

MAUÁ BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit 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 by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing enclosed 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 every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount; in which case when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars or one hundred thousand dollars currency, or one hundred thousand dollars previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Rio Janeiro, 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 banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUÁ BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour, 18 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, 12 per cent.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, 18 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, 12 per cent.
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

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. Parisot, Gassiot, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. Banks, Smith and Co., Bankers, LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 63 Calle San Martin (opposite the Hotel).

THOMAS B. HALL.

Briton & 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 Assurances 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—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.
Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
Don Enrique O'Lea, Vice-President.
Don Felipe Llavallol.
Don Eduardo Lomb.
Don Ambrosio Leliet.
Don Carlos Toussaint.
Don Mariano Casares.
Don Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

COLEGIO ANGLO PORTEÑO.

Established in 1855,
205—MAYPU—205,
Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH.
6 m 027.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Established 1821, and incorporated by special Act of Parliament.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate: DRABBLE FROTHERS and Co., CALLE PIEDAD 129.



Rams—Rams—Rams.

The undersigned, in calling attention to his large and superior stock of Rams and Breeding Sheep, has to inform his Friends and the Camp that he has a splendid collection of animals, from Three Hundred to Five Thousand Dollars, etc., and is confident that each in its class will compete with anything in the province.

In the "Rambouillet type" will be found some fine specimens of the pure blood, besides: crossings from the "Merino," possessing the size, shape, and length of staple for which this class is so much admired.

In the "Negrette" he has also some beautiful animals pure blood, as likewise the "Negrette" drawn from the "fine Merino," a "Cria" remarkable for compact shape and close heavy wool.

In addition to the above he wishes to draw special attention to his celebrated Argentine breed, between the "Rambouillet" and "Negrette" types, and which, after seven years' experience, he can fully recommend as combining size and shape with length and weight of wool—qualities so anxiously looked for by all experienced sheepfarmers, and which have given so much satisfaction to those who have already purchased of this class. In buying the above in half three-quarter, and pure blood, already acclimatized, there is an immense advantage, as Rams reared in this country are not so delicate and withstand the winter better than imported animals, besides being sold much cheaper, and only requiring ordinary care.

He can likewise supply the above classes in Ewes, either picked or by the hundred, and wishes to remark that all have been in prime condition throughout the past summer.

PATRICK BOOKER.

Santa Catalina, July 1, 1864.
N.B.—Santa Catalina is situated five leagues south of Buenos Ayres, seven leagues from Moreno, fifteen from Lujan, and eight from Caucales; or application can also be made at 66 Piedad, or 268 Bolivia.

Zingara and Iatria.

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 the date of issue, a special order will be given by Government, or the different Justices of the Peace, to the respective ships.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.
FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.
Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.
Capital subscribed up to 31st December, 1861—
In hard dollars, ... 211,075 coln.
In paper currency ... 421,000 "
Inversion of Fund.
Purchase of the Houses Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero; and Nos. 219, 221 and 223 Calle de Moreno.

DIRECTORS.
Miguel Azcuena, President.
Hernabé Quampo, Vice-President.
Antonio Mateos, 1º Pon.
Jacobo Farvinioli.
Constant Santamaría.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña.
J. A. Fernandez.
L. B. Wicks.
Mariano Billinghurst.
Ladislao F. Martinez.

GREENS—D. JUAN CASADO; Domitilo, Buenos Ayres, Buenos—The Casa de Moneda; Domitilo, Buenos Ayres.
The Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the accumulation of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal bounds of the city.
Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital. With loss of capital gives a right:
1st. To compound interest on such capital.
2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premium of those who die in the respective section.
3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.
4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital. Without loss of capital gives a right:
1st. To compound interest on such capital.
2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.
3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.
4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.
Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.
The currency of Buenos Ayres receives on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.
Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities. Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.
For further particulars apply at the Office, No. 87, CALLE SAN MARTIN (Aloft).

American Dentist.

Dr. N. O. CORNWALL
Calle Rivadavia, 275.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organ.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE-SIGHT DRAFTS

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin, On the following places:
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris,
Genoa,
Cadix,
Bayonne,
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

Notice.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and acquaintances that he has splendid accommodation for horses; any going to town can leave their horses with all confidence.
JOSE CRUZ SEIN,
Villa Luxan, Standard Agent.
N.B.—Green Alfalfa always on hand.
47. 1p d110

To be Sold.

Within one league of the Guardia del Monte a Chaera with large house suitable for Store garden, Peachmont, alfalfa, vines, and upwards of 2,500 poplarsome of which are fit for building purposes. For further particulars apply at 80 Calle Cangallo or at the Estancia del Inabdo Don Jorge Arnold, Guardia del Monte.

ENGLISH BAKERY.

The undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a Bakery in No. 284 Calle Paraguay (Plaza Libertad), where he will make bread on the English style, having none but first-rate English bakers employed. As a countryman, he trusts that the English public will support him, as he will endeavour to give every satisfaction with respect to well-baked bread, goodness of flour, &c. Every description of Biscuits made for the Camp.
104. 6p d18
JEREMIAH BERGIN.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.
DÍAS DE FERIA.

ESTACIONES. TRAFICANTE.

Parque	4.30	5.30
La Estrella	5.40	6.40
Alvarado	6.50	7.50
Morona	8.00	9.00
Forasta	9.10	10.10
San Martin	10.20	11.20
Noron	11.30	12.30
Florencia	12.40	1.40
Merlo	1.50	2.50
Belgrano	3.00	4.00
Mercedes	4.10	5.10
Alvarado	5.20	6.20
Merlo	6.30	7.30
Belgrano	7.40	8.40
Mercedes	8.50	9.50
Alvarado	10.00	11.00
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Belgrano	12.20	1.20
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WAR WITH PARAGUAY.

APPEAL TO THE NATION.

The die is cast! The ruler of Paraguay has committed a most unjustifiable outrage on the Argentine nation, and left Pres. Mitre no alternative in the question of an alliance with Brazil. It only remains for the people to accept with patriotic enthusiasm the call to arms. Even those who had sympathies with Paraguay against Brazil, now that the honor of their country is compromised, will be foremost in repelling the wanton and undeserved insult.

We do not conceal from ourselves the disastrous consequences of the present war which will probably last for years, and prove the most tremendous campaign yet seen in South America. But President Mitre has the consoling assurance that the war has been forced upon us, and that the Argentine Republic is wholly irresponsible for the evils that attend it.

So long as it was possible to maintain neutrality in the disorders commenced by the unfortunate revolution of Flores, so long as we could applaud the material progress of Paraguay in the arts of peace, the 'Standard' irrespective of friends or foes, steadily advocated the interests of order and industry. But now that the blast of war blows in our ears, to talk of peaceful submission would be debasement, and to side with Paraguay treachery to the country whose liberties we enjoy. Hence, though every other journal in Buenos Ayres were silent, the English paper would be the first and loudest in calling for energetic and ample satisfaction, at any cost, for the slight put on the national banner by a haughty and intemperate foe.

The Foreign element is of great influence and will now pronounce unanimously for President Mitre and the Argentine cause. If Buenos Ayres had not declared war the case would be exactly opposite. But Lopez has broken with all the usages of civilized nations by seizing the fleet and invading the Argentine territory before any declaration of war.

President Mitre is a pet of good fortune, for nothing could render him more popular than the present conjuncture, and his sword will carry in its victorious career besides the weight of his glories, the irresistible impulse of public opinion in a right-ous cause.

THE ARGENTINE CAMILLUS.

All eyes are turned on General Urquiza. Never before have the citizens of Buenos Ayres been fully conscious of his importance in the destinies of the nation, and even his enemies have been to admit that his sword when thrown into the balance will almost decide the fortunes of the River Plate.

President Mitre has summoned the veteran of Caseros, Cepeda and Palermo, from his quiet farm at San José to back on his sword anew and lead the vanguard of the army to battle. His confidence in one who has twice brought his gaucho squadrons against the walls of Buenos Ayres is no less significant of the *entente cordiale* between the National Government and the chieftain of Entre Rios, than of the prestige which seems inseparable from the latter, even after years of retirement, after abandoning his previous policy and associates, and after a total change in the affairs of the nation.

Boastfully, what are the passions or obsessions that astute brain, which has always proved so wise in surviving every turn of fortune? What genius will direct that sword which has destroyed successively the aspirations of Lavalle, the tyranny of Rosas, and the puppet administration of Derqui? What new configuration of the map of South America is designed by that hand which has made and unmade Constitutions and Republics, and marked or blotted out frontier-limits?

Ambition, patriotism, and self-interest are the springs by which to determine the conduct of public men. There are a few who fancy Urquiza burning for an opportunity to stand forth again as the first man of the Republic, hoping that the conquest of Paraguay will give him claims as a candidate for the next Presidency; but this is a chimera, for Buenos Ayres would as soon think of recalling Rosas from Southampton. Patriotism is a rare virtue in South America, and although General Urquiza has at various times favored public enterprises of utility, we should hesitate to trust his patriotism when intrigue offered better advantages.

The matter then resolves itself into one consideration, whether the Captain General has more to gain by joining President Mitre and Brazil to exterminate the Paraguayan Government, or going with President Lopez to dismember the Argentine Provinces and repel

Don Pedro's arms! In the former case he would not only espouse the stronger side, but guarantee the possession of his immense and doubtfully-acquired fortune, and close the long chapter of his career by an accomplishment far surpassing all the rest. In the latter case he would indeed prove a valuable ally to the enemy and cause a *boulevercement* in our Provinces, which, however, must entail the loss of his fortune and perhaps his life.

We incline therefore to the belief that President Mitre's confidence is not ill-placed, and that General Urquiza with his renowned cavalry will prove an element of no second-rate importance in deciding the quarrel between the allies and the President of Paraguay.

THE PARAGUAYAN INVASION

NAVAL COMBAT AT CORRIENTES.

CAPTURE OF TWO ARGENTINE STEAMERS.

The steamer Esmeralda arrived in port on Sunday, bringing despatches from the Governor of Corrientes with news of a formidable invasion by Paraguay, and the seizure of the steamers 25 de Mayo and Gualeguay.

On last Thursday morning (13th inst) at a quarter past 7, a flotilla of five Paraguayan steamers appeared in front of Corrientes, having on board a large number of land forces. They at once attacked the Argentine steamer 25 de Mayo, firing simultaneously on the city; and an engagement ensuing between the Argentine vessels and the invaders, the former suffered heavily from cannon and musketry and were finally captured by boarding. The Paraguayans then pretended to take the city, landing some troops; but eventually retired again in the direction of Tres Bocas, taking their prizes in tow. It is rumored that Capt. Manzini was killed in the conflict, but other accounts say that he threw himself overboard, preferring death to captivity; he was married to the widow of the unfortunate Cesar Diaz. The chief engineer, Mr. Baines of the steamer Gualeguay is reported wounded, but we have no returns of the list of casualties.

Governor Lagragna at once intercepted the steamer Esmeralda at Empeadrado, on her upward voyage, sending her back to Buenos Aires with despatches; she had on board 36 cases of swords and boarding-hatchets and 40 boxes of rifles, for Humayta, which have been of course confiscated. It is rumored also that Sor. Eguisquiza was captured on board with his treasury-chest from Buenos Ayres, which it is added will more than compensate for the lost steamers; but this is manifestly incorrect, as that gentleman was seen in this city last Saturday, and he has ceased for some time to be official agent of Lopez. The Esmeralda remained in the Tigre, sending her mails by train: it is current that the National Government has resolved to purchase her. Among her letters is one from Minister Camellino, dated Lomas (near Corrientes), contradicting the occupation of that city by the Paraguayans and giving great promise of the enthusiasm of the inhabitants. Another letter informs us that the department of Goya offers 2,000 volunteers. Governor Lagragna by latest accounts has taken the field, summoning all the National Guards and falling back towards the Entre-Rios frontier, to co-operate with Generals Urquiza and Caceres.

The Era arrived also on Sunday from the Uruguay, with a private letter from Salto (11th inst) announcing the arrival of alarming news *via* Uruguayana. A correspondent from Paso de los Libres writes, April 11th (Tuesday): "I got letters from Santo Tomé last night, advising the arrival of a Paraguayan army, 26,000 strong, at Encarnacion, of which the vanguard [8,000 men] has already entered Corrientes, and the rest are following. The Brazilian neighbors are terribly frightened as the enemy intends invading Rio Grande, and there is no force to oppose him either in Corrientes or Brazil. They will overrun Rio Grande before the army reaches Montevideo, knows anything about it and then return to Paraguay."

It is remarkable that a steamer arrived on Monday morning from the Uruguay reporting everything quiet in Entre Rios, and General Urquiza was still ignorant of the invasion by Paraguay.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST PARAGUAY.

No sooner had the news become general of the hostilities commenced by Paraguay than noisy crowds with bands of music perambulated the streets, shouting, cheering, groaning and uttering "Vivas" and "Mueras." Some went to serenade the politicians and journalists of Brazilian tendencies, others entered the theatres *en masse*, suspending the performances and pro-

nouncing fervid speeches. One group, headed by a Paraguayan exile, presented itself at the President's house, demanding vengeance against Lopez: it was extraordinary to see a Paraguayan flag among them, while shouts of "Mueras Paraguay" were freely uttered. The flags were three in number, Argentine, Oriental, and Paraguayan, the Brazilian being conspicuous by its absence. General Mitre came out and answered the crowd in a few pithy words: he said, he did not like such demonstrations, but preferred deeds to words. Go home, get ready to be mustered in the barracks within 24 hours, on march in 15 days, and within the walls of Asuncion in 3 months." Hector Varela made a fine speech in the Colon theatre, and the national anthem was improvised by the Opera Co. A similar affair came off at the Victoria; and the bands kept playing about the town till 10 p.m. when they wound up with some refreshments in the Plaza Parque. Sor Elordi, with 2,000 persons, made a second serenade to the President, who this time appeared with Governor Saavedra, to acknowledge their "Vivas."

CABINET COUNCILS.

IMPORTANT MEASURES.

THE REPUBLIC IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

On Sunday night President Mitre held a Cabinet-Council, which was prolonged till a late hour, and important measures were resolved on, shewing the energy of the Government to be equal to the emergency.

The Republic is declared in a state of siege.

The National Guards of B. Ayres, Santa Fé, Entre Rios, and Corrientes to be called out.

The troops of the Line to be summoned to Buenos Ayres, and their places on the frontier supplied by National Guards.

General Urquiza is named to command a vanguard of 5,000 Entre Rian troops and at once march into Corrientes.

General Caceres is to command the contingent of Corrientes.

Two battalions of infantry, one of artillery, and the Foreign Legion, are ordered to Palermo, *en route* for Corrientes.

Governor Saavedra has offered President Mitre eight millions rpe, and promised him all the resources of the province in support of the national war.

The foreign and native merchants [says the 'Tribuna'] are going to hold a meeting for the purpose of offering a loan to the National Government.

The fidelity of General Urquiza is entirely relied on, and the rumor of his receiving from Brazil a million hard dollars, only a vulgar *canard*.

President Mitre will be Commander-in-Chief, and he has stated that Gen. Flores will also join the army in person.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT MITRE.

Fellow countrymen! In the midst of peace, and in violation of all law, the Govt. of Paraguay has commenced hostilities by treacherously seizing two Argentine war-steamers in our own territory, and firing on an unprotected town. We are forced into a war, without provoking it, and after doing our best by a neutral policy to avoid it; we must answer war by war, and with all the energy and power of the Argentine nation, whose honor and security have been so basely attacked.

Counting, as I do, on Argentine valor and determination, I have heretofore kept the country on a peace-footing, knowing that when the hour of danger arrived all would flock around the national banner and do their duty.

That hour has come. In the name of your country and of the law, I summon you to your posts as citizen-soldiers, whose banners are already wreathed with Justice and Victory.

Fellow-citizens. I can confidently promise you the triumph, because all Argentines count on it, and the elements at our disposal, with the aid of Providence, and your valorous patriotism ensure success.

After this noble effort, peace will be more solid, glorious, and fruitful; and you can then resume with double energy the task of progress in which you are interrupted by a barbarous and treacherous aggression.

I need not say that I will fulfil the duties imposed on me by the Country and the Constitution, and confiding in the protection of Heaven for so just a cause, and your generous patriotism, I will not rest until restoring you the peace so basely wrested from us, and vindicating the honor of the Argentine Nation.

Your friend countryman,

BARCELOME MITRE.

THE PARAGUAYAN FLEET.

The fleet of Lopez at present consists of the following war-steamers—Tacuary, Igurey, Paraguay, Rio Apa, Jejuy, Rio Blanco, Ypora, Salto de Guaira, Argentina, Paraná, and a new steamer properly belonging to Paraguay, and almost all built at Asuncion.

The gunboat Anhambay, Marques de Olinda, and a smaller steamer taken from the Brazilians.

Pulaski, Cavour, Flying-fish, and Ranger recently purchased.

Salto, 25 de Mayo, and Gualeguay taken from the Argentines.

Making a total of 21 steamers, besides three brigs of war "Rosario Independencia and Aquidaban," and a number of flat-boats like the Humayta and Cerro Leon, carrying one Armstrong 80 pounder each.

THE PARAGUAYAN ARMY.

At a rough estimate the land-forces may be set down at 60,000: veteran troops 18,000, militia on active service 22,000, reserve 20,000. They are distributed in the following order—infantry 45,000, cavalry 10,000, artillery 5,000 and compose 4 corps-d'armee—army of the North, in Matto-grosso 8,000 men; grand army to invade Corrientes and Rio Grande 26,000; 3rd corps at Cerro Leon 12,000; frontier garrisons 14,000. The first is commanded by Colonel Barrios, brother-in-law to Lopez, the 2nd by General Robles [the only Brigadier in Paraguay], the 3rd under the immediate command of President Lopez, and the fourth under various commanders in different places. The estimates of artillery are dubious and contradictory, from 300 to 500 field-pieces and battery-guns: the chief-officer is Colonel Wisner who served under General Guyon in the Hungarian campaign. We understand there are no English officers in the service, except Surgeon-general Stewart and his corps of army-doctors. There are about 30 Englishmen employed in the arsenal of Asuncion.

THE ALLIED FORCES.

The navy will be limited to Brazil, which has at present 20 war-steamers in the River Plate and can double this force in a short time. The land-forces comprise 15,000 Brazilians in Montevideo, 15,000 of the army of Rio Grande and neighboring provinces, 10,000 troops disposable at Rio Janeiro, 5,000 Orientals under General Flores, 10,000 Argentines under General Urquiza, and 20,000 under the commander-in-chief General Mitre, making a total of 75,000 men.

FIRST MOVEMENTS OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

Lopez has invaded Corrientes with 26,000 men, under the supposed command of General Robles. The expedition to Matto Grosso has been probably abandoned, having attained its chief object of seizing all the important places in the Upper Paraguay. The cabinet of Asuncion has now entered on its grand campaign, southwards, and the plans in view are, to our idea, of a greater magnitude than most people anticipate. To overturn the Government of Corrientes and substitute General Virasoro, a man of gaucho prestige in his native province, may be said and done in an hour: this would not only be a temporary success but possibly attract followers to the Paraguayan flag in the march into Rio Grande. There being no adequate force to protect the latter frontier. Gen. Robles would have the same story as Colonel Barrios in Matto Grosso "Vení, Vení, Vení." By giving liberty to the Brazilian slaves, who form the vast majority of inhabitants, Lopez would detach this valuable province from Dom Pedro's dominion, and be received with open arms by a people always impatient of the Brazilian throne.

Rapidity of movement is a great military advantage, and apparently valued by Paraguay as it is neglected by Brazil. In 25 days the former captured Matto Grosso as far as 1,000 miles, while General Menna Barreto was the same number of weeks advancing half that distance into Banda Oriental.

If Lopez has further ideas in Corrientes than carrying off cattle, he may make a dash towards Entre-Rios to seize the Armstrong guns and important arsenal at Cala, and the rapidity and force of his expeditions warrant the idea of temporary victories. This induces us to believe that he will continue with vigor these *coups-de-main* which characterize his tactics, and we are almost prepared to hear that his first movements are successful.

President Mitre has promised to take the field within a fortnight, and from his known character of energy under pressing circumstances, we feel confident that not an hour will be lost in making all the necessary preparations. But it will take at least two months to muster a force as numerous as the invading army.

The first movement of the allies will be to detach Gen. Urquiza with 10,000 cavalry of Entre-Rios and Corrientes to hold the invader in check, and in the beginning of May this force may be able to establish its head-quarters on the river Corrientes.

The second step will be the formation of Mitre's grand army: the rendezvous Entre-Rios, and date of assembly about the 1st of June. The nucleus of this force will be the troops of the Line [6,000] and the National Guards of the capital [2,000], which can be in readiness to embark before the end of the month: it will however, take a long time to bring in the levies from such distant provinces as Mendoza and Jujuy, and if all are able to fill their quotas, besides supplying the frontier-service, the grand Argentine army will muster [exclusive of Urquiza's vanguard] 9,500 Nat. Guard infantry, 5,000 troops of the Line and a park of 100 pieces of artillery.

The third move will be by Gen. Flores and the Brazilians, who promise to bring 20,000 men from Montevideo, but this involves some difficulties.

Under all these circumstances we conclude that the Paraguayans will have it all their own way for a little time whether in Rio Grande or Corrientes, the first feats of arms will fall to General Mitre and take place in Argentine territory, the Brazilian fleet will not attempt a passage at Humayta, and Lopez falling back on his own territory, it will be near the close of 1865 before the allied army will be in a position to beard the lion in his den.

THE CAPTURE OF THE STEAMERS.

The few particulars that have reached us respecting the seizure of the 25 de Mayo and Gualeguay shew that no blame can attach to their officers or crew, and that the disparity of numbers prevented the prolongation of a combat which was brief and bloody, but not dishonorable to the vanquished.

At daybreak on the 13th, Lieut. Vicente Constantino who was serving on board the 25 de Mayo sent word to Capt. Manzini that five Paraguayan steamers were in sight, coming from the Tres Bocas. Capt. Manzini at once gave the signal for all hands on deck. The troops on board both vessels only amounted to 113 all told; including Capt. Manzini in command, Capt. Olivieri, Lieuts. Calvo, Leiton, Constantino, midshipman Segui and 80 men, besides picket of 25 men of the Foreign Legion under Lieut. Giovanelli and Ensign Costa. The precaution of Capt. Manzini seemed at first unnecessary, as the Paraguayan flotilla passed quietly down the river alongside the 25 de Mayo without any sign of hostility. When the crew of the latter vessel thinking the Paraguayans were proceeding down the river, had laid aside their arms, a shower of grape shot from the enemy's guns swept the deck. The 25 de Mayo at once hoisted the Argentine flag and replied with a broadside. Then four of the enemy's steamers came up at full speed upon our vessels and poured a deadly volley into them within pistol-range: the fifth Paraguayan steamer remained on the watch down the river, to prevent escape or aid from that quarter.

The enemy boarded our steamers and a terrible hand-to-hand fight ensued, but in 45 minutes from the firing of the first shot, the Argentine flag was hauled down. As yet the number of killed and wounded is unknown, but Captain Manzini is reported among the former; and Engineer Baines among the latter. It is said the Paraguayan force amounted to 1000 men. During the engagement the banks of the river were crowded with citizens of Corrientes, who expected every moment that the invaders would seize their town.

It is to be regretted that Captain Manzini or the Governor of Corrientes had not previous notice of the approach of the Paraguayan fleet, as our vessels might have escaped with even a few hours' start. But what shall we say of the sluggish Brazilians who have allowed five months to pass since the capture of the Marques de Olinda, without taking the least precaution to blockade the Tres Bocas? If they had stationed six gun-boats [out of the 20 in the River Plate] near Corrientes, the Paraguayans would not have attempted to pass down, nor should we now have to lament the loss of our war-steamers.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

War is a luxury, at least in a financial sense, and one so very expensive that we advise people to refrain from it as long as possible. In the present case, however, we cannot avoid it, and as it is a sad necessity, we may as well resign ourselves beforehand to the fact and by calculating its probable cost prevent gambling hereafter. The expense of former campaigns will guide us in the present estimate. For instance, that of 1859 ending with

the arrangement of Nov. 5th cost 85 millions, then equivalent to £350,000 sterling, in a period of 100 days. The campaign of Pavon commenced with Mitre's harangue to the National Guards in Plaza Mayo on June 30th and terminated with the victory of Sept. 17th—83 days—it cost 100 millions, or nearly a million and a quarter per diem. Paper-money being now less valuable, and the proposed army [23,500] much larger than that of Pavon (14,000); two millions m.c. per day will not be far from the mark. Taking the end of the year as the close of hostilities our expenditure for army and navy will then amount to 512 millions of paper dollars. Of this it is hoped and believed that Brazil will bear a large portion, but even if it do not the country is well able to meet double such a sum, in a question which is one of life and death. Perhaps we shall not gain four millions sterling by the conquest of Paraguay, but that is not the light in which to view it, and as the Nation must avail itself of every means, we propose that the duties on paper be resumed and a new emission of National Bonds be made on the guarantee of Public Lands.

Brazil has always enjoyed an enviable credit in Europe, and notwithstanding present difficulties it is likely she will in a few months be able to negotiate a loan of Ten or Fifteen millions £ sterling, which would amply cover her own expenditure and that of her protégé Montevideo.

Lopez is said to have in deposit at Asuncion 500,000 doubloons, but we fancy the figure has a cypher too much. The excess of exports over imports has no doubt left Paraguay a considerable surplus of specie, but even £180,000 is a large sum, and as the army has fewer necessities than the allies, the dictator may not feel a want of money for some time. The idea of a foreign loan is generally considered impracticable, and in less than a month Paraguay will be completely cut off from communication with the rest of the world.

The real expenses of the war seem large, at 100 million silver dollars, but this is a mere trifle—when compared with the ruin of public enterprises, suspension of joint-stock companies, commercial failures, fall of securities, depreciation of currency, hindrance of emigration, and paralyzation of commerce, which are the principal cost of the war, and almost exceed in greatness the value of lives lost in the field. And all this we owe to the ambition of Francisco Solano Lopez!

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The National Government has appointed the following officers to command the various battalions of National Guard infantry from the Provinces forming contingents of the grand army: Corrientes, 2 batts. Col. F. Alsina and Major Sosa. Santa Fé, 1 batt. Col. Avalos. Cordoba, San Luis, and Rioja, 2 batts. Gen. E. Mitre. San Juan and Mendoza, 1 batt. Col. Ciudadra. Catamarca and Tucuman, 1 batt. Gen. Rojo. Salta and Jujuy, 1 batt. Gen. Alvarado. Santiago del Estero, 1 batt. General Taboada. Entre-Rios, 2 batts. Gen. Urquiza. General Paunero leaves on Saturday for Corrientes to assume command of the first division of the vanguard, Gen. Nazar succeeding to his place. Dr. Guastavino is named Auditor of War; Dr. Gutierrez editor of the 'Nacion Argentina' will accompany President Mitre as private secretary; Sr. Rossi is named Commissary of War for the province.

The National Guards of Buenos Ayres will be commanded by Colonel Conesa, who has already enrolled over 100 native volunteers, all of whom are promised the grade of officer. We learn that numbers of Germans and Italians have volunteered.

It is rumored that Brazil has offered President Mitre six gunboats, to be equipped and maintained at the expense of the Empire, and placed under Argentine officers.

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE!

URQUIZA IN THE FIELD!!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT ON THE MOLE. Yesterday the event of the day was the arrival of the steamer Era. Long before even the smoke from her funnel was visible the old mole creaked under the anxious crowd which literally covered it from top to bottom. Brokers, bankers, merchants, clerks, editors, generals and privates, such a heterogeneous mass never before was witnessed. As the little boat of the Captain of the Port neared the stairs, a sailor, out of a joke, shouted out, "What's the news?" in English, which of course was perfectly unintelligible to the great mass present. In an instant the intelligence spread

through the crowd like wildfire, that Urquiza had marched, declared in favor of the National Government, and the whole province of Entre Rios had risen as a man to defend the country against the invaders, and avenge the national honor. Joy was depicted in every countenance, and we could read in the features of the retiring crowd the heartfelt satisfaction which was felt at the honorable and patriotic conduct of the second man in the Republic.

THE FUTURE SEAT OF WAR.

It is difficult to determine where the first shock of arms will take place, but events seem to indicate the territories washed by the Paraná and Uruguay as the future seat of war; and the grand campaign which is to repel the encroaching ambition of the *soldisant* Frederick the Great of Paraguay will roll the tide of battle across the smiling prairies of Corrientes, or through the rocky defiles of Rio Grande, or into the silent wilderness of Misiones.

On the whole globe there cannot be found a fitter field for military operations on a gigantic scale, and when we consider that 100,000 fighting men and over 100 vessels of war will be brought into play by the belligerents, the magnitude of the campaign will appear in keeping with so vast a battle-ground, and far exceeding any other since the War of Independence.

The belligerents, as is generally believed, will establish their headquarters at opposite corners of the province of Corrientes; the Paraguayans at Paso de la Patria near the Tres Bocas, the allies at Concordia [Entre Rios], which points are distant, as the crow-flies, some 90 leagues. The intermediate country is a rolling camp covered with estancias of horned cattle and presenting no other obstacle to the march of an army than the rivers Corrientes and Batel, and several marshes in the vicinity of Lakes Ibera and Sarandi. There is no strategic point any where, but the towns of Mercedes, Curuzú-Cuatiá, San Roque and others smaller might possess some value as places of rendezvous.

The allies will make the river Uruguay their base of operations, as well for carrying up supplies to Concordia, as for transporting the Brazilian army which will march by land from Montevideo to Salto. The enemy will not have so secure a base, since his fleet cannot prevent a Brazilian squadron forcing a passage through the Tres Bocas and endangering the retreat of the invading army. Even should the Paraguayans seize the river-bank below Corrientes city, there is no point however fortified, which can close the river, like Humayti, against the Brazilian fleet.

When the enemy is driven out of Corrientes, he may prefer not to cross the Paraguay but fall back on Misiones, in which case both fleets would become unserviceable, being unable to ascend the Upper Uruguay or Paraná, and the country being mostly a desert or yerba forest the belligerents must seek supplies from the neighboring frontiers of Paraguay and Rio Grande.

If before the assembly of the grand allied army, the Paraguayans make a dash into the Rio Grande, they may either cross the Uruguay at San Borja or 30 leagues further down at the Paso de los Libres, opposite Uruguayana, which is only a day's march from the Oriental frontier on the river Guareim. This is just the kind of country to prove fatal to an invading army, being so mountainous as to check cavalry operations or rapid movements, and so thinly settled as to leave him without supplies. It is therefore manifestly the advantage of the allies to allow Robles to invade Rio Grande, and then to cut off his retreat. In Corrientes or Misiones the Paraguayans cannot stand before the patriot and imperial forces, and it is only in the fastnesses of his own country that Lopez can stem for a period the tide of valor, discipline and numbers, which will be launched against him by the heroes of Pavon and Caseros.

ASSEMBLY OF THE VANGUARD.

10,000 ENTRE-RIANS AT CALA. Sor Lafuente states that Gen. Urquiza received the news with indignant enthusiasm, and at once issued orders for all his cavalry to assemble at the arsenal of Calá, where it is expected he will review 10,000 men on the 26th inst. (Wednesday). Each man is to bring two horses and Urquiza has solicited arms from the Nat. Government for this number of troopers. The Nat. Guards of Corrientes are not to move for the present, but subsequently join the Entre-Rians in their march towards Paraguay. There is no news from Corrientes, so that the crossing of the Paraguay army must be false. It is thought Caseros will be able to get 10,000 Corrientes to reinforce Urquiza's vanguard. Colonel Saldana has arrived en route

for Montevideo to raise 1000 volunteers, and Captain Lezama with official despatches for General Flores. Gen. Urquiza had already assembled 3,000 cavalry at San Jose, and will probably enter Corrientes on the 1st of May.

The Governor of Entre-Rios, Sr. Dominguez, has sent in an official declaration of the warmest adhesion to Pres. Mitre in avenging the insult offered to the Republic. Gen. Urquiza has written a private letter to the President declaring his surprise at the conduct of Lopez, and gladness at the occasion of uniting all Argentines, as at Caseros. He has also sent two despatches to the War-office, announcing his readiness and asking for arms.

On receiving this important news President Mitre is said to have exclaimed "We reap the fruit of a grand policy."

THE PARAGUAYAN OUTRAGE.

The aggression of Lopez in seizing two Argentine vessels and invading our territory is not only unjustifiable by its antecedents and an outrage on international law, but also a flagrant violation of the treaty solemnly concluded and ratified in 1856 between the two nations.

If within the whole circuit of the Argentine Republic there still exist a single friend of Paraguay [and only last week there were many], we feel confident such an one will be forced to change his sympathies or abjure all claims to honesty and good faith, when he reads the article of that treaty to which we allude, and which has been so shamefully trampled on by the ruler of Paraguay.

Art. 8. If unfortunately war should break out between the Argentine Confederation and the Republic of Paraguay [which God forbid], hostilities shall not be commenced by either party without six months previous notice mutually exchanged of such rupture.

In violating this compact, Lopez has not only committed an outrage on the Argentine flag, but made his Government stand arraigned before the whole civilized world for perjury. International laws and treaties cannot be violated at the caprice of a moment, and this single act of Lopez has cast a thousand times more infamy on his Government than all the stories true or false of his despotic rule which could be published in a century. He has not now a single friend on earth, for even those in foreign countries who would have stood by him in his misfortunes will turn with disgust from an act of treachery happily without precedent in even the inglorious annals of South American civil wars.

IMPORTANT FROM CORDOBA

RECEPTION OF MR. WHEELWRIGHT

TWO MORE MURDERS.

The "Eco" dates to the 13th inst. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday 11th inst. the discharge of rockets announced the approach of Mr. Wheelwright, and in half an hour a procession of 19 carriages and 50 citizens on horseback started from the town-hall in Calle Ancha and sallied forth to meet him. On arriving at the top of the hill the occupants of the carriages got down and walked. At 5 o'clock they met the modest hero of Argentine progress, and ushered him into the Municipal carriage amid enthusiastic "vivas." The cortege then followed, and entered the city with great rejoicing, halting at the town-hall where a buffet was laid out. After a short rest, Dr. Zuviria stood up to salute the august visitor, and Mr. Wheelwright replied in acknowledgement. The health of Dr. Rawson was drunk with all honor, and after some speeches the whole assembly (200 citizens) accompanied Mr. Wheelwright en masse to his residence, at the Hotel de Paris.

The Minister of Interior still remains at Cordoba, but the process of Posse's murder seems to make no progress and will probably end as usual, in smoke. Meantime the Government has commenced a prosecution against the news paper, and the military continue their atrocities without restraint. An officer named Arraigada shot one Servando Pintos, a quiet citizen, and the authorities refused to take the dying man's depositions or enter the barrack to arrest the murderer: Pintos died next day, and it was rumored the Government would then arrest the officer.

Another shocking murder has been committed at the Altamira estancia, department of San Javier, on the person of an old man named Gregorio Ortiz aged 80 years. He was a soldier of Independence, and lived with his wife and daughter, cultivating a little garden: they found his corpse riddled with wounds, but no attempts were made to discover assassin.

On the 8th inst. Mr. Etcheagaray petitioned the Government for leave to conclude a contract with the Topographic Department for survey and measur-

ement of the 1,000 leagues conceded to him for colonization: this was granted by decree of the 11th inst.

LATEST FROM POINT INDIO.

A gentleman who has recently arrived from the Rincon Noaria, informs us that he visited the coast, and wandering along the shore, came on one of the bodies of the unfortunate Bombay victims. Identification of the neglected remains was painfully put beyond all question by the navy garments which lay strewn about the sand. It appears that the old man who, with others, paid the last tribute of respect to the 28 corpses previously washed on the shore, was never paid for his services, or even thanked for his truly charitable conduct. The bones of the drowned Bombay marine lie now bleaching on the sand: the shirt, trousers, and boots of the victim are scattered in the vicinity, and the neighbours, who for the most part are the very poorer class of natives, are callous to the scene.

The gentleman who has called our attention to this matter requests us to make a call on British charity, and supplicate a few paltry dollars to defray the expenses attending a decent interment for the scattered bones of the unfortunate British sailor. We readily comply with the request. The Justice of the Peace of Magdalena should be communicated with on the subject. The 28 corpses above referred to are buried in the sand, close to high-water mark. It is time that an effort should be made to remove them from their sandy resting place, and an honored grave dug for our unfortunate fellow-countrymen. Magnificent subscriptions for the survivors of this sad Bombay catastrophe have been made, but not a penny has been spent in raising a monument to the memory of the men who nobly perished in the performance of their duty.

We cannot forego this opportunity to comment on the apathy of our countrymen in this matter. More than a month ago we called attention to the fact that two corpses were lying on the Magdalena beach, and that there was no doubt that they were of the Bombay victims. No steps were taken, no effort made, to see that these remains received Christian burial. Again, we hear from that lonely, distant shore; and on the authority of a respectable Englishman, we learn that one of the very same corpses lies neglected and dishonored on the beach. We all witnessed or read of the honors paid to the defunct Satellite man, who was interred the other day in this city: procession, music, and even a salute, over the poor fellow's grave, impressed Argentines with our respect for the dead; and yet is it not all a hollow farce, when we cannot even find coffins for the poor Bombay victims. If even outward show forms a large ingredient of these tributes of respect we pay our dead sailors, why is it that we have not had a funeral procession for the Bombay corpses lying in the sandy holes in Magdalena? We ask for no procession, no martial music, no volleys, but we demand coffins for their remains, and an humble, unpretending stone to perpetuate their memory.

THE RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No persons having shown themselves disposed, in answer to my advertisement, to carry on the "River Plate Magazine," I hereby declare that its further publication ceases.

In thus withdrawing the R. P. Magazine from the public, I take the opportunity of expressing my thanks for its support. To my contributors, who have so gallantly stood by me in the many difficulties I experienced during the period of publication, I cannot but render them my most heartfelt gratitude; and though we part, as co-labourers in the intellectual field, let us trust that the River Plate Magazine will not have proved a fruitless work, but rather that thus dropped by the way side will bring forth its fruit in due time. In thus parting allow me to subscribe myself,

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Captain Hutchinson of the barque Nyassa has kindly called to give us the following valuable marine information. Lat. 5.43 N., long. 24.57 W., March 2nd, spoke brigantine Venus from Newport to Buenos Ayres, 38 days out. On the Equator, long. 28.40 W., March 15th, spoke Dutch barque Marie Magdalena from Rotterdam, 33 days out bound to Batavia. Lat. 4.15 S., long. 31.20 W., March 15 spoke Sardinian brig Anna Marie from London to Buenos Ayres. Lat. 24.23 S., long. 50.10 W., April 5th, spoke Dutch barque Jupiter from New York for Buenos Ayres.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Parque, or artillery barracks, is the busiest place in town. A gentleman, who has been visiting it, assures us that the greatest activity prevails in the establishment. Fifty light brass field pieces are drawn out in the yard, and several cannon of much heavier calibre are also exposed to view. Shot, shell, bombs, &c., are also in abundance. It would seem that President Mitre believes in the adage, "the best way to preserve peace is to be always well prepared for war."

The traction engines are ordered to the Provinces. Mr. Rossignol is gone up to see the Argentine Governors on the matter; and hopes to run them from post to post, and thus do away with the diligences. We wish him every success, but fear greatly that unless he get a level road his traction engines will come to a stand still.

Governor Saavedra is very busy preparing his inaugural address to the Chambers. He is collecting information from all the Justices of the Peace and 'alcaldes' in the camp. We have no doubt the document will be highly interesting to our readers.

The proposals for the Rio Verméje navigation, were opened at the Government House on Tuesday. The most advantageous offer, it appears, was made by Sr. Luis Bellesi, who engages to make a sketch of the river also. We fear, however, owing to the Paraguayan and Brazilian war, there is but little hope of the scheme being carried out.

Holy week is at last over: the attendance at the churches on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday was unusually large. President Mitre, attended by his officers of state, went the round of the churches; a heavy shower coming on he got wet almost to the skin.

We heard yesterday of the sale of a splendid estancia in the north. It is square leagues, in one million three hundred thousand dollars; the estancia house, puestos, &c. are the finest in the north. The purchaser, of course, is an Irishman and one of our oldest subscribers.

Mr. Marshall, the great River Plate steam-boat builder, is at present engaged in putting a small steamer together which has come out in three pieces from France. We understand that this steamer will be employed in taking the passengers from the mole to the French mail, and will also ply in the harbor. This steamer will be ready in a few days; the boilers were put into the water on Thursday.

The Government war steamer Guazú lies imbedded in the mud in the Riachuelo, half way between the Boca and Barracas; she is regularly sunk, and a hopeless wreck. Why is her hull not sold off by auction?

The committee appointed by the Government to inspect the Oliden beef, and to report on the great secret, have been for the last ten days hard at work. Messrs. Lezama, Atucha, and Cambaceres, are the gentlemen named. We are told they dined together on Oliden beef, cooked in all manner of ways, and pronounced the beef as the very best. The price Mr. Oliden asks for his secret is a trifle, sixteen thousand ounces. Colonel Morris, who is curing beef in Rosario, laughs at all the secrets and promises to export prime mess beef as good as that exported from England or the States.

We perceive that the Government has had to pay a second time the amount due to the troops at Melian, some six thousand silver dollars, in consequence of the non-payment by the "omnisario."

We regret to hear that the English Hotel in Rosario is about to be closed. We suppose this must be for want of proper support. Our countrymen should support such an enterprise better, and we confess that we are surprised an English hotel in Rosario, where there are so many countrymen, is not better patronised.

The horrible details of the capture of the two Argentine war steamers at last at hand: we regret to be obliged to publish them. The heroism of the unfortunate officers and crew merits our sympathy and praise. War is at all times a curse, but a cut-throat assassination of men who it appears were taken unawares, is an unprecedented act of barbarity. The Paraguayans will yet pay dearly for this act.

Notwithstanding the war, we perceive some indefatigable friends of Moron are trying to establish a race-course and a fair-green in the town. On Sunday a meeting was to be held at the Municipality House for the purpose of arranging the business.

Minister Elizalde has called on 50 of the Members of Congress to send us their addresses, as it is desirable that Government should know how many of these gentlemen are in town. We hope to see Congress opened on the 1st of May, as there is much to be done.

THE "STANDARD"

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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 housemaid; 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.

The Standard.

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The packet leaves us on the eve of the fourth inauguration of Congress. Unfortunately, the most urgent question will be the iniquitous war which Paraguay has forced on us, but as the whole country is unanimous in supporting the National Government, and President Mitre luckily has the powerful army and navy of Brazil, besides a very effective force from the Banda Oriental to aid the National forces, there is very little doubt as to the issue of so unequal a contest. Whilst, therefore, it is our duty to acquaint our foreign readers with the disturbed state of one of the frontier provinces of the Republic, Corrientes, owing to a *raid* which the Paraguayans have made, it is also right that we should inform them that the great distance of the scene of war from Buenos Ayres renders it a matter of slight importance to foreigners in this province. The Brazilian army, over 20,000 strong, has marched from Montevideo to meet the Paraguayans, General Urquiza, at the head of a powerful cavalry force in Entre Rios, and President Mitre, with his army of the line and National Guards, are all about to unite to chastise the invading Paraguayans. We think, therefore, that we are justified in saying that probably before this mail arrives in England the Paraguayans will be driven back to their country and peace restored.

Business up the rivers is unusually brisk, and the saladoristas are all hard at work. Notwithstanding the depressed state of the European markets for salted hides, we believe the saladoristas will do a most profitable business this season. Cattle are fat, cheap, and abundant, and freights are low. The killing will, it is thought, greatly exceed that of last season.

In the interior provinces there is a great stir caused by the discovery of petroleum springs. Whether they will realise half what we hear about them remains to be seen; but some parties who have great interests at stake in exploring these springs, are at present in Buenos Ayres trying to form a joint stock company for this purpose.

Mr. Wheelwright, the concessionaire and contractor of the Argentine Central Railway, is at present in Cordova, where, we understand, he is busy making arrangements for a survey of the country, with a view to a continuation of the railway from Cordova. His reception in Cordova by the authorities shows how much he is respected, and how popular is his enterprise. Vessels arrive each week with railway iron for his road, the works of which are progressing rapidly.

The locomotive is at last running on the Boea Railway, to the great delight of all engaged in the shipping business of Buenos Ayres. The works of this road have been seriously impeded by the delay of the Government engineers respecting the Custom-house viaduct, but as all questions are now arranged, we look forward to its completion without any further delays.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we acquaint our friends at home of the very favorable lambing season, which is now almost over. Nothing could be more favorable for the sheepfarmers than the weather. Many flocks have given this year up to the present fifty and sixty per cent. increase. The camps are like beautiful meadows, so high is the grass, and the winter sets in with the most favorable auspices.

Horned cattle, owing to the very high value of land and the low price of hides, have fallen seriously in value. Our foreign readers will hardly credit that cows are selling by the cut, that is,

to say, big and little from \$35 to \$40 each (hardly 6s.); and even at this extraordinary low price few buyers can be obtained. This great cheapness of cows will lead to much good for this country, inasmuch as estancieros are now opening their eyes to the importance of making butter and cheese; and we have been authorised by a leading Argentine estanciero to offer 200 cows on halves to any foreigner who feels disposed to start a dairy business.

In Buenos Ayres business is at present unusually brisk, and money much easier than on the departure of the last packet. The currency has suffered but a very slight depreciation, notwithstanding the great noise which speculators are making about the invasion of Corrientes. The National bonds, or funded debt of the country, has suddenly become very firm and slightly improved during the last few days, which is probably the very best proof of the great confidence of the public in President Mitre's Government. Sr. Riestra will leave for England in either this or next packet to negotiate a loan for the National Government; we can not too highly praise this gentleman whom the National Government has thought proper to employ in this highly important and confidential capacity. Sr. Riestra is the Vice-Governor of this province; he represents the moderate party here in politics, is a man of great influence, and has proved during his long and honorable career of Finance Minister of this province his strict political integrity and strong desire to further in every possible way the best interests of this country. We have no doubt he will prove most successful in his new mission.

Such is the unprecedented increase of trade and business of every class in Buenos Ayres within the last few years that it is difficult to put any limits on the future of this country. If the peace of the nation be not seriously disturbed, the present *motin* in Corrientes has, as far as the people of this Republic is concerned, proved a decided failure, inasmuch as the uprising of the people against the legitimate authorities, which Lopez evidently counted upon, has not only not taken place, but the very contrary has occurred,—the whole country to a man has sided with the Argentine Government. The plain fact of the matter is, that what might be effected some years ago is now utterly impossible, the people are sick and tired of these never-ending disturbances. Flores succeeded because the Brazilians supported him, but Lopez will perish because Mitre is his enemy.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The event of to-day is the solar eclipse, which will be almost total, (11-12ths) commencing at 8 a.m. and concluding at 10 a.m. The obscurity will of course be something extraordinary, as it is seldom that we see stars in the daytime.

There was some agitation caused by the news brought by the Ibiyeny on Sunday, when the people learned that the Paraguayans were coming down the river and already at Goya. The captain at once proceeded to the Government House, where President Mitre and the Ministers were waiting in council.

General Gelly-obes is an early riser, and may be seen now every morning in War Office at six o'clock. His remarkable energy in the last war procured him a General's epaulet, and we have every confidence he will be no less energetic and attentive in the present emergency. He has his hands full of preparations against Lopez, but his health does not seem to suffer, and we are glad to observe his complexion still ruddy and his step elastic.

Supplements and bulletins are now all the rage, and during the present war we will endeavor to strike off special editions on the arrival of any important despatches from the seat of war.

The Mersy goes to-morrow: according to one account Sor Riestra and family have already secured their passage for England, but another says the distinguished financier will no leave until next French mail.

Don Palemon Huergo has resigned the post of Sub-secretary of Finance, and will accompany Sor Riestra as secretary on his special financial mission. We understand Sor Huergo will subsequently make the grand tour of Europe. We have not heard who will succeed to his lucrative and important post.

The elections on Sunday passed off unnoticed, peoples minds being entirely occupied with the Paraguayan war. No one knows or cares whether the Crudos or Córdos gained the day.

From Rosario we hear nothing of Dr. Rawson, who is howly expected from Cordoba. There is much excitement in Santa Fé; we give the news elsewhere.

The "Uruguay" official organ of Ge-

neral Urquiza, which formerly sided with Paraguay against Brazil, has some ably-written *leaders*, calling on all Argentines to take up arms and unanimously avenge the insult committed by Lopez on the National flag. This is another proof of Urquiza's fidelity, for this paper is the exponent of public opinion in Entre Rios.

The rumor seems unfounded of the Government having purchased the Mersy, which draws so much water as to be unseviceable in these rivers: the new steamer Arno will arrive next month, and the English public will be glad to learn that the popular and skillful Captain Curlew will be continued on the station, taking command of the Arno.

We have heard nothing about the Belgrano races on Sunday, except that the Irish horse *Porteño* ran against *Eguañador*, the former carrying 6lbs. over-weight and being beaten.

We regret to announce the demise of our English colleague "the Argentine Citizen" of Rosario, which only survived by a few days the "River Plate Magazine."

There is some talk of getting up an English battalion for the war, to be composed of volunteer residents and Anglo-Argentine National Guards. If good may be offered, we feel convinced 1,000 men could readily be got, as there are many young men without employment, and the Anglo-Argentines who prefer putting substitutes among the colored regiments would serve in person among the ranks of their countrymen.

The Editor of the "Reforma Pacifica" has been impressed at Montevideo: we anticipated such would be his fate from the freedom of his stile, which was often injudicious and even exaggerated.

It is said that the steamer *Esmeralda* is aground in front of San Fernando, en route for Rosario.

The students of the University had a grand demonstration on Sunday night, 500 of them volunteering under Professor Miguel Villegas as Colonel, to march against the invading army.

The Dotorell did not sail on Saturday night as announced, but delayed leaving port until yesterday morning.

The "Nacional" states that the American Government is about to despatch six war-steamers to Brazil and six more to the River Plate. The Italians are also sending out three corvettes, and it is rumored the French station will be reinforced. H.B.M. ship *Narcissus* may soon be expected.

Some of the Gran Chaco missionary friars have volunteered to join President Mitre's army as chaplains, and it is said the *Sœurs de Charité* will do the same.

A young gentleman named Francisco Paz son of the [Vice-President] was about to proceed to England to finish his studies as civil engineer, but preferred volunteering against Lopez, and President Mitre has enrolled him in the Legion Militar.

A fire broke out in the Plaza Constitution on Saturday evening: three ranchos were burnt down, but no one was injured.

The Dotorell not having a supply of coal, was towed by the Sharpshooter as far as Martin Garcia, where she will take in a supply.

The French packet is expected on Friday, with dates from London to March 22nd; she will probably bring great news from the United States.

Owing to the awful state of the roads, no one attended the auction of the *Saladero de Burgos* last Sunday, and the auctioneer accordingly came home disappointed and cursing the Municipality.

The Government has restored Brigadier-general Benjamin Virasoro to his rank in the national army, although it was rumored he was with the Paraguayans: he is to place himself under Gen. Urquiza's orders.

Cayetano Virasoro is said to be the present Governor of Corrientes, intruded by the Paraguayan authorities.

General Urquiza is expected to arrive in Buenos Ayres per steamer *Felix Colon*, to confer with Pres. Mitre and the Brazilian envoy.

Among the loans offered to Government, Mr. Busehental proposed to negotiate it at 65. Another offered £1,400,000 sterling at 70, with 6 per cent interest. Both were declined.

CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS OF 1863 (COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.)

The trade-returns of Buenos Ayres for 1863 amount to \$25,817,887 imports, and \$19,312,086 exports making a total of \$45,129,973, on which the aggregate duties amounted to \$6,224,336.

We regret that our Custom-House returns as published, its statistics always 15 months in arrears, thus the returns for 1861 will not appear till this year. The calculations throughout are in dollars, 17 to the £. Some are about four shillings English.

This shows an increase of 35 per cent. over the trade of 1862 and exactly 50 per cent over that of 1861. The principal increase was in exports (as 3 to 2) and hence the balance of trade is much improved. In 1861 the imports compared to the exports were as 66 to 37 in 1862 as 63 to 37, and in 1863 as 5 to 43. In 1862 exports only made up one-sixth of the Customs-duties, but in 1863 they figure for one-fourth.

The imports for 1863 will be best understood by classifying them as follows in aliquot parts of one hundred—wine 10, sugar 8, cotton goods 7, woollens 6, mixed and calicoes 7, yerba-mate 5, liquors 5, iron 5, groceries 5, lumber 4, silks and jewellery 4, haberdashery 4, hats and clothing 4, cigars and tobacco 4, wheat and flour 2, railway iron and machinery 2, minor articles 18.

The exports for same year were in the following ratio: wool 51, dry ox-hides 18, salted do 8, grease and tallow 6, sheep-skins 4, jerked-beef 2, horse-hair 2, minor articles 9.

Compared with 1862 we find the highest item of imports that year was, cotton-goods, which has now fallen to the 3rd place, but on the other hand in 1863 the woollen trade has more than doubled, as also that of linen. Foreign wheat and flour have diminished more than one-half; a good sign that we are beginning to produce these necessities ourselves; and other imports are unchanged, except railway-iron which is a new item in 1863.

The export-table is very cheering, the wool amounting to almost three million arrobes against 2,300,000 of the previous year, and valued at 9,831,000\$, or 40 per cent above 1862.

Sheepskins have increased in like manner, the number exported exceeding fourteen millions: from these returns as well as the wool we estimate the number of sheep at 40 millions, of which five-sixths fall to the province of Buenos Ayres: nearly half the wool from the other provinces is washed, and comes from Cordoba. Dry ox-hides stand at exactly the same figure (34 millions \$) for both years, but salted hides show a positive falling-off, (about 10 per cent) and grease, tallow and jerked beef a still greater decline, while horse-hair is stationary. This shows that the produce of the country is rapidly reducing itself to the one item of wool, the enormous increase of which more than compensates for the other decayed articles of export and gives splendid promise for the future trade-returns. We may observe that the wool of Buenos Ayres alone exceeds in value the total revenue of the Argentine Republic (\$ millions \$), or all the other exports put together.

In 1863 Great Britain recovered the first rank which France had temporarily gained the previous year, the total of English imports and exports amounting to \$9,453,068 or nearly two millions £ sterling. The imports appear in the following order of importance—cotton-goods, mixed stuffs, woollens, calico, hardware, printed stuffs, bar-iron, railway materials, clothing, canvas, and coal, which with lesser items makes or total of \$6,408,700. The exports are—salted ox-hides, wool, tallow, sheepskins, horse-hides &c. making up \$3,049,368. Increase of trade with G. Britain over previous year about 3 million dollars.

France supplies us with wines, woollens, haberdashery, sugar, hats, clothing and other articles to the value of \$5,341,070, and takes in exchange wool, sheepskins, and dry ox-hides, worth \$4,046,989. The sum of imports and exports is almost equal to that of Great Britain, and in duties France pays \$47,122 more than the former. Increase of trade has been almost equal to that of England, or about 50 per cent.

The United States come next in order although only sixth in the list of imports, which consist of lumber, kerosene and sugar worth \$1,766,141; but the exports exceed those of England and France, being mostly wool, dry ox-hides and horse-hair, making up \$4,390,862. American flour, tobacco and rice were formerly staple imports, but have now all but disappeared, the first of these items having fallen from 27,000 quintals in 1862 to 6,000 for last year; but the consumption of kerosene oil increased seven-fold. Increase of trade over 1861 about 130 per cent.

Belgium is first in exports and last in imports. We receive sugar, zinc and some smaller items worth \$537,444, and export produce to the amount of \$4,690,712, of which more than three-fourths is wool. Increase of trade, 37 per cent.

Brazil is one of our best customers, supplying us with sugar, yerba, silks, tobacco, jewellery, coffee, and haberdashery to the amount of \$2,822,975, and taking from us jerked beef and minor items worth \$230,419. The imports show an enormous increase, sugar, yerba and coffee augmenting by nearly one half, jewellery more than doubled, haberdashery seven-fold, and silks twelve-fold. Tobacco shows a

slight decline, and the export of jerked beef has fallen off 33 per cent. Increase of trade 55 per cent.

Spain (without Cuba) shows imports worth \$1,845,064 nearly all wine, and a small item of salt. The export-trade consists entirely of dry ox-hides worth \$862,125. The wine-trade has nearly doubled, and salt diminished by one-half. Increase of trade 70 per cent.

The Oriental Republic (Montevideo) figures largely for imports, \$1,784,324; but they are transshipments of foreign goods, not local produce, viz. Paraguayan yerba, woollen, cotton and mixed stuffs. The imports of grain and flour do not reach one-seventh of those in 1862, Increase of trade 12 per cent.

Italy sends us oil, wine, macaroni, rice &c. worth \$1,035,660 and takes dry ox-hides, calf-skins, grease and wool worth \$769,755. Increase of trade 80 per cent.

German imports consist of woollens, cottons, alcohol and haberdashery worth \$1,557,333 and the exports are limited to a few salted hides worth \$32,184. Increase of trade 59 per cent.

Holland gives us sugar and gin worth \$629,137 and takes wool and lesser items to the amount of \$351,744. Increase of trade 50 per cent.

Cuban imports are mostly sugar and caña, worth \$443,218 for which we give in return jerked beef worth \$428,533. The sugar-trade has fallen off one-half. Increase of trade 7 per cent.

The Argentine Republic (coasting trade) figures for \$773,997, consisting mostly of wheat, flour, tanned hides and tobacco. Decrease of trade, over 10 per cent.

Paraguay, forming about 2 per cent of our total trade, stands for \$731,228, almost wholly imports of which two-thirds are yerba and the rest tobacco. The exports only amount to \$296. Increase of trade 24 per cent.

The shipping-returns for 1863 show also a great increase: the steamer-arrivals and sailings are 427, against 391 of the previous year; increase 9 per cent. The shipping numbers 1,473 against 1,350—increase 9 per cent. The tonnage amounts to 427,755 tons against 392,313; increase 9 per cent.

In 1862 Spain stood first in the number of vessels, and the U. States in tonnage, but in 1863 Great Britain has shot above all competitors both in the number of vessels and tonnage.

THE INVASION OF CORRIENTES.

THE PARAGUAYANS AT GOYA

GOV LAGRANA WITH 8,000 MEN.

The steamer *Ibiyeny* arrived from Esquina in the Province of Corrientes on Sunday. The Paraguayan army 5,000 strong, supported by a fleet carrying 2,500 men, seized the city of Corrientes at 7 o'clock on the morning of Friday 14th inst. without any resistance. Gov. Lagrana had retired on the day before, and all the departments were turning out in arms, the Governor establishing his headquarters at San Roque, where Caceres and the other chiefs expected to be able in a few days to concentrate 6,000 men. Colonel Fermin Alsina is named to command the provincial vanguard, and Colonel Calvo chief of the Staff. Caceres has assembled already over 1,000 men. The Governor has called out all men between the ages of 17 and 60, and addressed an enthusiastic proclamation to the citizens. Letters from Esquina, 21st inst, state that the invaders had already taken Empedrado, and it was rumored their fleet had also seized Bella Vista and Goya. They swept the whole country as they came along, and met with no opposition, the Brazilian fleet not going up to meet the enemy's steamers, which are said to be accompanied by numbers of canoes, and at present anchored at Lafone's saladero, Rincon de Soto, near Goya. The Esquina National Guards set out on the 21st to join Governor Lagrana, but were wholly unarmed.

Colonel Baez Captain of the port at Corrientes, arrived yesterday morning in the steamer *Uruguay* from the river of that name, bringing news from Empedrado to the 14th inst. on which day he parted from Governor Lagrana at that place, after the occupation of Corrientes. Governor Lagrana estimates the enemy at 5,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, but Col. Baez reduces them to 3,000 foot and 600-horse. General Caceres on receiving the news at once got together 500 men on his 'estancia Paraiso, and sent orders to Curuzu-Cuatiá and Mercedes for all the National Guards of those districts to join him. Governor Lagrana had also sent 'chasques' to the Brazilian commanders at San Borja advising them of the invasion and begging their speedy co-operation; but according to the 'Tribuna' the rumor of General Canavarro having crossed the frontier of Corrientes

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

English.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	DATE.	CONSOLE.	DATE.	CONSOLE.
Barque	Queen Bee	337	Park	Jan	16	Boyd & Co.	16	Boyd & Co.
Barque	Arctid	509	Hartridge			Barth and Co.		Barth and Co.
Barque	Ocean King							
Barque	Alpine	516	Kilmac			To order.		To order.
Barque	Lancaster	536	Diamondson			Gettings & Co.		Gettings & Co.
Schooner	George	204	Donnell			Barth & Volck.		Barth & Volck.
Barque	Creole	148	Rice			Rodge, Bress.		Rodge, Bress.
Ship	Princes of Wales	900	Young			Barley.		Barley.
Ship	Majorian	299	Cosa			Gettings & Co.		Gettings & Co.
Barque	Russell	531	Flaming			Shaw		Shaw
Barque	Heather Bell	416	Kerry			Gas Co.		Gas Co.
Barque	Hidwell	494	Churchill			Zimmerman.		Zimmerman.
Barque	Mary H. Trop	363	Pickle			To order.		To order.
Barque	Sarah H. Dudman	460	Cam			Zimmerman.		Zimmerman.
Brig	Papa	217	Alexander			Gettings & Co.		Gettings & Co.
Ship	Toronto	513	Dawson			J. P. Boyd & Co.		J. P. Boyd & Co.
Barque	Lorton Vale	229	Ratin			To order.		To order.
Ship	Catherine	451	Freyman			Drysdale and Co.		Drysdale and Co.
Ship	Tamara	129	Davy			Wheeler.		Wheeler.
Barque	Southport	310	Ilford			Boyd & Co.		Boyd & Co.
Barque	Regina	493	London			Gas Co.		Gas Co.
Barque	Rato Smith	499	Satter			Zimmerman.		Zimmerman.
Schooner	Herrera	396	Havner			To order.		To order.
Barque	Seewald	517	Butrey			To order.		To order.
Barque	Lona	207	Seaward			Hale and Co.		Hale and Co.
Schooner	Onward	157	M'Innes	March	29	Fernando & Co.		Fernando & Co.
Barque	Sol. James Scott	393	S.M.			Freyer & Co.		Freyer & Co.
Barque	Favourite	423	Tatouin			Barbour Harday.		Barbour Harday.
Schooner	Asia	227	Gaudin			Freyer Brothers.		Freyer Brothers.
Barque	Prince of the Seas	399	Orsley			Duguid & Co.		Duguid & Co.
Barque	Glencairn	294	M'Innes	April	2	Folmar & Co.		Folmar & Co.
Brig	Lillian	193	Chilhelm			Nicholson, Green & Co.		Nicholson, Green & Co.
Barque	Lillian	193	Mason			Drysdale & Co.		Drysdale & Co.
Barque	Isaria	512	Tavaner			Thompson & Co.		Thompson & Co.
Barque	Castra	369	Stabb			Brandt, Sohn & Co.		Brandt, Sohn & Co.
Barque	Rainbow	484	Brandt			Barth & Volck.		Barth & Volck.
Barque	Nassa	489	Hutchinson			Harbour Harday.		Harbour Harday.
Barque	Deo	462	Watson			Gettings & Co.		Gettings & Co.
Barque	Robert Jones	217	Jones			Duguid & Co.		Duguid & Co.
American.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Barque	Littlefield	26	Nichols	Dec.	14	Freyer Bros.		Freyer Bros.
Barque	O. P. Pearson					Hale and Co.		Hale and Co.
Barque	Sara E. Carlton					Hale & Co.		Hale & Co.
Brig	Alfred	256	Hurpage	Jan.	10	Zimmerman.		Zimmerman.
Barque	J. A. Brett			Feb.	1	Hale & Co.		Hale & Co.
Ship	Dimo of the Manor	713	Johnson			Wheeler.		Wheeler.
Barque	Timon	460				To order.		To order.
Barque	Ellen Dyer	379	Shepherd	March	29	Boyer and Co.		Boyer and Co.
Barque	Limerick Lass	393	Carney			Barth & Volck.		Barth & Volck.
Barque	Garibald							
French.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Barque	Junon	378	Conan	Feb.	7	Boeque and Co.		Boeque and Co.
Barque	Mohere	326	Cervoni			Calinan.		Calinan.
Ship	Chand-nagados	707	Bellard			Bonnesman.		Bonnesman.
Ship	Maria Elisa	401	Remier			Henneman.		Henneman.
Barque	Elira	316	Morin	March	25	Charvill.		Charvill.
Ship	Anita	339	Corcella			Mannisse.		Mannisse.
Barque	Muldonado	600				To order.		To order.
Barque	Buffon	625	Bizet			Cabiran.		Cabiran.
Barque	Prince Monaca	292	Silvers	April	13	Beaue.		Beaue.
Barque	Humboldt	351	Crutger			Fusand.		Fusand.
Barque	Belle Orbellie	367	Boughtemp			Baoue.		Baoue.
Barque	Charles	279	Chauaur			Apestuguy Bro.		Apestuguy Bro.
Barque	Zebra	201	Grack			Martinez & Son.		Martinez & Son.
Barque	Emile							
Spanish.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Schooner	Ezequiel	175	Mariestany	Feb.	4	Freyer Bros.		Freyer Bros.
Brigantine	Barrido	227	Torondono			Riviera.		Riviera.
Barque	Francisco	108	Abao			Lopez.		Lopez.
Barque	Nuevo Centinelo			March	3	Ochoa & Co.		Ochoa & Co.
Barque	Victoria	212				Ochoa & Co.		Ochoa & Co.
Schooner	Leonar	150	Vails			Cibils.		Cibils.
Schooner	Deo	362	Sabbella	April	17	Sebruck Sharp.		Sebruck Sharp.
Italian.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Barque	Terese Prima	266	Celle	Jan	25	Sivory & Co.		Sivory & Co.
Schooner	Marchosino	279	Ylcine	Feb.	29	Delfino.		Delfino.
Loggar	Toriano	419	Defneri			Freyer Bros.		Freyer Bros.
Barque	Tere Tratelli	497	Verelino			Delfino.		Delfino.
Brigantine	Vittorio Alfaro	211	Tenaro			Delfino.		Delfino.
Barque	Marco Polo	920	Olivari			Brandt, Sohn & Co.		Brandt, Sohn & Co.
Barque	Carlo	299	Morico			Susini.		Susini.
Barque	Genio	292	Carlo	March	7	Piaggio.		Piaggio.
Barque	Alabama	368	Paggio			Paggio.		Paggio.
Schooner	Dante	195	Piarrelo	April	3	Fernandez.		Fernandez.
Barque	Polmonte	431	Capellino			Sivory & Co.		Sivory & Co.
Barque	Marina	345	Petro			Piaggio.		Piaggio.
Dutch.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Brig	Juno	237	Young	Jan	31	Don & Co.		Don & Co.
Brig	Meydel	231	Sunkell			Legnic & Scharf.		Legnic & Scharf.
Brigantine	Johanna Henrietta			Feb.	9	Zimmerman.		Zimmerman.
Schooner	Sarancec	182	Voors			Arning & Hutz.		Arning & Hutz.
Brig	Astra	359	Koorders			Arning & Hutz.		Arning & Hutz.
Schooner	Estelling	197	Scarring			Martinez and Son.		Martinez and Son.
Schooner	Arpo	178	Gusterkemp			Gas Co.		Gas Co.
Schooner	Catherine	211	Steven	March	4	To order.		To order.
Brig	Underwing	189	Tenstra			Arning & Hutz.		Arning & Hutz.
Portuguese.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Brig	Deo'e	202	Cardosa	Feb.	13	Camino and Co.		Camino and Co.
Prussian.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Barque	Carl Skinorth	316	Head	Jan.	8	Stock and Co.		Stock and Co.
Barque	Anna	321	Hoepner			Boyd & Co.		Boyd & Co.
Brig	Angelo	124	Sther	April	1	Hick and Co.		Hick and Co.
Barque	Louisa	376	Zwmn.	March	3	Desernaud.		Desernaud.
Hamburg.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Brig	Deutschland	250	Zeller	Jan.	7	Desernaud.		Desernaud.
Schooner	Galtza	160	Piedr.			Etchegarray.		Etchegarray.
Mecklenburgh.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Barque	Louisa Alwardt	261		Feb.	24	Isiar.		Isiar.
Danish.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Brig	Ceres	341	Tohammgen	Jan.	23	Sassenberg & Co.		Sassenberg & Co.
Brig	Gustave Maria	92	Terus	April	17	Meore, Panch & Co.		Meore, Panch & Co.
Swedish.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Ship	Princ Oscar	400	Oberg	Feb.	3	Zimmerman.		Zimmerman.
Ship	Ilea	378	Sahlsberg			Warnholtz & Co.		Warnholtz & Co.
Norwegian.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Brig	Norge	370	Henriksen	Jan.	12	Sassenberg & Co.		Sassenberg & Co.
Brig	Helveta	380	Jorgensen			Sassenberg & Co.		Sassenberg & Co.
Brig	Tamworth	560	Hansen	Feb.	12	Baica & Co.		Baica & Co.
Brig	Bega	116	Salleath	April	20	To order.		To order.
Belgian.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Brig	Antiveria	220	Banning	Jan	11	Gettings & Co.		Gettings & Co.
Oldenburgh.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Brig	Willelm	150	Sievers	Feb.	20	Sassenberg & Co.		Sassenberg & Co.
Schooner	Johanna	198	Peters	April	15	Gas Co.		Gas Co.
Schooner	Fovey	270	Wulken	April	2	Freyer, Hermas.		Freyer, Hermas.
Breemen.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Brig	Frederich William	472	Ruisk	April	11	Deetgen.		Deetgen.
National.			ARRIVAL.			CONSOLE.		
Brig	Alina and Luis		Rilly	Jan	11	Gas Co.		Gas Co.
Schooner	Silva		Alvarez	April	2	Reistra		Reistra

50 DOLLARS

\$50 will buy at MEEKS & KELSEY'S now Gallery— One Dozen Cartes de Visite, better than sold elsewhere for 120. \$50 will buy a dozen bust pictures or Vignettes, better than sold elsewhere for \$200. Each half dozen \$30. Life-size portraits with frame \$200, former price \$300. This great reduction of prices will be continued only for the space of three months: those who desire portraits for less than half price and by the most experienced artists will find it for their interest to call at this establishment. Small pictures of deceased friends copied to the size of life \$200. Gallery, 74 Calle Belgrano, over the Standard office. 13. x u d

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. J. J. M. JOHN BEST & BROS.

Quality the test of Cheapest. Large shipments of the very best description of Teas, Provisions, Wine and Spirits, &c. ex late Liverpool steamers, at the English Store, Calle 25 de Agosto No. 33 and 35, Montevideo. NEWNHAM & Co., Proprietor. 165. 1 m 24

Fresh Goods Just Received. Ladies' Shawls, Ladies' Wool Boas, All-wool Flannel, 3 yards wide; Cloth for Mantles, Coats' 300 yard spoils, Fancy Skirtings, Linen Table cloths, Ladies' Belts, Fine Linen, Boys' Wool Sox, Gents' Dog-skin Gloves, and a variety of Dress Goods, all of which are offered at moderate prices at ALEXANDER FULTON & CO., 25 & 27 Calle Defensa. 166. 1 m 25

Camps. Some splendid camps of the very best quality, in the Province of Entre Rios, or sale. For further particulars apply at No. 123 calle 25 Mayo (altos). 111 x. m 18

GERMAN BURMEISTER. Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 70—CALE BOLIVAR—70 78. xj14 BUENOS AIRES.

Diligencias del 25 de Mayo. Agencia Ricardiana, No. 93. Oficina de salidas. Para el 25 de Mayo, sale de la Capital todos los Miércoles por el último tren de la tarde que sale del Parque a Mercedes. Baires. Sale del 25 de Mayo para la Capital todos los sábados para tomar infaliblemente el primer tren del Domingo de Mercedes a la Capital. Nota.—La correspondencia, equipajes y encomiendas se reciben en la Agencia hasta las 12 de mismo día de salida. Buenos Aires, Marzo 4 de 1865. Empuesarios. E. Comana y Ca. 76. 1 p. a 12



Notice to Masters of British Merchant Vessels. The undersigned feels it his duty to warn masters of British merchant vessels that considering the war in which Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay are now engaged they are not to carry munitions of war of any description to any one of the belligerents on the understanding that if they do so they may render themselves liable to the exercise of belligerent rights and the penalties incident to an infringement of neutrality. FRANK PARISH, H.B.M. Consul, British Consulate, B. Ayres, April 18, 1865. Maria Foster and Thomas Foster. Are requested to call at the British Consulate for the interest of the Montevideo Bond. 114. 3 p a 19

PETER HAYDEN. Seaman. The above named is requested to call at or send his address to the British Consulate in this city or any one who can give information respecting him or his whereabouts. FRANK PARISH, Consul. 157. 3 p a 21

JAMES BLACKHALL. A native of Pethelton, Aberdeenshire, formerly a shipmaster. Any person who can give information respecting this person or his property are requested to communicate the same to this office. FRANK PARISH, Consul. 159. 3 p a 25

MANTECA DE GRASA OR PATENT GREASE.

A New Substitute for the best fresh Butter For Cooking purposes and Pastry Fair wholesome and 3 dollars the pound cheaper than the best North American. LARD GREASE. This new grease is prepared from the best fresh fat of this country, and the "entire" secret of its preparation lies in the new system of melting it. The quality of our grease is so excellent that it is better adapted than any oil or lard for cooking purposes or pastry and possesses "incalculable" advantages over these two articles from being much cheaper, and also from giving to dishes or pastry a flavour "equal to the best fresh butter," a thing unknown as yet with the finest lard and much less with the best fresh oil, as every one acquainted with cooking will testify. We will not put forward any further reasons to prove, that our grease is superior to any other consumed in the country, including the best French, Spanish or Italian oils which come principally compounded with good what sort of other ingredients abroad, whilst our grease is prepared from the pure fat of the country. We are convinced, that henceforth, families will not complain of the quality of the meat, poultry &c. for the meat of the country is generally good and what spoils its savour, is in reality the class of grease with which it is prepared, a remedy is therefore required for the latter in every good kitchen and to unbelievers we have only to say, that before giving their opinion, they give our "Manteca de Grasa" which we offer, a fair trial and we doubt not, that they will give it the preference.

The great evil felt hitherto is now remedied, and all classes of people will be able to procure a grease infinitely better, and more healthy than all other greases and oils that with such injury to health have been hitherto consumed in such large quantities at a comparatively moderate price. In case there are any evil-disposed persons who try to throw discredit on our Manteca de Grasa, by reporting that it contains ingredients injurious to health. We hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Thousand Dollars up to any person who can prove same, and in order to quiet apprehension, we call especial notice to the certificates (see to morrow's paper) from competent parties in this particular. We moreover duly notify the public, that, having applied for a Government patent, we will establish legal proceedings against any spurious imitation of our Manteca de Grasa. It is on sale in all the grocery-stores within 8 squares of the Plaza and is made up in nice bladders bearing the manufacturer's mark. Orders for quantities not less than 50 lbs. will be received verbally every day at the office, No. 101 calle Corrientes from 8 to 10 a. m.; and after the latter hour by written order left in the Letter-box. Samples may be seen at the same office. Buenos Ayres, March 31st 1865. The manufacturer, No. 101 calle Corrientes.

Hotel de Geneve. I have no objection to declare that the Manteca de Grasa which you have prepared is better adapted than any other that I know of for the cooking of dinners or fine pastry. Buenos Ayres, 23rd March, 1865. LUIS KUHLEHNER. Calle 25 de Mayo. Hotel Punivers. I have employed the grease which you have sent me and I have found it excellent. Buenos Ayres, March 19th 1865. JEAN LAMARQUE. HOTEL DEL PLATA. I have submitted the grease which you have sent me to the inspection of my chef de cuisine and he has declared it to be of very superior quality. Buenos Ayres, March 19th 1865. NICHOLAS CASTAGNINO. CAFE COLON. I have used the grease which you sent me for examination and must in truth declare that I have found it to be of excellent quality. Buenos Ayres, March 22nd 1865. JOSE MRSSET & Co. SWISS CONFECTIONERS. We have examined the grease which you have sent us and we declare it is of an excellent quality. Buenos Ayres, March 23rd 1865. JEAN PALTERA. CONFITERIA VICTORIA. We can recommend the grease you have sent us as superior to any other sold in the country. Buenos Ayres, 24th 1865. E. LARCADE & MOLTARD, CONFITERIA. Corner of Peru and Moreno Street. We declare that the grease prepared by Messrs. TEZ & DRESO. CONFITERIA DEL AGUILA. After using the sample of grease that has been sent to me, I am convinced that its quality is excellent. Buenos Ayres, March 24th 1865. VICENTE COSTA.

This new grease which is a substitute for the best fresh butter for cooking or pastry will be found on sale at all the retail grocers. Agency, Calle Corrientes 101 where orders for amounts exceeding two arrobes will be received from 8 to 10 a.m. verbally and after that hour in writing. 71. 1 m. a 12. For Sale, 4,000 Sheep in a central point of the Banda Oriental, under usual conditions, &

Fire.
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,
 f19 204 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, ajros, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquinas 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 o doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se trasporte con facilidad.
 En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
 B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

English Carpenters.
 92—Calle de la Esmeralda—92.
 We the undersigned beg leave to notify our friends and the public in general that we have commenced business in the above line, and hope by strict attention to merit their support. All orders will be executed with the greatest facility and exactness.
JOHN COBBY,
JOHN J. DOWNING.
 N. B.—Carpenters will be attended to with the greatest possible care.
 98. 3me, f 17

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.
 Sept. 20.

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 d28,x
Removal.
 The old established Upholsterer and Furniture Store of John Underwood is removed from No 89 Calle Potosi to No. 50 in same street nearly in front. The undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for their liberal support, and begs that they will continue to favour him with their orders.
JOHN UNDERWOOD.
 130. 2m d & w f 24

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, 1865.

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 c) 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 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.

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



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. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....	£35.
2nd „.....	£25.
3rd „.....	£16.
1st Class.....	£65.
2nd „.....	£45.
3rd „.....	£30.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

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.

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 f17

Just Received,
 A fresh supply of Irish Whiskey and Porter, dark and pale Brandy of a great variety of marks; also some excellent Tea in large chests, also in 12lb boxes, and selling at reduced prices by
THOMAS NUTTALL,
 At No. 77 and 79 Piedad.
 209. 1m 29, 1m

J. S. WYLLIE & Co.
 Chascomus.
 Just received per Kepler a large collection of School Books, direct from the publishers, Pocket Books, Diaries, Albums, &c.
 228. 1m w d f 1

GUALEGUAYCHU STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 PORTS OF THE URUGUAY.
 'E R A'

This steamer will leave this for the above Ports on the 2nd, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22nd, 27th of every month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

FARES.		Steerage.	
Cabin.	Pats.	Pats.	Pats.
Higuéritas	6	Higuéritas	3
Fray Bentos	8	Fray Bentos	4
Guauguaychu	9	Guauguaychu	4 1/2
Roman	10	Roman	5
Concepcion	10	Concepcion	5
Paysandú	12	Paysandú	6
Concordia	16	Concordia	8
Salto	16	Salto	8

Parcels will be received at the Agency, Calle Cuyo, up to Five o'clock in the afternoon of the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo No. 1.
HENRY DOWSE.

The National Steamer

"ESTRELLA DEL NORTE."
 Will leave the Tigre (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 Tigre. 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.		Steerage.	
S. Nicolas	\$12	S. Nicolas	\$6
Obligado	\$12	Obligado	\$6
L. Hermanas	\$12	L. 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.

DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ALEX. FULTON AND Co.
 25 & 27—CALLE DEFENSA—25 & 27.
 ENGLISH

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO.
DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA
 CON CARUAGES TIRADOS AL PECHO PARA LOBOS
 Saldrá los dias—2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30.
 Regresa los dias—1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15-17-19-21-23-25-27-29
 Para 25 de Mayo
 Saldrá de Buenos Ayres, Todos los JUEVES.
 Regresa del 25.... " los DOMIGOS
 Para el Saladillo
 Las salidas son de la Estacion Merlo. Agencia Rivadavia, 189.
 Empresarios. SABORIDA B GARCIA

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 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 26.

Medianeros.
 Wanted, for the Province of Entre Rios, some medianeros to mind sheep. Camps of the best quality will be sold. All the wood necessary to build corrals and for house use can be had; English or Irish preferred. For particulars apply at No. 123 Calle 25 de Mayo.
 112 x . . . m. 18

ENCIADORA'S AGENCIA DE LAS MENSAGERIAS CORREOS NACIONALES.
 For Cordoba, Santiago, Tucuman, Salto, Jujuy, Catamarca, San Geronimo, Villanueva, Rio Cuarto, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan.
 Merchants and Passengers for the Provinces will please take notice that the Agency for the above Diligencias has been removed from 127 Calle 25 de Mayo, to the Steamboat Agency, No. 1 Calle Cuyo, and that in future Tickets for the Diligencias that start from Rosario can be obtained there. Encuentras, &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. 1150. HENRY DOWSE.

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.rosis.

STIMULATES AND REGULATES THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, IT CURES THESE DISEASES FORTIFYING THE BODY, and promoting the most HEALTHY NATURAL SECRETIONS, 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. NEWNHAM & CO., 33 & 35 calle 25 de Agos'o. M. S. Bagley. 70, 6m, a 9

Steam to Valparaiso.
 The Pacific Steam Navigation Co's new Iron Paddle Steam Ship PACIFIC, 2,000 tons, and 500 horsepower will leave Liverpool on or about the 15 instant, and is expected to arrive at Montevideo from the 8th to the 15th of the ensuing month leaving immediately for Valparaiso. Only passengers and specie are received. For further particulars apply at
BATES STORES.
 55—Maypá—55.
 113—15p a19

To all whom it may concern.
 Notice is hereby given, that Consular Certificate No. 3556, signed by Mr. Parish, has been lost, and is of no validity, a duplicate having been issued. A reward will be given to any person who will bring the lost certificate to Calle Reconquista No. 66.
 107. 16p a18.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE
 64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad,
 (between San Martin and Reconquista)
GENERAL CAMP STORE.
 A large and well assorted stock of
GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.
T. FALTON
 64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.
 N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made clothing of every description.

TEATRO COLON. OPERA ITALIANA.

Gran Temporada de las Fiestas Mayas. Abono de 45 Funciones. Esta abierto en el Escenario del Teatro desde el Lunes 21 del corriente...

TEATRO COLON OPERA ITALIANA.

Los siguientes abonos son preferidos en sus localidades hasta el Martes a las 5. El Miércoles 26 del corriente...

REMATE POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

En la casa habitacion calle de Corrientes numero 370, por susentarse su dueño del piso. El viernes 26 del corriente...

REMATE POR JOSE MARQUES

De una casa de poco precio en la calle de Babelos, num. 305 entre Estados Unidos y Europa. El martes 25 del corriente...

REMATE POR EL MISMO

En la boca del riachuelo corralon de los Sres. Corti y Riva y frente a la comandancia de marina. 172 medias barricas alquitran venidas en la Barca 'Atalante'...

REMATE POR EL MISMO

En la casa habitacion del Sr. D. Eustaquio Diaz Colez Belgrano No. 221. Por susentarse del Pais. El Martes 25 del corriente...

REMATE POR EL MISMO

En la casa habitacion de Nugal, un confidente de 6 confidentes dos grandes sillones un silló a la Suia XIV...

REMATE POR EL MISMO

En la casa de comercio de los señores P. E. Hartempelshijos, calle de San Martin numero 154. El jueves 27 del corriente...

REMATE POR EL MISMO

En la casa de comercio de los señores P. E. Hartempelshijos, calle de San Martin numero 154. El jueves 27 del corriente...

REMATE POR EL MISMO

En la casa de comercio de los señores P. E. Hartempelshijos, calle de San Martin numero 154. El jueves 27 del corriente...

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REMATE POR EL MISMO

En la casa de comercio de los señores P. E. Hartempelshijos, calle de San Martin numero 154. El jueves 27 del corriente...

REMATE POR EL MISMO

En la casa de comercio de los señores P. E. Hartempelshijos, calle de San Martin numero 154. El jueves 27 del corriente...

Important to English and German families

The Manufacturers of the renowned MANTECA DE GRASA. A new substitute for the best fresh butter for cooking purposes or pastry.

Nueva Libreria Inglesa.

75 Calle San Martin 75. Nearly opposite the Exchange. A splendid assortment of Copy-books, comprising 12,000 of middling and best qualities...

Attention!

Camps to Lot and Cattle for Sale. A splendid Establishment in working order, with houses for shepherds, enclosures for cattle, and cattle bred on the land...

NOTICE

All goods delivered free at the Railway Stations here and forwarded direct to any station between Town and Mercedes, on receipt of orders.

NOTICE

Who was drowned in the river Samborombon in December 1864, leaving some little property: the Heirs or Relations of the deceased may apply at the office of the undersigned...

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For Liverpool.

The new clipper barque 'Coma,' Captain Stubb, has all her measurement engaged and only requires about 4000 sanded hides to fill up...

Meerscham Pipes.

No. 6 to 6 of French, straight, and bent shape, also with silver covers, and a few of the new class colored. A new supply of above just received.

OSTEO OIDON

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862. GABRIEL'S invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings...

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Extract of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

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CAUTION.

The Patentes having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 2nd and 21st of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas...

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

LOSS OF APPETITE—LOSS OF STRENGTH—LOSS OF HEALTH. The marvellous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all the vital functions...

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CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH AND CO.

Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes, &c., &c., specially Adapted for the Colonies.

Stamp End Works, Lincoln; and 87, Lombard Street, London. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving Cotton Engines.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS for Irrigation. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS for Sheep-washing.

RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar

is far superior to any Eau de Cologne, as a tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet or Bath, a revived perfume and a powerful disinfectant.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

Of the 19th April. Contains all the stirring news of the day, local items &c.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst at Nuvuru, in his 69th year, Mr. Thomas Norris, one of the most respected Irish estancieros in this province: deceased was a native of the County Kilkenny and had been for many years a resident in this country where by untiring energy he amassed a large fortune.

At Montevideo, on the 19th inst., Mr. James Moody (unmarried), aged 25 years.