

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No 1049—Fifth Year

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865

Circulation 1,000

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above specified building, in order to suit the increased flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in current 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 considerable 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 checks, part or the full amount at their wish, when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.
- Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio de Janeiro, and other places, at the rate of 100 per cent. as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.
- Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the limits of its operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.
P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

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

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.
April 1, 1864.

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association
Chief Office—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, insures at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.
Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.
Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Jacob Parravano, Vice-President.
" Eduardo Lamb.
" Antonio P. Ledesma.
" Enrique Topolinson.
" Mariano Casarini.
" Bernabé Vignani.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

**THE GUARDIAN
FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate: **DRABER & CO.,**
CALLE PIEDAD 12.

La Zingara and Isteria.
All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-named ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this date, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different offices of Police to run into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.
G. WILKS, 7 Calle Mayo.

**Dr. P. Bourse,
SURGEON DENTIST.**
Office in the corner of the new Building, No. 200 CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.

Has removed his Office to the new Building, No. 200 CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful and airy rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, and are provided with every facility for dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with monthly information by each improvement in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixture, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.
Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

**American Dentist,
Dr. N. O. CORNWALL.**
Calle Rivadavia, 375.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Inserted in the most neat and 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. Teeth are promptly relieved and radically cured.

Mensajerías, Union Argentina.
El empresario de dichas mensajerías avisa al público que aunque haya habido un cambio en el personal de las salidas de los trenes de la línea de Canelo desde el 11 del corriente mes, el no hecho ningún cambio en sus salidas para el Carmen de Arco, Salto, Rojas, Junin, Peñaguirre y San Nicolás de los Arroyos.

Salen siempre de la Capital los días pares en el tren de las ocho de la mañana, llegando en el mismo día y hasta el Salto y al día siguiente en Junin.

Las encomiendas se reciben en su oficina calle de la Victoria No. 223, hasta las 4 de la tarde, y la correspondencia hasta las 9 de la noche, la víspera de la salida.
9x. p. J. 3. LA EMPRESA.

PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES.
A visit to those countries in 1864, prices \$20.
On sale at Messrs. Mackern's book-store or at this office. x. m. c.

Notice.
The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated brandy marked "JULIUS 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 caps as sole agents on each bottle.

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THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK, (LIMITED), 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 do.
Reserve Fund 80th Sep., 1864. £44,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing checks—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—
London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1865.

THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES, AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED), 80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank for both specie and currency will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED
On deposits on account current, 8 per cent.
Do. subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, 10 " "
Do. subject to sixty days' notice of withdrawal, 10 " "
Do. subject to ninety days' notice of withdrawal, 10 " "
Do. subject to one hundred days' notice of withdrawal, 10 " "
Do. subject to one hundred and twenty days' notice of withdrawal, 10 " "
Do. subject to one hundred and thirty days' notice of withdrawal, 10 " "
Do. subject to one hundred and forty days' notice of withdrawal, 10 " "
Do. subject to one hundred and fifty days' notice of withdrawal, 10 " "
Do. subject to one hundred and sixty days' notice of withdrawal, 10 " "
Do. subject to one hundred and seventy days' notice of withdrawal, 10 " "
Do. subject to one hundred and eighty days' notice of withdrawal, 10 " "
Do. subject to one hundred and ninety days' notice of withdrawal, 10 " "
Do. subject to two hundred days' notice of withdrawal, 10 " "

CHARGED
On debit balances in account current 15 " "

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres, July 20, 1865.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA. Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association. FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, TRUSTS, INVESTMENTS, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.
Capital subscribed up to 31st December, 1864—
In hand cash, 214,481 col.
In paper currency, 42,000 " "
Investment of Fund,
Purchase of the Houses Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero; and Nos. 249, 251 and 253 Calle de Mayo.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azucena, President.
" Bernabé Olampos, Vice-President.
" Antonio Marro, Secretary.
" Jacobo Paravicini.
" Constant Santamaría.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Perna,
" J. A. Fernández,
" L. B. Wilkes,
" Mariano Billinghurst,
" Luciano E. Martínez,
" Juan S. Salsedo, Donatario, Buenos Ayres.
BANKERS—The Casa de Moneda; Donatario, Buenos Ayres.
The Society has for its sole object to render faithful the savings of all classes of persons.

By the accumulation of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscribers 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 premiums 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.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at a given period.

Paper Money Section.
The currency of Buenos Ayres received 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 (altos).

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—SIGHT DRAFTS

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from **WANKLYN & Co.**
No. 104 Calle de San Martín.

On the following places—
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris,
Genoa,
Cadix,
Bayonne,
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martín—104.
20 43 x.

Diligencias del 25 de Mayo.
Agencia Rivadavia, No. 98.
Orden de salida.

Para el 25 de Mayo, sale de la Capital todos los Miércoles por el último tren de la tarde que sale del Parque 4 Mercedes Regreso.

Para el 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 Ayres, Mayo 6 de 1865.
Empresario.—E. CORREA & Co.
70. 3p. 12.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE. DIAS DE TRABAJO.

ESTACIONES.	TRENES.	REGRESO.
Mercedes	10 30	11 30
Lujan	11 00	12 00
San Fernando	11 30	12 30
San Martín	12 00	13 00
Parque	12 30	13 30
Mercedes	13 00	14 00
Lujan	13 30	14 30
San Fernando	14 00	15 00
San Martín	14 30	15 30
Parque	15 00	16 00
Mercedes	15 30	16 30
Lujan	16 00	17 00
San Fernando	16 30	17 30
San Martín	17 00	18 00
Parque	17 30	18 30
Mercedes	18 00	19 00
Lujan	18 30	19 30
San Fernando	19 00	20 00
San Martín	19 30	20 30
Parque	20 00	21 00
Mercedes	20 30	21 30
Lujan	21 00	22 00
San Fernando	21 30	22 30
San Martín	22 00	23 00
Parque	22 30	23 30
Mercedes	23 00	24 00
Lujan	23 30	24 30
San Fernando	24 00	25 00
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Parque	25 00	26 00
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Lujan	26 00	27 00
San Fernando	26 30	27 30
San Martín	27 00	28 00
Parque	27 30	28 30
Mercedes	28 00	29 00
Lujan	28 30	29 30
San Fernando	29 00	30 00
San Martín	29 30	30 30
Parque	30 00	31 00
Mercedes	30 30	31 30
Lujan	31 00	32 00
San Fernando	31 30	32 30
San Martín	32 00	33 00
Parque	32 30	33 30
Mercedes	33 00	34 00
Lujan	33 30	34 30
San Fernando	34 00	35 00
San Martín	34 30	35 30
Parque	35 00	36 00
Mercedes	35 30	36 30
Lujan	36 00	37 00
San Fernando	36 30	37 30
San Martín	37 00	38 00
Parque	37 30	38 30
Mercedes	38 00	39 00
Lujan	38 30	39 30
San Fernando	39 00	40 00
San Martín	39 30	40 30
Parque	40 00	41 00
Mercedes	40 30	41 30
Lujan	41 00	42 00
San Fernando	41 30	42 30
San Martín	42 00	43 00
Parque	42 30	43 30
Mercedes	43 00	44 00
Lujan	43 30	44 30
San Fernando	44 00	45 00
San Martín	44 30	45 30
Parque	45 00	46 00
Mercedes	45 30	46 30
Lujan	46 00	47 00
San Fernando	46 30	47 30
San Martín	47 00	48 00
Parque	47 30	48 30
Mercedes	48 00	49 00
Lujan	48 30	49 30
San Fernando	49 00	50 00
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San Fernando	74 00	75 00
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Lujan	91 00	92 00
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Mercedes	108 00	109 00
Lujan	108 30	109 30
San Fernando	109 00	110 00
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Lujan	111 00	112 00
San Fernando	111 30	112 30
San Martín	112 00	113 00
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Lujan	113 30	114 30
San Fernando	114 00	115 00
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Mercedes	118 00	119 00
Lujan	118 30	119 30
San Fernando	119 00	120 00
San Martín	119 30	120 30
Parque	120 00	121 00
Mercedes	120 30	121 30
Lujan	121 00	122 00
San Fernando	121 30	122 30
San Martín	122 00	123 00
Parque	122 30	123

Advertisements... TO CORRESPONDENTS... THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865.

The Standard.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIMERA.

DEATH OF CONSUL ENIGOS.

Loudon, Thursday, June 29, 1865. The afternoon sitting in both houses of Parliament yesterday was entirely devoted to routine business.

A distinguished gathering assembled yesterday on board the School-fragate Conway, the occasion being the annual prize distribution to the boys.

The Owl is happy to announce that the British Government is greatly reassured as to the friendly feelings of the American Administration.

The anniversary of Napoleon's death, the 5th of May, was, as usual, observed in St. Helena with due solemnity. It is noted as a very remarkable coincidence that a vessel carrying the staff and 1st battalion of the 60th Regiment happened to touch at the island on that day, as it was this regiment that, being in garrison, conveyed the remains of Napoleon to the Valley of the Tomb on the 5th of May, 1821.

The relations between the Emperor and the Prince Napoleon appear to have grown somewhat more friendly. Instead of passing the summer and autumn at Prangin, the Prince is to go to Havre for sea-bathing, and the great voyage of which so much has been said has dwindled down into an excursion to the Exhibition in Dublin.

The exceptional state of things in Hungary is intended to cease on the 1st July. It is generally thought probable that this change will be followed by the promulgation of a Royal decree, convoking the Diet of the kingdom under the sign manual of the Emperor. The proclamation will appear towards the end of July, and the opening of the Diet will take place some time in October.

The correspondent of the 'Independence' at Athens states that a great number of arrests have been made at Fitchfield in consequence of the discovery of a mad project for the invasion of Turkey by an Albanian adventurer who has taken refuge in Greece.

barrass the action of the country in its dealings with its neighbours.

The 'Europe' states that the Prince and the Princess of Prussia will meet Queen Victoria at the Castle of Beldingbrunn, in the month of August, where they will pass several weeks. The same paper says that Count von Bismarck is going to Biarritz, and that the King of Prussia leaves Carlsbad for Gastein on the 15th of July.

A rumour is current in Paris with respect to the failure of the Vegetarian negotiations that Messrs. de Sartiges and de Malaret, the French envoys, who carefully abstained from interfering with them, were compelled to interfere at last to prevent a complete rupture. Whilst an arrangement was still possible it was, of course, the best policy to allow nothing to interfere with the freedom of the action of the two Courts of Rome and Florence.

Frightful and almost incredible stories of the acts of the brigands in Southern Italy continue to be received. The proceedings of the brigands in Chieti, as described by the 'Italia' are almost too bad to be told. One party of brutes are said to have torn out peasant's tongue with pincers. Another caught a farmer, bound him and pierced his body with about eighty bayonet thrusts, and then shot him, as well as his wife and mother; and a third besmeared their victim with pitch, and set him on fire and burnt him to death.

The stoppage of the Canterbury Saving Bank must have greatly dismayed the thousands of poor persons who had money in it. Things, however, have turned out to be not quite so bad as they appeared at first. The bank, it seems, was closed in order that its affairs should be properly investigated, it having been found that the secretary, Mr. S. Greaves, had been in the habit of falsifying the accounts for his own benefit. It has since been ascertained that these defalcations amount to something like £5,000, certainly not an absolutely ruinous loss to a bank that had deposits to the amount of £140,000 or £150,000, especially as they have been distributed over a period of twenty years.

The Great Western Railway has had a narrow escape from just such another accident as that of Staplehurst. Some navies were in a trolley on the line between Bath and Bradford, and were hurrying along to get out of the way of a passenger train which they knew was nearly due. They were approaching Avoncliff when they found that the metals had got displaced through expansion. One of the men promptly ran down the line to stop the train, and fortunately caught the attention of the driver in time. Had he not done so the consequences must have been terrible.

The Manchester Cotton Supply Association report favourably of the progress of cotton cultivation in all parts of the world except India; where, it is complained, little has been done to make that country a permanent source of supply. The association have continued to distribute seed, chiefly American, among various countries, and it seems that their work in Turkey has been peculiarly successful.

DEATH OF MR. PHIBBS.

The sad news brought by the Limeira of the demise of this worthy and much-beloved gentleman caused profound regret not only among the foreign community, but we may say through all the respectable classes in Buenos Ayres, for the name of Don Samuel Phibbs was a household word among us, endeared by remembrances of numberless kind offices, by his frank and amiable disposition, and by his constant zeal for the interests of this country.

It would be difficult to do justice to his memory, or enumerate his meritorious acts, but the highest eulogium of his private and official character consists in the fact—that every one of our readers feel he has lost a valued friend, and the Argentine Republic its most efficient agent abroad. Samuel Renshaw Phibbs belonged to an old and respectable family of the Co. Sligo, where he was born about year of Argentine Independence (1816) and we do not hesitate to say that if most Irishmen possessed the same sterling qualities, noble character, and generous disposition, their country would be more prosperous and united. We know little of his earlier years, but he was yet young when he came to Buenos Ayres, and passed a portion of his life in the commercial house of Messrs. Duguid and Co. Many extraordinary instances are related of his readiness to serve others, even at personal inconvenience, and after the fall of Rosas he was requested by Government to aid in the pacification of the camp districts, for his kindness was well-known, and accompanied only by a couple of policemen he succeeded most satisfactorily.

Soon after he returned to England, married, and settled down near Liverpool, where he was appointed Consul for the Argentine Republic, and occupied that post with signal credit to himself and benefit to this country, until the period of his recent illness. The office had little emolument, but great labor, and such was his immense correspondence with parties in Ireland seeking information about emigrating, that we believe his fees hardly paid the postage. This was just in accordance with his character, living on his private resources and devoting all his energies for the good of others.

On again visiting this country, last year, he made a tour of inspection of the Central Argentine land-grant, and exerted himself with the Government in favor of immigration. The cordiality of his reception on that occasion, both by natives and foreigners, was only equalled by the regret of his delicate state of health and his departure for England. The effort he had made was too much for his exhausted frame, and a few months later we heard the gloomy intelligence that he was lying sick at Palmouth. We felt that we could not lose so valuable a public servant, and still hoped for his recovery, but he gradually sank, as we learned by letters dictated by him, for his last thoughts were given to Buenos Ayres, and he died almost a martyr to his generous regard for this country.

His demise took place at Palmouth on the 13th of June. We would offer his sorrowing widow the respectful sympathy of the numerous friends he has left in the city, but we feel that our voice will not be the only one raised to do honour to his lamented worth. The Press and Government of this country owe also a debt of gratitude to their representative which we are certain will be creditably acquitted.

RIOT IN IRELAND.

The increased warmth of the weather appears to have had a corresponding effect on the temperament of the two religio-political parties of the North of Ireland. St. John's Eve is celebrated in Ulster, as in Brittany and the Basque Provinces, with bonfires, round which there is a good deal of boisterous merrymaking. As usual in this province, the merry-making became a faction fight. The Roman Catholics were celebrating their festivities at the top of Annaghmore-hill when the Orangemen came with a band of music, playing what is facetiously described in one account as a "love tune." The two parties came into collision—there were the usual party cries, and the customary hand-to-hand fights.

After a while the Roman Catholics withdrew at a given signal, formed themselves into a body, and fired on their opponents, the result of which was that seven were seriously wounded with slugs. The police are investigating the matter, but it is greatly feared lest the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, now fast approaching, may bring with it a recurrence of the hostilities which disgraced the town of Belfast for so long a period last year.

FRANCE. The Emperor visited Menilmontant on the 26th, to inspect the great dykes being constructed on the Dhuys and Marne. His Majesty was received with great acclamations. The Court of Appeal has annulled the sentence of the Rouen tribunals against the lithograph printers.

The treaty commerce between France and Spain has been ratified by the latter Government. The Paris Correspondents of the London press state that public feeling is still very uneasy, as the belief prevails that influential parties at Washington are doing their best to provoke a war with France. Order is fully established in Mexico, and Juarez has only a few adherents.

Telegraph-wires are now working between Algiers and France. The Governor-General sent the first message—"Algiers and France are now united by telegraph, and this country sent its first despatch to salute the Emperor and thank him for his protection. The Emperor replied expressing his thanks and promising at all times the sympathy and support of France to Algiers."

AMERICA.

The American telegrams in the 'Times' contain a few particulars, which are not given by Reuter, with respect to the surrender of General Kirby Smith. He issued his farewell address to his men on the 30th of May, and declared that he would have continued the struggle until honourable terms were secured for soldiers and civilians alike, but that upon arriving in Texas he found that the troops had deserted their cause, and that he was a commander without an available army.

The same telegrams also state, upon the authority of the correspondent of the 'New Orleans Times' in Texas, that as soon as the surrender of Kirby Smith became known, the utmost confusion existed amongst the Confederate soldiers. They demanded their pay from their officers, and, failing in obtaining it by gentle measures, proceeded to extremities. General Slaughter was seized and confined at Brownsville until he consented to divide 20,000 dollars in specie amongst the troops of his command. The mutiny was not, however, entirely quelled by this measure, for at all points between Shreveport and Brownsville the Government repositories were broken open and stores of all descriptions—arms, ammunition, clothing, and even cotton—were divided amongst the soldiers.

Mr. John Mitchell has been arrested and sent to Fortress Monroe as prisoner, he is accused of treason. Considerable noise had been made about 4 regiments of negroes that had mutinied when about to embark; they were at once disarmed and sent off. A negro delegation from Richmond waited on the President, stating that the condition of the black man was worse than before the war. The President replied that the black man could not escape suffering until the country was more settled.

Mr. Stevens has petitioned for his liberty; it is thought he will be punished with the rest.

The irons have been taken off Jeff. Davis who is still a close prisoner.

As to martial-law being proclaimed at Washington, we are authorised to say that that city has since the commencement of the war been ever under martial-law.

Things are beginning to look much better in the States; the rebel officers have given in their adhesion, and business is very active.

COMMERICAL. New York, June 17, Evening. Money easy; gold 144½. Exchange on London 159.

LOG OF THE S. S. LIMERA.

LIVERPOOL TO MONTEVIDEO IN 21 DAYS. June 29th—The Pacific mail steamship Limeira, Capt. Martin D. Hammill, left Liverpool, and passed N.W.

light-ship at 4.15 detained ½ an hour at Holyhead to land pilot. Drawing 14 feet 3 inches.

30th—Wind N.E. fresh breeze and hazy, set square sails, made 239 miles. July 1st—Wind W.N.W. moderate breeze and cloudy, set fore and aft sails, made 288 miles.

2nd—Wind W.S.W. light breeze with fine weather, in all sail, 296 miles. 3rd—Wind S.W. strong breeze and cloudy, 296 miles.

4th—Wind S.W. strong breeze and cloudy, horn passed Madeira, 296 miles.

5th—Wind S.W. to N.E. light winds and showery, 302 miles.

6th—Wind N.E. moderate breeze and cloudy, set square sails, 311 miles.

7th—Wind E.N.E. moderate breeze and hazy, 301 miles. At 10.45 anchored in St Vincent. From Liverpool to St Vincent 8 days 4 hours.

8th—Weighed anchor at 11 p.m. and proceeded for Montevideo, Wind S.E. to S.W.

9th—Wind W.N.W. to S.W. light winds and hazy, heavy swell from S.S.W., 150 miles.

10th—Wind S.W. to S.S.E. strong breeze and squally with heavy rain, 296 miles.

11th—Wind S.S.E. fresh breeze and squally with rain and heavy head sea, 277 miles.

12th—Wind S.S.W. strong breeze with a heavy head sea, 281 miles.

13th—Wind S.S.W. strong breeze and squally with rain and heavy sea from S.E., 314 miles.

14th—Wind S.S.W. strong breeze and squally with rain and heavy beam sea, 296 miles.

15th—Wind S.S.E. strong breeze and squally with rain and heavy sea from S.E., 265 miles.

16th—Wind S.S.W. strong breeze with hard squalls and rain, 292 miles.

17th—Wind S.S.W. strong breeze squally with head sea, 287 miles.

18th—Wind East, moderate breeze and cloudy, 320 miles.

19th—Wind S.W. strong gale with hard squalls and heavy head sea, 300 miles.

20th—Wind W.S.W. strong gale and squally with heavy head sea, 231 miles.

21st—Wind W.S.W. strong and moderate breeze with fine clear weather, 258 miles.

22nd—Made 119 miles. At 10 p.m. anchored in Montevideo outer roads, in 10 fathoms.

Passage from St. Vincent 12 days 20 hours. This is certainly the quickest trip on record; in spite of very adverse weather during the whole voyage, the Limeira made the distance of 6,150 miles in exactly 21 days, or 12 1-5 miles per hour. Her maximum speed was 320, and her minimum 231 miles per diem. Her steam-pressure varied from 28 to 33, and the number of revolutions from 23 to 31 thousand per diem. She consumed 566½ tons of coal, being an average of 27 tons daily.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The news by the Chilean steamer Limeira has at last come up. It speaks volumes for the go-aheadism of the River Plate, that this steamer arrived on Saturday, remained nearly three days in Montevideo, and yet the people in Buenos Ayres had neither the opportunity to write by her nor even knew the news until three days after her departure for Valparaiso. When we remember that this city is only one hundred miles from Montevideo; that the most intimate business relations exist between the two cities, we may be excused for saying that the state of affairs are monstrously out of joint when such things occur. It is both a commercial and political inconvenience to have such accidental means of communication between the two cities. Owing to this unhappy Paraguayan war we feel it our duty to remain silent at present, but when peace is restored, we shall take the first opportunity to compliment President Flores, who is now supposed to be scampering along the banks of the Uruguay in quest of the enemy, and President Mitre, who is organizing his army, on the felicitous exertions of both Governments to maintain regular steam communication between the two cities; the very 'diligencia' regulations in the camp are ahead of the Montevideo steamers. If Flores has any

brains, the moment he hears of this Limeira case, he would order all the steamboat agents in Montevideo to the allied camp, and if President Mitre would do the same towards those in Buenos Ayres [always excepting our friend Mr. Dowse], he would deserve a vote of thanks from the commercial body of Buenos Ayres.

On Tuesday four cartloads of recruits for the war arrived from the camp. They presented a miserable appearance, having travelled from Chacomus. It seems strange that these recruits are not sent in on horseback. Peons are beginning to be very scarce outside, and we recommend all our unemployed countrymen in town to at once leave for the camp, where wages are high and employment scarce.

A Frenchman from Empedrado, arrived in the Espigador, states that the Paraguayan soldiers are plunging up half the province of Corrientes, and sowing rice and tobacco. This appears such a practical joke that but we have it from an eye-witness, we would hardly credit it. There is such an unprecedented audacity in invaders making themselves so at home in foreign soil, that we believe there must be something more going on in Corrientes than we are aware of. We look forward to the next steamer to get further details. We remark our able correspondent in Esquina says nothing whatever about it.

Another animated discussion has taken place on the subject of medals for the battle of Corrientes. Sr. Granet opposed the measure, but he was in the minority. The Minister of War stated that General Paunero had no positive orders to land at Corrientes, but had general instructions to land wherever he could.

When the news of the Basualdo affair reached the fleet, the Brazilian squadron and Murature at once weighed anchor and descended the river, but subsequently, when the matter was explained, the Argentine Admiral, Murature, waited on Sr. Barroso, and requested him to resume his old anchorage, as the people in Bella Vista were greatly alarmed, which the Brazilian commander at once agreed to do.

The matron of the British Hospital has at last arrived, per Limeira. Female patients, we suppose, now will be taken at the hospital. We notice that the front wall on Calle Bolivar seems to be inclining slightly forward. The committee had better look to it before it falls into the street.

The popular steamer Estrella del Norte is due this morning; she will bring us later dates from Rosario, and probably some news from Cordova. Several of the long-talked-of contingents were on the road and hourly expected in Rosario.

A subscriber from the north camps informs us that this year there will be scarcely any thistles in the camp. On a native estancia close to Villa Mercedes some of the flocks have been moved off, owing to the great scarcity of grass. In the Southern districts grass was never so abundant, but owing to the great increase of the flocks sheep are offering very cheap, as there is no room for them on the estancias.

On last Saturday an Englishman anxious to see what business was doing in the shops in town, visited at every respectable shop within four or five squares of the plaza, in the calles Florida, Peru, Victoria, Rivadavia, Defensa and some others, and the result of his search was that four-fifths of the shops had not a single customer or buyer of any description, and about one-fifth had some two or three persons buying ten or twenty dollars' worth of needles and thread, or such like. Business is so dull that the landlords are beginning to find it hard work to get their rents, and yet the town is full of empty houses and stores that it is useless to evict. From the little camp towns we hear the same story; the shopkeepers can do a splendid business selling on credit, but for cash they can sell nothing, the native people have not a penny, and the expense of sheep-farming are now so heavy that our countrymen are hard pushed for funds also. This has been however a great matrimonial year in the camp; some scores of our bachelor subscribers have got married, and the last mails from a flourishing town in the South advises us that our talented agent and correspondent is about to enter the holy bonds.

Mutual Life Assurance and Savings Fund Association...

Sr. Dn. José M. Cantilo, Sr. Dn. Mariano Miró, Sr. Dn. Mariano Miró, Sr. Dn. Mariano Miró...

Capital subscribed during the first ten months of existence, 1,100,000 hard dollars.

In the first form the insured party has a right to: 1. To compound interest on the bonds...

In the second form the insured claims 1. Compound interest on the National Bonds...

Finally, in the third form, gives a right to the corresponding interest produced by their subscriptions...

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year...

On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year (continued table)

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On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year (continued table)

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.

Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well.

A LOS ESTANCEROS. Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, chacaras etc.

To English Travellers. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort...

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. OF BUENOS AYRES, 49 & 51—DEFENSA—49 & 51.

GABRATH & HUNTER. THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. OF BUENOS AYRES, 49 & 51—DEFENSA—49 & 51.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

INCIAEROS' AGENCIA DE LAS MENSAJERIAS CORREOS NACIONALES. For Coroba, Santiago, Tucuman, Salto, Jujuy, Catamarca, San Geronimo, Villanueva, Rio Cuarto, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan.

English Grocery Establishment. GEORGE BAKER, Grocer and Liquor Dealer, Calle del Puerto, Rosario.

On sale at reduced prices. INTERESTING TO ESTANCEROS, STEVEDORES, etc.

THE "IRISHMAN". The National Journal of Ireland. Price—Stamped, 4d.; Unstamped, 3d.

The Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway. Hurrah! for Chascomus. Blankets! Blankets! Blankets!!!

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU 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...

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes...

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%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. LA PLATA, PARANA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, LEDA.

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...

Sheep Required. A person having the best of camps, and able to afford the best references, wishes to take a Flock of Sheep on halves of profits.

Notice. Rosario de Santa Fe, 1st April, 1865. The undersigned beg to inform the Mercantile Community, that they have established in this City a commission house...

Medianeros. Wanted, for the Province of Entre Rios, some medianeros to mind sheep. Camps of the best quality will be sold.

Loteria de la Beneficencia del Uruguay. PRIMERA MAYO. 1,000 ONZAS DE ORO. 16,000 PATACONES.

Sewing Machines. For family use and manufacturing purposes, guaranteed to work well, and full instructions given to the purchaser.

THE LAST THREE MONTHS. ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

61 CORRIENTES 61. REDUCED PRICES. Many other articles may be obtained on early application.

ALEX. FULTON AND CO. 25 & 27—CALLE DEFENSA—25 & 27.

THE HESPERIDINA. STOMACH BITTERS. The Bitter Orange. THE BEST TONIC KNOWN, AND THE SUREST SPECIFIC.

HEALTHY NATURAL SECRECTIONS. THE PERSPIRATION. THE HESPERIDINA IS ESSENTIAL at the principal Business Houses.

AGENTS IN MONTEVIDEO MESSRS. NEWNHAM & CO., 33 & 35 calle 25 de Agosto.

HEALTH TO THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. LOSS OF APPETITE—LOSS OF STRENGTH—LOSS OF HEALTH.

SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION OR POUL STOMACH, AND DISORDERED LIVER. In such a deranged state of health the food is decomposed instead of being digested...

DISORDERED INCIDENTAL TO CHILDREN. The liver and stomach are much affected in children, often out of order, as they are allowed to eat many things that would disagree with their parents...

Removal. The office of the undersigned has been removed from Calle Reconquista to Calle Paraguay 110.