



COLON THEATRE.

COMPANIA DE ZARZUELA.

El Domingo 9 de Febrero de 1868

- 1. THE NEW ZARZUELA. M A R I N A. 2. Chorus of the Diana, from the Juramento. 3. Chorus of the Chuchibeco, from the Juramento.

TEATRO COLON

Gran Concerto

EL MARTES 11 DE FEBRERO. DEBUT - De las hermanas Sras. Felicitas Fordey y la Sra. Clotilde Perini, los conciertos artísticos Luis Lami, Antonio Celestino y del distinguido compositor Herr K. Zed Cromer y del joven pianista Celestino.

Theatre Franco Argentin

15me. Du 1er. Abonnement. Dimanche 9 Févriér, 1868. ORPHEUS ANS EXTERS. On commencera à 8 h. précises. N. B. Ince s'ensuit - GARAT.

ARGENTINE BANK,

31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

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A. MARGO DEL PONT. JOSE B. SALA. Buenos Ayres, Jan. 1, 1868.

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Every original Ticket must be during the Drawing. The price of a Ticket for one Drawing is 21 Sterling, for Eleven Tickets £10 Sterling. Orders executed, and Prize Lists sent punctually. Remittances are requested in Bills on London, Paris, or Havre.

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C O C O A I N E: FOR THE HAIR. TRY IT. TRY IT. 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whichever 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 in laudibus, nil veri non audiam dicere." Cicero.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO AND ROSARIO.

Feb. 8, 1 p.m.

The row is over.

Fortunato Flores embarked last night. But rumor says he is ashore again this morning. This may be doubted. He sails, or should sail, to-day in the Charrua up-river.

Foreign troops withdrawing. Custom House will not be reopened till Monday.

Great many people disappointed at the harmless termination of the disturbances, as it is thought a practical lesson given to the Colonel in the art of warfare would have proved very beneficial to his country's interests.

The gunboat Spider has just arrived here, having left Rosario on the 5th, at 4 p.m. All well on board.

National troops in possession of the town.

Colonel Nelson, with between two and three thousand men, near San Lorenzo.

It was rumored just before the Spider left, that a commission had been named, and were about to seek interview with Colonel Nelson, with a view of settling matters amicably.

No cholera. Town quiet. Business resuming its former active state.

February 8, 4 p.m.

The Galileo arrived this morning, bringing two days' later dates from Rio, brought by the Tasmanian, but nothing of importance has transpired since the dates to hand by La Place, Jan. 4th.

Montevideo - It is said, and generally believed, that the Ministers have resigned "en masse."

Colonel Flores is now on board the Charrua, accompanied by several of his officers.

February 8, 5 p.m.

Colonel Flores is still on shore, as the Charrua will not sail to-day.

THE MONTEVIDEAN REVOLUTION.

It is difficult to treat coolly and dispassionately a subject which positively passes the jurisdiction of satire. The last row in Montevideo is almost too disgraceful even to be discussed, and we admire the taste of our Oriental colleagues in shutting out from their columns the slightest mention or reference to the matter.

Schiller was right when he said, "The world's history is the world's judgment" - there is a very deep meaning in the sentence.

Verily there is not a spot on the habitable Globe where the effect of man's fall appears written in such palpable characters as in the unfortunate Banda Oriental. It is not treason that is at work, it is not political feuds that have dethroned institutions, and on their ruins established anarchy; it is the inferiority of race which crops up, and here in the nineteenth century establishes the fact that the most liberal institutions are ossified as it were in their vital functions, and the whole fabric of Government a hollow pageantry, in a land where public morality is damped over everything in a thin layer, and political energy limited to tearing up the street pavements, dragging wool bales out of the Custom-house, and waving fire brands of civil war high and aloft, which for the moment glare on the horizon, vanish in flame and smoke, and leave but a rascally reputation behind.

It is a very grave error to heap the blame of the disgraceful Montevidean revolution upon the boy Flores. The fellow is but a blind agent in the hands of Providence. We ask our readers can any man who has watched the political career of the Banda Oriental for the past few years, be surprised that the wind-up has been what it is.

Scoundrims must have a limit; ruffianism entails its own retribution. We have no wish to plunge into the party politics of the Banda Oriental, and take sides with one party or the other, but we must say that the humiliating conduct of the boy Flores is a splendid vindication of the outraged principles of right and morality which stamp every page of Oriental history.

The affairs of a country like the Banda Oriental are of too much importance to be mixed up with the jars of the Flores family. Who cares whether Flores and his son are on good terms or not? But it deeply concerns the welfare of the citizens to find that they have placed at the head of the Government a man who cannot rule his own son, and who succumbs so much to paternal weakness as to place the boy in command of the only regiment in the town, thus proving that, if the son is a bad boy, the father is an old fool.

Yet, as impartial observers, we must say that the conduct of Governor Flores since he was pitchedforked into the Government House has been all that could be expected from even the most pretensions ruler. He has ever betrayed the greatest anxiety to further the industrial interests of the country; he has had a ready ear to reform every abuse, and, without any shining talents or great abilities, has managed to rule the country to the entire satisfaction of the people. The Blancos, the colorados, and the conservadores, all admit the excellent adaptability of the 'laissez faire' character of old Flores, and, in spite of many social drawbacks, the country was going ahead. It was reserved for his son, however, to teach the people respect for established customs; the Government had held out too long; Montevideo was becoming insupportably insipid; many years had elapsed since the last revolt; it was high time to have a change.

We have nothing now to say about the parties who have figured in the 'motin'; they are unworthy of notice. Old Flores himself may pay little heed to the strictures of contemporaries, as it is ridiculous to suppose that his name can by any chance reach posterity.

We can well imagine with what feelings of irritation and disgust the people of Montevideo beheld the son of the Governor lead a revolution in which no one joined, and capsize the Government, not by brute force, but rather by the severest chastisement for his conduct, what shall we say of the father, who fled the city, although the whole population of the town, native and foreign, was with him? And herein it is that we discover how rotten at the core is the whole fabric of Montevidean Government. Where was the Chief of Police? Where were the vigilantes? Where were the general officers who receive high pay? In fine, such debility is without precedent, and, possibly, the next revolution in Montevideo may take its rise in the kitchen, and be headed by the Governor's cook.

The melancholy experience acquired by this humiliating row should not be lost sight of; the parties who figured in this revolt as the leaders should be punished; the tottering institutions of the country demand vindication, and the civic liberties of Orientals are not worth an hour's purchase if Flores junior is permitted to escape scot free, because Flores senior lacks the inexorable virtues of Judge Lynch.

Seldom, indeed, is it that the interests of a country clash with those of

THE SANTA FE REVOLUTION.

For my part, I have no objection to Mr. Elizalde for our next President. On the contrary, I believe he would make a most respectable Chief Magistrate, and he certainly is one of the most talented men we have in the country. But if he can only reach the Presidency by destroying liberal institutions and placing us under the wretched dominion of the gaucho element, the sooner he gives up his ambitious views the better it will be for the country. He may make an excellent President, and I admire him as a very superior man; but judging by present indications, it appears that the means to be employed to secure his election will be apt to plunge the country into such a state of anarchy, that it will take more than six years to set things going properly again.

But after all we may be peregrinating in the dark, and drawing gloomy pictures without cause. The mission of Dr. Costa was a fatal mistake, but probably initiated with the laudable motive of preventing the effusion of blood. If such was its real object, we ought to overlook the very undignified action of the National Government, treating on terms of equality with a lot of vulgar provincial rebels.

I understand that the National Minister will issue to-day a manifesto, declaring the revolutionists in rebellion against the nation. This had already been done by the National Commissioner, so that every circumstance strengthens the conviction of the imprudence and uselessness of the mission of the National Minister.

Poor General Martinez lies still dangerously ill. I have great fears that the poor old gentleman will not rise from his bed. He will be a great loss; for without being either a brilliant military chieftain or a diplomatist, General Martinez is a most worthy, honorable, and painstaking citizen; a class of men as useful as they are rare in all countries.

Last night there was a numerous reunion of the friends of Governor Oroño, and about 250 put down their names to a manifestation that I suppose will be published to-morrow in the "Ferro-Carril." Mr. Oroño himself made a most eloquent speech.

Business is again looking up. The wholesale houses are doing some business, and confidence is reappearing. The Spider gunboat went down last evening, why I do not know. I think that we should have a gunboat stationed here until after the Presidential election.

Your old correspondent, Mr. P., has been unwell for some days back, but I understand he is now convalescent. I am, Gentlemen, Yours truly, CARCARANA.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

No steamer came in yesterday from any port. Latest telegrams from Montevideo bring news that the Fortunato outrage has been arranged without any conflict.

The local papers of this city teem with comments on Minister Costa's mission in Rosario, from the general tone of which it appears that his intervention is not very popular. He is accused of having offered immunity to Patricio Rodriguez on condition of his having engaged to support Sr. Elizalde's claims as candidate for the Republic, for which purpose he has held an interview with the rebel chief without however coming to any result.

What has become of Nelson and Paz nobody knows - and they are not even mentioned. There seems little doubt that Oroño's popularity in Rosario is very great, and of this Sr. Costa has had satisfactory proof.

The Eco de Cordoba announces that the Commercial Bank of that city had suspended payment. The news thus of the suspension of Sr. Cabal's Bank is fully confirmed, notwithstanding the contradiction we published the other day at the request of his agent here. We regret this occurrence, not so much for Sr. Cabal as for the many people who may suffer.

We hope it will be a lesson pregnant with salutary example for the future, tending to inculcate a wholesome dread of having too many irons in the fire. The Farragui and Goya steamers arrived on Friday, the first from Liver pool, and the second from Glasgow, for the Guarani Company; but they did not bring any later news than those received per La Place.

On Thursday night the Bouffes Parisiens produced a new piece, "La Veuve Grapin," the music of which is by Flotow. The attendance might, for anything we know, be select - it certainly was not numerous. Mr. D'Hote must convince himself that what the public want are sensational pieces - such as the "Orpheus aux Enfers," which is given to-night, and which, though heard to surfeit, is sure to draw a crowded house - because not only is the ear charmed, but the eye never satiates to look at charms that produce such pleasing excitement. The music of "Veuve Grapin" is agreeable and original; the execution of her part by Renaudy was very good, although her acting might have been improved. Dubois' performance was also very correct - but we cannot say as much of M. Hostein, who appeared

other new vaudeville, "Après le Bal," was produced on the same night, in which only Gennetier and St. Aubin appeared, and were greatly applauded. Gennetier's acting is sprightly, and, added to her great personal charms, will always secure for this clever artiste a well-deserved welcome.

The Colon theatre will open its doors this evening at last, for the performance of a new zarzuela, La Marina. We have heard it greatly praised, and doubt not that a full house will attend to-night to welcome back Mme. Mur and her talented companions after so long an interval.

The sale of the effects of the late General Asboth took place on Friday. The attendance was not as great as might have been expected. Our popular friend Mr. Billinghurst who has just claims to be called the king of auctioneers presided, but owing to some unexplained omission the sale was not advertised in our columns, and in consequence was ignored by most of our readers.

A band of music plays in Plaza Parque every Thursday evening, and last Thursday this fashionable square, the Hyde Park of Buenos Ayres, presented a very animated scene.

Although the meeting of the Club Argentino to-day promises to be a stormy one, we are glad to see that there has been no attempt made at a reproduction of last Sunday's fare.

The arrival of the steamer from the seat of war is looked forward to with the greatest anxiety, as it is confidently believed she will be the bearer of some important news, judging from the preparations that are reported, and which lead us to suppose some imminent move.

We are informed that Mr. Lowther, who was lately appointed British Minister to the Argentine Republic, has resigned his appointment; but it is not known who has been named in his place.

The Arno will be here on Wednesday next. Captain Watson and Mr. Pakenham are expected to come in her on a short visit to us.

M. Lavie, a highly respectable French barrister, for many years a resident here, while entering a cellar yesterday, tripped with his foot and was thrown on his head with such violence, that death ensued almost immediately.

With reference to the masked ball which took place in the Colon Theatre last night, the following notice has been published by the Police: "Several people having, in consequence of the sanction given for holding public masked balls, applied at this department for a permit to put on a masked costume, the Chief of Police informs the public that the mask ticket is abolished, and that anybody who chooses is free to put on a mask without this requisite."

The programme of the concert announced to take place in Colon on Tuesday is attractive. And among those who are to take part in it, we notice the well-known names of Croner, Celestino, and Lelmi, besides two new 'artists,' Miss Forlivesi and Miss Petri.

The Oriental Tribuna says - "The American steamer Mississippi arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 24th January, having on board Colonel Quintin Quevedo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia, and Don Francisco Velarde, Secretary of Legation. Colonel Quevedo is accredited near the Brazilian, Oriental, and Argentine Governments."

The fears that cholera would invade Rio Janeiro, are apparently confirmed, and, by latest accounts, we regret to see that this dread scourge had already appeared there.

Last Sunday, on account of the anticipated excitement in town, Belgrano was almost deserted. But to-day we have no doubt that there will be an enormous rush to that fashionable suburban retreat. Our friend Watson, although just entering into the enjoyment of the sweets of honeymoon, has spared no efforts to meet the tastes of his numerous customers, and his bill of fare for to-day includes all the delicacies of the season, while we doubt not the presiding genius of his better half cannot fail to impart a beneficial and refining influence to his already popular establishment.

The article in yesterday's "Tribuna" against the River Plate Bank produced a most unpleasant effect in commercial circles, and was calculated to do immense injury to the Exchange Office, to support which the writer called for such extreme measures. The article was attributed to some party who had been refused accommodation by the Bank, but it carries no weight with it, owing to the preposterously absurd plan which it proposes the Government should adopt. The rights of a joint-stock company, in a legal point, are the same as those of an individual - to rescind the charter of a banking institution is as much within the power of the Government as to pass a law ordering the Chief of Police to shoot Mr. J. H. Green, the Manager, in the plaza. It is positively an injury to the credit and name of the country to hint

measure. The state of the Exchange Office is by no means as critical as these monstrous letters would indicate. Paper money is in general circulation, and not to say held up in any quarter, whilst the sum total of the specie certificates in circulation does not exceed 600,000 patacos - therefore there is no just cause for alarm. Let the River Plate or any other Bank send as often as they think fit to change their paper into gold, the Exchange Office can meet all, so long as the public confidence is with it; and it can only be deprived of this by publishing in the papers such extraordinary attacks as that in yesterday's "Tribuna."

It has often been our pleasing duty to allude to the excellent accommodation offered by the Estrella, and to the affability of her popular Commander, Captain Davis, and we saw with pleasure in yesterday's Tribuna a testimonial in this sense, signed by several of the passengers on her last trip down.

We received from Mr. Lafone yesterday a lengthy letter in reply to some observations we made last month. We shall publish the paper in our next.

The accounts we received yesterday from Fray Bentos confirm the agreeable news of the almost total disappearance of cholera, and that the place was assuming a more lively appearance.

We regret to see announced the death of Dr. Cleff, aged 69, an English doctor, which took place on the 4th inst. Dr. Cleff resided for fifteen years in Chile and Mendoza, from which latter place, after its destruction by the earthquake, he escaped with his wife and son, who now survive to weep his loss.

Our correspondent calls our attention to a mistake which occurred in mentioning the age of James Weeks, whose death we announced a few days ago. He was only 29 years old, not 40, as we erroneously stated.

A strict quarantine is still kept at Gualeguay, and no person allowed to enter that port, although the deaths there have reached 52 per day. They are now, however, only from six to eight.

Consul Hutchinson who came down here last week on a short visit to recruit his health, was obliged to return to Rosario yesterday on account of the sudden departure from that port of the Spider, whose Captain had been left in charge of the Consulate, but having received peremptory orders from the Admiral to join him at Montevideo, he was obliged to leave the Consulate to take care of itself, and Mr. Hutchinson hearing this, hurried back to his post.

THE LA PLACE MAILS.

The Débats, commenting on the telegrams conveying the above intelligence remarks that it is not likely Russia has waited till the close of 1867 to make the observations above referred to, but it adds: "If we are disposed to pay little attention to the sensational telegrams, which, in the absence of more certain news, are sent to us from time to time, we are obliged to pay more respect to the articles of the Austrian press, which speak of the imminence of a crisis in the East. If the 'Wanderer' of Vienna is to be believed, Russia must either compromise or lose altogether her prestige in the eyes of the Christian subjects of Turkey, or she must apply the match to the combustibles which she has been accumulating for many years in the East."

The "Temps" also refers to the gravity of the Eastern question, and concludes an article on the present state of politics as follows: "Europe was never before in such a position. It may be thus defined: - Public opinion is enlightened enough to see the dangers of the future, but it is too feeble to avert them."

The "Dresden Journal" announces that the Prussian troops which were in occupation of Leipsic commenced to evacuate that town on the 27th December, Colonel Wulffen, addressing the soldiers, said: "We, Prussians, bid a cordial adieu to the city of Leipsic, which has received us so well; the best mode of expressing our gratitude for the friendship we have met here is to give a warm and sincere cheer to the best of Saxons - to the model of every Saxon - Long live his Majesty King John of Saxony!"

The soldiers and a numerous crowd responded heartily.

The Prussian Government had announced a few days ago to the Hanoverian refugees in Switzerland that they could return freely to their country on condition of serving out their time in the Prussian army. The "Popular Gazette," of Hannover, states that it has received a declaration from these men in reply to the appeal, but that certain expressions in it prevent that journal from publishing the document. The "Gazette" merely extracts this detail, that the signatories protest against the language which the Prussian Government has used with reference to them. Thus, far from consenting to be considered as "misguided men," they declare that they acted deliberately and as soldiers who wished to remain faithful to their oath of fidelity.

King Victor Emmanuel takes a comparatively cheerful view of the state of things. He held the usual New Year's Day reception yesterday, and received congratulations from the Chamber of Deputies. To the Mayor of Florence he expressed his gratification at the conduct of the people of the city during "the late calamitous period," and regretted their example had not been followed in other cities. To the deputation from the Chamber of Deputies he expressed his confidence in the future, and added that he considered the position of Italy had improved within the last few months. It is hard to see how, perhaps, however, there are reasons for the King's opinion of which the world in general is ignorant. Dissatisfaction is general; and there is a Ministerial crisis, out of which nobody seems to see his way. Indeed, the King appears to have some doubts, for he "hoped the Chamber would act in such a manner as to render it possible to govern, and effect all the reforms so long expected by the country."

Austria, it seems, has forbidden the enlistment of its subjects for the army. It does this on the ground that such would be inconsistent with the home and foreign policy of the Austrian Government. Marvellous change! The Pope is not likely, however, to wait men. France sends him soldiers every day, and Holland and Belgium also.

The Stock Exchange having been closed yesterday there were no transactions in the funds or stocks. Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co. have brought out a seven per cent. loan of £1,000,000 for the Panama, Railway Company at par.

Paris, Jan. 2. Upon receiving the congratulations of the Papal Nuncio as the spokesman of the diplomatic body at the Tuileries yesterday, the Emperor replied: "I am happy to begin the new year as usual, surrounded by the representatives of all the Powers. I am able to affirm once more my constant desire to maintain the best relations with them. I thank you for the wishes you have been good enough to express in their name or France, my family, and myself."

In answer to the Archbishop of Paris the Emperor said: "The prayers you address to Heaven for the Emperor, the Prince Imperial, and myself affect me deeply. They spring from a noble heart. I know that you do not separate religious interests from those of the country and of civilization."

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, after minutes of the last sitting had been read, M. Guérault said that ten or twelve newspapers had been cited before the "Juge d'Instruction" for contravening the February decree as to summaries of debates in the Chambers. The journals could estimate the debates, but how were they to estimate public opinion without previously making it known?

AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 21. Congress adjourned yesterday until January 6. The Finance and Cotton-Tax Repeal Bills were postponed. The House of Representatives passed the Deficiency Bill, appropriating \$12,000,000 for army supplies and transports, the enforcement of the Reconstruction Act, and other expenses. A delegation from the Virginia Convention has petitioned Congress to enact a law for the further protection of negro voters in Virginia, who, the petition alleges, are compelled to vote in accordance with the views of their employers.

The proposition asking Congress to retain the Freedmen's Bureau has been defeated in the Virginia Convention.

General Hancock has reinstated numerous additional civil officials in Louisiana, removed by General Mower.

The Georgia Convention, in caucus, has resolved to support Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency. The prominent Conservative journals favour the nomination of General Hancock.

The "New York Herald" publishes intelligence from Havana to the 20th inst., stating that Tortugas, not Tortola, has been submerged.

An unsuccessful attempt had been made at Jalapa, in Mexico, to create a revolution in favour of Diaz.

Anarchy was prevailing in the interior of Hayti. General Salnave had defeated the insurgents, and was preparing to oppose an invasion from San Domingo.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTIN DE ARECO.

Nueva Caledonia, Feb. 1, '68. The interments at the cemetery of the Fortin during the month of January have been 230, and the number buried in the camp during the same time have not been ascertained as yet. The sweeping annihilation of Prian's camp, mentioned in your journal a few days since, by the epidemic, is egregiously false, as very few have died there - not above ten or fifteen, including old men, women, and children in an extent of six or seven square leagues of camp. The average mortality on most estancias has been from eight to twelve; but the greatest mortality has been in the ranchos on the outskirts of the town.



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