Accompanying the plans and estimates for the project of canalizing the Capitan Juan Manuel river.

The waters of the River Paraná before entering into the wide estuary of the Plata, when they arrive at the zone under the influence of the tides, are separated into a quantity of arms and outlets, among a great number of islands, which constitute what is called the Delta of the Plata.

The other river deltas, is formed by the slow but constant action made by the waters when they lose velocity on the change of the ebb-tides, and is composed of bluish sand, mixed with a little clay.

The great mass of the waters remains united in two principal branches; one, much the larger, is called the Paraná Guazú, which discharges above the island of Martín García, 69 miles distant from Buenos Aires on the North side of the Plata; and the other, the Paraná de las Palmas, which discharges a little above San Fernando, on the coast of Buenos Aires, and only 16 miles distant therefrom.

The channel of the Paraná-Guazú has a minimum depth of 7.50 metres (25 feet), and this is the route of the large vessels. The Paraná-Palmas, although it has a minimum depth along its course of 4.50 metres (16 feet), spreads out very much at its mouth, and ends in a chain of banks, the highest of an immense bar called the Playa Honda (dark beach), where sailing vessels cannot venture, it being passable for steamers of only 6 or 6 feet draft, and only this, during a time of perfect calm and good tide.

Every one hopes and prays for the success of the expedition, which for so many years has been the dream of the unconquered Estevan Rams.

We confess that it is refreshing to turn from the seely, political questions of the hour, and contemplate the possible consequences of the Venentris success. Every man of a noble heart, every patriot of the engine-rooms, and every soldier of the army who sigh for the welfare of his country.

The exploration of the North-West passage, which for so many years has attracted such great attention, was of far less importance for us all than the expedition in question, and yet the little Venentris will start from Rosario without a God-speed from our colleagues of the Ports.

As the Matriz clock struck half-past twelve, crowds of well-dressed citizens, navy-officers, and pretty girls were directing their steps to the Portico, to assist at the inauguration for which the day had been made a holiday.

Probably no thoroughfare on this continent could present a more animated and magnificent spectacle, than on the 18th of July: this street is about 100 feet wide, with a fine row of buildings on either side, and the footpaths lined with trees after the manner of the Boulevards of Paris.

IMPORTANT FROM ROSARIO.

An event of the very highest importance for these countries, and fraught with the most incalculable results for the nation, will shortly take place.

The little steamer Venentris, under charge of Mr. Shafter, will soon clear from Rosario, bound for the most northerly province in this Republic, Salta. She will ascend the Salado, and steering right for her port of destination, will have to negotiate the question as to the navigation of this river.

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ENGLISH COLONY FRAYLE MUEERTO.

Government-house, Cordova, February 4th, 1867.

To H. E. the Minister of Interior.

We have just received a petition, presented by Capt. R. Weirhan, of the Engineers, and signed by a large number of English and native residents of Union, in this Province, praying for a concession of ten square leagues of land for the establishment of an agricultural military colony on the banks of the Saladillo, in the said department.

I have been pleased to mention in a private conversation that the project had already been presented to the National Government, and which communication was responded to confidentially by the Provincial Government, reiterating the interest which it takes in the matter.

I therefore repeat, that this Government takes the most lively interest in the successful establishment of this colony, for it beholds the greatest security for life and property in this Province; and it is my pleasing duty to assure Y. E. that nothing will be wanting on the part of this Government to supply the necessary means for the realization of so important a project.

I take this opportunity of repeating my assurances of respect and esteem, and remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly, Carlos Bouquet.

Government-house, Cordova, February 4th, 1867. To H. E. the Minister of War.

By letter of this date, and by order of the Minister of Interior, I laid before the National Government a petition presented to the Provincial Government by Capt. R. Weirhan, of the Engineers, and various British and native residents of the department of Union, in this Province, for the establishment of an agricultural military colony on the banks of the Saladillo, in the said department.

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The other river deltas, is formed by the slow but constant action made by the waters when they lose velocity on the change of the ebb-tides, and is composed of bluish sand, mixed with a little clay.

The great mass of the waters remains united in two principal branches; one, much the larger, is called the Paraná Guazú, which discharges above the island of Martín García, 69 miles distant from Buenos Aires on the North side of the Plata; and the other, the Paraná de las Palmas, which discharges a little above San Fernando, on the coast of Buenos Aires, and only 16 miles distant therefrom.

The channel of the Paraná-Guazú has a minimum depth of 7.50 metres (25 feet), and this is the route of the large vessels. The Paraná-Palmas, although it has a minimum depth along its course of 4.50 metres (16 feet), spreads out very much at its mouth, and ends in a chain of banks, the highest of an immense bar called the Playa Honda (dark beach), where sailing vessels cannot venture, it being passable for steamers of only 6 or 6 feet draft, and only this, during a time of perfect calm and good tide.

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ON CHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Onions, Potatoes, National Bonds, and various other goods.

National Bonds suffered a slight depreciation to-day, owing to the great cautions of the brokers, who are bearing these securities, and the very unsatisfactory nature of the news from the Interior.

In exchange there was a good deal done to-day at 50c, merchant's bills and bank paper; also several transactions on Rio.

In Guá Shas there was one sale, one hundred shares, at 65 per cent. premium.

In wool very little done to-day, it being Saturday. Some small lots were sold, mixed wool at 55s.

Saladillo produce. There has been a large transaction in the rivers at reserved rates. Tallows, some 90 pipes, at 15 1/2 rls, and 200 pipes here at 14 1/2 rls.

Cleared at the Custom-house this day: Spanish brigantine Francisca, for Havana, by Zamarrán and Co., with beef.

Swedish brigantine Bio, for Stockholm, by J. P. Boyd and Co. with salted hides and tallow.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The President of the Republic and General-in-Chief of the Army, to his Comptroller in arms.

While you have been sustaining with bravery the glory of the Argentine flag in front of the foreign enemy that dared to insult it, and pour out your precious blood at its foot to secure to the Republic the blessings of liberty and peace, some traitors, taking a cowardly advantage of your sacrifices, have committed the crime of disturbing the public peace in an open rebellion against the law.

I can assure you that the rebellion shall be promptly suffocated, and the treason adequately punished, for which object some of your companions have already marched, and who will be sufficient to secure the peace of the Republic; but if not, a sufficient number will be despatched, until the institutions of the country shall triumph.

I also assure you, that whatever may happen, and at whatever cost, the war in which we are engaged will be prosecuted vigorously with the powerful elements now at the command of our allied armies, until it shall reach a glorious termination.

In order to achieve this important result in the shortest possible time, I am obliged to separate myself temporarily from you—you at whose side I have staid for the space of two years the perils and glories of this memorable campaign. Soon I trust to return to share them again with you, until we shall obtain the crowning triumph.

I leave in command the same generals, chiefs, and officers as have preceded you to victory, and whose orders you must obey now as before, showing the same courtesy, the same valor, and the same discipline as have made you the admiration of the whole Republic.

Until I return to share again your noble labors, I salute you as your General and friend.

BARTOLOMÉ MITRE. Head-quarters, Tuyuty, Feb. 9th, 1867.

INAUGURATION OF THE PEACE MONUMENT.

Montevideo, Feb. 26th. As the Matriz clock struck half-past twelve, crowds of well-dressed citizens, navy-officers, and pretty girls were directing their steps to the Portico, to assist at the inauguration for which the day had been made a holiday.

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The channel of the Paraná-Guazú has a minimum depth of 7.50 metres (25 feet), and this is the route of the large vessels. The Paraná-Palmas, although it has a minimum depth along its course of 4.50 metres (16 feet), spreads out very much at its mouth, and ends in a chain of banks, the highest of an immense bar called the Playa Honda (dark beach), where sailing vessels cannot venture, it being passable for steamers of only 6 or 6 feet draft, and only this, during a time of perfect calm and good tide.

Every one hopes and prays for the success of the expedition, which for so many years has been the dream of the unconquered Estevan Rams.

We confess that it is refreshing to turn from the seely, political questions of the hour, and contemplate the possible consequences of the Venentris success.

The exploration of the North-West passage, which for so many years has attracted such great attention, was of far less importance for us all than the expedition in question.

As the Matriz clock struck half-past twelve, crowds of well-dressed citizens, navy-officers, and pretty girls were directing their steps to the Portico.

THE SAN FERNANDO CANALIZATION COMPANY.

The waters of the River Paraná before entering into the wide estuary of the Plata, when they arrive at the zone under the influence of the tides, are separated into a quantity of arms and outlets, among a great number of islands, which constitute what is called the Delta of the Plata.

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SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ship arrivals and departures with columns for ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent. Includes sections for English, American, French, Dutch, Danish, Breman, Norwegian, Prussian, and Swedish ships.

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