

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

PARAGUAYANS IN BELLA VISTA.

SHOCKING BARBARITIES.

THE 'DOTOREL' AGROUND.

Esquina, May 19, 1865.

We have now war in good earnest, in word as well as deed. Nothing else is thought of but driving the Paraguayans out of the province, yet little has been done to attain the desired object. Till now the only blood spilt is that which circulates in the veins of 'novillos' and fat cows, large numbers of which have died suddenly, and continue to do so at the rate of 600 per day, to say nothing of those the invaders may have appropriated for their own private use and benefit. Horses and mules come in for their share of misery in the general ruin. In some respects it is like the pestilence that prevailed among the redoubtable Greeks while beleaguering an old town.

"On mules and dogs the infection first began, and then the dire contagion fell on man."

It is now more than a month since the pest appeared, mules and other quadrupeds have suffered severely by it. You are aware we are not like the inhabitants of certain islands who deem the flesh of dogs a delicacy, nor is the brute's skin worth anything. It is not so with 'novillos,' horses and mules, the hides of which have a tangible value. The day is not far distant when man will be made sensible of "the dire contagion." Yesterday the allied army was located at the Rincon de Soto two leagues North of Goya; it is said to be composed of 10,000 men: the Brazilian steamers are also there. The invaders are in force at Bella Vista and are coming this way; at any moment a formal fight may take place. May Providence protect the allies. Should the Paraguayans triumph, woe betide us, we have little to hope for from them, still less from the more merciless Correntines, who in case such an event would happen, would be seen flying like thin clouds before a Biscay gale," in every direction never more to rally or unite, fighting with themselves for the sake of a 'poncho,' a horse, or avenging some old grudge, doing all sorts of devilish mischief unheeded. Our army is badly armed and clothed, and winter has set in a month earlier than usual. The Correntines have a superabundance of horses as well as beef; they have no camp equipment of any kind, no surgeons, no hospital stores, no money chest, in a word, nothing but the eternal beef roasted in its own fat, without bread, vegetables, or any other condiment, not even salt. Fearing you may doubt the truth of my assertion, I will not state the enormous quantity a Correntino soldier consumes daily of it, to say nothing of that which is wantonly wasted or made use of for firewood. The estancieros are often called on for 'auxilio.' Mortal I would fain see so sturdily as dare gainsay or disobey the call; if the war continues, this province will be left bare of horned cattle, horses and mules, its only riches. Novillos that a month since six dollars were refused for, may now be had for half the money, and no buyers. The Government pays with 'boleros' for novillos five dollars. We have four different sorts of current money, viz., a doubloon which is worth 17 dollars silver, 16 patacons, 21 bolivian and 250 paper dollars, the vile emblem of credit or cash. The estancieros are not quite sure in what currency the payment will be made, some have strong doubts if they will ever get anything at all. The Paraguayans have made it their particular study to destroy every paper dollar that comes in their way, your humble servant approves of this. Our Governor's star is on the wane. There are a dozen candidates for his post. In his 'hegira' from the capital he left his family to the tender mercy of the invader; his papers, the National and Provincial funds, some ox carts loaded with arms fell into the enemy's power. It is said by his order the 'calabozos' were opened, a hundred or more desperate criminals, for the most part assassins, some of whom were under sentence of death, were set loose, and are now at large paying their trade with wonted activity. Last week an armed steamer passed upwards showing English colors: she did not communicate with the shore. Not far above Goya she grounded on a sandbank. While sticking hard and fast, three big guns were fired on board of her, which caused much confusion and dismay in Goya. The low state of the Parana is much against the allies. It is on the rise for some days past. A Brazilian steamer that has been aground for many days past not far hence, has finally got afloat and gone upwards. Three men quite naked, two of whom were Danes, the third a Lombard, were picked up

by a grounded Brazilian steamer as they came floating by her on rude raft; upon their refusal to join the steamer they were set ashore here. They gave a confused account of themselves: they were probably deserters from the troops of Buenos Ayres.

Gentlemen, you must bear in mind the belligerents are but six hours' gallop distant from each other. Again and again, why are not the barbarians checked? It would be much easier to do so where they are now, than in the jungles of Paraguay, 'where the path is rough, and mounted men must singly march and slow.' From the Rincon de Soto, until you reach the ground occupied by the foe, all is one open, level plain of prime land; no trees, arroyos, lagoons, or anything to impede military movements. One thing certain in our favor is, the Correntinos, in no case, take sides with or go over to the enemy. We have the most thrilling accounts of the wickedness done by the Vandal hordes. Our village and district is in a great measure depopulated.

Yours
SINBAD.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LATEST MOVEMENTS.

The news given by the evening papers confirm that of our correspondent from Esquina, given elsewhere.

The 'Nacional' says "The Paraguayan army which seized Bella Vista numbered from 20 to 25,000 men, of whom the vanguard counted 10,000 infantry and the rest were all cavalry. The Brazilian fleet retreated down the river to Holterhoff's saladero at the Rincon de Soto, near Goya, and Gen. Paunero removed his head-quarters to same place, waiting the arrival of General Urquiza's army.

An officer of the gunboat Jequitinhonha writes to excuse the retreat of the Brazilian fleet from Bella Vista, on the grounds that the Argentine land-forces were unable to cope with the invaders.

The 'Nacional' says that Lopez has ordered the whole fleet of Paraguay to come down the river, so that if the Brazilians make a stand at Goya we shall hear of a great naval battle.

By latest advices the Paraguayan army had come down the river to a point only 12 leagues from Rincon de Soto, the allied head-quarters. It is thought Paunero may bring his men down in the gunboats to Goya or Esquina.

The 'Detorel' was fired on by the Paraguayan steamer 'Ranger' when passing Corrientes, being mistaken for a Brazilian, but on hoisting the Union Jack, apologies were offered to Captain Johnson.

THE ENTIRE RIOS ARMY ON MARCH.

URQUIZA AT ARROYO GRANDE.

The Uruguay arrived yesterday with dates from Concepcion to the 18th, and Gualeguaychú to 21st inst.

A correspondent from Calá writes as follows:

General Urquiza started from San José on the 7th and arrived here same day, when all the commanding officers paid him their respects at the Comandencia: Generals Basabilbaso and Almada visited him next day, and the enthusiasm of his reception was very great. Over 4,000 men were on the ground. General Lopez Jordan and Col. Navarro arrived on the 10th with 600 more. But for the want of arms and clothing the army would have started next day, fresh arrivals having increased its number to 4,000 cavalry and 2,000 [mounted] infantry. Urquiza had despatches every 24 hours from San Roque.

Another writes from Puntas de Sta. Rosa, 16th inst:

"After arming the Victoria and Gualeguay divisions, the whole army set out yesterday at 8.30 a.m. from Calá, forming in columns on the slope above the magazine; 4,000 men set out towards Santa Rosa, Gen. Lopez Jordan leading the van. This does not include two divisions at Concordia and one at La Paz. The night of the 15th was awfully cold, and the ground next morning covered with frost. At three o'clock to-morrow [Wednesday] morning we march again.

Latest advices inform us that the army arrived at Puntas de Arroyo Grande on the 18th (Thursday), but Urquiza had sent home the Gualeguay division, 200 strong, and General Almada. It is said Gen. Pablo Lopez marched from Diamante with several officers to join the army.

The Concordia paper mentions the arrival, on the 14th, of 12 boxes of arms from Buenos Ayres for Urquiza's troops.

None of the above places are marked on any map, but lie between Concepcion and Concordia.

LATEST FROM SANTO TOME.

INVASION OF 12,000 PARAGUAYANS.

Letters from Uruguayana 11th and Concepcion 15th mention that a force of 3,000 Paraguayans entered Santo Tomé on the 11th, another body of 9,000 taking the route of Paso de Los Libres. Col. Paiva with 600 men retired before them.

WHERE IS SANTO TOME?

The news yesterday from the Uruguay reporting an invasion of Paraguayans at Santo Tomé, everybody asks his neighbor where that place is?

It is in Lat. 28.30, Long. 56, on the left bank of the upper Uruguay, exactly opposite San Borja (Rio Grande), and the chief town of the Aguapey Misiones. It is in a right line with Bella Vista, and 70 leagues due east of that town. The invading force must have come from Fort Ytapiá, Paraguay, on the upper Parana, which is distant about 38 leagues.

The country near San Borja is rich and populous, but the Brazilians have only 2,800 men on the spot, who can make no resistance to the invaders, and the latter will be able to make a great raid before Generals Caldwell and Canavarro gather up their forces.

NEWS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR SICK.

Montevideo is in a shocking state; the Governor sick, and the streets so muddy, that there is no going out of doors; business fearfully brisk in the 'quartels,' but dull elsewhere; news woefully scarce, and the whole town evidently suffering from spleen. This place is becoming a sort of 'Sleepy Hollow,' and I fear I must resign my post, for positively I would sooner go as 'personero' to fight the Paraguayans, than be tied down to manufacture two columns of news daily for the 'Standard'; the thing is simply impossible. Every second man in the street says, "poor 'Zozimus,' what will he do to-day?" If I die in the 'Standard' harness, please put two columns, big, heavy ones, over my grave; I want no better epitaph. People when they see the columns will know over whose ashes they rest, and the cause of my demise.

There has been a row at the Government-house, and some say that Vidal and Battle are about to resign. The cause of the dispute is very simple. The Ministers want Flores to declare war formally against Paraguay, and publish Montevideo in a state of siege. When I heard this I laughed, for this town has been so often in a state of siege, that it is what the natives call its normal state, but not one of your readers would ever suppose what the drift of the Ministers is. I am almost afraid to tell you for I fear that Varela, who is a friend of mine, detects my *incoq.* The plain fact is, that every day vessels are arriving here with things on board for Eguzquiza, the Paraguayan agent in Buenos Ayres. These vessels call here first, and then go on to Buenos Ayres. Now the Ministers think that they also might begin at Mr. Christie's plan of warfare—*reprohals*—and search every vessel that comes into port, seize guns, swords, powder, fine cloth, &c. We are hard up here, and all these things are wanted more here than in Buenos Ayres, besides, your Government has got an open credit for a million, and Governor Flores has no such facility. Still the Governor opposes the Ministers on the plea that Buenos Ayres has lost two steamers. My idea is, however, that the Ministers will succeed. There is a vessel expected out to Peti's house with the most magnificent Parisian furniture, carpets, curtains; even I hear a throne, crown, diadem on board, all for Lopez: the furniture and curtains, &c., are for his new palace in Asuncion. If Vidal and Battle carry their point, these things will be all snugly landed, and either placed to adorn the Government-house, or sold by public auction. We talked the matter over at the 'Oriental' the other evening, and it is all arranged if the furniture is disposed of by the hammer, half-a-dozen of us will buy the things in.

Some of your friends from Buenos Ayres have been down here looking after a certain patacon speculator who took French leave of your city. As yet the matter is kept very private, but I expect that some of these fine days it will get wind on the Bolsa in Buenos Ayres, that nest-hole of speculation. Archa is in town or not, some are ready to swear that they have seen him, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and whilst others affirm that the man is in therefore the pound of flesh is out of Entre Rios.

Smuggling up in our rivers is now attracting the attention of the Government. Some say that he is going to ment. An Italian was caught near France, others to stop here. His net-Salio, trying to smuggle in some tins in the 'Tribuna' are greatly read; 15,000 patacons' worth of goods, and there is a rumor to the effect that was killed in the encounter.

the French population wishing to have an organ of their own, propositions of a very tempting character are being made to him to start an evening paper: the Government, I understand, will subscribe for six copies.

Governor Flores, I hear, is now very sorry for moving into the new house: the azoteas are not the best, and when it rains hard the wet gets in. The Governor is, however, so accustomed to all class of hardships, that this inconvenience is for him a trifle; he slept for nights and nights in the open camp on his 'recado,' when struggling to liberate his country, and consequently such trifles as the roof breaking over his bed are not worth talking about.

The American demonstration which I spoke of in my last letter was confined, I may say, exclusively to the Consul's and Dr. Bourse's house; these hung out the old star-spangled banner from the tops of their houses, but the firing of champagne corks I heard nothing about; in fact, the demonstration was rather a slow affair when the importance of the news is considered.

The great jury trial is at last over; it was, without exception, one of the greatest farces ever known. Just imagine the editor of the 'Siglo,' Ramirez, defending the 'Reforma'; and then, to make the thing more ridiculous, Gomensoro was on the jury. As a matter of course, the 'Reforma' was condemned, fined 200 pats. and in default of payment, two months' imprisonment. The fine was paid, but Calvo is not here, and there was no copper collection, as in Buenos Ayres.

There has been a great row here about some Argentines who have been made to serve, and are at present incorporated in the 24 April regiment. One of the newspapers called attention to the fact, and the Argentine soldiers at once asserted their rights. The Government has issued an order to the Colonel of the regiment (his name is, I believe the 1st of May), commanding him to discharge the Argentine warriors, greatly to their surprise, delight and astonishment.

The book-keeper of the Custom-house has written to the Provisional Governor, stating that the mode of keeping accounts in the different Custom-houses up the river is in such a state that he must give up his post if there is not some reform introduced. Villalba is very busy about the business, and concurs with the book-keeper in his remarks. Some of the small Custom-house accounts were kept in the most primeval way.

Don Hector Varela has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires in Buenos Ayres; he retains his post as Consul-General also. The decree was published yesterday; the post is very lucrative, and worth over 500 pats. per month in fees alone.

Mr. Ruding's resignation and departure is the great talk of this place; he has published the following notice in the papers:—

LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

"The London directors having accepted my resignation dated 29th April, 1864, of the post of manager in this market, have named as my successor Mr. Thomas H. Jones, who from this day forward remains in charge of said post.—Montevideo, May 17, 1865. "J. E. RUDING."

Although every one in town knew of Mr. Ruding's departure, this notice took us all by surprise. There is a studied style in the notice which diverts my fancy.

The French packet, I suppose you are aware, was detained. Some said the French Consul stopped to hear the latest from Paraguay, others that Mr. Le Long was going in her but was not ready. It turned out, however, that the steamer could not get her coal on board.

Bastamanté, the talented secretary of the Governor, has written a play: whether a tragedy or comedy I cannot make out, but it will shortly appear on the boards of the Solis. It will completely eclipse Atar Gull.

The best joke in town is that owing to the Governor being sick, then to the rain, and subsequently in consequence of the mud, the 'triple alliance' was not publicly proclaimed until to-day, it was a grand affair all cocked hats.

An American squadron is expected in these waters about the beginning of June. The squadron will consist of six or eight men-of-war.

There is a grave dispute here amongst the natives as to whether Archa is in town or not, some are ready to swear that they have seen him, whilst others affirm that the man is in therefore the pound of flesh is out of Entre Rios.

Smuggling up in our rivers is now attracting the attention of the Government. Some say that he is going to ment. An Italian was caught near France, others to stop here. His net-Salio, trying to smuggle in some tins in the 'Tribuna' are greatly read; 15,000 patacons' worth of goods, and there is a rumor to the effect that was killed in the encounter.

The British war-steamer Stromboli has just come in from Rio. I saw some of the officers at Joo's confetti: they look well, and seem improved by the trip.

I enclose you a list of the houses here known to be importing specie. Every steamer that enters here from Buenos Ayres brings gold, and I notice that horses are being sent here also. They say that on the 1st of June the Maná Bank resumes specie payment. I give you the report for what it is worth.

Madm. D'Anbigny gave a juvenile concert the other night at her house. It was well attended, and the singing was of course superb.

Mr. Brizuela, the Paraguayan agent that was, has got himself into the newspapers. They say he is enormously wealthy, and has the largest brilliants in town. If this place is declared in a state of siege, he had better look out.

The railway to Durazno is still talked of; the Government concession is very liberal, and Sr. Rodriguez they say will make a nice thing by the concession.

There is a great subscription got up here for a gold medal for the Governor: every one subscribes as the names are published, and no larger sum than 20 centesimos received. Flores reads over the list carefully to see who are his friends. My regard for the Provisional Governor is fully 20 centesimos, and therefore don't be surprised when you see figure in the list your correspondent

ZOZIMUS.

RAILWAY FROM MONTEVIDEO TO DURAZNO.

The 'Tribuna' of Montevideo states that the Provisional Government of General Flores, in virtue of the attributes wherewith it is invested, has given a favorable decision to Sor. Rodriguez's petition for the above concession. The project is colossal in relation to the Republic of Uruguay, being the first railway in that country, and although the terms are not yet officially published, they are known to be briefly as follows:

1st. The Government guarantees 7 per cent interest on the recognised cost of the line, provided always it does not exceed £10,000 per mile.

2nd. Whatever sums so paid by Gov. to make up 7 per cent when the nett proceeds of the line show a deficit, shall be repaid afterwards when the nett proceeds exceed that figure.

3rd. The guarantee shall be for a term of 40 years.

4th. The Government shall have the necessary intervention in the enterprise.

5th. The Company shall deposit the sum of £10,000 within 6 months as a guarantee that they will commence the works within 13 months.

6th. Within 6 months after commencing the works, (i. e. two years from ratifying the contract), there shall be six miles of the road finished, and within six years the whole line, 120 miles, open for traffic.

The line will traverse 11 Departments, taking in many important towns and enhancing the value of land in a wonderful manner. Before six years the flourishing and central district of Durazno '40 leagues distant,' which is now a journey of some days from the capital, will be placed within 3 hours' communication. By last French mail '15th inst. the approval of the concession by Governor Flores was communicated to the company in England; and we have every reason to hope that the works will be commenced before 13 months.

General Flores is not yet three months in power, and he has already passed a Free-banking Law, granted a concession for a submarine telegraph to Buenos Ayres, and approved of the projected railway to Durazno. Before embarking on the crusade against Paraguay he is likely to add another item to his works of industrial progress by concluding a contract for the proposed break-water of Montevideo.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH CAMPS.

A gentleman who arrived in the library on Friday, called yesterday to give us the latest news from the north. The last storm caused the most serious damage in and about Rosario. Mr. Steward's 'galpon' was blown down, and the roof of Mr. Barnett's new house was completely blown away. Several flocks of sheep had been mixed, and the farmers were busy looking after their lost sheep.

On Wednesday night the grand ball came off at the Jardin del Recreo. Mrs. Hutchinson presided. Over 150 people were present, and dancing was kept up until daylight. At midnight the supper, which was one of the finest ever supplied in Rosario, came off: champagne corks flew about on

all sides, and the greatest harmony prevailed. The English, Irish, Scotch, and American gentlemen present were very numerous, and few supposed there were so many English-speaking foreigners in the town.

Some detective police are being employed to look after the murderer of poor Mr. Marshall.

Several flocks of sheep purchased in Buenos Ayres are being driven into Santa Fé, and new 'puestos' are going up.

Colonel Morris is preparing a cargo of prime mess beef, which will be ready in a few days. Messrs. Brown and Morris recently received a splendid 'rodeo' of cattle from Cordova. The cattle are very fat.

A grand ball is to be given in Rosario on the 25th May at the Hotel de la Paz.

THE PARAGUAYANS ADVANCING.

The sham victories of Caceres, Paunero and Alsina, got up for 'sensational' bulletins were believed by nobody, being contradictory one with another, and so extravagantly exaggerated as to verge on absurdity. The flight of a large and well-equipped army before an irregular body of gaucho recruits was news too good to be true. At the same time it was difficult for this or any other paper to undertake the denial of these delusions, without the risk of being set down as hostile to the national cause.

In this position the official organ has rendered a signal service to the Government and the public by frankly admitting that the invaders, so far from evacuating Corrientes or suffering sanguinary defeat, are steadily pushing their way both on the Paraná and Uruguay; that they have again occupied Empedrado, and advanced on San Ambrosio, while their forces on the Uruguay are undisturbed masters of Santo Tomé and the surrounding territory of Misiones. In a word Lagrúña and Paunero can only observe their movements westwards, while in the east it remains to be seen whether the Brazilians can check their inroads on Rio Grande.

The 'Tribuna' concurs with the 'Nacion,' in representing the enemy on the offensive and recovering the ground which they had temporarily abandoned. It is much better for us to know the truth, and the foreign feeling is doubly strengthened in favor of President Mitre since the honest exposition of the real state of affairs has been published, at the special instance of Government.

Meanwhile General Urquiza is probably by this time rapidly crossing the country between Concordia and Bella Vista, and General Hornos reports himself at Curuzú-Cuatia. We may expect in a few days to hear of a grand incorporation of the Entre-Rian and Corrientes forces at some point of the river-board between Goya and Bella Vista.

The hunger for news must, however, be kept within bounds, and if the public appetite will digest nothing but victories, the National Government will do well to prevent false impressions, lest the popular spirit be wrought up to such a pitch that further exertions to maintain the war be considered unnecessary, or any reverse have a damaging effect on the veracity of official despatches and the real nature of the campaign.

As to the Brazilian naval and land forces, they seem resolved to remain 'in statu quo,' and people are beginning to forget that our imperial allies have anything to do with the war. We will not, therefore, again allude to them until they shall have done something to justify their great pretensions and revive the public confidence which is now almost extinct.

ROSARIO AND THE PROVINCES.

The 'Cosmopolita' of the 18th has little but news from the Interior. By private letters we learn that a grand ball in celebration of the Central Argentine Railway was to come off under the superintendence of Mrs. Consul Hutchinson, at the Jardin de Recreo. Consul Hutchinson continues his efforts for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. Marshall: Messrs. Perkins, Barclay, Bolland and others on the committee, and have distributed 300 placards through the provinces. The drawing of the Nat. Guards for the war took place on the 18th. The Florentine infant opera-troupe gave a benefit same night for the hospital.

News from Rioja, 5th inst., Tucuman 20th ult., Santiago and Catamarca 30th ult. report unanimous enthusiasm in the war against Paraguay. In Rioja they are making great progress, having constructed 899 leagues of highway in the last nine months. In Salta they are getting up a topographic department, and a grand fair with 60 tents in

honor of San Felipe. In Tucuman a quack doctor has been fined, and a new hotel opened.

MORE ABOUT THE WELSH COLONY.

Dr. Esteves Sagui's interpellation to the ministry, on Tuesday evening, respecting the Patagonian colony was negatived by the Chamber, but the opposition is resolved to push the matter and bring it up for serious consideration before Congress. We understand the technical question of territory is only a special plea, the real motive for opposition being the suspicion of Mormonism.

The superintendent of the colony arrived here per steamer Cordoba, and chartered the schooner Juno for Bahia Nueva, where a blacksmith, carpenter and others are already at work preparing sheds to receive the colonists.

There is much difference of opinion about the new-comers and we are promised an article from an English resident in their defence, contradicting the unfavorable rumors to which we alluded, yesterday. We have been requested to take up the cudgels for them, seeing they are our countrymen, but we have no information from the agent or anybody else to lay before the public, and as it seems the wish of both the Government and the colonists to keep everything very secret, we are unable to deal with the matter.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

- 1. Law of citizenship proposed in 1862 by Sor. Elizalde.
2. Do. as passed by Chamber of Deputies in August 1863.
3. No member of Congress to hold public employment in the Provinces, without special permission of Congress, 'Senator Piñero.'
4. Conditions requisite in foreign claims for damages, before being recognized, 'Sor. Laspiur.'
5. Regulating the National intervention in the Provinces, 'Senator Rojo.'
6. Offer of Santa Fé Legislature of a site for capital of the Republic.
7. Offer of Villa Constitucion to same effect.
8. Vote for education of Dr. Acevedo's son at public expense.
9. For the arrest of deserters from the army, 'Senator Barco.'
10. On National public-lands, 'Sor. Elizalde.'
11. Public debts since 1810 'Senators Navarro and Madariaga.'
12. Postage-fees for judicial decrees 'Sor. Barco.'
13. On floating-docks, as passed by the Deputies in Aug. 1864.
14. Erection of a monument to Col. Pringles, 'Deputies Aug. 1864.'
15. Patent for a paper mill 'from Government.'
16. Patent for manufacture of canvas 'petition.'
17. Amendment to regulations of Chamber 'Sor. Navarro.'
18. Appointment of strength of the army, 'Deputies, Sept. 1864.'
19. Pension of 163 to widow and children of Major Fernandez, 'Deputies, Sept. 1864.'
20. Pension to Capt. Lara, invalid, 'petition.'
21. Petition of Joaquin Lima for admission as invalid.
22. Note to Government on the state of the frontiers, 'by Sor. Rojo.'
23. Creation of a corps of civil Engineers, 'by Sor. Blanco.'
24. On military pensions, 'Deputies, 1864.'
25. On the Generals of Independence.
26. Petition from merchants of Rosario for payment of Public Bonds of Oct. 1850.
27. On abuses of authority by public functionaries, 'Sor. Navarro.'

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

- 28. Free banking law.
29. Minute of Government to aid the Legislature of B. Ayres to redeem the paper-currency.
30. Authorizing Government to pay in National Bonds the sums due to the Marít Bank on coupons of the Bonds of Oct. 1860, left unpaid from May 1861 to November 1862.
31. For the recovery of archives of National Congress from such Provincial Governments as hold same.
32. The Executive to defray the cost of a carriage-road from Cordoba to Rioja.

AMERICAN REMOVALS.

The news from the United States last Monday caused mutual rejoicings on the part of our American friends, several of whom transgressed the political edict by hoisting the Stars and Stripes. Numbers of people, including native gentlemen, went to congratulate the Hon. Mr. Kike, and festive salutes and public bonfires were the order of the day. About noon the inhabitants

were aroused by a discharge of cannon, which caused much excitement on the Mole, crowds running in expectation of news from Paraguay. But it was the American vessel, Kate Sergeant, which fired a salute of 21 guns, and ran up the time-honored flag of the Stars and Stripes.

Argentines seemed as much rejoiced as Americans at the extinction of the great rebellion, and burst forth into almost extravagant ebullitions of joy at the triumph of the Great Republic. The 'Tribuna,' which has always evinced great admiration for the United States and abhorrence of slavery [except in Brazil], came out yesterday with quite a Yankee heading, in large capitals and sensation paragraphs. To the honor of Buenos Ayres, the press unanimously expressed its satisfaction at the termination of this disastrous war, which threatened to ruin the finest country in the world.

The Colon opera house was yesterday decked out in full gala, the Stars and Stripes indicating the cause of such demonstration. A grand performance was to come off last night in express compliment to the American residents and their diplomatic representatives in Buenos Ayres.

MESSERS. VAN DE VELDE, ARMY CONTRACTORS.

In Thursday's Editor's Table we made a mistake when saying that Messrs. Fisoni, Brothers, supplied the tents and bedsteads for the army. As regards the tents the fact is true, but the iron bedsteads were all made by Messrs. Van de Velde, Brothers, Calle Buen Orden, 245, in the same establishment which has already rendered such eminent services to our landed proprietors and farmer. Six hundred iron bedsteads manufactured in twenty days in Buenos Ayres! It is hardly credible, and we doubt if the North Americans could do better.

Messrs. Van de Velde, Brothers, inform us that they could supply the Government with first-rate tent-enters, which make a clean road at the rate of 6,000 yards a day, and would enable an army to cross any part of the camp without the slightest interruption.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.

RIVER PLATE MAIL.

A fifth notice announces an increase of postage on newspapers, &c., conveyed by French mail packets from Bordeaux or St. Nazaire. It having been found that the postage now charged on newspapers and other printed papers addressed to Portugal, the Cape Verde, Senegal, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Confederation, as well as to Martinique, Guadalupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, or Trinidad, or Cuba, or Mexico, forwarded via France and by French mail packet, is insufficient even to defray the transit and sea rates which are paid to the French Post-office, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have by warrant, authorized the following augmented rates to be charged on such newspapers and printed papers—viz., for each newspaper registered for transmission abroad—not exceeding 4oz., 2d; above 4oz. and not exceeding 8oz., 4d; for a packet of other printed papers—not exceeding 4oz., 4d.; above 4oz. and not exceeding 8oz., 8d.; above 8oz. and not exceeding 1 lb., 1s. 4d.; above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1 1/2 lbs., 2s.; and so on, increasing 8d. for every additional half-pound, or fraction of half-pound, in the case of printed papers other than newspapers registered for transmission abroad. These rates of postage must in all cases be paid in advance. It must be understood that if more than one newspaper is enclosed in a packet a postage of 1d. must be paid. If three newspapers of like weight be enclosed, 6d. must be paid, and so on. If they exceed four ounces in weight, 1d. must be paid for each newspaper.

LATEST FROM SAN JUAN.

ANGRA GOATS.

The Iron King brings us files of the 'Zonda' to the 2nd inst. Governor Rojo and his Minister, Carel, are making many improvements: two new churches are being erected at Juchal and San Pedro, a handsome Carretera, and a school at Valle Fertil. D. Omeigo Oro and Sr. Goyens have arranged with a house in Montevideo for the establishment of a bank or Angoras in San Juan. The Government has been moved to the house of Sor. Rodriguez, and the former given to Mrs. S. Mendo for her Female Academy. The Governor has appointed three youths named Benasao Oro, Juan Cabelon, and Abando Casero, to the vacant benches in the National College of Buenos Ayres.

Colonel Guzman, visiting on the duty of the line, having just returned from 4 years service. A full catalogue

Mineralogy has been opened in the local Model-School.

We notice increased activity in mines, and learn with pleasure, from private letters, that Mr. Klappenbach is getting on famously at Los Marayes. Messrs. Heinrich Schade, Percy Heurtley, E. Ghibeler, Major Rickard, and others have petitioned for new mines at La Huerta and Castaño.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ten boxes of splendid French clothes have been seized in the Custom-house as belonging to Paraguay.

We hear that one of our leading city merchants, with an extensive French connection, is at present in Corrientes, acting the important 'role' of army contractor.

Mr. Fisoni's picture-shop is crowded daily. General Paunero's full-length portrait is on exhibition. The likeness is very striking, but there is a great want of proportion in the picture.

The Montevidean correspondent of the 'Brazil and River Plate Mail,' states that Mr. Lettsom was the only foreign representative who acted with becoming dignity and decision during the siege of Montevideo. The correspondence in question is well and ably written, and highly interesting.

Mr. Riestra has obtained permission from the Provincial Senate to leave for England. Now this suggests a nice question. Suppose, for instance, that anything happened to Governor Saara, which Heaven forbid; but, we say, suppose he died during Sr. Riestra's absence in England, the legal Governor of Buenos Ayres would be in London, for although the Senate may depute some member to act in the Senate for Sr. Riestra, we apprehend the attributes of Vice-Governor still cling to Sr. Riestra, and he can be only divested of them by his formal resignation. Sr. Saavedra is a strong, healthy man, and as good a life as there is in B. Ayres; but no man can answer for to-morrow.

Colonel O'Connor of Villa Mercedes has displayed great activity in getting together 125 Nat. Guards [7th reg.] and marching to protect the Western frontier immediately after the retirement of the troops of the line.

The French ship La Loi, which arrived on Tuesday from Bordeaux, brought 11 soldiers for the Nat. Government.

The Rev. Mr. Kirwan has been named parish priest of Lobos: he succeeds the Rev. Mr. Smith, whose death we chronicled last week.

Three projects have been laid before Congress to supply the necessary funds for carrying on the war; the first to open a credit for eight millions of silver dollars; the second to procure the eight millions; and the third to authorize the Government to make a loan in England for a nominal amount of twelve millions of Patacons. These projects have gone to committee, and will be speedily discussed in the house.

Our colleague, the 'Nacional,' states that Lopez, picked out of all his regiments 800 men the best shots in the army; he stationed them in the woods, and ordered that they should be supplied with no eatables, so that they should keep their hand in, shooting game, &c. In a few months, our colleague says, the whole regiment died of starvation. The story is very original, but difficult to credit.

We notice amongst the army Surgeons the name of Dr. H. J. Priestley; some other English Doctors have also joined the army.

Mr. Leonardo Bella has applied to Congress for a privilege or monopoly to work the kerosene springs in Junin. As there will be no opposition, we suppose it will be granted.

President Mitre has purchased seven splendid breech-loading rifles of Mr. Vatemán, in 190 pats. We understand the same gentleman has also sold the Government a large invoice of Colt's revolvers—The Government has also purchased of Mr. Oliver 2,000 muskets, in seven thousand pats.

Some enquiries having been made by Mr. Porter, Com. Har. Bliss, late co-editor of the 'River Plate Magazine,' we learn that this well-known explorer of the Gran Chaco, Sr. Astagion last February at the head of an expedition named for the Salado Grande. He will traverse the whole of Paraguay, and his report of the new and remarkable localities discovered by Astagion will be read, when published, with much interest both here and in the United States.

One of the measures now before Congress is the declaration of a state of siege imposed on the whole Republic by the President. A motion is before the Senate to rescind the declaration of the same, signed by Sr. Ros, Sr. B. and Sr. B. but the premier (Dr. Rivarola) has presented a counter motion, and a debate on the President's universal decree on the subject.

President Mitre's departure for the seat of war will take place between the 27th inst. and 1st prox. The 'Tribuna' continues to censure Gomezoro's inactivity, and the public shares in the opinion that the Brazilians are too slow.

The embarkation of the 3rd batt. of the Line caused some movement on the mole. General Gelly was present, but not so General Mitre. A number of recruits was also embarked in the steamer Espigador.

The Liverpool steamer Galileo left on Wednesday evening for Montevideo, 'en route' for England. She has several passengers and nearly a full cargo. She will take in both passengers and cargo in Montevideo. We hear Mr. Ruding, the late manager of the London and River Plate Bank in Montevideo, goes home in her. We sent a heavy newspaper mail by her, as we think she will arrive in England before the packet.

A private letter received by the packet states that Captain Harrison is in England, and has every prospect of succeeding in his river steamboat company.

We notice a new wool-broker in the North and South Plazas—Mr. Adolfo Wilkinson. This gentleman is so well and favorably known by most of our country readers that it is hardly necessary to say anything in his favor; he promises to get the best prices going for his supporters, and make the buyers be a little more liberal.

Urquiza has sent down some old guns to be repaired: rather a novel idea. How many poor fellows perished in Guleguayacu, firing off salutes with those very same guns, we forget now; but if President Mitre takes our advice he will have them all repaired, and then present them to Lopez.

Mr. Dowse's office was crowded on Friday with guns, drums and bugles for the troops at Zurate.

A subscriber who has been 20 years sheep-farming states that this is the best year he ever knew in the camp for increase: he lives near Chacomos.

One of our printers was on guard at the Government house yesterday: he presented a— as we passed.

We have received a small sample of the Morganized beef at our office. To-morrow we purpose proving it.

A sharp young man, son of a foreigner, but born in this country, clothed himself with a Consular protection by dressing in a shabby style, and going up with a body of emigrants recently arrived to obtain their papers. He gave a name similar to that on the list, got the protection, and is now rusticiating in the Banda Oriental.

Yesterday the greatest anxiety prevailed through town, owing to the rumor that the Government is about to mobilize several more battalions of the National Guard, and that the drawings would take place immediately at the Government-house. We can afford our readers no information on the matter, since some of our friends in the Government-house protest they know nothing about it. All we know from an authentic source is, that it is the intention of the Government to maintain a standing army even after the Paraguayan war terminates.

The last packet brought on a large case of books for the President; all English works, with the exception of Napoleon's 'Life of Caesar.' We understand that the President has the finest collection of English works in the River Plate.

The latest news from Rio Janeiro is of rather a conflicting character. One paper announces the departure of more troops for the River Plate, which another contradicts. The greatest opposition is made to the actual ministry, and it was surmised that they would fall, and Sr. Saravia be made Premier. The 'Diario' of Rio has some very severe articles on the state of affairs in the River Plate. The Marquis of Caxias is expected shortly to arrive in Montevideo; he will then proceed to the army and take supreme command.

The theatres will all shortly give a benefit night in aid of the fund for relief of the families of the National Guards obliged to march. We have no doubt the houses will be crowded, and a handsome sum realized.

We call attention to a rather amusing article in Chambers's Journal for number received, headed 'Boat on the Pampa.' The writer describes a singularly low millions of low, broad, flat night under the overhanging woods of the Pampa, and are tremendously startled by 'gnats,' by mosquitoes, who return in the morning before breakfast to collect the human blood, and follow the boat to villages, and will dogs instead of being exterminated to live with. The writer then says the derivation of the name 'Pampa' comes from the French 'pampa' or 'pampa' (the water) and 'pampa' (the land) and is spelled out here.

TEATRO COLON

OPERA ITALIANA.
MAY FESTIVAL.
Jueves 25.
HYMNO NACIONAL.
TRAVIATA.

Viermes 26.
FAVORITA.

Domingo 28.
RIGOLETTO.

A las 8, y las noches de fuegos, despues de los fuegos.

"THE WEEKLY STANDARD."

(With all the news of the war)

Of May 24th

On Sale at this office, at Messrs. Mackern's, at the new English book-store 75 Calle San Martin, and at 39 Pasa Julio. In Montevideo at Messrs. Sprunke and Co., 93 Calle Zavala. Price 5 dollars mje. or 20 cents.

THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.
Daily Standard, £2 "

AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.

WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.

WANTED Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.

WANTED Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares

NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shop-boys

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; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

During the past fortnight the Paraguayan war has monopolized public attention; the invaders have entered still further into the Province of Corrientes, and been busily occupied in sweeping away several hundred thousand head of horned cattle. At latest dates the Paraguayan forces were at a little town called Bella Vista on the Parana, whilst a wing of the invading army was at Santo Tomé, which is a rather distant settlement on the Western bank of the Uruguay. Nothing could be more favorable for the Argentine Generals than the very straggling disposition which Lopez has made of his army; but as yet the Argentine forces have only had time to act on the defensive. The Argentine army is at present stationed at the Riacion de Soto, which is within a few leagues of Bella Vista; it comprises only the soldiers of Entre Rios, Corrientes, and some regiments of the line from Buenos Ayres; it numbers over ten thousand men, and is commanded by the redoubtable General Urquiza, with Gens. Paanero, Hornos, and Caceres; in a few days President Mitre leaves this city to take the command-in-chief, and it is believed that the National Guards of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe will be ready to embark at the same time.

As we mentioned in a previous review, the result of the present war with Paraguay cannot for a moment be doubted; it is purely a question of time. Lopez has presumed to force both Brazil and the Argentine Republic into war with him—so unequal a strife cannot last long; strong and well prepared as Paraguay is she is an insignificant foe against such countries as the Argentine Republic and Brazil. The patriotism of the people was never before so signally displayed as upon the present occasion. Argentines of every political shade have

tendered their services to the Government and immense sums have been subscribed both by natives and foreigners to enlist men in the regiments. The present war therefore if it desolates one of our provinces, has at least effected one good, in uniting Argentines amongst themselves, and converting our 14 provinces into one solid compact nation.

Congress is sitting, and has been occupied with the foreign loan bill, the triple alliance, and other measures of less importance to our home readers.

The Bill authorising a foreign loan has been passed unanimously. The agent of the Government, Sr. Riestra, leaves in this packet, with powers to negotiate it. We have every reason to hope he will effect it at a favorable rate. It is difficult to point to any country on the face of the globe containing the same vast amount of territory, possessing the same fertile plains, majestic rivers, and inexhaustible natural resources, and yet so free from debt. Strange as it may seem, the difficulties which Sr. Riestra must apprehend, spring more from the fact that we owe too little than that we owe too much. Buenos Ayres has a small foreign debt abroad, and she can challenge any other country in Europe or America on the head of punctual payments of interest and redemption fund. The Argentine Republic has as yet no foreign debt, but her home debt, since it became funded and legalised, has been regularly paid, both interest and amortisation, and is of such a trifling amount that it may be almost called no debt at all. Left to ourselves, we require no money for anything save to aid emigration, but plunged into an unjust and nefarious war, Pres. Mitre very properly preferred rather to seek abroad the necessary funds for defending his country than recur to the hateful system of emitting paper money. We cannot too highly approve of this straightforward and honorable conduct of the Executive: it shows an openness and honesty of purpose which, we are proud to say, has ever characterised President Mitre's Government. As to the resources of the nation to meet the payment of the proposed new loan, it is almost unnecessary to add that aside from the customs, &c., the public lands beyond the frontier lines of the provinces which belong to the National Government are good security for a loan of ten times the amount. As yet, little or no attention is paid to the enormous forests of the Gran Chaco; but the day is by no means far distant when the cutting of this timber will be a staple business in the River Plate: the hardest and most valuable woods abound in this continental forest. Had we only hands enough, the timber of the Gran Chaco would be to this nation what the guano is to Peru. We mention these facts merely to give our foreign readers some idea of the inexhaustible natural resources of this country, and that the proposed loan is beyond all question the safest and best offered in any European market.

Notwithstanding the war, business is very brisk both in Buenos Ayres and up the rivers: the saladeristas are still killing, but now that the wet weather has set in their operations will be suspended. The Morgan Beef Company recently started at Salto, in the Banda Oriental, is hard at work, and will shortly make a shipment. Messrs. Morris and Brown in Rosario have already a cargo of mess beef awaiting a vessel to take it to Europe. We all watch anxiously the result, which, if successful, will work a mighty change in this cattle-raising country. Since the sailing of the French packet we have experienced some very severe storms, which have caused much loss in some of the sheep districts by mix-

ture of flocks, &c., but notwithstanding this 'contretemps,' the shepherds are all in good spirits, as the grass is abundant, the sheep are fat, and the lambs are now sufficiently strong to endure the hardships of the winter. The Paraguayan war is so remote from Buenos Ayres that its effects are only felt on the Bolsa or Exchange; the foreign sheepfarmers suffer no inconvenience, being exempt from service; wages are high, employment superabundant; and, in fact, immigrants could not come to this country at a more favorable period. The Zingara arrived here a few days past with over 80 Irish passengers on board: within 24 hours after their landing, both males and females were employed, and at wages which to people at home would seem highly exorbitant. We notice the arrival in the Liverpool steamers of many young men with small capital who come out for the purpose of sheep-farming: they could not come at a more opportune moment, sheep are cheap, camps in good condition, and good trustworthy men looked for.

Respecting our railways, they are all progressing: the Southern Railway Co. has its rails laid down to within 6½ leagues of Chascomus. The Argentine Central Railway is pushing its earth-works on with increased rapidity, and the materials for this road are now arriving so regularly that Mr. Wheelwright, who is at present in town, anticipates no further delay on this head. The Northern Railway has laid its telegraph wires from the tramway station in the Plaza 25 de Mayo to the Tigre, from whence all the Government and up-river steamers now start. This line, however, to command a good carrying trade, must be extended to the estancia lands.

The burning of the paper-money is religiously complied with by Government, but nevertheless the currency shows a great weakness and has declined sensibly. No failures have occurred during the fortnight, but money is getting dear, and gold has been exported largely to Montevideo.

The Maua Bank, under the able management of Mr. Leslie, continues to do the great banking business of the River Plate; its numerous branches in the provinces, coupled with its influential establishment in Montevideo, where its notes circulate to the extent of nearly four millions of silver dollars, not including the circulation of its notes emitted by the different branches in this republic—makes this bank a great mercantile convenience; its business both as a saving bank and bank of deposit is second to none other in South America, and the recent mooted amalgamation with the London and Brazilian Bank will if carried out be hailed by all as a great boon for the River Plate.

The onward progress of this country is marked, its resources so great, its institutions so liberal, and its people so hospitable that we feel firmly convinced its destiny is grand, not fifty Paraguays can impede it—the Indians may molest us, or our neighbors invade us, but these are passing evils; so long as we are true to ourselves the future of this country is bright with hope—never was there such unity in the Argentine family as at present—never before did foreigners afford such sympathy and assistance to a Government which commands no allegiance. President Mitre is the idol of the nation, his cause is that of humanity and civilization.



THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria completed yesterday her 40th year. Although the British residents

in the River Plate do not celebrate so auspicious a day with any public festivity, their prayers for the welfare of Her Majesty are not less cordial by reason of the distance which separates us from the mother-country. Whatever the short-comings of the British Government in this or that particular, there is but one opinion respecting the wise, virtuous and beloved monarch of the British Isles, whom Englishmen justly prize as a model matron and a model queen. It is both an honor and a pleasure for us to associate our tribute of respect, on the part of the British public of South America, with the unanimous tender of loyalty and affection from the whole British empire to our sovereign lady the Queen on this happy anniversary. Hoping she may long be spared to the nation which has so much prospered during 28 years of her reign, we offer her Majesty the loyal congratulations of 30,000 of her subjects resident in these countries.



THE 25th OF MAY, 1810.

To-day is the great national festival of Argentines, being the 55th anniversary of the glorious revolution of Buenos Ayres which was the signal for South American Independence. It is a subject of regret that the 'gran dia dela Patria' comes to us this year under less favorable auspices than during the interval of peace which, since 1861, succeeded half a century of civil wars. But let us hope that the fire of patriotism which burned in the heroic breast of 1810 will animate their descendants and guard the palladium of the nation's liberties in the great struggle on which we are now entering. The revolution which to-day we celebrate resulted in the emancipation of this continent, and the arms of Buenos Ayres gave liberty to Chile, Peru and Uruguay. The same victorious flag is now raised to avenge the wanton insult received from an unscrupulous neighbor. Let us hope that this will be the last time in the present century when the anniversary of the Republic will be disturbed by the clarion of war, and the tread of armed men announce that the pursuits of peaceful industry have been abandoned, to ward off danger on our frontier. The real progress of these countries consists in the export-table of our custom-house, and the noblest conquests that Buenos Ayres can celebrate on the future anniversaries of Independence will be those achieved in her own province by the conversion of our fertile but desert Pampas into a rich, populous and productive territory.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday being the Queen's birthday the British Consulate was gaily decked out with Union-jacks, ensigns &c., and the Argentine and French flags were among the number. The royal mail-steamers Mersey, and all the English vessels in port displayed a profusion of bunting, but the Brazilian war-vessels paid no complimentary honors of any kind. Neither did the foreign consuls or Argentine public-offices hoist their flags, and there being no British war-vessels in port no salute was fired. The British Legation and Hospital had their flags flying, and it was a half-holiday at the Consulate.

The number of 'protections' issued to British subjects by the Consulate since the rupture with Paraguay exceeds 900, that of the French being about the same, but the Italian consul issued over 7,000, and the Spanish will be nearly as numerous. The English 'protection' costs only 85¢ while the others are as high as \$55.

Captain Woods will shortly leave on his usual cruise for the Straits of Magellan, seal-fishing: persons liking an Antarctic trip would find this a favorable opportunity.

Having closed our office in Montevideo, parties wishing to purchase weekly or packet-editions, or subscribe for the 'Standard' will please call on our new agents Messrs. Sprunke & Co. 93 calle Zavala.

The great news of the day is the new English weekly paper in Montevideo to which our correspondent alludes in rather facetious and sarcastic terms, supposing it an opposition to the 'Standard'. It will, however, no more injure us than the deceased River Plate Magazine and 'Argentine Citizen' or the Anglo-Brazilian Times'. It is not a sign of progress to see so many English papers started in Rosario, Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, when they only drag out a flickering existence of a few months. The 'Standard' meets all the requirements of foreigners in the River Plate, and any competitor must be prepared to spend and lose a few thousand pounds sterling in the attempt. About a month ago we were offered the project of an English paper in Montevideo with promise of support from the Flores Government, which we declined "with thanks" Mr. Scully of Rio Janeiro has been obliged to change his 'Times' from a Weekly to a Fortnightly periodical. Price two shillings a paper!!

The steamer Paraná arrived from Liverpool in Montevideo on Monday last, after a voyage of 42 days. She brings 27 passengers, including some printers and sheep farmers from Ireland.

It was rumoured yesterday morning that the steamer Favorita from New York had arrived in Montevideo with dates to the 19th or 26th ult. We are unable to discover the truth of the rumor.

H. M. steam-frigate Narcissus, 31 guns, Capt. Colin Campbell [late of the Bombay] is daily expected. In the 'Times' of March we read that she made a trial trip out of the port of Plymouth, and tested her engines very satisfactorily.

The news we published yesterday from the seat of war was more complete than in any other paper in town, and will give our foreign readers an accurate idea of the actual state of things (see page 2). In returning our best thanks to our Esquina correspondent, we would solicit from all our subscribers in Entre-Rios and Corrientes the favor of any information when in their power.

The Paraguayan dodge of burning all the paper-money in Corrientes is highly amusing, and will relieve the Argentine Government of the trouble of redemption as proposed by Baron Maua and Mr. Lanuz.

Apropos, of our friend Lanuz, he seems to have no chance of escaping from Paraguay, unless permitted to come with Capt. Johnson of the Dotorrel. Otherwise we understand Lopez treats him with kindness.

Our city is now astir with the May festivals, and since Tuesday evening rockets and illuminations are the order of the day. The Post-office and other public establishments are tastefully lighted by night.

To-day of course is a grand holiday, and people will turn out in Sunday clothes: the National schools will sing the Argentine anthem around the column in Plaza Victoria at 8 a.m. The Te-Deum at the Cathedral will be attended by the President, Governor, ministers, corps diplomatique, &c., after which will be the review in the Plaza.

Some people are making money by the war: Messrs. Vandeveldt who made last week 600 camp-beds are now filling an order for flying-bridges which can be thrown across any river in Corrientes in a few minutes. Mr. Machado

has received 700\$ (silver) for drums and fifes, and the War-office on the whole is spending money freely.

The recent heavy rains have rendered the suburbs inaccessible, but come very suitable for the north camps which, especially near Fortin de Arcó, were getting very dry.

The present is the best season we have ever known for persons about to start in sheep-farming. The camps are in magnificent condition, the increase of the flocks unparalleled, and sheep and land offering every day at very low prices. Sheep-auctions are frequently occurring at Moreno, and animals formerly ranging at 45 dollars may be had for 25 to 30 dollars.

SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

No. 4. RINCON DE SOTO.

This delightful locality is now the head-quarters of the Argentine troops and here also by latest accounts the Brazilian fleet is riding at anchor. It is a peninsula formed by the junction of the river Santa Lucia with the Paraná being above the embouchure of the former river, and distant about three leagues from Goya on the road (north) to Bella Vista.

The Rincon de Soto has unfortunate associations: it was the site marked in 1854 for the French colony, which resulted so badly and was the origin of the Brougues claim against the Nat. Government. Its official name is at present Pueblo Lavalle, and an imaginary town has been chalked out, which the Government offered last year to the editors of the 'Standard' for a colony of distressed Manchester operatives, which however was not feasible. It is best known to the public by the splendid saladero erected here by the late firm of Holterhoff and Co., which has since passed into the hands of Mr. Lafone of Montevideo.

The place is equally well-adapted for the establishment of a town, or head-quarters of an army, possessing a natural port of deep water, where vessels can go right alongside the bank. Nevertheless, if the Paraguayans (reported to be only 12 leagues distant) should advance in overpowering force, it would be better to transport the troops of Paunero and Lagrãna to the south side of the Santa Lucia, which river, being always rapid, unfordable, and unprovided with bridges, must oppose a perfect barrier to the advance of an enemy so long as our Brazilian allies keep the mouth of the river with their gunboats. The river is here 75 yards wide with a current of 1 1/2 knots: it rises in the salt fens near San Roque about 20 leagues inland to the north-east.

The country traversed by the allies in falling back from Bella Vista to Bincon de Soto is a bleak tract of 15 leagues elevated some 60 feet over the river Parana. The writer was unable to make the journey, for want of horses or any conveyance by land, but Capt. Page describes it in the following terms.

"Left Bella Vista for Goya; distance 51 miles. The country presented the same aspect: not elevations or Lomas, here and there a house, with half-acre under cultivation with corn, a little tobacco, and a few pumpkin-vines, and no trees save a few Onbas. The post horses were wretched. At 49 miles reached the town of Santa Lucia, about 7 miles north of the river to the same name. It is one of the old Jesuit establishments, and has the best church I have seen in the province. Two and a half leagues more bring me to the Rincon de Soto, a commanding promontory at the confluence of the Santa Lucia and Parana, which is about 8 miles from Goya."

The Paraná is here about 2,500 yards wide, but interrupted by a large island the deep-water channel being as usual close to the bank of the Gran Chaco.

The allied forces at Rincon de Soto at present consist of 10,000 men, and eight gunboats, and if they can hold their ground till General Urquiza come up with his 6,000 cavalry from Entre-Rios, and President Mitre take the supreme command bringing a reinforcement of 8 battalions National Guard infantry from Buenos Ayres, a respectable army will be brought into the field against the invaders, with the advantage of a fine open campaign for military movements. Perhaps the first pitched battle will be fought between this position and Bella Vista in the coming month, and as the combatants are about equal in numbers, we can have no fear for the result under the generalship of Mitre and with the resistless sword of Urquiza.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE LILI.

WHOLESALE ARMY PROMOTIONS.

BUSTAMANTE SEEKWADE.

BRAZILIAN PRISONERS.

ZOZIMUS ON NEWSPAPERS.

There will be no room in the "Standard" for all the news I have to send you to-day. They have been all plunged into the most intense excitement by the arrival of the little French steamer Lili. She brought no mails, no passengers, not even a single letter: who, what was she sent for at all? The whole affair is a mystery which none of us can solve. As to her bringing gold, that is all asham, I have it from the Captain, that she had not a baabee on board: the general surmise is, that she was chartered by Octaviano, the Brazilian minister, to take despatches to the Baron.

The Government made the most wholesale promotions on Saturday. Brigadiers, generals, colonels, and majors by the score: notwithstanding what the enemies of Governor Flores may urge, he at least is not open to the charge of ingratitude: those who stood by him when out at the elbows now reap their reward. I expect to get a cocked hat, myself one of these days, for during the siege of Fray Bentos, I lent valuable aid to the revolutionary forces, by telling them where they could get the best Jules Robin and Martell.

General Bustamante has as I surmised thrown down the quill and grasped the sword. "What is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh." It was all nonsense to suppose that Bustamante, who was born to be a hero, would settle down now when the glorious Aurora of another fight is beaming over the roof of his printing-office. He is the General of the Battalion of Volunteers [six men and a corporal I believe]; and Juan Carlos Gomez is talked of as his successor in the local event department; nevertheless, there is not a better fellow in Montevideo than Bustamante: he is of polished manners, and if he only wrote as well as he dressed, Ramirez might give up the 'Siglo.' On the occasion of his taking command of his regiment, he was serenaded. Mr. B. came out on the top of the 'azotea' and made a speech: he then invited the serenaders in, and 'stood supper.'

Another Brazilian war-steamer has arrived with 350 soldiers on board and some 22 prisoners: these prisoners are all Orientals, and were arrested on suspicion in the Rio Grande and sent to Rio Janeiro, where, at the solicitation of our Consul, they were sent down here. The moment they touched the soil of their mother earth the Brazilian shackles fell from them, and they now go about the streets as free as any one else.

The Government decree, legalising 'ausilio,' that is to say, obliging estancieros to give a cow, horse, or sheep for a 'vale,' has caused a panic amongst estancieros: the price of a cow is fixed at \$1 silver, without the hide. If the decree was not so long, I would send you a copy of it. It seems that Government cannot get any person to contract for the supply of beef to the soldiers, and therefore, recurrence is had to the old South American system, termed 'ausilio.'

At my suggestion, the Minister has sent up our Postmaster to see Mr. Posadas in your city. The Post-office here is in a frightful state, and letters, &c., are every day missing. Mr. Posadas is expected down here to inspect the Post-office premises, and suggest the necessary reform.

The 'Revista Literaria' still keeps on; the third number is out, it has some really well written chapters, but falls far short of the 'Revista de Buenos Ayres,' which I always regarded as the best literary magazine in South America, no offence of course meant to the 'Argentine Citizen' or the 'River Plate Magazine' de nocturnis nisi bonum. But talking about papers, have you not heard of the new English paper which is about to be started here; the editor is a very gay fellow, he finds great difficulty in getting subscribers, as the people want to know the name of the paper first; I hear this has caused your embryo colleague a world of trouble; it has however at last been nicknamed—

"The London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Weekly Whistle;" Price of subscription Subscribers for 90 days fixed, paper or no paper £1. Subscribers for no stated period with the right to stop on giving 30 days notice 15s. The Weekly Whistle will appear once a week or fortnightly, and will contain a complete resume of all the

news published in the daily 'Standard.' It will be sent post free to B. Ayres. It would amuse your readers to hear all the names proposed to the new editor—"The Rat Island Gazette," "The Star of the Mount," "The Revolutionary Sun," and fifty other such names were proposed. I understand that the editor of the Whistle was up in your city trying to start it there, but having failed to secure a guarantee of \$30,000 per month which he required, he determined to start his paper with us here.

Medina, the great Medina, the man that marched and counter marched to catch Flores, but was always too late, is dead; his loss will be severely felt. The weather has been very wet: the streets are full of mud, and there is no going out of doors. I will write you two other letters before the mails go.

Before I close this let me add that Governor Flores has lost much of his popularity amongst Englishmen by removing Mr. Neill who has so long and creditably filled the post of Consul-General for this Republic in London: nothing can justify such an act. Mr. Neill has labored for years assiduously to push this country ahead, and now because he set his face against revolution he is to be ejected. The Liverpool Consul has been named to succeed Mr. Neill, and Mr. James Lloyd has been appointed Oriental Consul in Liverpool. The office is not to say very lucrative, no fees or salary, and pay your own postage, but the honor is very great, too great altogether for poor

ZOZIMUS.

MR. E. D. NEILL.

The Government of General Flores has committed an unjust and fatal error in removing Mr. Neill from the Montevideo Legation at London. No one can be ignorant of the immense services this gentleman has rendered to the River Plate in general and Uruguay in particular during the long period of his official connection with these countries. He was the first who [some years ago] started the perked beef agitation in England, and even made a journey to France and Spain, waiting personally on Marshall O'Donnell, then premier at Madrid, to foment this all-important South American industry. It would be tedious to give a list of the many English enterprises in these countries which he aided to establish, by his influence in the leading circles, his connection with the English press, his personal exertions and undoubted talents.

As an instance of his assiduity we may mention that he put up a small printing-machine and types in the Montevideo Legation, where he printed off slips of every subject interesting to the River Plate and sent them round for reproduction in the daily papers of London, Ireland, and the provincial towns. In like manner he kept constant advertisements in the journals inviting emigrants by every fascinating promise to try their fortunes in the River Plate. On one occasion we understand he printed 10,000 pamphlets for the same purpose. In a word his mind, purse, and press were constantly bent on the welfare of these countries.

The cause of his dismissal we presume to be his obedience to the instructions of the late Montevideo Government, for he was a zealous as well as influential representative, but the country will suffer a great loss by exchanging the services of the most energetic South American representative in London, for those of Sor Arellanos, who is no doubt a highly respectable gentleman but comparatively unknown.

It would be a most happy occasion for the Argentine Government to secure so valuable and experienced an agent as Mr. Neill, and we would suggest to President Mitre to give him the post we formerly proposed for Mr. Hopkins—as Consul-General for Ireland. We know that salary is no object with Mr. Neill, but he has warmly at heart the idea of promoting Irish emigration to the River Plate, being himself an Irishman, and regarding these countries as a promised land. There are many young men with capital now coming out from Ireland, and this country only needs to be well-known in Dublin, for Irish emigration to turn hitherwards, instead of sending [as last year] 14,000 hardy emigrants per annum to the United States. Dr. Morgan, of Dublin, is now trying his beef-curing system in the Banda Oriental, and the River Plate is beginning to cause an amount of attention in Ireland which we would gladly see increased.

DON EDUARDO BUSTAMANTE.

As this distinguished Argentine gentleman has just returned to England to be good at a London for the National Govern-

ment, it may be appropriate to introduce him to our home readers by a short biographical sketch.

Sor Bustamante was born in this city some 40 years ago of Spanish parentage, and when young sent to England for education. He was subsequently employed in a commercial house in Liverpool, and so gained the confidence of his employers and turned to account the advantages of an English mercantile education, that he was sent out to take charge of the branch-house in his native city, where his brothers had already entered on a commercial career. His eminent financial talents soon showed themselves, and he was chosen for the delicate task of arranging the Buenos Ayrean debt in London, then in great confusion and at a low figure. This business he concluded so satisfactorily that the Bonds at once rose to an unprecedented figure, and he merited the thanks no less of the Bond-holders than of his own Government and countrymen. In 1860 he became Finance Minister for the Province of Buenos Ayres, and on the incorporation of this state with the Confederation was chosen for the same high office in the National cabinet of Paraná, to reconstruct the distracted finances of the Republic. But the rupture which soon took place with Buenos Ayres induced him to resign the portfolio and return to this city, where the victory of Pavon found him in his old post, and as confidential adviser of President Mitre he is known to have steadfastly advocated the non-repudiation policy in all matters of public debt, the faithful adoption of which has happily established our National Credit on a firm basis.

Having dissented on the proposed federalization of this province for capital of the Republic [in which his party ultimately triumphed], he resigned his seat in the cabinet, but not for the inactivity of private life. He was soon elected Senator in the Provincial Legislature, and distinguished himself by his labors for the G. Southern Railway, and a scheme for the redemption of paper-money. In the latter subject, his attempt, like all hitherto made, proved a failure; but the local Legislature rewarded his talents and energies with the rank of President of their body, which he still holds.

On the formation of the London and River Plate Bank, the Board wisely secured his influence and advice by naming him Resident Director and his popularity has not suffered by the connection.

Mr. Bustamante may be in many respects almost considered an Englishman, and his sympathies and regard for everything English are neither affected nor concealed, but based on real esteem for our country and strengthened by early associations. We need not add that he is a strenuous friend of immigration, and steady supporter of all Anglo-Argentine enterprises. The public are unanimously approves of President Mitre's selection in his person for the important task now entrusted to him, and in passing a compliment on his talents, services and high repute in England, we at once echo the opinion of both his friends and opponents here, and augur a most successful issue to the new projected Argentine loan on the London Stock-exchange.

LATEST FROM ASUNCION.

Among the passengers per Esmeralda on Tuesday, was Don Adolfo Calvo, brother to the distinguished journalist. He left Asuncion on the 5th inst., and reports great activity in military movements. The 'Nacion' states that he reports President Lopez to be on the point of leaving Paraguay for the seat of war, to take the command in person of the invading army in Corrientes. It seems Sor Lanuz received permission to leave Asuncion for Buenos Ayres, but subsequently Lopez asked him as a special favor to delay his departure. Some whaleboats are coming down the river with passengers and effects from Paraguay.

The 'Ibicus' is expected to-morrow from Goya, and will probably bring us another interesting letter from our Esquina correspondent, with latest news from head-quarters.

PARAGUAY.

We borrow the following amusing details about Paraguay from an article in the 'Moniteur,' in order to show the flourishing state of free trade and free labour in that distant country. Assumption, the capital of the State, has about 12,000 inhabitants. The total population of the State amounts to about 700,000, comprising about equal numbers of whites and mulattoes, besides a few Indians and blacks, with very few foreigners. The commerce of Paraguay is insignificant, and entirely in the hands of Government. The staple of the country is yerba

mate, a kind of cabbage, the leaves of which are dried and reduced to powder, in which state it is exported, being extensively used in South America as a kind of tea. When the crops of mate are being gathered the Government sends its agents to the plantations, who fix the quantity wanted by Government, as well as the price to be paid for it; the remainder is left at the disposal of the proprietor of the land. The Government sells its share to Brazil and Buenos Ayres at a large profit; but any private person wanting to export any pays a heavy tax to Government for the privilege. But this is not all. Not a workman or labourer is to be had except by applying to the Government, which hires them out at a fixed price; so that if a man wants to build a house, he must get his masons from the State authorities, and even then he runs the risk of seeing them called off some day for the public service before his house is half finished, when he may have to wait months before he can get them back. Now the Government consists of the President, his three sons, and a daughter; so that it is not surprising that with this system, no account being ever given of the public expenditure, the President's private fortune has grown to an enormous amount. He owns one-third of the houses in the capital, besides a large proportion of the environs, without counting several large farms in the interior. The only public journal of the State, the 'Semenario,' is written by the President himself; so that when he is absent it does not appear. The eldest son of the President is the only General of the State.

Illustrated London News.

PASSENGERS PER 'PARANA' FROM LIVERPOOL.

For Buenos Ayres—W. Nolan, Archibald Maclean, wife, and two children; Catherine Monahy, Daniel O'Brien, Daniel Higgins, Sarah M'Loughlin and 9 children, Robert M'Loughlin, Donald Nanglton, George Thomas, Olivia Thomas, Nicholas Long, Robert Murphy, Mary Geraty, Andrew Paul, John Flanagan, wife, and 4 children; Patrick Hyam, John Doyle, James Davis, Patrick Cruise and wife, Vise, Alexander Jardine, James Hunter and wife, Edwin Bailey, Edwin Harrison, George Moore, W. Wilson, Edward Ferguson, Thomas Harris, James Cullen, Arnott Leslie and wife, W. Brydges, T. H. Despard.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies and commodities as of May 24th, 1865. Includes entries for Paper price of ounces, Do do of sovereigns, Exchange on England, First price of parsons, Last do do, Cash sales, and TIME RATES.

Table with NATIONAL BONDS and BOLIVIANOS entries, including rates for 10,000 National Bonds and 5,800 Bolivianos.

There was an animated business in specie to-day; prices rose steadily, and indeed the upward tendency of the market is so apparent that some of the leading 'bears' have changed round, and are now buying largely on time. The bonds are rather weak on time, but firm for cash; the sale of 10,000 noted yesterday at 40 was contradicted, but we learn on the best authority that it was effected. In the Exchange market we noticed a number of bills offered at 49, but takers could not be found; the rate may be quoted at from 49 to 49 1/2. The bill on the Main Bank and two leading English merchants were passed at 49; all other bills were passed at 49 1/2 and 49 3/4. The burning of the paper money to-day had not the slightest effect on the market; paper is easy but gold in demand. A quantity of silver is going home in the packet but no gold.

CHARTER.

The Dutch brig 'Georgy,' to load at Concordia sailed today at 5 1/2 p.m.

PRODUCE SALES.

Table with PRODUCE SALES entries, including prices for 250 dry-cow hides, 521 do do, 150 do do, 500 do do, 150 arrobas maza, 250 do do, 200 do do, and 80 do do.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
 Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate,
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
 CALLE VICTORIA, 202.
 J1. 1m

Sewing Machines.
 A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
 119 201 Calle Venezuela

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.
 Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, chacras etc.
 Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas.
 Mojones de hierro.
 Bebederos de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar.
 Piletas de hierro batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.
 Maquinas de estirar alambre.
 Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y copas de caballo; con esta maquina los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.
 Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se transporta con facilidad.
 En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
 B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

To English Travellers
 Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city. Charges are most moderate.
 Wines superb
 Table d'Hote in European style.
 Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX.
 (Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
 J 2:

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.
 Just Received,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS
 Suitable for Camp use (direct from the manufacturers) which we are offering at lowest possible cash prices at
THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
 OF BUENOS AYRES,
 49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.
GALBRAITH & HUNTER

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
 Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
 LIVERPOOL.
 Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
 CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13
 J 20

INCIAFORE'S AGENCIA DE LAS MENSAGERIAS CORREOS NACIONALES.
 For Cordoba, Santiago, Tucuman, Salto, Jujuy, Catamarca, San Geronimo, Villavieja, Rio Cuarto, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan.
 Merchants and Passengers for the Provinces will please take notice that the Agency for the above Diligences has been removed from 127 Calle 25 de Mayo, to the Steamboat Agency, No. 1 Calle Cuyo, and that in future Tickets for the Diligences that start from Rosario can be obtained there. Encomiendas, &c., will be received up to 6 o'clock the evening before the sailing of the steamers for Rosario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be delivered at No. 1, Calle Cuyo.
 Buenos Ayres, January 17, 1865
 17. J 18. m HENRY DOWSE.

SAVINGS BANK.
BANK MAUA AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.
 The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.
 The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.
 These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.
 The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.
 The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.
 The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.
 The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.
 The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
 Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.
 P. p. Mauá and Co. WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.
 First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.
 Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p 100) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.
 Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
 Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.
 Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
 LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.
 NAMES OF STEAMERS.
 LA PLATA, PARANA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, U N A.
 One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.
 Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.
 As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.
 Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—
 1st Class.....£35.
 2nd ".....£25.
 3rd ".....£16.
 Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—
 1st Class.....£65.
 2nd ".....£45.
 3rd ".....£30.
 These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.
H. A. GREEN & CO.,
 85 RECONQUISTA.

TO THE LADIES.
 DR. MORGAN begs leave to recommend to the ladies who desire beautiful teeth, aromatic breath, and healthy gums, the use of his preparation of Coral.
 Those who suffer from aching teeth, gumboils, or swollen face, will find instantaneous relief from the use of his MATA DOLOR.
 Dr. Morgan knowing that every intelligent person values a sound and handsome set of Teeth more than the most costly diamonds, continues to restore the unsound, or to substitute ARTIFICIAL ones; in a word, to perform ALL DENTAL operations in a neat, elegant and satisfactory manner.
 He extracts the most troublesome teeth or roots, without causing the slightest pain.
 Specimens of all the various styles of artificial teeth, obturators for defective palates, and all preparations for filling decayed teeth known to the profession may be seen at his office.
 In 1860 he received THE HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL for the best Dental specimens that was awarded in the United States, which will be cheerfully shown.
W. W. MORGAN, Surgeon Dentist, of Philadelphia.
 81 Calle del 25 de Mayo—Montevideo. 9. 1m, 15

IND COOPE AND CO'S DRAUGHT ALE,
 In Kildorkins.
 JUST RECEIVED.
MCORE, PUNCH, TUDOR,
 PERU 83. 32. 15 p m
 On sale at reduced prices.
 INTERESTING TO ESTANCIEROS, STEVEDORES &c.
 A varied collection of machinery and iron-work of all descriptions will be found at the establishment, No. 117 Paseo Julio.
 Wine-stretches, nut-kills, screw-jacks, screw-cramps for carpenters, iron land-marks, &c. &c.
 All articles guaranteed of the best quality, and at the cheapest prices. 68. m 12 1 m.
J. S. WYLLIE & Co.
 Chascomus.
 Just received per 'Kepler' a large collection of School Books, direct from the publishers, Pocket Books, Diaries, Albums, &c. 225. 1m w d a 1

Notice.
 The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.
 Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864
 j5 1m JOHN BEST & BROS.
 English Grocery Establishment.
GEORGE BAKER,
 Grocer and Liquor Dealer, Calle del Puerto, Rosario.
 A General Supply of Groceries, Spirits, Wines, &c., always on hand. Camp Orders punctually attended to. 90. 1m 17

The National Steamer "ESTRELLA DEL NORTE" Will leave the Tigro (las Conchas) every Wednesday and Saturday, for San Nicolas and immediate Ports in connexion with the Northern Railroad. The trains will leave the station 25 Mayo at half past 10 a.m. on the above days for the convenience of passengers to the Tigro. Tickets for the train are given at the Steamboat agency with the tickets for the Steamer. Passengers Luggage not to exceed 50lb—any excess will be charged for at the Station, and must be paid for before leaving the 25 de Mayo.
 FARES. Cabin. Steerage.
 S. Nicolas \$12 S. Nicolas \$6
 Obligado \$12 Obligado \$6
 L. Hermanas \$12 Las Hermanas \$6
 Zarate \$4 Zarate \$2
 Baradero \$6 Baradero \$4
 San Pedro \$8 San Pedro \$4
 Campana \$4 Campana \$3
 This steamer will leave San Nicolas every Monday at 10 a.m. and San Pedro and Baradero every Monday and Thursday at 4 in the afternoon, arriving in Buenos Ayres by the train at 7.53 every Tuesday and Friday morning. Parcels received in the Agency, Calle Cuyo No. 1.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ALEX. FULTON AND CO.
 25 & 27—CALLE DEFENSA—25 & 27.
 ST. XIMIS

"LA FAVORECIDA."
 Line of Diligences between Buenos Ayres, Lobos, Saladillo, and Tapalquen.
 Leaves Buenos Ayres for Lobos and Saladillo every Thursday.
 Leaves Saladillo every Saturday, arriving in Buenos Ayres every Sunday.
 Leaves Buenos Ayres for Tapalquen, calling at Lobos the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd. Arriving at Buenos Ayres on the 10th, 20th, and 30th.
 Owner and conductor,
P. ESPERATTI.
 Note—The coaches start from the Merlo Railway Station, passing on the journey the following establishments for Lobos by V. Villamayor, B. Freyo, M. Senas, G. L. Maldonado, M. Muero Cepeda, and Lobos. From Lobos to Saladillo, by Acevedo, Constitucion, La Paz, Frias Paesto del Rosario, Bozan, La Fortma, Rodriguez, and the new Pueblo of Saladillo from Lobos for Tapalquen, by Tallala, Ramon Porro (house of business), camps of Da. Francisca, B. de Casallares, Bernardo Ruis El Chileno, La Argentina Nueva del Sr. Bedoya, San Pedro, Tres Bonetes, Sta. Jues (house of business) of Srs. Amadeo, José M. Pinel, 'Catriel' de D. La means Ramirez, Las Tres Flores, de D. Isidro Gurado, Manuel Friaz, Antonio Ponce (house of business) and San Gervasio de D. Enrique Casares.
GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,
 305 CALLE RIVADAVIA.
 6 p d. & 4 p wt 2.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE
 64, 66 and 68 Calle PIEDRA.
GENERAL CAMP STORE.
 A large and well assorted stock of GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.
FALLOU
 N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made clothing of every description.

THE HESPERIDINA, STOMACH BITTERS
 FROM
The Bitter Orange
 THE
Best Tonic Known,
 AND THE
Surest Specific
 against the nervous affections of the
Stomach, Head, Intestines and Heart;
 A sure, quick and agreeable remedy for the cure of
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cholice, Flatulency, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Weakness, Dysentery, Chl. rosia.
STIMULATES AND REGULATES THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, IT CURES THESE DISEASES FORTIFYING THE BODY, and promoting the most HEALTHY NATURAL SECRECTIONS, THE PERSPIRATION.
 THE
HESPERIDINA IS SOLD
 at the principal
Business Houses
 IN THE
CITY and COUNTRY;
 IN
Grocery Stores, Apothecaries, Coffee Houses, Confectionaries AND Drug Stores.
 AGENTS IN MONTEVIDEO
 MESSRS.
NEWHAM & CO.,
 33 & 35 calle 25 de Agosto
 M. J. Bagley.
 70, Gm. a 9

SPECIAL NOTICE.
 The Large and Valuable Stock of the
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
 61—CORRIENTES—61.
 Is now selling off at
REDUCED PRICES,
 A splendid variety of New Goods for Winter wear; also an assortment of goods adapted for every season, suitable for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants,
61—CORRIENTES—61
 To Shipmasters and Others.
 On sale at the French Bazaar, 41—Calle de la FLORIDA—41 Double China, strong Glassware, Cutlery, etc., for mess and kitchen use. Mess and Dining Rooms supplied. All these goods are imported direct from the makers and manufactured expressly for ships' purposes.
 155. FIXED PRICES. DESA
WELLS PECKHAUS & Co.,
 155 Calle de las Piedras.



JOHN PATTON.

Aged about 70 years. In 1835 was a resident of New Orleans. Any person who can give any information respecting the above named person, is requested to communicate it to this office.

PATRICK SHERIDAN.

Now or formerly at Mr. Graham's in the country, Estancia las Mulas. The above named is requested to call at or send his address to this office.

ROBERT ATKINSON, deceased.

Recently a tailor. Any person who can give information respecting the affairs or property of this person will please communicate it to this office. FRANK PARISH, H.B.M. Consul, British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1865.

JAMES BLACKHALL.

A native of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. Formerly a Shipmaster. Any person who can give information respecting this person or his property will please communicate the same to the British Consulate in this city. FRANK PARISH, Consul.

Benjamin Reynolds.

Who left Cork on March 10th 1864, supposed to have since taken employment on the Central Argentine Railway is requested to write to his afflicted relatives under cover to Miss Reeves, Tramore House, Douglas, Cork, or to this office. His friend Mr. Baggott is requested to give any information of him.

Donnelly.

A youth of this name, aged 15 son to an Irish Soldier, who left England in January 1864, will please communicate with his parents, either through Mr. Sampson, Argentine Consul-General, Mansion House, London, or through this office.

Notice to British Claimants.

The second payment of the British claims against the province of Buenos Ayres will be made at the British Consulate on application during the usual office hours. FRANK PARISH, Consul, Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1865. 100. 3p m 18

Bernard Reynolds aged 20 or J. Donnelly aged 16.

Wanted information of either of the above who have arrived here within the last 18 months. The former is supposed to have been employed on the railway from Rosario to Cordova. Information thankfully received at 66 Piedra. 147. 3p m 24.



LETTICE.

List of letters lying uncollected for at the United States Consulate, Buenos Ayres, May 17, 1865.

- Aunt, Lettice. Briggs, Philip B. Boyd, James A. Carey, Captain C. P. Delaney, Robert Elliot, William R. Ferguson, Kilby Fecopter, Andrew Field, Joseph C. Fildow, George E. Fisher, William Hallowell, Thomas Harvey, Barth. Higgins, Maria Hobbs, Alexander Humphrey, Captain J. J. Hesser, Captain Charles W. Johnson, Captain Frederick Johnson, James Frederick Korte, P. N. Nelson Killigan, Deborah H. MacGiberty, Captain James MacKenzie, Donald MacLean, John Moore, John H. Murray, John P. Reed, Captain J. P. Rice, Charles Rippon, Lewis Rogers, Andrew S. Smith, John O. Smith, Patrick Stables, Alfred Stables, Captain Everett Stiles, Henry A. Stiles, Gordon A. Stiles, John W. Stiles, John Wall, J. H. Willetts, Samuel V.

REGISTER ED LETTERS FOR "MERSEY."

Lying at the General Post office. Buenos Ayres, May 19th 1865. James Albert Bell, Mr. Hugh Robson, Chesnut Hill, Thom. Ward and John Fox, Capilla del Padre.

Album List—\$200 Reward.

A large Album, containing photographs of two hundred and fifty-two of the most distinguished living Americans, addressed to H. R. H. Lopez, United States Consul, and acknowledged by Capt. Fraser, of the British Barracks "Agnes Fraser," to have been brought by him to the anchorage of this port, has been lost. A reward of \$200 will be paid for it, if left at No. 117 Calle del Parque 150, 3p m 25

Roe's celebrated Irish Whiskey.

A constant supply always to be found Wholesale and Retail at

WALKER & WALKER,

37 Calle Defensa. Thomas Street Distillery, 6 D'Almeida, April 7, 1865.

We hereby authorize and appoint Messrs. Barry and Walker of Buenos Ayres to be the Agents for the sale of our Malt Whisky in the River Plate, and whom all orders must pass as we will not be bound to any order that may be sent to us.

GEORGE ROE & CO.

115. 1m m 25

Wanted.

An English master who speaks French, English, and Italian, at this office. 116. 3p m 27

Wanted.

Immediately a furnished room (bed room or sitting room). Address P. Q. S. office of late paper. 144. 6p m 27

Cook.

Wanted immediately a cook for an estancia close to town. Apply at 108 Calle Piedra. 141. 3p m 24

Wanted.

A youth who speaks and writes English as junior in an English House. Apply at 83 Calle Peru. 137. 3p m 23

Wanted Occupation.

A young gentleman well acquainted with book-keeping and office work and desirous to make himself useful to his employers, can give the best references. Apply at No. 22 Calle de Florida. 153. 3p m 21

Wanted.

A man to go as Cook and Steward to a family in the Banda Oriental: wages 200 patacons per month. Apply at this office. 153. 6p m 21

Wanted.

A youth from 14 to 16 years of age who understands German, English and Spanish and writes a clear hand; one of German origin would be preferred. Apply at this office. 125. 3p m 21

Wanted.

A man cook for an English family 3 leagues from town. Apply between 3 and 4 p. m. at No. 2 in the patio of Hotel de la Paix.

Wanted.

A man to wait at table and make himself generally useful, for the same family as the above. 137. 6p m 21

Wanted.

A Wet Nurse. A foreigner preferred. No one need apply without good recommendation; a good salary will be paid. For particulars apply at 263 Calle Europa. 111. 6p m 19

Wanted.

For the Banda Oriental, a Married Couple, the man to mind sheep and the woman to cook. Apply to 84 Piedras, between 8 & 10 o'clock p.m. 14. 1m m 24 m 6

Store to Rent.

The best store in town to rent at 74 Calle Belgrano. Apply at this office.

Se alquila.

La casa calle de Reconquista No. 111, con todas las comodidades necesarias para establecer una casa de comercio y para familia, a tres cuadras de la plaza de la Victoria. Para tratar concurra a los autos de la misma casa. 152. 3p m 21

For Sale.

The Boarding House, furnished with bar and billiard table, situated in a first rate business locality, at No. 1 Calle Parque, corner Calle Parque and Paseo Julio. For further particulars apply on the premises. 123. 3p m 21

Furnished Rooms.

Two quiet furnished rooms to be let in a house occupied by a native family. Calle Esmeralda 2. Apply on the premises. 101. 9p m 18

To Let.

The Amazon dos Hermanos, in No. 133 and 139 Calle Bolivar, 21 squares from the Plaza Victoria. For particulars, apply on the premises. 102. 5m m 18

To Let.

From the 1st June next, at the corner of the Calle Piedra and Florida, with 5 bedrooms to the Calle, a lot of first-rate rooms (en los altos). For further particulars, apply from 9 to 4 o'clock p.m. at No. 57 Calle Florida (en los altos). 106. 6p m 18

English Postage Stamps.

For sale at the English library, 75 Calle San Martin. 131. 3p m 21

REMATE

POR THOMAS GOWLAND.

En la Estacion Moez donde estara la bandera de remate. De una majada de ovejas mestizas finas compuesta de mil y pico de ovejas. El Domingo 28 del corriente a las diez en punto se rematará a la manana por una majada en muy buen estado de gordura y libre de sarma, previniendose que todo el condoraje de la ultima pacifica entrara por muerte. El dueño de esta majada la vende por no tener campo y se ha de vender sin reserva alguna. 143. 4p m 25

POR MARIANO BULLINGHURST.

En la calle de Potosí No. 70, de muchos llamantes y usados.

El Lunes 29 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna la maquina de hilar y de tejer, y lo siguiente: Un precioso juego de sables, compuesto de un sofa, 2 alfombras, 10 sillones a la Luis XIV, un piano de Brasil perna de caoba de jacarandá, como para compositos, otro piano de caoba perna de caoba, como de ciruelo, 18 sillas de caoba sólida con asiento de ciruelo, 2 sofes de asiento de ciruelo, un armario de ciruelo, un gran espejo de dorado antiguo, adornos de sala, una gran mesa de ciruelo, 100 cuadros pintados franceses de un muy variado estilo de colores vivos, y otros muchos que se detallan a la vista.

Al mismo tiempo. 2 carpetas de mano, 100 pelotas, piones, y una gran cantidad de pertenencias de una casa de propietarios.

The Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway. Barroil for Chacabuco. Blankets, Blankets, Blankets!!! Shirts, Shirts!!!

Want goods of every description just received by J. G. WYLLIE & Co. 143. 1m m 24

Great Bargain.

For sale a strong trunk, suitable for the company, also a pair of boots (best American and English makers). Apply between the hour 12-1 and 7 o'clock, Calle Talcahuano 141 between Curruenen and Plaza Europa. 123. 3p m 24

HOTEL ESTERIANO.

One of the best in the city.

For JORGE ANTONIO PRERER begs to inform the English passengers to the Uruguay that the return ticket to Buenos Aires is now in force, and that the return ticket to Montevideo is also in force, and that the return ticket to Rio de Janeiro is also in force, and that the return ticket to Santos is also in force, and that the return ticket to Salvador is also in force, and that the return ticket to Recife is also in force, and that the return ticket to Bahia is also in force, and that the return ticket to Pernambuco is also in force, and that the return ticket to Maranhão is also in force, and that the return ticket to Ceará is also in force, and that the return ticket to Piauí is also in force, and that the return ticket to Alagoas is also in force, and that the return ticket to Sergipe is also in force, and that the return ticket to Pernambuco is also in force, and that the return ticket to Bahia is also in force, and that the return ticket to Maranhão is also in force, and that the 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