

TEATRO COLON

OPERA ITALIANA.

ULTIMA FUNCION.

EL DOMINGO 31 DEL CORRIENTE. 1. El Himno Nacional por la orquesta. 2. Se cantara por toda la compaña el Himno de las Naciones, de M. Verdi. 3. La ópera—

Crespino y la Comadre.

NOTA.—Con esta funcion se despide la actual Empresa, y se agradece el decidido apoyo que por mas de diez y seis años esta ilustrado publico le ha prestado...

ANTONIO PESTALARDO.

OTRA.—No pudiendo concluir el abono anunciado por falta de tiempo, se previene a los señores abonados que se mandaran los boletos por las estancas funciones dadas.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The undersigned having been requested by several of his Friends to establish an Evening Class for both sexes, begs to inform them and the Public that he will commence one on the 1st of April next.

AUGUSTUS POWELL.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Standard.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.) Thursday, March 28th.

Latest from Paraguay to the effect that five thousand Brazilian troops are sick.

Count Freilhart is the new Minister at Rio.

The Emperor is arming eight thousand slaves.

Steamer Albatross, for River Plate, entered Waterford in distress.

ARRIVALS.

French mail steamer Carmel. Paquete Maulé: leaves for the Pacific on Monday.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

MAILS BY THE HALLEY.

The Halley entered Montevideo on Wednesday morning, with dates from Liverpool of Feb. 19th, and Rio Janeiro to March 20th, bringing also the news per French mail-steamers Estremadura, which arrived at Rio on the 19th inst.

The great Reform demonstration took place at London, surpassing all previous ones, and was soon to be followed by another.

The Imperialist Generals, Miramon and Mejia, have taken Zacatecas and San Luis de Potosi.

MEXICO.

The House of Representatives has voted the admission of Nebraska as a new State, in spite of the President's veto.

THE FENIAN RISING IN KERRY.

Troops have to-day been sent to Cahirciveen; and a despatch received this evening reports their arrival at Killorglin.

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vails in Bohemia, and the people refuse to send deputies to the Reichsrath in Vienna. The Russian ambassador has had a conference with Baron Beust; it seems resolved that Russia and Austria shall demand reforms of the Sultan in favor of Christians in Turkey, and guarantee the stability of the Sublime Porte on condition that the treaty of Paris be declared void in that article, which limits the Russian fleet in the Black Sea to a certain number of ships.

The Sultan has formed a new Cabinet under Ali-Pasha, and talks of giving his subjects a Constitution like that just established in Egypt. There is not a word about the Candian revolt. Matters in Spain are still very unsettled. The rupture between the Prince Consort, Don Francisco de Assisa, and the premier, Narvaez, has been widened. Narvaez insists on banishing Patrocinio, in the same manner as Menezes, the late favorite. Gen Serrano has returned to Spain. Parties circulating seditious circulars are to be put to death. The new Cortes are to meet on March 10th. The British Minister, Sir H. F. Cramp-ton, has procured the release of the crew of the Tornado, and lodged a claim for compensation.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Atlantic telegrams bring news from New York to 22nd Feb. Thaddeus Stephens brought in his re-Construction Bill on the 5th; a fierce debate ensued for some days, and a Democrat Deputy from New Jersey declared the Bill would cause another rebellion in the South, and that all his sympathies would be with the rebels. The Bill was passed, placing the whole South in state of siege, under the command of Federal officers. The late Confederacy is divided into five districts, subject to martial law: 1st. Virginia; 2nd. North and South Carolina; 3rd. Georgia, Alabama, and Florida; 4th. Mississippi and Arkansas; 5th. Louisiana and Texas. Gen. Grant is to appoint a Brig.-General to the charge of each district, with sufficient military force. These Brigadiers may establish courts-martial where and whenever they think fit, suspend the Habeas Corpus, and dispose of the lives and properties of the inhabitants independent of the local laws or Constitution.

Louisiana is about to form a new Constitution, placing men of all colors on the same footing, in order to be permitted to send Deputies to Congress. The House of Representatives has voted the admission of Nebraska as a new State, in spite of the President's veto.

MEXICO.

The Imperialist Generals, Miramon and Mejia, have taken Zacatecas and San Luis de Potosi. Maximilian has now 30,000 effective troops, and is carrying all before him. The last of the French troops evacuated Mexico city on the 6th Feb., taking the road for Vera Cruz. Miramon received orders to fall on the bulk of Juarez's army and give a decisive battle: if victorious Maximilian would convolve a National Congress, if beaten he would return to Europe.

Latest New York advices report that Juarez has been taken prisoner by the Imperial troops.

THE FENIAN RISING IN KERRY.

Troops have to-day been sent to Cahirciveen; and a despatch received this evening reports their arrival at Killorglin. They say there are no insurgents, and the country was perfectly quiet. According to other information the fugitive Fenians are now reduced to some 16, all well armed, and supposed to be Irish-Americans. They are believed to be making their way to the coast of Valentia, Dublin Sunday.

THE FENIAN RISING IN KERRY.

On the arrival of the English steamer this morning, the police made 17 arrests.

THE FENIAN RISING IN KERRY.

18 arrests are reported to have been made in Dundalk yesterday and nine in Oldcastle.

Fryeman's Journal Correspondent.

Killarney.

Nothing has occurred since my last communication to weaken the general feeling of confidence that the Fenian attempt to incite an insurrectionary movement in Kerry is a total failure. The reports circulated during the week that bodies of men numbering several hundreds, were out in arms, are ascertained to have been gross exaggerations. The peasantry refused to take part with the movement. Very many of the farmers fled and concealed themselves on the approach of the Fenian band, and a few boys who followed them from the Cahirciveen and Glencar districts, where the affair commenced, soon grew tired of the marching and the playing at insurrection, and returned to their homes.

THE FENIAN RISING IN KERRY.

General O'Connor (who has for months successfully evaded the vigilance of the police), Captain Moriarty, and other chiefs, may have cleverly, in their own conceit, arranged their plans of action, but it seems they

reckoned without their host. Generals, colonels and captains were supplied, but no privates responded to the call, or even yielded to the pressure to follow them to the fray. The body of men ranging in number from 30 to 60 who appeared to have formed the nucleus of the movement, commenced and ended fighting, with the attack on the coastguard station and the wounding of the policeman. They did succeed in traversing in arms an extent of about 35 or 40 miles of country between the Cahirciveen district and the Gap of Dunloe; but finding they were not joined, as they doubtless expected they would be, but were on the contrary avoided, and finding also that the troops were arriving in Killarney, they abandoned the high roads and open country and took to the rugged and precipitous mountains that form so grand a boundary to the lakes.

At a late hour last night information was received here that a party had been observed in the neighbourhood of the Gap of Dunloe. A strong force of the rifles, commanded by Captain Bowles, and a body of police, started off on cars shortly before midnight for the Gap; they were accompanied by Mr. Cruise, R.M., and Mr. Galway, J.P., and at the Gap were joined by young Mr. Mahony, of Dunloe Castle. Several hours were spent in searching through this famous defile so familiar to tourists. Even in daylight it presents a stern and gloomy aspect, with its lofty and rugged mountain sides looking prominently down, but at night its darkness was cimierian. After groping and stumbling for hours through it, and visiting and searching the few cottages in the Gap and at the ends, and interrogating the people, who said they had not seen any Fenians, a halt was called and a consultation was held. Mr. Galway urged that the search should be continued through the Black Valley, and owing to the darkness, doubted the efficacy of taking his whole command through before daylight. It was agreed to call for volunteers, and ten or eleven policemen and nine of the rifles volunteered for the work. The main body remained behind, and the volunteer party pushed on, led by Mr. Galway and Captain Bowles. They called at all the houses within reach, searched them, and questioned the people. They learned that in the course of Friday a party of Fenians, from 16 to 20 in number, and armed with guns, had passed that way, and taken potatoes and milk; and at one house it was stated the party had been sitting for some time on a bridge looking down into the valley. Upon comparing accounts and computing time, it was concluded that the party were from 15 to 20 hours ahead. The main body of the rifles and police returned to Killarney in the course of Saturday, and reported about the volunteer party that had gone through the Black Valley. As this party did not return till near eight o'clock last night, and no account had been received from them after they left the main body, considerable anxiety was felt during the evening at headquarters respecting them, and they were the subjects of much discussion, when their re-appearance gave the best evidence of their safety.

About two o'clock yesterday, Mr. D. C. Coltsman, J. P., received a communication stating that the Fenians had on the night before made their way to a point in Madame McGillicuddy's demesne, and were trying to cross the river Laune, which runs through the demesne. They went to the place where a small "cot" is usually kept for crossing the river, but the "cot" had been carried away by floods and broken a few days before. Failing in this attempt they spent the night in the demesne. Fresh measures of pursuit were adopted upon this intelligence. The Laune river flows from the lakes into the sea at Killorglin. It is believed by some here that the fugitives have left the mountain districts, partly from want of food, and that they are endeavouring to make their way towards the Limerick county side. Meanwhile a number of arrests are being made at Cahirciveen and Glencar of young men alleged to have been out for a time with the Fenians. It is absolutely impossible to state with certainty whether Stephens is in this part of the country or not. It is so much the fashion of late to give him credit for ubiquity, and to believe in his talent for evading the authorities, that some persons here, without having any tangible reason for it, think Stephens may be with the party. One thing is certain, that he resided for three years in the immediate neighbourhood of Killarney, and is known to have been perfectly familiar with the whole district.

Referring to the disposal of the troops there are now detachments at Kenmare, Killorglin, and Cahirciveen. At five o'clock this morning two companies of the 6th and 15th Regiments were sent off on an expedition, the destination of which is not stated. The Railway Hotel still presents a most warlike and animated appearance. From 300 to 400 military and police are staying in it, and the commissary officers are ably and zealously assisted by Mr. Curry, the manager, in their exertions to provide the men with rations. Carcasses of meat and

supplies of bread are contracted for in the town and supplied to the men by the shopkeepers. All the large rooms are allocated to the soldiers, who sleep on the floors in most campaigning fashion, with their knapsacks under their heads and their great coats over them. Sentries are stationed in the hall and corridors and the parading of the troops takes place daily in front of the hotel. The general dines each evening with the officers, who usually muster at table from 35 to 40.

The plate and other valuables which had been removed to the hotel from Lord Castleross's, from Muckross and other residences, are still here in Mr. Curry's charge, and of course well guarded.

Just before closing this despatch I learned that the troops who left here at five o'clock this morning are gone to a point about six miles distant, where they expect to catch some of the fugitives, and to meet another military party coming on the same duty from Killorglin. Meanwhile all alarm has passed away in the town, and the people are at their business as usual. The country people were in yesterday making their purchases as hitherto.

Times' Correspondent.

Rossbeigh, County Kerry, Wednesday

The "Long car," which forms the ordinary means of communication between Killarney and the west, brought me to this point yesterday, some 19 miles on my way to Cahirciveen. I was the only passenger, and started not without some speculation among laughing bystanders whether the Fenians would not sweep down from the mountains and carry back with them a special correspondent of their own to McGillicuddy's Reeks on the Black Valley.

Last week the passengers to Killarney by this car were hiding their money in their boots and concealing valuables in the "well" which holds the luggage, while every peasant who stood by the roadside was looked upon as a possible Fenian who had comrades at his call, and might stop and rifle the car. No such alarms were needed now, and it was possible to enjoy the journey without much thought of Fenian marauders. Throughout the whole distance the mountains form a noble screen to the prospect on your left, and were lit up by sunshine or obscured by mist with a sudden alternation which it was delightful to watch; so long as mist kept to the mountain and left the Queen's highway pretty clear. But this was not always so. At starting, as rain was falling, the driver conceded that it was "a soft day." When afterwards I ventured to suggest that it was raining harder, he thought it "not much to spake of."

And when I put on a waterproof, he seemed almost to think that a slight had been offered to the Irish climate. Meanwhile, you wondered what the wandering Fenians would do on the mountain-side amid those driving showers, and what dragged, miserable outcasts they must be. "It is pleasant from the cliff to see the mariner tost on the ocean;" and from the car one thought almost with complacency of those would-be insurgents out yonder, who had meant so much mischief to others, and now were sure to be so hungry and wet, and suffering so much misery in their own persons.

At Headley-cross, a point in the road near Lord Headley's seat, just outside Killarney three hundred Fenians from this district were to have joined the Cahirciveen party. This, at least, was the statement contained in an anonymous letter received by the authorities; and the truth of these anonymous communications being established in many points, there is fair presumption in favour of this, when coupled with what has since come to light from other sources. Beyond Headley-cross, on both sides of the road, you see poor, wet land, sometimes nothing but a hopeless morass, supporting a few live stock; and here and there a peasant cabin, close by which are sure to be several lean, hungry-looking pigs. The telegraph line to Valentia runs along the road nearly the whole way, and the whole communication with the New World is thus at the mercy of any Fenian sympathiser. Both at Killorglin, 13 miles from Killarney, and at Cahirciveen strong bodies of troops are now stationed. This morning patrols of Lancers passed the hotel, and parties of constabulary pass frequently. Notwithstanding these precautions, the wires were broken yesterday between Killorglin and Killarney. The line was soon repaired, for in all these cases workmen are sent on cars to the spot with the least possible delay. Still the inconvenience is considerable, while no earthly good results to the Fenian, or any other cause.

The wounded police-constable, Dugan, who is under treatment in a roadhouse about two miles beyond Rossbeigh, is not yet out of danger; but he is free from fever to-day, and should his strength continue, Dr. Spotswood, of this place, under whose charge he remains, has hopes of his recovery. It was early morning on Wednesday when he was shot; and probably owing to the information found upon him that there had been

no rising at Killarney the insurgents wavered and proceeded no further along the main road. Meanwhile, the Rev. Mr. McGinn, the parish priest at Rossbeigh, received what is here called "a sick call,"—a summons to attend the wounded man—and was also told that the Fenians were coming to attack the police barracks. He immediately went there, and warned the four constables who were then in the barracks. Soon afterwards, in going along the road to the point indicated by the messenger, he met the insurgents. Their scouts had seen him go to the police-barrack, and a serious scene followed. Some threatened him for warning the police of their danger. The priest boldly avowed the part he had taken, said the police were prepared for any attack, and that the insurgents might kill him if they would, but that this would not help them. Others repudiated any wish to harm him. Some asked him for his blessing. "My blessing?" said the good Priest, "My blessing? And you going forth to shed innocent blood and bring ruin upon yourselves and your country? Come up with me to the chapel yonder; let me confess you; and then go to your homes? For some time he thus exhorted them by the roadside to relinquish their mad design, and showed them how mad and how wicked a design it was. They replied that they must go on with it; that they desired to make Ireland a Republic, and that in all the towns in the south of Ireland there would soon be a Fenian rising. However, they assured him that they would not attack the barracks, and so this singular parley ended, the priest hastening on to give spiritual consolation to the wounded policeman.

There were no more than about 60 people at this point. O'Connor was mounted, and a great part of his followers seem to have been "gossamers"—mere boys, the rabble of Cahirciveen, with a sprinkling of farmers' sons, and a few Irish Americans. In this parish I am assured that not one man joined them. On the contrary, so little sympathy were the country people at Glencubbin and Rossbeigh—at all events, so fearful of being compromised, or "pressed," as they said into joining the insurgents—that many took to the mountains, and some got away in their boats, for several narrow creeks opening into Dingle Bay run up towards the few scattered houses hereabouts and offer easy means of concealment and escape. Finding that they were not joined by the people, and hearing also from the driver and passengers in the mail-car (whom they did not molest) that there had been no rising in Killarney, the insurgents lost heart.

They lingered about the place, for a few hours, and then, leaving the main road, made for a mountain pass leading to Glencar. As for arms, some rifles, some revolvers, and some pikes and pitchforks. Two pikes were found next day near the police barracks, and two more planted close by the priest's house. Several men who had set out with the Fenians now seem to have thought better of it, and were met returning home towards Cahirciveen. On what pretences they separated themselves from the main body I don't of course know, but there is a story here, for which I do not vouch, though it seems probable enough—that one of the Fenians being discovered edging away towards home, during the march to the mountains, "Colonel" O'Connor ordered a pursuit by two other men, who no sooner got fairly out of range than they, also, set off in company with the deserter.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Killarney, Friday Night.

A search was made this afternoon for arms of Fenian fugitives in the Robbers' Cave in Glenflesk, but without success. As the troops and constabulary were returning signal fires were lit on the mountains.

THE LAST PROVINCIAL DEFEAT.

Verily, we might as well attempt to whitewash an Ethiopian, as to cover the defects of our blundering Generals in the Provinces. These military heroes seem to err wilfully, the battle of Pozito was lost by Campos pushing on when he should have held back, and now the full details of the defeat at Tinogasta come to us at a moment when we had hoped boyish inexperience had given place to profound military tactics. We have no maps or charts to guide us, new names turn up each mail, and places that no one in Buenos Ayres ever before heard of, are now in every one's mouth. Like the late war in Europe, this row in the Provinces, if productive of no other good, will improve our geography.

Tinogasta is a small country village in the Province of Catamarca, boasting of a church, a plaza, and a juzgado. Meliton Cordova knew the hamlet since a boy, and when encamped near the outskirts the temptation to play Carnival with the villagers was too great to be resisted. Whilst pelting eggs at the young ladies of Tinogasta he heard the rebels were coming. He at once made for his encampment, but only arrived in time to find that he was outnumbered by the enemy, and his only chance of safety lay in a

hasty retreat to the village, where having gained the plaza he at once erected barricades. Up to this point all is clear and consequent; but now follows the mysterious part of the story. The very first shot fired by the rebels struck poor Meliton. The fight was over in an instant— "Hope for a season bade the world farewell, And freedom shrieked as Tinogasta fell!" Some five or six hundred men, all well armed and equipped, surrendered without a blow: arms, horses, and cattle all fell to the victors, who had six killed and a couple of dozen frightened. Such a clean walk over excites suspicion; but provincial affairs are things no man can understand, and we close the map of the Argentine Provinces, for it is idle to study it any longer.

Paunero has despatched 1,400 men to Tinogasta, to give chase to Chumbita. Taboada and others are running over whole provinces to come up with Saa. Conesa says, 'as you were,' to his men in Rio Cuarto, and through the dense mist that hangs over the Interior, we can only catch a glimpse of Paunero's coat tails as he pushes on to Mendoza.

This sad state of affairs in the Provinces can with ease be traced to certain causes. The transport of reconciliation which followed Pávon has subsided, and the old party struggle which has so long convulsed these countries re-commenced. From the Chacho's death a new species of talent has come in vogue, and is to-day the most valuable acquisition of Provincial Ministers. Revolutionary adroitness is now in the place of all other requirements: it covers ignorance, weakness, rashness, and the very worst of mal-administrations. This is the talent which has made Governors without the formality of elections; judges without the least smattering of law; ministers who hardly know the difference between a Bolivian and a sovereign; and general officers who can fight with the knife, and yet not know how to load a revolver. This is the sort of talent that has raised Meliton Cordova to a post for which he was every way unfitted, and which, to the disgrace of the Government, he had been named. How many such Generals or Colonels, as this Cordova must crop up in this war remains yet to be seen; but it is trifling with the best interests of the country to entrust the command of the smallest regiment to such modern Falstaffs.

MONTEVIDEO.

Wednesday.

The French packet is not yet arrived, but the Halley brought us this morning all her news, which I enclose herewith. It seems the cholera at Rio is neither increasing nor yet disappearing. The Alice was to leave Rio on the 21st with 400 recruits for the seat-of-war. People in Brazil are now quite as sick of the war as in Buenos Ayres. The Diario de Rio of the 17th inst., says—"Peace is much talked of, but if none can be made with Lopez we must try and induce him to resign his power."

Montevideo has lost another old foreign resident in the person of Mr. Andrew Wells, who died a couple of days since at the age of 63 years, much and deservedly regretted.

The wife of Sr. Miranda, who was recently so barbarously murdered at his estancia in Minas, died last Sunday at the Union from effects of the fright and wounds she received on that terrible occasion. The murderers of course have escaped.

THE FENIAN RISING IN KERRY.

The Autumn meeting of the English Races will take place next month.

Papers from Brazil bring us intelligence that Captain Thompson of the British barque Gleamer was drowned at Recife.

It is rumored in town that we are to have a grand theatrical performance after Easter on board of one of the British vessels of war. Some young ladies of Montevideo will probably take part in it.

THE FENIAN RISING IN KERRY.

The Bolsa was crowded to-day, but the only transaction on the black-board was 100 shares of the new Banco de Pueblo taken up.

Messrs. Seymour & Co. will open their American Lunch and Bar-room on 1st May. The premises (along-side the Bolsa) are spacious, and the fittings will be elegantly got up.

THE FENIAN RISING IN KERRY.

The Humboldt leaves this evening: she had to build new houses on deck for the passengers offering. Every berth in the Arno is also taken.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday we again achieved an editorial victory, having received the Times and Globe of 23rd February, Liverpool Mercury of 19th, and Times of 18th: none in town had these papers save the Standard. We give to-day the fullest details about the Fenian disturbance in Kerry. It was a mere flash in the pan, and the correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, which is the most reliable authority in Ireland, explains the whole affair graphically.

The Brazilian papers are at hand. A small row in the papers about the fleet having passed up and thus beat Tamandaré has been silenced by the Government newspaper stating that despatches from Admiral Ignacio have been received which state that it is

useless to attempt to pass Curupaiti until the army is ready also to go up, and that it is untrue that the fleet has passed one palm higher up the river than before. This shows what reliance can be placed on the army correspondents of the day, who have already stated that the ironclads threw shells into Humaitá. Admiral Ignacio distinctly states that he found to his cost that firing cannon balls into the palm trees did not pay.

The last correspondence from the seat-of-war published in the Tribune is of the most ludicrous nature. It appears now that the real object of the visit of Minister Washburn was to buy champagne and cigars. We confess that we are surprised our colleague publishes such stuff.

We had mails yesterday from Montevideo, but there is nothing new whatever about the rifles and caps said to have been purchased for the Entre Riano Government. There is a rumor to the effect that the vessel which had the arms on board met with a collision and went down.

A native gentleman called on us yesterday about the atrocious murder committed on Mr. Welchman's estancia. He takes such a lively interest in the matter, that he leaves to-day for San Vicente to see the Judge. He says, however, with much truth, that it rests more with the Government, as a special despatch from the Minister would wake up the whole Partido. We hope Dr. Avellaneda will use his influence in having the country scourged for the assassins.

Probably one of the most important features of Government-house news is, the proposed extension of the Chivilcoy Railway to Rosario. It is a scheme highly worthy of the men at present in power, and we believe will be carried out. The trade between Buenos Ayres and Rosario is well able to support a railway, and we look forward with pleasure to its realization. The telegraph between the two cities will also be a move in the right direction. The normal condition of the Provinces is war, disturbance, and revolution for years to come: we need expect nothing else, therefore, we want a telegraph through to Cordova, so as to conquer distance.

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