





FRANC ARGENTINO

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la Direction de M. d'Hotel. Mardi 13 Avril 1869.

18<sup>e</sup> Représentation du 12<sup>e</sup> Abonnément. Première Représentation. Les Dames de Cobar Volant.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 196-CALLE VICTORIA-196 GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING.

THE HANDBOOK IN M.VIDEO. ON SALE AT THE AGENCY. 103 Calle Zavala 103.

THE Consignees of the British Brig ANNE BARBER, of 87, John's B.E. from Glasgow.

VOLANTA—No olvidad el que quiera comprar una magnífica volanta que se venden a la venta en la casa de la Victoria.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD. DAILY, per Month \$30. WEEKLY, per Month \$10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The Standard. "Nil fallid quidem, nil veri non audeam dicere."

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD"

Montevideo, April 12, 1869. The Royal Mail steamship Arno arrived here yesterday morning.

The "Times" applauds Grant's inaugural address for good sense and moderation.

Lords discussing educational question. House of Commons at Navy Estimates.

New York, March 9. Stewart resigned Finance. Roland takes the post of War Minister.

Command of the army given to Sherman and Sheridan. Blair appointed Speaker of House of Representatives.

Berlin, March 6. Chambers closed—King thanked Depnties.

Paris, March 9. The "Patrie" contradicts rumour of mooted alliance of France, Austria, and Italy.

Madrid, March 18. Troops sent to suppress rebels in Cadiz and Malaga.

The Seville Railroad torn up. Republican deputies of Cortes disavow revolution.

Prim will shortly announce name of proposed monarch. England, France, and Russia engage to offer no obstacle.

Cuban revolution suppressed. Several Americans arrested at Havana.

Filibustering expeditions start from Florida and Georgia.

London Money Market, March 9. Market depressed.

Consols, 92 1/2. Buenos Ayres, 92. Argentine, 80 1/2.

River Plate Bank, 12. Southern Railway, 20 1/2. Central Argentine, 13 1/2.

Montevideo, 4 p.m. Rumoured last night that Magarinos resigned Finance.

Magellan leaves to-day. Monday, April 12. Magarinos' resignation contradicted by "Tribuna" to-day.

Believed inevitable, as Chambers will certainly reject his project. Magellan sailed yesterday.

Overton ordered home. Pastalardo gives shortly grand opera, "L'Africaine".

ARNO'S MAILS

The following is the list of passengers—Mr Sheppard, wife, and children; Messrs Leokie, Brown, Morse,

Ant Vezalli, Leopold Viayres, F Lopes Reys, A A yores, J Portar Prego and Vicente Portar Prego, J Alonso Peres, Juan M de Ligu, F Vicente Alonso,

B B Alonso Moreno, B Ant Albares, Ant Carrero Alonso, B Alonso y Portella, J Carrero Alonso and E Generoso Alonso, Snt Vasques, B L Melleiro,

Joquin Vidal, José Manuel Alvarez, Benito Collado, Jose Acevedo—29. For Buenos Ayres from Montevideo—Mr and Mrs Heimendahl and two servants, Messrs Amarim, Kler and Costa, Wm Wilson, C Desarnaud—9.

The Arno arrived in port yesterday morning, with mails and papers to the 9th ultimo. The Magellan, however, brings us dates to 18th. A counter-revolution has broken out in Spain, and that country appears now to be in a complete state of anarchy.

The rumour that war had broken out between France and Prussia turns out to be false, but there is but little real confidence in the maintenance of peace.

The news that the Cuban revolution has been suppressed has taken people by surprise, and great anxiety is manifested to know details. Our products have fallen in value in the European markets, with the exception of tallow, which is firm.

Argentine Bonds have also participated in the general fallness of Stock Exchange Securities, and have fallen slightly; the general tenor of the news from the Old World cannot be considered favourable.

DISASTERS AT SEA—A Cable telegram received at Liverpool yesterday states that on the 5th of March, as the screw steamer Pantheon was leaving New Orleans for Liverpool, she came into collision with the tug Heroine, and received such injuries that she sank.

The derelict ship Michigan, from America for Liverpool, with timber, has been taken into Lisbon.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MINISTERS.

The Secretary of State's is the most distinguished name in the list. Mr. Elihu B. Washburne belongs to a family well known in the recent politics of America.

He is a native of Maine, and is about 53 years of age. He studied at Harvard University, and practised at the bar of Illinois, a district of which State he represented in Congress since 1853.

During the most of his Congressional career he has been at the head of the Committee on Commerce, but he has also been an active member of the Committees on the Library, Immigration, and Reconstruction.

In the Thirty-eighth Congress usage conferred upon him the title of the 'Father of the House,' he having served continuously for a longer period than any other member of it. His friendship for General Grant is of old standing, and it was on his motion that the new President was made Lieutenant-General of the United States.

He conducted the President's political canvass, and it was known that a choice of offices would be open to him. His health, however, has suffered of late and it was thought he might desire to go abroad.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Washington, March 4. General Grant took the oath of office at noon to-day as President of the United States. The following is his inaugural proclamation:—

"Citizens—Your suffrages have elected me to the office of President. I have taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution without mental reservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that is required of me.

The responsibility of my position I feel, but I accept it without fear; the office which has been conferred upon me was thought of on leading questions I will express my views to Congress when I think it advisable. I will interpose my veto to defeat measures to which I am opposed, but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet with my approval or not.

I shall have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people. The laws are to govern all those approving as well as those opposing them. I know no method to secure the repeal of obnoxious laws so effectual as the stringent execution of them.

"Many questions will arise during the next four years, and it is desirable that they should be appreciated calmly and without prejudice, the greatest good of the greatest number being the object to be obtained. This requires security for the person, for property, and for religious and political opinions throughout the country.

All laws to secure this end will receive my best efforts towards their enforcement. "A great debt has been contracted in securing the Union, the payment of which and a return to a specie basis, as soon as it can be accomplished without detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large, must be provided.

To protect the national honor every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated at the time of being contracted. Let it be understood that there must be no repudiation of a single farthing of the public debt, and it will go far towards strengthening our credit, which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds paying less interest than we now pay.

To this should be added the faithful collection of the revenue, strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment. Who doubts the feasibility of paying every dollar with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries?

"Prostrate commerce must be rebuilt and industry encouraged. "The young men of this country have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection upon our future commanding influence among nations should inspire national pride. How the public debt is to be paid and how specie payment is to be resumed are not so important as that the plan should be adopted. Legislation on this subject may not be necessary nor even advisable, but will be so when civil law is fully restored throughout the land, and trade shall have resumed its wonted channels.

"It shall be my endeavor to execute the laws in good faith, and collect all the revenues assessed, and to have them properly disbursed. "I will, to the best of my ability appoint only officers who will carry out this design.

"Regarding foreign policy I would deal with nations as equitably as the law requires that individuals should deal with each other. I would protect law-abiding citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, whenever their rights are jeopardised, and wherever the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations and demand equal respect for our own. I, others depart from this rule in dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow the precedent.

"The proper treatment of the Indians deserves careful consideration. I will favour any course tending to their civilisation, Christianisation, and ultimate citizenship. "I hope for and desire the adoption of the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution.

"In conclusion, I ask for patient forbearance one towards the other throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to share and cement our happy Union, and I ask for prayers to God on behalf of this happy occasion."

THE ENSENADA PORT.

Among the many projects which are being carried out at present, the construction of a port at Ensenada is the most important. The project is to build a pier 16 to 18 feet at low tide outside the bar, eleven feet over it, and from 23 to 25 feet within it.

The great convenience of constructing a port in Ensenada is therefore established, and considering the facility for conducting merchandise by the railway, taking into account the impulse that would result for the agricultural industry in the colony.

Next to the necessity of the construction of a port which may remove the danger to which ships are exposed in our roads. In support of the necessity of this work and the great advantages of the country, a paper has been reproduced and widely distributed, which was drawn up by direction of Don Bernardino Bivadaria, in 1824, with reference to the best place and most advantageous plan for the realization of this important idea.

The publication of this document has, as was to be expected, drawn the attention of the public upon this subject, making it the topic of general conversation, and awakening the interest of commercial men, capitalists, and the Government. It has been even stated that the Government was examining the subject, with a view of adopting a resolution that might satisfy the urgent call for it, for the welfare of the Republic, and that we would undoubtedly meet with approval and assistance on the part of the foreign capitalists.

Under these circumstances we deem it prudent to add a few lines to what has already been written, showing the point which seems the easiest and the most convenient for the construction of a port of Buenos Ayres. We may take it for granted that Mr Bevans, the engineer who drew up the report above alluded to, must have been a competent party, possessing intelligence, and the geographical and maritime conditions of the locality he speaks of, from the fact of his having deserved the notice of so enlightened a Government which went so far as to accept in part his indications.

Of the three points where, according to this engineer, a port could be constructed, he points out with preference the Ensenada, and gives his motives for this preference in the following words:— "The scheme No. 3 is in my opinion by far the most complete one; it will secure much the same expense as scheme No. 2. In considering the expense of the different schemes, it is worthy of consideration whether, if the Government should fix upon scheme No. 2, they will not also consider it necessary to make the improvements proposed in the harbor of Ensenada in addition to the other scheme; if such should be the case, then we might fairly calculate this scheme to be the cheapest scheme of the three.

MONTEVIDEO.

PESTALARDO'S NEW BALLET COMPANY. FINANCIAL DISTURBANCES. THE JUNTA AND ITS CREDITORS.

Monday, April 10, 1869. The long looked for steamer Agnese, which left Genoa last February, arrived in port this morning with the Ballet Company on board. This little distraction has come most opportunely to relieve the public mind, already exhausted with the nightmare of our financial difficulty.

The opera of Trovatore was but thinly attended last night, although the performance was equal to the best ever seen in these countries. Carozzi surpassed herself both in vocalization and dramatic rendering of the role of Leonora, and was thrice called before the curtain for an ovation, which she so well merited. There seems to be no opera which suits her voice so well as Trovatore; and Sig. Bonetti is a capital baritone, especially in the song 'Il balen,' which he gives with much feeling. It is to be hoped the theatre will be well attended now as the winter season sets in.

Pestalardo is an enterprising entrepreneur, and the rent alone of the Solis is £450 at a month. Each day that passes seems to plunge us deeper in the financial muddle, and the agitation will soon extend itself to the law courts, where the gentlemen of the long robe will reap a harvest in the way of retainers and refreshers. One is reminded of Peter Simple's triangular duel by the double fire now opened on Baron Mauá, in respect of his recent ill advised manifesto. The Government Prosecutor is not yet named, but the "Mercantil" thinks it will be either Sr. Elauri or Sr. Velazco.

Besides this a private action is taken against the Baron by a gentleman named Figueira, who takes to himself some allusion about a 'bald-headed ill-tempered man.' I have not read the controversy, so I cannot pretend to offer an opinion about Mr. Figueira's case.

There was a rumor current yesterday about some disturbance in Paysondi, which the official paper this morning contradicts. It is thought the bank question had some connection with the matter. The "Mercantil" publishes a rumor that Magarinos has resigned the portfolio of Finance, but this is certainly premature. His projects on Free Banks and Caja de Crédito are regarded as illusory, since he stipulates that duties cannot be paid in the currency emitted by the State, but in gold. This clause ruins his scheme.

Yesterday there was an interpellation of Minister Bustamante by the Legislature, in reference to some levies in the country districts. The "Tribuna" assures us that his explanation was most satisfactory. Don Francisco Gomez has been received in his quality of Consul for the Republic of Ecuador.

The mortality returns yesterday were— Natives..... 0 Foreigners..... 2 Children..... 3 Total..... 5

Advices from Entre Rios speak of a disease among horned cattle, which has already carried off 2,000 head. I mentioned last month a kind of Bindepest near the Rio Negro and Paysandú, which seems to have escaped the notice of the other papers and of the authorities. It is necessary that a matter of this kind should not be cloaked up till the disease burst forth in great violence. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

The floods of the river Uruguay are so high that it is thought the steamer Salto will this time go up the falls, and ascend the Upper Uruguay as far as Borja and Uruguayana. There can be no doubt these floods are caused by the heavy rains, which have made all the arroyos in the country so many rapid and impassable rivers. The party in Buenos Ayres who supposed a branch of the Amazon had forced its way into the upper waters of the Paraguay might be convinced of his error by simply studying the map of Matto Grosso.

Messrs. Crocker and Long make an experiment with horned cattle to-morrow morning, in Perry's Patent Digestor. They are very sanguine of this new method, and say they have received several orders for the Digestor from estanciaeros on this side.

The Chambers are still busy with military pensions and the like, instead of ordering a 'fall delivery' by some wholesale capital punishment. Dep. Luis Vidal has been named Senator for Caniellas.

LATEST FROM PABAGUAY.

CONTINUED FLOODS. LOPEZ ON THE RAILWAY. The Goya arrived on Sunday from Paraguay, bringing news of little moment.

The Allied Army has at last made a move, but it is not thought probable much will be done until the arrival of the Prince. The blessing of the banners to be presented to the Paraguayan legion was a grand affair: the entire Argentine army turned out in heavy marching order. The Head Quarter staff turned out in full "fig," and General Mitre's speech, on presenting the colours to the Paraguayans, has been greatly praised.

After the ceremony, the troops returned to their tents, and all the principal officers of the army adjourned to a banquet at Headquarters. Dr. Elizalde and Sr. Paranhos were present.

It is said in Amnion that the former gentleman is a partner of Sr. Molino's in the proveluria contract, and that his journey to Paraguay, as well as his present one to Rio, has as much reference to that business as to the lawsuits in which he is engaged as counsel.

The speeches made were enthusiastic, particularly that of Colonel Baez, who asked to be placed wherever his country "most needs a life". In the evening, there was a ball at General Mitre's quarters, and the officers of the Paraguayan legion also received a number of their friends.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Provincial Senate met yesterday, as announced, at two p.m. The galleries were crowded, but the sovereign people viewed the proceedings with little animation and in an orderly manner. There was a full attendance of Senators, comprising Vice President Sonallera, who occupied the chair, and Messrs. Ugarte, Esteves, Zapiola, Agrelo, Costa, Haedo, Gonzalez, Moreno, Mejia, Areco, Fernandez, Medina, Goyena, French, and Martinez.

The Secretary having read the 49th article of the law of elections, Messrs. French and Martinez, as members of the Committee of Petitions, took their seats at the table below the chair, and proceeded to make a scrutiny of the returns which were handed to them from the chair. After a considerable delay, they announced that the following gentlemen had received a majority of votes—Messrs. Bosch, Zapiola, Martinez, Lagos, Cazon, Pineda, Boque Pérez, Diaz, Langenheim, Botel, H. Varela, and Durand. The chairman then said that as Mr. Martinez was one of the new Senators returned, he could not continue as member of the Committee of Petitions, and after a short discussion the following two gentlemen were added in his stead—Messrs. Esteves and Moreno. The house then adjourned for a short interval, and on the Senators resuming their seats Mr. Esteves brought up the report of the committee, and stated that they had only been able to make a very cursory examination of the returns, and as there were three of them that have strong evidence of having been tampered with, the committee was of opinion that it should be allowed more time to enter into a conscientious and dispassionate examination. This request having been readily granted, the house adjourned to 12 o'clock this day to receive the report of the committee.

The soldiers of the Allied Armies in Paraguay have been greatly delighted by a communication addressed to them by their favourite—General Osorio—saying that as soon as he can manage, or is allowed by his doctors, to swallow a small quantity of meat daily, he will at once rejoin them, as it is his dearest wish to be again at their head in the field. The wound which the General received through the jaws prevents him at present from swallowing anything but liquids, as the bullet carried away his teeth, but his surgeons have every hope that in a short time longer the gallant veteran will be himself again.

In the neighbourhood of the Once de Setiembre, a crying abuse exists, which demands the immediate attention of the Municipality. In and around that locality there are at present lying certainly a dozen, perhaps more, carcasses of animals, and the effluvia from them is at certain hours of the day awful. There is, we believe, a Municipal law on this subject, which decrees a fine of 500 dollars for every dead animal found on the public highways.







