

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

Circulation 1,5000.

No. 770—Third Year.

MAUA BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour, ... 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 7
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, ... 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 7
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to still the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank.

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing orders and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties, who may, by means of cheques, part or all of the amount at any time, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred guineas or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDER S.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the Fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Messrs. PAYCOCK, GIBBS, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARROD and Co., Bankers, LIVERPOOL. Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 65 Calle San Martin (opposite the Hotel).

THOMAS H. HALL.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE

UNION BANK OF IRELAND

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of THE NATIONAL BANK

Can be obtained from WANKLYN AND CO., No. 98 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

Athlone Ennisconry Mitchelstown
Athy Fermoy Montmellick
Ballina Galway Mullingar
Ballinasloe Kesh Mullingar
Boyle Killybeggs Newry
Carrickmacross Killybeggs Newry
Carrickmacross Killybeggs Newry
Castleross Killybeggs Newry
Castleross Killybeggs Newry
Charleville Killybeggs Newry
Clonmel Killybeggs Newry
Cork Killybeggs Newry
Dungarvan Killybeggs Newry
Ennis Killybeggs Newry

Writon & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling

Propositions for Life Assurance are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Amunategui, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
" Fel. J. Livasall,
" Eduardo Lumb,
" Ambrósio P. Ledes,
" Enrique Tonkinson,
" Ma. J. de Ocariz,
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Co.

POINTS OF THE URUGUAY.

S.S. "ERA."

By special request of the commercial community of this city and the towns on the coast of the River Uruguay, and with the view of facilitating the exchange of correspondence with the view of facilitating the exchange of correspondence between Buenos Ayres and the above-mentioned ports, the S.S. "ERA" will be despatched from Buenos Ayres every Monday at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, on and after Monday the 1st of August, proximo.

The "ERA" will arrive in Buenos Ayres on her return from the Uruguay, every Saturday morning.

Notice to Shippers for the Uruguay Ports.

The National S.S. "ERA" will leave Buenos Ayres for the Uruguay every Monday at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, and will return to Buenos Ayres every Saturday morning.

Waggons.

For moving chattels, receiving commissions of all kind of moving, arming and dismantling, Calle San Martin, No. 232, or at Fabric of Carriages, Calle Bolívar, Nos. 152 and 151.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

(Limited.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

Capital—1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of Interest from 1st July, 1864, until further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

In Account Current.

Allowed ... 6 per cent.

Charged ... 12

Fixed Deposits.

For ninety days ... 7 per cent.

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent. per annum more than the rate for ninety days fixed deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From the 1st July, 1864, till further announcement, the rate for this class of deposits will be 8 per cent. per annum.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an agency in this city.

The head-office are in London and Liverpool with branches in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Southampton, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The ROYAL is remarkable for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements; for the largest life bonuses (22 per cent per annum) ever continuously declared during 15 years or any Co.; for the enormous extent of its transactions, showing £200,000 in new life insurances for 1862, and a Fire revenue of £300,000 per annum; for its security, which has given rise to the proverb "as safe as the Royal"; for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for its annual income, over half a million sterling; and for the correct calculation of its mortality table. Hence the English press of all countries, including over 90 leading papers, speaks in the highest terms of this company.

The report for 1863 shows that "all the property of the Co. amounting to £240,070 is real and substantial property; the amount now exceeds one million sterling. The increase during 11 years on Fire business was 500 per cent., and on Life 1350 per cent."

Messrs. H. A. GREEN and Co. are authorized to issue policies for Fire and Life to a very large amount, at moderate premiums, the Co. being anxious to extend its foreign business, which is already shown an annual revenue of £200,000. Life claims can be settled without reference to England. For further particulars please apply to

HENRY A. GIBBS and Co., Ship-brokers,
83 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

NOTE.—Prospectuses and illuminated Almanacs may be had on application at the Office.

Steam-boat Agency

And General Commission,

WILLIAM MATTI & CO.,
30—CANGALLO—30.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The National Steamer

"CORRIENTES"
Will leave every Monday and Friday, and returns every Sunday and Wednesday.

FOR ROSARIO,
Calling at Zarate, Batavia, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Heras and San Nicolás—roga by the Parana de las Palmas taking Cargo and Passengers—the National Steamer

"PAZ"
Captain Pico.

Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at Twelve o'clock Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,
The National Steamer

"DOLORCITAS"
Leaves the "Boca de las Nueve Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Paron, and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,
Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer

"ESPIGADOR,"
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after the arrival of the Paron, and returns every Tuesday in time to land over Passengers' luggage to the Paron, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES,
Calling at Parana, La Paz, Castell de la Reina, Cailla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer

"ESMERALDA"
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Paron, on Tuesday, August 16th, and returns on Friday, 16th August.

FARES.

Montevideo (cabin) ... 4
Zarate ... 8
Batavia ... 12
Obligado ... 16
San Nicolás ... 20
Gualeguay ... 24
Rosario ... 28
San Lorenzo ... 32
Diamante ... 36

Deck Half Price.

Montevideo, per ton ... 4
Rosario ... 6
San Nicolás ... 8
Corrientes ... 10
The Uruguay Port ... 12

FRIQUIS.

Montevideo, per ton ... 4
Parana ... 6
La Paz ... 8
Bella Vista ... 10
Castell de la Reina ... 12
Goya ... 14

FOR CURUYA.

Calling at San Nicolás, Rosario, Parana, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer

"MARCOS DE OLINDA"
Captain Hipólito de S. Bettencourt, leaves on 18th Sept.

FARES.

San Nicolás ... 10
Rosario ... 12
Parana ... 14
Corrientes ... 16
Asuncion ... 18
Curuyá ... 20

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

La Zingara and Istria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all debtors.

G. WILKS
No. 7 Calle Mayo.

American Dentist.

Dr. N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Rivadavia, 27.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the natural and in approved manner, so as to have a beautiful living appearance, and no irritation in the mouth, and retain all the uses of the natural organs. Teeth filled with gold or metallic contents, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

DIAS DE FIESTA.

Salidas.				Regresos.				Salidas.				Regresos.			
ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	ESTACIONES.	TRENES.		
Parque	1-20	Lujan	1-20	Parque	1-20	Lujan	1-20	Parque	1-20	Lujan	1-20	Parque	1-20		
11 Setiembre	8-15	Morón	8-15	11 Setiembre	8-15	Morón	8-15	11 Setiembre	8-15	Morón	8-15	11 Setiembre	8-15		
Almagro	8-15	Morón	8-15	Almagro	8-15	Morón	8-15	Almagro	8-15	Morón	8-15	Almagro	8-15		
Caballito	8-15	Morón	8-15	Caballito	8-15	Morón	8-15	Caballito	8-15	Morón	8-15	Caballito	8-15		
Florencia	8-15	Morón	8-15	Florencia	8-15	Morón	8-15	Florencia	8-15	Morón	8-15	Florencia	8-15		
San Martín	8-15	Morón	8-15	San Martín	8-15	Morón	8-15	San Martín	8-15	Morón	8-15	San Martín	8-15		
Morón	8-15	Morón	8-15	Morón	8-15	Morón	8-15	Morón	8-15	Morón	8-15	Morón	8-15		
Merlo	8-15	Morón	8-15	Merlo	8-15	Morón	8-15	Merlo	8-15	Morón	8-15	Merlo	8-15		
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Moreno	8-15	Morón	8-15	Moreno	8-15	Morón	8-15	Moreno	8-15	Morón	8-15	Moreno	8-15		
Lujan	8-15	Morón	8-15	Lujan	8-15	Morón	8-15	Lujan	8-15	Morón	8-15	Lujan	8-15		

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

DIAS DE FIESTA.

Ida. Regreso.

Tren. 23 de Mayo. Retiro. Belgrano. Olivos. S. Isidro. S. Fernando. de la mañana de la tarde de la mañana de la tarde

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The Standard.

"All talsi andeam nil veri non audem dicere."—Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Mersey arrived on Monday morning with the Southampton mails of July 9th. Strange to say we have a confirmation of the rumor invented on board the Brazilian steamer, that Parliament had passed a vote of censure on Lord Palmerston. The mails only arrived in Rio on the 2nd inst. and the Brazilian steamer left three days previous.

Lord Malnesbury's motion in the House of Lords to ensure the Government policy respecting Denmark was passed by a majority of nine. Mr. Disraeli made a similar motion in the Commons; after a brilliant debate of three days duration, it was negatived by 15 votes. The Irish members voted against Government, and the Cabinet felt so weak that it was confidently expected the Premier would dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country during the present recess. The famous Yelverton suit was at length terminated before the Lords, and the Chancellor announced that judgment would be given in a few days. A grand banquet was given at the Trinity House in which the Prince of Wales and Lord Palmerston proposed each other's health. The Duke of Montpensier is dangerously ill at Claremont, the Queen sent her physician Dr. Jenner and Prince Alfred to enquire after his condition. Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell made two balloon ascents with great success, and took some important scientific observations. The Exhibition palace of 1862 was being removed to Musgrave Hill. The officers of the Kearsage were entertained at a breakfast in London; Capt. Semmes is unable, from illness, to take command of the new Alabama, but it is thought his lieutenant will take charge of her, and the vessel in question is no other than the Yeddo recently built at Bordeaux. The rate of interest was declining, being 6 p. c. for the Bank, and 5½ in the market, which would indicate peace: on the other hand the Funds were so low as 90½, and it is thought if Lord Derby get into power a war with Germany is likely.

The Irish papers are in mourning for Smith O'Brien, and contain long obituary notices, with an account of his funeral, which was attended by the members of the Polish Committee, the Irish Brotherhood, the National League, and some 20,000 citizens including the Lord Mayor and Catholic and Protestant clergy. The remains were conveyed by special train to the family seat, Cahirmoyle, and interred in Rathfriland churchyard. It is proposed to raise a monument to his memory, for which one gentleman has subscribed a hundred pounds. The emigration still continues at the rate of over 10,000 monthly. The city of Limerick was the scene of three days rioting between the civilians and an English regiment, some of the latter having thrown cabbage-stalks at the funeral procession of a priest.

The continuance of the Danish war shews the inefficacy of that people, and the overpowering force of armies the German allied. The island of Alsen was taken on June 28th after a brief but sanguinary resistance, in which the Danes lost 3000 men, the allies 300: the Danish iron-clad Rolk Kråke was slightly injured. The next move would be to attack Funen; meantime the Danes had blockaded the Prussian ports, and a sea-fight was expected to come off at Stralsund. The Duke of Augustenburg has ceded his claims to Sleswig-Holstein in favor of the Grand-duke of Oldenburg, who is candidate of Russia: the inhabitants of the Duchies are, however, in favor of the first-named. The king opened the Rigsgaad in person, but soon after changed his Ministry, which was taken as an omen of peace: the Lower Chamber censured the policy of Lord John Russell, and advocates the continuance of the war, although the Danish army is now reduced to 30,000 men. Sweden is said to have offered a force of 30,000

men, on condition that Denmark should be annexed to the Scandinavian monarchy on the demise of King Christian. This caused such excitement in Copenhagen that the Danish Government had to make a formal denial of the proposal. The king sent his brother Prince John, on a private mission to Prussia, as is supposed with terms of arrangement. The allied army in Jutland and Schleswig amounts to 96,000 men.

From Paris we hear of another plot against the Emperor's life, and some Italian conspirators have been seized in the forest of Fontainebleau. The French journals ridicule the position of England in the Danish quarrel, and state that, with all her boasted navy, the prestige of Great Britain is gone. Napoleon III. still cherishes the idea of a European Congress. He has ordered a strict watch to be kept on Garibaldi, at Ischia. The rebellion in Algeria has been completely crushed out, and some new territories and strong positions annexed to the French colonial territory. The Emperor of Morocco had submitted to the French demands. The Emperor Napoleon set out for Vichy on the 8th of July. Prince Jerome is on a visit in England.

The renewal of the Holy Alliance by Russia, Austria and Prussia, caused a profound sensation: it professed to be a mutual guarantee of the territories unjustly held by those powers in Poland, Galizia, and Venice. Notwithstanding the most solemn diplomatic denial of this treaty, its existence is generally believed, and may be regarded as a menace to the rest of Europe. The Polish struggle being over, the Russians commit the most horrible barbarities without restraint: hanging is actively carried on in three departments, and we hear of a troop of 1,000 persons lately despatched for Siberia. Over 200 priests have perished in the war or been executed as rebels.

The Pope's health is completely restored, and his Holiness assisted at the Feast of St. Peter and Paul, in the Vatican. The 18th anniversary of his accession was celebrated with great pomp. Cardinal Andrea's withdrawal from Rome to Naples, gave rise to various interpretations: some said that he wished to make peace with Victor Emmanuel, and become a candidate for the future Papacy, but it is known that his departure had the consent of Pius IX., and even on the present Pope's death his successor is sure to be opposed to the Turin Cabinet. The city of Naples is in a ferment about Garibaldi's stay at Ischia, and there is talk of an expedition against Venice. The Government has been saved from the necessity of a new loan, by selling the Italian railways to the firm of Rothschild. The Marquis of Miglioratti has been sent to Peru to conclude a treaty of commerce, and urge some claims about the estates of deceased Italian subjects.

The Cabinet of Madrid has resolved to reduce the Republic of Peru by a great naval display. The steel-plated Numancia, the frigates Madrid, Berenguela, and Blanca, and a war steamer have been despatched for the Pacific, which will make up, with previous reinforcements, a fleet of fifteen men-of-war. The return of Queen Christina to Spain was the cause of a Cabinet Council, in which it was decided not to oppose the visit of the Dowager-Queen. General Espartero has been elected Chief of the Progressista party. The King Consort, Don Francisco, is about to visit the Empress of France. A new tax has been created, levying 10 per cent. off railway tickets. The difficulty with the English bondholders continues.

There is little of importance from the minor kingdoms. In Belgium the sessions of the Chambers were suspended, owing to the retirement en masse of the clerical party. The King of Greece has returned from the Ionian Islands to Athens. The conference of Constantinople has sanctioned the arrangement with the Danubian principalities. Great alarm prevails at Tunis among the Christians, who are protected from the fanatic Moors by the Italian and French fleets. The King of Wurtemberg (the oldest European sovereign) is dead, and has been succeeded by King Charles. The colonial mails report another defeat to the British arms in New Zealand. In Melbourne, St. Patrick's day was celebrated with much enthusiasm, all the banks and public offices declaring it a holiday. In British Columbia fourteen miners have been assassinated by the Indians.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

New York, June 28.
On Friday the Confederates vacated their entrenchments in Grant's front, and prolonged their right flank against Grant's left, apparently to protect the Weldon Railroad against Grant's further advance.
General Grant has abandoned his

advance upon the Weldon Railroad, and returned to before Petersburg.

In Wednesday's engagement the Confederates claim to have driven Grant two miles from the Weldon Railroad.

Grant and Butler's armies are suffering from scarcity of water and the intense heat.

The 'New York Herald' thinks the capture of Richmond this summer improbable.

Sheridan has moved from the White House to the south side of the James River.

Hunter reports himself victorious in every engagement with the enemy, upon whom he inflicted great injury; but from want of ammunition and supplies he was compelled to withdraw.

Southern journals claim that Hunter retreated with a loss of 13 guns.

Wilson's cavalry struck the Danville Railroad near Burkesville, destroyed the track, and moved southward.

Stanton reports that all the railroads leading to Richmond have been destroyed.

Sherman unsuccessfully assaulted Kennesaw Mountain on the 24th, losing 3000 men.

The Confederates are operating heavily in Sherman's rear.

No engagement has taken place at Petersburg since Wednesday.

It is supposed that Grant will abandon further assaults, and commence the siege of Petersburg and Fort Darling.

Johnstone is heavily reinforcing Lee. Sherman has been repulsed in Georgia with heavy loss.

General Pillow was repulsed in an attack on Fort Lafayette, Georgia.

President Lincoln has officially denied having authorized recruiting in Canada.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, June 28, Evening.
Cotton steady; middling upland, 145.
Flour and wheat advancing. Corn dull. Provisions advancing. Sugar in good demand for export.
The Government has offered the balance of the 75 million six per cent. loan at not less than 4 premium.

New York, June 29, Morning.
Money tight. Gold very excited, at 248 to 249. Exchange on London, 257; on Paris, 227½ to 225.

Stocks dull. New York Centrals, 133½; Illinois, 129½; Erie, 114; United States Bonds, Five Twenties, 103½.

New York, June 29, 11.30 a.m.
The reverse to the 2d Corps of Gen. Grant's army on the 22d was greater than at first reported. One entire brigade, besides many other prisoners and five caissons, were captured. The loss in killed and wounded was heavy.

In consequence of this disaster Gen. Grant has been obliged to abandon his attempt to occupy the railways running south from Petersburg, and he has withdrawn his lines to their previously entrenched position.

Several Confederate attacks upon the weaker portions of the Federal lines have been made, but are stated to have been repulsed. On the 21st a small detachment under General Forster, by direction of General Grant, occupied a position on the north bank of the James River at Four Mile Creek, opposite Bermuda Hundred.

On Friday evening Sheridan commenced crossing the James River, near City Point. He was attacked by a heavy Confederate force, which he repulsed after a severe fight, in which he lost 1000 men. A portion of his troops were still north of the river on Monday.

Mr. Stanton announces that Hunter, finding his ammunition running short, is retreating to Western Virginia, but reports the complete success of his expedition to Lynchburg.

Confederate dispatches of the 25th state that the Confederates were pursuing Hunter, and had attacked him several times, captured 13 of his caissons, and inflicted heavy loss upon him in killed, wounded, and prisoners. At last accounts he was between 50 and 60 miles north-west of Lynchburg.

Sherman reports that two columns of his army, under Macpherson and Thomas, simultaneously attacked the Confederates at Kennesaw Mountains on the 27th, and were repulsed. He admits Thomas's loss at 3000 and Macpherson's at 500 men, among whom were General Harker and four colonels.

Confederate dispatches state the Federal loss at 4500. Sherman believes the Confederate loss to have been light, they being protected by breastworks.

The Confederate General Pillow is operating on Sherman's rear, and has captured the town of Lafayette.

A mass meeting was held at the Cooper institute on Monday evening, to ratify the nomination of General Fremont for the Presidency. All the speakers vehemently denounced Mr. Lincoln.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Baltimore, June 13.

A story is told in Baltimore by a gentleman who was recently in Richmond, that the Southern President was asked in his presence how soon he thought the war would end? Placing his hand on the head of a little boy, not five years of age, Mr. Davis replied, "Not till this child is an old man." Mr. Davis's sorrowful anticipation is shared in this city, if not further north. All expectation that the Federals will conquer the Confederates, or the Confederates the Federals, has subsided. The exhaustion of neither party is deemed possible. The intervention of Great Britain and France has ceased to be looked for. The capture of Richmond, if effected—which few believe—may gratify the pride of the North, but will not expedite the subjugation of the South. The strength of the Confederates lies in no city and no locality, but in the hearts of the people, whom the prolongation of hostilities may exasperate, but can never incline to peace. The only chance that promises speedier results than Northern victory is Northern defeat, to be achieved over Grant or Sherman, it matters not which. The idea of those who see in the independence of the South the only chance for the preservation of the liberties of the North is, that such a defeat in the midst of the Presidential contest would lead to a commercial panic and a furious agitation of the popular passions, out of which would spring civil war in the North. Then it is argued the South might extort the recognition of its independence from that powerful Northern party which in such an event would certainly arise to prevent the further disintegration of the Republic. But Federal victory will not bring Federal success, and the child will become a youth, the youth a man, and the man grow gray with the burden of seventy winters, before the South will learn submission. The South can bear defeat. The question is if the North can bear it without political convulsion. It would seem, from the plight of General Grant; from his inactivity for the last eight days; from the fearful losses he has endured; from the readiness of General Lee to confront and foil him at any point upon which he may select to hurl his legions; from the well-known and strenuously denied fact that the Confederates in every battle have inflicted at least three times the damage they have sustained; and from the fact, equally ominous, but not so strenuously contested, that the siege of Richmond might consume the summer and Grant's army along with it by the diseases and fevers of an encampment among the swamps of the Chickahominy, that this great question may have a speedier answer than most people anticipated a month ago, and that Grant's defeat, retreat, or withdrawal, is not only imminent from day to day, but will be followed by complications far graver and more perilous than attended the drawn battles of McClellan and Meade, or the reverses of Pope, Burnside, and Hooker.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway is now completed, having been opened throughout on the 21st June from New York to St. Louis, a distance of 1,200 miles, and passengers may proceed from one extremity of the line to the other without change of carriage. This important railway is destined to be the great passenger, mail, and freight route between Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, on the sea-board, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and other principal cities of the lake districts and the Valley of the Mississippi.

MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico report the arrival of the Emperor and Empress Maximilian. On the 28th of May, at noon, Rear-Admiral Posso hoisted his flag on board the frigate Themis and went out to meet the Novara. An accident happening to the machinery of his vessel obliged him to go on board the Novara and return to Vera Cruz in her, where they anchored in the bay at 2.30 p.m. The vessels were all dressed, and their Majesties were saluted with three salvos of artillery repeated by all the ships in the port and with 101 guns from the fort of Santiago. His Majesty having manifested a desire to receive first General Almonte, and then the Governor of Vera Cruz, the latter, knowing from telegraphic despatches already received that the General could not arrive till evening, went on board the Novara with his aide-de-camp and the officers of the Staff to pay their respects and receive the orders of His Majesty. On the 29th, at 5.30 a.m., the Emperor and Empress, with their suite, disembarked and immediately salutes were fired from all the ships and from the land and sea fortresses, and all the nations

welcomed the great and august pair who have devoted themselves to the regeneration of this beautiful and unfortunate country. The Militia and Marines were drawn up on the mole, but the ladies of Vera Cruz, unaccustomed to do honour to Royalty, had not named a deputation to present the Emperor the homage and loyalty of the fair sex. Her Majesty appeared somewhat affected by this circumstance, but a short explanation of the character and customs of the place satisfied her completely. At 6 o'clock their Majesties entered the Imperial carriage. The way from Vera Cruz to Loma de Piedra was perfectly guarded; the military authorities, with a foresight that does them credit, had taken care to line both sides of the iron way with troops, and especially the perilous places. On their arrival at Soledad they were met by Generals Almonte, Salas, Wolf, and De Maussion. Here they breakfasted, and the Emperor complimented the Governor on the appearance of the town, and also M. de Sansae on the manner in which the railway had been carried out, and especially on the bridge of Soledad. Her Majesty expressed to the lady of the Governor-General of the Terra Firma, the pleasure she experienced at her having come from Vera Cruz with her, and hoped she would remain to the end of the journey. Their Majesties entered Coriova at a very late hour on the night of the 29th (an accident having happened to one of the carriages), and arrived safely at Orizaba next day, when they went to the parish church to return thanks to the Almighty for their safe arrival in that city.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

Copenhagen, June 27.

The war in Denmark has broken out afresh. The armistice expired on Saturday, at midnight, and the Prussians, anxious to show their unwillingness to suffer the grass to grow under their feet, opened fire upon Alsen on the morning of Sunday, at six o'clock. Their cannonade, as the telegraph informs us, began from the batteries near Ravnskobbel, and from some entrenchments reared by them at Sondbjerg Mill, near Snoghokhage, i.e., on the extreme left of their position at Dybbol. By accounts we have to-day we are led to believe that the fire continued throughout the day, extending to the whole line, but was at no time very lively.

It may be rather early, at the present stage of affairs, to venture upon a guess as to the real intentions of the German commanders. If their first efforts are to be returned against Alsen, there is every probability that they will soon be in possession of the island. Of those who have examined the position of the two sides of the Alssund, there are not many, I believe, who doubt that the possession of the Dybbol heights must needs speedily lead to the fall of Sonderborg, even if the latter place were defended by sufficient numbers and with the very best artillery. Possibly the Danish Government was actuated by such views when, on Saturday last, it sent several ships to Hlorup-Hav. These vessels are probably destined to secure the retreat of the Danish troops from the island, in the event of their being overpowered by the enemy. I have been told, however, that some of the Danish men-of-war have proceeded to the same destination, and there is even a rumour that the Rolf-Krøke has already been in action, and exposed, without injury, to the fire of the Prussian batteries.

The brunt of the war, however—if there is war—will be directed against Eugen, and the Germans will, in all probability, endeavour to force the passage of the Little Belt. Letters from Frederickstadt assure us that a large number of boats and pontoons are being assembled on the Eider, at Carlshttte, near Rendsburg. The preparations of the Austro-Prussians would seem to aim at some warlike operations on a very large scale; so much so, indeed, that the Danish Government, at a loss to foresee against what point of their remaining territory the enemy's blows may be aimed, have taken the best precautions to place the whole coast in a state of defence, sending even a good number of tried soldiers to guard the entrance of the Oresund against the dangers of a coup de main.—Times correspondent.

THE CAPTURE OF ALSEN.

The following telegram has been received at Mr. Reuter's office this morning from the Prussian Embassy in London:

Sonderborg, June 29.
The Prussian troops captured the Island of Alsen this morning, after some fighting.
The Danes lost several guns, and embarked in haste.
Flensburg, June 29.
Eleven battalions of the Prussian

army crossed the Alsen Sound, north of Sonderborg, at daybreak this morning.

The Danish troops were beaten back, and are now in full retreat.

The Prussian loss is moderate.

The attack of the Rolf Krake was repulsed by the Prussian batteries.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Mersey did not break down as was reported. Her delay was caused by leaving two days later than usual. She brought 66 passengers, but no gold for Buenos Ayres. Mr. Wood, the engineer for the Argentine Central Railway, and two missionaries for Patagonias, we see in the list. The Mersey got aground on Monday morning as she was trying to get up to her place in Los Pozos, the river being at the time unusually low.

Monday being a holiday, numbers of our friends took a run out of town on Saturday, and returned yesterday. Our suburbs were crowded with excursionists. The earthworks of the Southern Railway seemed to be the great point of attraction. From Barracas to San Vicente the road was thronged. One of our leading private bankers, in company with an English engineer, inspected the proposed site of the new bridge and station, and seemed satisfied.

Owing to the impossibility of loading the Paraguari on Monday, her departure for Asuncion was postponed until this morning. Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, goes up in her to present his credentials, and also to arrange some matters of business.

On Sunday afternoon two native gentlemen were arrested for creating a disturbance in the streets. It seems that one of them had been imitating our eccentric fellow-countryman and blackened his face, dressed himself up in old blankets, &c. When taken to the police he stated that he was very sick and going to the hospital. A vigilante was despatched with the prisoners in a carriage, with orders to release them if the Doctor considered him a case. The crowd, as a matter of course, was very great.

On Monday one of our leading foreign capitalists left for Entre Rios to inspect one of the finest estancias in that Province. We understand that he intends, if he likes the estancia camps, to invest very largely in that quarter.

The newspapers which we receive from Entre Rios betray the greatest alarm at the invasion, by Brazil, of the Banda Oriental, and contain the most fiery leaders.

The state of Montevideo is represented to be lamentable in the extreme. The Brazilians are in full march, and the man Flores is back again at his old quarters in Las Piedras.

There is a regular rash of present for lands in Santa Fé. The last purchases we hear of, are four square leagues by a well-known Welsh gentleman, resident in this city, and three or four leagues to other parties in town, at the uniform rate of ninety ounces per league. These lands lie close to El Frayle Muerto.

Several foreign estanciaeros are in town at present, and they all state that more rain is required, as the frosts have been very severe. In many western and southern partidos, the grass is quite short, and though the lagunas still have water, the country wants more rain.

Our friends in the country will learn with pleasure, that the news brought by the packet, respecting wool, is very good, and orders have come out for the new clip; the price of our wool will, however, depend this year more on the value of the paper dollar than even the quotations of the foreign markets.

Farmers should bear in mind that if specie falls the paper dollar increases in value; and if the National Government burns ninety millions of paper, which it proposes to do, the effect must necessarily be very severe on the currency. Everything in the country must nominally fall in value, as the paper dollar will represent more; thus if the ounces at shearing time are down below four hundred, paper money will be nine per cent more valuable than last year; our friends can, therefore, make their calculations, if, however, the fall in specie is temporary, not permanent, then the sheepfarmers will lose heavily, unless they sell in specie.

The Government project for the redemption of the paper dollar will be found elsewhere; it is generally believed that it will not be passed, but there is great fear amongst merchants that the Finance Minister Sr. Gonzalez will succeed in his project to exchange his bonds for the paper money, and throw into the flames ninety millions of paper dollars; if he does this he will very probably cause a crisis.

The San José de Flores road is in the most horrible state; respectable parties assure us that the reason why

this road is not repaired is that the railway may do more business. We cannot think that the Government would descend to such a trick to increase the traffic in the railway. The Minister ought to look to this at once, as the reputation of the Government is at stake.

The 'Mosquito' this week is rather good in illustrations; it represents the effect of the abolition of capital punishment by one gaucho stabbing another, and some unfortunate fellow digging away in the mines of San Juan looking for silver to redeem the paper dollar.

The concert in aid of the hospitals in the city takes place to-night in Colon. We have reason to believe that all the wealth and beauty of Buenos Ayres will be there. The Marquis of Waterford has notified us of his intention not to appear any more in public, either as a Patagonian Indian or a bird-catcher; people need not expect any exciting scene in Colon again.

The inauguration of the 'Circulo Literario,' which was to have taken place on Monday evening, did not come off; for what reason we know not.

The weather for the last few days has been so unusually fine that in the quintas some of the peach trees are in blossom, but the stable keepers complain of the enormous price of fodder. Hay is selling at one thousand dollars a ton, and maize, which this time last year was only worth fifty dollars per fanega, is now selling at 160\$.

One of our leading English houses has received by the packet orders to invest a large sum in lands. The River Plate is attracting great attention at home amongst our leading capitalists.

The list of trials, for the week, we regret to say, is almost exclusively confined to murder trials, and yet, notwithstanding the number of these cases, we never hear of an execution.

It is rumored that the National Government is greatly perplexed about the Oriental Question. Persons who have spare time to-day ought to attend Congress, as it is thought that there will be hot work. Minister Elizalde has been summoned to attend, and the Deputy from Entre Rios is to be the Disraeli of the hour. The Ministers in this country cannot be turned out by a vote of the House, as at home, unless the Congressmen resort to the most personal insults, as in the case of M. Velez Sarisfield last year. We advise all who wish to amuse themselves not to miss Congress to-day.

The traction engine took, the other day, two hundred passengers from town to Palermo. We hear that she is going to Santa Fé.

A very important sale will take place on Thursday evening at the Cabildo. The property to be sold is known as the Altos de Escalada, corner of Calle Defensa and Plaza Victoria; it is valued by the courts at \$2,395,111 mpc. We advise all our rich friends to attend the auction, as the situation is the finest in this city.

REDEMPTION OF PAPER MONEY.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT PROJECT.

Art. I. The province of Buenos Ayres recognises the paper-money heretofore emitted by Law, as a public Debt, payable in silver dollars (of sixteen to the doubloon) at twenty-five papep dollars per silver dollar.

2. The province of Buenos Ayres renounces henceforth and for ever all emission of paper-money, and from this date is strictly prohibited all circulation, within the Province, of bank notes payable to bearer on sight and in specie, until the inconvertible paper-money be extinguished, and a monetary circulation established in the manner herein designed by law.

3. The Bank of the Province will redeem the paper money as soon as it may have the necessary capital, exchanging it into notes payable to bearer and on sight in the ratio fixed in Art. I.

4. There shall be set aside for the redemption of paper-money in B. Ayres: I. The capital of the Bank and its profits.

II. The customs-duties allotted for the emissions of 1859 and 61.

III. The amount to be repaid by the sale of eight hundred leagues of public land within the frontiers, as prescribed by existing laws.

5. The Bank is hereby authorised to open credits in foreign parts in the usual commercial way so as:

1st. To import specie when it sees fit, for circulation here.

2nd. To prevent the exportation of specie, by means of letters of credit.

6. In order to accelerate the redemption of paper money, and provide the Bank with capital in specie for conversion of its notes, the Government is empowered to contract, within the Republic, a Loan of Four Million Silver Dollars, (cuertes), by means of Bank Public Funds, to bearer, emitted not less than 98 per cent, with interest 7 per cent per annum, and an accumula-

ting amortization fund of 2 per cent. The payment of interest and amortization by the Bank, every three months. In case it proves impossible to make this Loan in the Republic within six months, the Executive shall be at liberty to do so in foreign parts, at par, and on the same conditions of interest and amortization.

7. The (Provincial) Government is authorized to receive from the National Government, Bonds of the Fanded Debt of 6 per cent, at 75 per cent, for the amount of paper money to be burned from Customs proceeds.

8. In all operations of the Bank relative to conversion of paper-money, and exchange for specie, the Directory shall always proceed of accord with the (Provincial) Government.

L. DOMINGUEZ.

OUR ORIENTAL CORRESPONDENT.

Montevideo, Aug. 15.

The French packet sailed this morning, having beautiful weather. As she left she fired two guns, which it is said was for Napoleon (being his feast day) but the people understood it otherwise, and attributed it to an alarm, and immediately the streets were full of little groups of people, every one enquiring what was the cause of alarm, and not until several hours transpired was it understood what was the real cause. The night before last there was an alarm, and the Nat. Guards have been in 'cuartel' ever since. Yesterday all who passed the barricades could do so only by the two principal passes, Calle 18 de Julio and Cerro Largo, and not then without close inspection. Flores with a small body of cavalry was at Las Piedras, four leagues distant yesterday. Last night a 'chusque' arrived bringing intelligence of the complete defeat of Fidels at Cerro Largo, he being amongst the killed. The Spanish steamer Venicadora has received orders to proceed immediately to the Chinch Islands, and will sail on Thursday next. The other two vessels which stopped at Bahia for coals will in all probability proceed direct without touching at any of the Atlantic ports. The report of the whole French Brazil squadron having orders to proceed to this is all humbug, as there is only the flag ship La Astree in the port of Rio, the other vessels having been here for a long time. The reports in the Buenos Ayres papers of there being twenty Brazilian vessels of war in this port is most decidedly false; there are but six or eight in the river, and they not all here, there are two more expected from Rio. The United States ship Onward is the only American man-of-war at Rio.

The following vessels were loading at New York June 29th for the River Plate: Barque Enoch Benner. Br. barque Vestra. Templar.

Bangor, June 16, cleared ship statesman for Montevideo and B. Ayres. Portland, June 16, Argentine barque Manuela, for Montevideo and B. Ayres. New York, June 18, cleared ship St. George, Montevideo and B. Ayres. New York, June 21, Bremen barque Johanna-Louise, do. do.

The arrivals in New York from the River are as follows:

- May 22, English barque Carlota. English brig Arab. June 5, Ham. brig Arab. 8, barque Templar. 8, Bremen barque Emma. 8, " La Plata. 8, English barque Anna. 10, " Investigator. 14, Brem. " Ansdale. 17, Danish " Concordia. 17, Dutch brig Maria Johanna. 14, Eng. barque Laureata, from Montevideo.

The arrivals at this port yesterday, August 11: B. Ayres, steamer Tevero. Bordeaux, French barque Union. Antwerp, Argentine barque Caroline Genoa, Italian barque Correto 2d. New York, English barque Aire, with machinery for Central railroad. New York, Prussian barque Grap Eutenberg, May 27. Barcelona, Spanish brig Vingero, August 15.

Buenos Ayres, Brazilian gumbout Araquahy.

To-day appeared the first number of a satirical paper 'El Tonto'; principal Editor Don Cuernos; assistant, 'Los dos Narcisos.' It comes out with an illustration of its first meeting the Charivari, and considers its appearance quite sufficient to extinguish said paper; there is nothing in it to amuse a sensible person much less than the Charivari.

Yours, AMERICUS.

TWO MORE MILKMEN MURDERED.

We mentioned last week a milkman named Ledezma who was attacked near Palermo and left for dead. Two more cases have since occurred. In calle

Lezica, some ruffians lassoed a milkman who lived near the Once Setiembre, and dragged his body for a great distance the rope tearing open his jaws and breaking his teeth: they also beat him with sticks and robbed him. The victim is not dead, but has entirely lost his reason.

On Wednesday a milkman called Juan Chico, living near Sor Ledesma's, was missed - his horse was found near the house of D. Jose M. Castilla of Belgrano, on the road to San Isidro. There were no milk-cans, but these were afterwards found in the house of some Italians. The Judge intends to make enquiries.

GOOD NEWS FOR BUENOS AYRES.

All the English papers extract our Packet-Review of May 27th, and comment favorably on the prosperous aspect of affairs in the Argentine Republic.

The "Mersey" brought £35,000 to the Maná Bank, Montevideo, but no specie for Buenos Ayres. We read that 25,000 sovereigns were taken out of the Bank of England for Brazil.

Among the passengers are Messrs. Woods and Rhodes, engineers for the Central Argentine Railway; the first acts for the Company, the second for the contractors.

The steamer "Galileo" was to leave Liverpool on the 20th ult., and has on board a locomotive for the Central line. Seven vessels had left with sleepers, rails, etc., and we perceive one of them has arrived in Montevideo.

The new treaty with Spain has been duly executed by the Argentine Envoy, Sr. Balazac, whereby the children of Spaniards, born in the Republic, are Argentine citizens. This is an amendment on that made by General Urquiza, now repealed.

We notice the arrival of two Protestant missionaries, Rev. Dr. Humble and Rev. Mr. Schmid, whose destination is Patagonia. They will probably replace the two missionaries now there, whose labors, we regret to hear, have been unsuccessful, as they have not converted a single Indian. The present gentlemen promise better, the first-named being a clever physician, and the second a good Indian linguist.

In the Emigration Report we find that 7 freshmen left Great Britain last year for the Falklands Islands.

The Baron and Baroness de Maná arrived in England, and are specially welcomed by the "Brazil and River Plate Mail," which paper also contains some able articles on the Progress of Paraguay, and Emigration to Buenos Ayres.

The barque Raymond was to sail from Dublin for New York on July 10th, and on her return be placed on the berth for Buenos Ayres. The Republic of New Granada is agitating emigration from Ireland, by pamphlets, &c. circulated in Dublin.

PARAGUAY TOBACCO.

The news from England respecting Paraguayan tobacco is as follows:—Paraguay tobacco, last quotation 7 to 91; do. for year 1861, 8 to 11.

This tobacco is only used in England as substitutes. The last sales effected were 125 bales at the above quotations.

In Buenos Ayres this tobacco is at present in good demand; it is said for the purpose of mixing with inferior qualities of last year. The arrivals up to the present from Asuncion have been limited.

PASSENGERS, PER MERSEY.

From Southampton:—Messrs. H. J. Henden, R. P. Galvao, G. Galvao; Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder, child, and servant; Messrs. J. Shoobridge, Hooper, J. Arguthnot, H. Gifford; Mrs. Hayeroff and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. E. Woods and servant; Mr. Wilkinson and child; Mr. Rhodes, Rev. Dr. Humble, Rev. Mr. Schmid and wife; Messrs. J. Soaberon, Charles Hale, P. Murry; Mrs. Rose and child; Mr. J. de la Maria, Mr. J. M. Emparanza. From Rio Janeiro:—Jose Abram, A. Maiviti, Giovanni, Jose Saberrins; Mr. Boyd and child; Mr. G. Morris and child; Mr. H. D. O'Neill, Mr. J. Silva.

ON CHANGE.

August 16, 1861.

Paper price of ounces \$451.

Do. sovereigns \$138.

The specie market was a little firmer to-day, the leading brokers either buying a little or holding off in toto—the heaviest sellers were the small brokers both on time and for cash.

First price of patacons 28 15

Second and last 28 20

Cash sales 59,988.

(TIME SALES.)

About \$190,000 pats were sold on time, but as they were done by small brokers amongst themselves, we don't think them of sufficient importance to quote. One sale for the end of the year was done at 27.90.

Total sales 249,338

Do. brokerage \$72 mpc.

The sole topic on 'change to-day was the project which the native merchants regard with favor, the foreign with distrust. The Bolsa King is neither buying nor selling at present. One well known English broker bought a few patacons on time; there was nothing very important however done during the day. It was said on 'change that some bills of a German house here had come back protested; the house in question was however doing a large business.

Two vessels have arrived with rails and rolling stock for the Southern Railway, and two locomotives, 'the Mitre' and 'the Saavedra' have arrived.

The commercial news by the packet, as far as regards wool and hides, is rather good, the following circular will interest our readers.

Liverpool, July 7, 1861.

The market for unwashed merino and mestiza wools has again been very inactive during the last month, but several sales of light-conditioned parcels of Paysandu and others have transpired at former prices, up to 9d. being paid on average for various qualities, less the inferior sorts. Dark, heavy, and burry Buenos Ayres are quite neglected.

Cordova and Santiago wools continue in demand at full rates, and 12d. to 12½d. have been realised for good long parcels, which are still preferred to shorter lots at lower prices.

Generally a healthy tone pervades the wool and woollen trades, all manufacturers being very fully employed; and the next London sales of fine Colonial wool (which regulates the value of fine River Plate kinds) are expected to be fully as clear as the May series: prices of River Plate wools are, therefore, likely to be supported.

Liverpool, 8th July, 1861.

The wool market generally is in a satisfactory state, though not showing any particular activity; prices are firm, and stocks lighter than at the corresponding period of last year. Long-stapled descriptions have recovered from last month's depression, and are again most in request.

River Plate Wool.—In England there has been a strong demand for Cordova at 14d. to 14½d., and San Luis at 15d. San Juan and Santiago are wanted, at 14d. to 15½d., according to length and cleanliness. Washed and unwashed Montevideo, Corrientes, and Entre Rios, nearly free from burr, are wanted for English consumption. Our export demand to the United States and the Continent of Europe is almost suspended. Public sales will be held in Liverpool early in August.

At Havre a public sale of 1500 bales is advertised for the 15th inst. The market there, as well as at Antwerp, has been active until recently, when faulty parcels of new-clip mestizo have hung a little, but good lots still sell freely.

United States.—Up to the 26th of June the market was rather more active, but chiefly for domestic wool; it being relatively cheaper than foreign kinds. Stocks of mestiza and merino were a full average, but light of coarse and long qualities. The wool tariff had not actually passed, and might still be in some degree modified: by last advice it was expected to stand 3 cents per lb. in gold for wool, costing at place of export not over 12 cents per lb., 6 cents costing not over 24 cents per lb., 10 cents per lb. and 10 cents per lb. ad val. costing over 24 cents per lb.; while wool, scoured after leaving the sheep's back, is to pay, besides the above duties, four times the same additional.

Mr. John Bradshaw Wanklyn, jun., has retired from the firm of Messrs. Zimmerman, Fairs, and Co., and the business will be carried on as usual by the remaining partners.

BERTH.

On the 9th, at 226 Maypu; the lady of Capt. Curlew, of a son.

LAND TO RENT.

And on sale, of different sizes, from one puesto to six leagues, in various Partidos. Sheep on sale before or after shearing. The undersigners contract to deliver them wherever the owners order, answering for all losses. Money on interest. Apply to Calle Reconquista, No. 46.

PARKER & CORDARO.

TUTOR.

English, French, Italian, German and other branches. A Swiss gentleman, just arrived from England, is desirous of an engagement in a family or school. Excellent references. Apply to Mr. Chas. H., Hotel de Europa. 3p. A17

WANTED.

MAID SERVANT—For a small English family. Apply at this office. 3p. A17

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF B. AYRES
Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 Ptas. in 125 Shares.

DIRECTORS.

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GERENTE,
D. JUAN CASADO,
Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:—
1st—On one's own life, in shares of Five Silver Dollars and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd—Without loss of capital by death of the Insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their class, whose capital, however, is returned.
3rd—With loss of capital by death of the Insurer. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their class.
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.
The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (Jincos) and with the greatest security.
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—
Article 66—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statute of the Society, the lowest sum receivable 200 dollars annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments subject to the following rules:—
1st—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.
2nd—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.
By these means the Directors hope to gain its object, which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the society.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—GALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.
Through Tickets given to all parts of the Upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.
Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday.
Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.
The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Paxon until 10 p.m. for receiving parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Paxon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

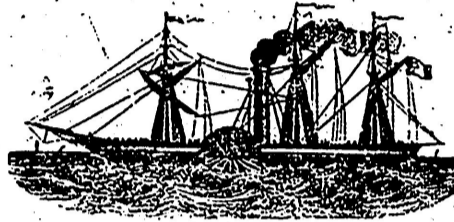
NEW GOODS.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,
49 51—GALLE DEFENSA 49 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Beg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality; Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all blues; Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Real Welsh Flannels, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets; White Shirtings, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c. Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value

49 51—GALLE DEFENSA—49 &



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

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. The Steamer "UNA," to have left Liverpool on the 8th July, and expected in the course of a few days, will be the next opportunity. She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating thirty cabin passengers, to whom Captain Batty guarantees his usual liberal treatment.

These Boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and children. For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,

HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61

Just received Direct,

A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets; sheetings and quilts, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4; all wool, plaids, plain and striped linens, heavy French cashmere, 4-4 Orleans, first-class 4-4 fronting linen and 11-4 linen sheeting, direct from Belfast, &c.
Lambs' wool vests, drawers and stockings cotton, do. do.
Boys', youths', and mens' woollen and cotton hosiery, Crimean shirts, &c. &c.

Also, pilot jackets and suits, boys and youths' do., heavy cord, and mole pants, lined check shirts, white Holland shirts with linen fronts, and wrists every size, &c.; with many other articles, too numerous to mention.

T. FALLON,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
61, 66 and 68 CALLE PIEDADA.

John Gentles,
WATCHMAKER;
At Urice & Muir's, 162 Calle de la Defensa. 1m, A4

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000

The undersigned, Agents for this Company are now authorised to receive applications for Life Assurance, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.

Prospectuses and all necessary information will be furnished on application
Bates Stokes & Co.
55—Maypu—55.

Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the "reduced tariff" rates. j 29 m.

A Card.

J. W. GOODMAN, Maestro Mayor, approved City Surveyor, begs leave to inform his friends that he has removed his office from Calle Tacuari to his house 404 Calle Cangallo, where he still continues to appraise houses and lands, collect rents, and as usual houses inspected. a 2, 1 m

Fire. COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate,
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
Jl. Im.

To English Travellers.
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel Je la Paix, which is the largest, and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb
Table d'Hotel on 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°.

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.
JOHN BEST & BROS.

j 5, 1 m

Governess.

A Lady, a clergyman's daughter, who has had much experience in tuition, is anxious to obtain a situation as Resident Governess in Buenos Ayres. The course of instruction comprises English in its several branches, the use of the globes, drawing, painting, music, and instruction in singing, and the rudiments of French.

Pupils under 12 years of age preferred.
Apply to Messrs. G. and H. McKern,
25 Calle San Martin.
j 19 1 m

Good Camp

To be rented, five leagues of excellent land, situate in the Partido of Pila.
For particulars, apply at 180, Calle Florida.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

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,
f19 204 Calle Venezuela.

Estancia for Sale.

By order of Dr. Echeverria, Judge of 1a. Instancia, will be sold by auction, on the evenings of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September in the galleries of the Cabildo, an estancia situate in the partido of Villa Mercedes, containing half a league front by a league in depth, valued at \$900,000 per league, and belonging to the late Mr. Cornelius Garaghan.

For further particulars, apply at the office of D. Tulio Mendez.
By order, August 10th
MANUEL GRANADOS.

1 m J 11.

WANTED.

A Servant, who will make herself generally useful. None need apply without good recommendations. Calle Peru, No. 280. 13A, 3p.

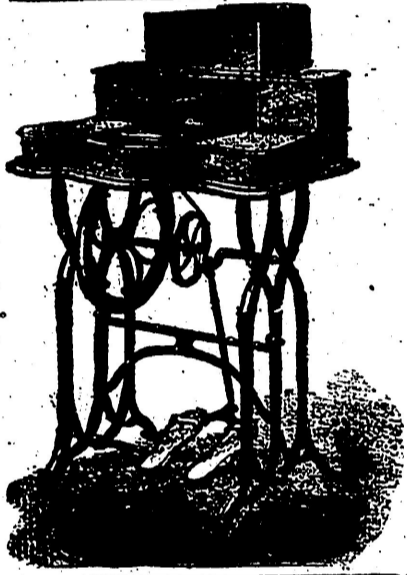
NOTICE.

Cash will be given at a moderate interest to all Sheep Farmers on their wool, not compromising the sale.
PARKER Y CORDERO.
Reconquista, No. 46. 13A, 3p.

Pianoforte and Singing.

Mrs. J. J. Curtis, Professor of the Pianoforte and Singing, begs to inform her friends and pupils that she has removed to 79, Calle Tucuman, where all engagements may be made. 3p, A14

"The Standard."—Printed and Published every morning at the Standard Printing Office, No 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors M. G. & E. T. McLELLAN



SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.
These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,
No. 47 CALLE PERU.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,

57—DEFENSA—57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.

Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57—DEFENSA—57.

(Corner of Potosi)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Oveja.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.

Bebederos de Hierro desde 60\$ vara.

Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.

Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Piletas de Hierro.

Máquinas de estirar Alambre.

Máquinas de cortar Abrojos y Cardos.

Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,

Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico

Attention.

For Sale the Livery Stables situated in the Calle Peru No. 277, now is the time for a bargain as the good season is coming in.

3 p A 12.

Great Bargain.

To be Let, a splendid piece of Camp, sufficient for three puestas for sheep, distant three leagues from the Villa Mercedes, on a lease for four years.
Inquire of Don Sylvestre Torroba, Villa Mercedes, a 136 p, 4 w

Miss Ellen Nolan,

(Supposed to be since married)

Who came to this country in 1856, will hear of something to her advantage by applying at this Office,

Or to Messrs. GEO. BELL & SON,
12-p & 12 151 Calle Moreno.

TO LET

Furnished apartments with or without Board at Calle Parque No. 82 Altos
A 136 p.

Jameson's Real old Dublin Whiskey.

5 years old and bottled off sherry casks
Hibernian House,
64, 66 and 68 PIEDADA.
a 10, 6 p

For Sale.

The yellow house situated at the entrance of the Boca road, with a piece of land adjoining it. For further particulars apply at the quinta next Mr. Billinghurst's tile yard at any hour.
a 12, 15 p

TO LET

A nice Sala, boarded floor, with or without furniture. Calle del Temple No. 187. 3 p A 13.

Good English Cook.

A Man of some experience, who can give good references, seeks employment in an English family.
Apply at 108 Calle Paraguayo.
3 p A 13.