

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No 1081—Fifth Year

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865

Circulating 4,700

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices 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 of by the Manager.
Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conveyed 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 at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubletons 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 Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.
Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.
The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, 15 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers, 8 per cent.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor, 15 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers, 8 per cent.
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

British & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association
Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling.
Propositions for Life Assurance are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of the Association will be given 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 coast.
—Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.
Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
Don Jacobo Parravicini, Vice-President.
Don Eduardo Lumb.
Don Ambrosio P. Ledia.
Don Enrique Tomkinson.
Don Mariano Casar.
Don Bernardo Yurraque.
Don Francisco P. 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: DRABBLE BROTHERS & CO.,
CALLE PIEDAD 12.

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

American Dental.
Dr. N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Rivadavia, 275.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Inserted in the most perfect manner, by a process that has a beautiful appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organ. Teeth made of gold or metal, and set in wax, last for years or for life. Teeth cleaned of tartar, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the latest possible aid.

Dr. P. Bourso,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, and are provided with the latest appliances, 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 European Packet of the latest and most important improvements 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 4, 1864.

For Sale.
Two thousand five hundred sheep of very superior quality in the Harina Oriental, near the Estancia Nueva Alemania, as there is a port on the Estancia they could be shipped to Entre Rios with great facility. They will be disposed of with or without expenses at buyers option. For further particulars please apply after six o'clock p.m. at Walls Beckhouse & Co., Calle Piedad 173.

JOHN GENTLES,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
171 CALLE DEFENSA,
Opposite to the Church of Santo Domingo.
21, 1m, 80

Removal.
The old established Upholster and Furniture Store of John Underwood is removed from No. 89 Calle Piedad to No. 69 and 71 in the same street. The undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for their liberal support, and begs that they will continue to favor him with their orders.

JOHN UNDERWOOD.
10, 3 m, 64

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 50th Sep., 1864, £44,000 do.
Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.
Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—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:
On deposits on account current, 6 per cent.
Do. for ninety days fixed, 8 "
Do. subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal, the rate is 2 per cent. more than that paid in account current, therefore for the present this class of deposits gain.
On debit balances in account current 12 "
J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18, 1865.

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, 244,467 do.
In paper currency, 451,000 "
Investment of Fund.
Purchase of the House No. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero; and Nos. 245, 251 and 253 Calle de Moreno.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azcuena, President.
D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President.
D. Antonio Marco del Pont.
D. Jacobo Parravicini.
D. Constant Salomoni.

MANAGING COMMITTEE:
D. D. Rosendo Poma.
D. J. A. Fernandez.
D. L. B. Wilks.
D. Mariano Biliburust.
D. Lodoico F. Martinez.

GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO, Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, BARRIO—The Casa de Moneda; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres. This 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, give 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, give 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 received on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.
Capitals received to be put 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. 8, CALLE SAN MARTIN (Altos).

PAPER MONEY SECTION.
The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—SIGHT DRAFTS.
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.,
No. 101 Calle de San Martin,
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 Martin—104.
20 d3 x.

PARKINSON Y FRODSMAN,
FABRICANTES DE CROMOMETROS
Y Relojos para la Real Armada de la Gran Bretaña y de la Compañía de las Indias, de la Marina Real de España, de S. M. el Emperador de las Rusas, de S. M. el Emperador de Austria, del Gobierno Federal de los Estados Unidos y de otras Naciones Marítimas.
No. 4, CHANCE ALLEY, COVENTRY.
En frente de la Bolsa Real.
LONDRES.

Cromómetros de Bolsillo, Relojos de bolsillo Duplex y de bolsillo y de compensación, Repetidores, Relojos Astronómicos, &c., &c.
Agent in Buenos Ayres for the sale of the above. J. H. Paul, Fort & Co. Rivadavia 168.
143, xp 32.

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.		1st & 2nd class	
Stations.		A.M.	P.M.
Buenos Ayres		9	5 30
Ferrari		9 15	5 40
Lomas de Zamora		9 35	
Glew		10	30
San Vincente		11	30
Donselaar		11 35	
Ferrari			
Jeppener		12	

Stations.		1st & 2nd class	
		A.M.	P.M.
Jeppener			3 30
Ferrari			3 40
Donselaar			3 55
San Vincente			4 0
Glew			4 20
Lomas de Zamora		8 15	4 50
Barracas		8 30	5 0
Buenos Ayres			

E. BANFIELD, Gen. Manager.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

IDA.		REGRESO.	
Stations.		Stations.	
Tren 25 de Mayo	Retiro, 12 de Mayo, 9 30	Retiro, 12 de Mayo, 9 30	
	Belgrano, 9 45	Belgrano, 9 45	
	Oliveros, 10 15	Oliveros, 10 15	
	S. Idro, 10 30	S. Idro, 10 30	
	Tren 25 de Mayo, 10 45	Tren 25 de Mayo, 10 45	

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Deafness.

ADRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.

49 Rue d'Angoulême St. Honoré a Paris. Consisting of small voice conductors, so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.
Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor's place, 49 Rue d'Angoulême St. Honoré, Paris. Prices 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt.

COFFEE-HOUSE—CAFE DU RHIN.

CALLE PIEDAD 123.

JEAN ARAMBURG has the honour to announce to the public that he has now opened his Coffee-house to be conducted on the best style of similar establishments in Paris and London, with numerous stalls or cabinets for small private parties.
He will take boarders for breakfast and dinner at \$600 per month, fine wines extra.
There is a luncheon table from one o'clock each day simply provided with every class of cold meats, sandwiches, cheese, &c.
Spirits, wines, coffee and tea only of the first class prices are arranged with a view to drawing together and keeping up a first class connexion.
A first class waiter and a peon are wanted for the above establishment. 86, 1m a 20

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

A depot of the above Society has been established in the Vestry of the English Church, calle Mayo, where bibles and books of common prayer in various sizes and bindings in English, Spanish, French and Italian, as well as other works issued or published by the Society, may be obtained or ordered from the General Depository in London. 88—2m a 22

Album Palliere.

52 Lithographs of South American country, scenery and costumes, on sale, bound or loose, at Messrs. Fauson Hermanos, calle Cangallo, and at this office. 28, 1mo a 9

Edward Morrison,

Manufacturers' Agent for Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, and German Goods for export.

23 TEMPLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL. 3m—a 24

Information Wanted

Of Joseph Campbell, who sailed in the brig Raymond from Dublin, in July, 1862, and arrived in Buenos Ayres in October, same year. When last heard of was at Montevideo. Any tidings of him will be thankfully received by his wife, Ellen Campbell, Old Station, Holy

Subscription to the "Standard,"
\$ 30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three
times for \$ 5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865.

GREAT EDITORIAL TRIUMPH

11 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE GALILEO.

The Liverpool steamer Galileo bringing dates from England to the 3rd Aug. and from the States to the 22nd July arrived yesterday she brings 14 passengers and a valuable cargo.

The 'Journal do Commercio,' 25th ult. announces the arrival at Rio Janeiro of the British steamer Isabel with dates from Liverpool to Aug. 3rd. Prince Napoleon and Abd-el-Kader have arrived in England.

Queen Victoria is about to travel on the Continent, under the title of Duchess of Lancaster. Her Majesty will visit the King of Belgium at Lachen, and then proceed via Brussels and Cologne to Kramstein Castle near Darmstadt to visit Prince Louis and Princess Alice: at the end of August she will assist at the inauguration in Coburg of the monument to the lamented Prince Albert. Lord Granville accompanies the Queen on her tour which will occupy 4 weeks. The elections are now over and show a majority of 84 Liberals.

Having succeeded in repairing the damage sustained by the Atlantic Cable, the great work proceeds most satisfactorily: the latest telegram is—
On board the Great Eastern,
August 2nd.

"Twelve hundred miles of the cable, submerged by 750 this morning: all goes on well."

From France the news is unimportant; the 'Moniteur' of Aug. 2nd says that France always supports the national sentiment everywhere, and hopes the question of Schleswig-Holstein will be arranged on this system. The Prussian military authorities having expelled Dr. May, editor of the 'Schleswig Gazette,' the Austrian Commissary in the Duchies protested to Baron Ziedlitz against the measure, as did also the Municipality of Kiel.

The Emperor of Austria, by decree July 29th, suppressed the Ministry of Marine, dividing the Department between those of War and Commerce. Count Schmerling has been named President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice; Count Belcredi Minister of interior for the Hungarian Provinces, acting as President of the Council of Ministers. The other changes in the Ministry also indicate an adoption by the Emperor of the Federal instead of the Centralist policy. All the press-prosecutions have been quashed.

Austria proposes to divide the Duchies, allowing Prussia to have Kiel. Prussia offers to hand them over to the Grand-duke of Oldenburg. Austria is about to recognize the Kingdom of Italy. An interview between the Pope and Victor Emmanuel is considered not unlikely. An earthquake near Mount Etna destroyed 150 houses: 62 dead and 45 wounded have been dug out.

From Madrid we have telegrams to Aug. 2nd. The Council of State is occupied with the Bishops' protests against acknowledging Victor Emmanuel. The new Italian Minister Marquis Tagliacarne was to arrive in Madrid next day: Queen Isabella is at Valadolid. Cholera has appeared at Valencia and Gibraltar. The Queen of Portugal gave birth to a Prince on July 30th.

News from the United States to July 22nd. A conflict occurred at Alexandria, in Virginia, between the civil and military authorities, because the former refused to admit negroes as witnesses. At Rock Springs, Tennessee, a fight occurred between Federal soldiers and paroled Confederates: 3 were killed and 7 wounded. Similar fights occurred elsewhere. The elections at Richmond were gained by Se-

cessionists, Lee's soldiers being allowed to vote.

The South Carolina Convention is summoned for November 6th. Guerilla bands infest Louisiana.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GALILEO.

MORE AGITATION AGAINST MEXICO.

DESTRUCTION OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM BY FIRE.

CONFISCATION IN THE SOUTH.
The Secretary of the Interior has made a speech strongly deprecating the French occupation of Mexico.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, July 22nd, evening.
Gold 142½. Exchange on London, 155; on Paris, 3 56½. Illinois, 138; Erie, 81½; 5-20 United States Bonds, 105½.
The military authorities at Charleston took precautionary measures against a slave insurrection on the 4th of July.

Garrisoning the posts in South Carolina by coloured troops caused great dissatisfaction, and their removal is urged upon the military authorities.

The mortality amongst the negroes at Charleston continues.

General Howard has instructed his subordinates throughout the South that no apprenticeship system, or other substitute for slavery, will be tolerated.

The military authorities have suspended the 'Richmond Whig,' and taken possession of the establishment.

Judge Marvin, of Florida, has been appointed Provisional Governor of that state.

The Confiscation Department has been inaugurated at Richmond, and has seized a large amount of property for confiscation.

Secretary Harlan has made a speech, in which he said that when France attempts to crush Mexico, America despises her want of gallantry. He wished it might be God's will that America should be called upon to protect Mexico.

Mr. Montgomery Blair has also delivered a speech, declaring Mr. Seward's policy respecting Mexico to be degrading to America. He expressed his opinion that President Johnson did not endorse the action of his ministers against the Monroe doctrine.

Reports to the Secretary of the Treasury from the cotton states estimate the supplies at two and a quarter millions of bales, exclusive of the new crop.

The correspondent of the 'New York Herald' states that the new crop in the state of Alabama is very fine, and that the free labour system is working well.

The Committee of the Detroit Commerce Convention has reported its approval of the notice given to England for the termination of the reciprocity treaty, at the same time requesting the Government to execute a treaty with the British provinces based on principles equitable to all parties, including the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and other rivers in British North America.

Barnum's Museum, with the whole of the contents, together with numerous adjoining buildings, have been destroyed by fire. It is asserted that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

A department for the confiscation of the property of persons who have aided the rebellion, has been established in Richmond under the charge of Judge Underwood; the execution of its functions was commenced on the 11th with the seizure by General J. R. Anderson of the Tredegar Iron Works, and the serving of notices upon the tenants of Messrs. Crenshaw, Haxall, C. Allan, J. H. Grant, and others, to pay no more rent to those proprietors. Great consternation exists among the people in consequence; all operations and improvements in real estate are suspended.

THE LATE EXECUTION.

The excitement attending the recent execution of conspirators in Washington continues, and the affair is still discussed at length by the press. Some journals defend the course of the authorities, and endorse the sentence and execution as both just and expedient; while others, especially the anti-administration journals, assert that the military commission pronounced sentences upon insufficient evidence, and that the sentence was then carried into effect with fideicent haste and in-

humanity. The 'Constitutional Union,' of Washington, publishes an affidavit of John P. Brophy, who declares that the principal witness for the prosecution, Weichman, is admitted by his own father to be a great liar and coward; that Weichman was an intimate acquaintance of Booth and Atzerott; that Weichman told him, Brophy, and Mrs. Surratt said to her son John, when some of the conspirators were brought to her house—"John, I am afraid something wrong is going on. Why do the men come here? I do not feel easy about it. You must tell me what is going on." Weichman also told Brophy that John Surratt did not tell his mother. Brophy also swears that Weichman requested him not to appear in court, as his evidence might be called on, and would injure him [Weichman].

The 'Union' further states that shortly before the execution General Hartaunt wrote to the President that Payne had declared to him that Mrs. Surratt was entirely innocent, and had no connection with the plot.

General Sickles has returned from his secret mission to Bogota, South America. It is rumored that he went thither to organize or propose, on behalf of the United States Government, an enforcement of the Monroe doctrine by the united republics of the American continent.

The Grand Jury of Baltimore recently brought in true bills of indictment for treason against General Bradley Johnson, Colonel Harry Gilmore, and other prominent Confederate officers engaged in raids in Maryland.

The Hon. Emerson Etheridge has been arrested at Columbus, Kentucky, on charge of having uttered treasonable speeches. Mr. Etheridge is a prominent member of Congress.

The United States East India squadron is to be reinforced to an extent which will, it is said, place it upon an equality with the British and French fleets.

CANADA.

Quebec, July 14.

It is rumored that Lord Monck has received important despatches, and that Parliament will be summoned immediately.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We hear that the first individual who took the new ten dollar bills to the camp was at once popped into the stocks, and would probably have been shot the next day as a forger of the deepest dye, if the country judges had summary jurisdiction in such matters; luckily, however, others with the same description of money arrived, and when the matter was fully explained to the satisfaction of the judge, the party in question was liberated with a caution next time not to be in such a hurry to circulate a new currency. The bills are in many districts looked upon as 'flash' and very few pulpitos will take them.

We expect to receive from Sor Gimenez's plantation near Goya a couple of hundred arrobes of cotton in the seed. Any party ambitious of purchasing it will please advise us at once, as unless the Paraguayans have taken it, it ought to arrive this week.

The Pavon arrived on Sunday but brought no mails for the public; we understand however the Vice-President received a letter from Pres. Mitre stating that some fifty soldiers and two officers had passed over to the allied camp, and there was every hope the whole would surrender without the effusion of blood.

The Emperor of Brazil, we hear, at the head of ten thousand men with some fifty pieces of artillery is marching towards Uruguayana. We hear that within the last 12 months his majesty's hair is become completely white.

Our Captain of the Port has written a severe despatch to the Captain of the Port of Parana for his conduct about the Apa. It appears that the man who was said to have died of small-pox expired from tetanus, having had both of his legs shot away by a cannon ball at Las Cuevas.

The question about the extra duties threatens to be a serious one; the Committee of Congress, we learn, has decided that they cease to exist on the 1st of next January, and not on the 31st of December 1866, as was agreed on at the Vice-President's house. The question will have to be decided by both houses of Congress, as there are great doubts on the matter.

The Paraguayans have we hear waited in the whole of the town of Uruguayana, and in order to obtain sufficient bricks, pulled down several of the houses. The circumference of the town is about four miles, but the Paraguayans have only seven or eight pieces of artillery. Laguna and Saldana and other Orientals are with Estigarribia. Colonel Bustamante has been named Military Commander of Restauracion and his regiment now numbers 400, having been augmented by a number of Paraguayan prisoners.

The little steamer Victoria had great difficulty in repassing the Falls: her keel has been slightly damaged by rocks; she arrived safely in port. The Uruguay has fallen so rapidly that it is impossible for the Brazilian steamers to get down.

Probably the greatest 'bola' of the day is, that the Brazilians when they evacuated Uruguayana left five thousand arrobas of pork behind them. This story has been published by our colleague the 'Tribuna,' although it is notorious that when Canavarro left that town with his troops he did so 'to save [not lose] his bacon. The stores which the Paraguayans found consisted of several hundred bags of farina, and the stock of some half dozen of almaceas.

Mr. F. Martin has been named Professor of French in the University, to succeed Sr. Labougle who has gone to Europe.

The Italian Minister has armed the Little Bee and sent her up along with the Triunfante to aid the Veloce in rescuing the unfortunate Italians said to be perishing in the Gran Chaco. We heard nothing more about the two French Barbers who escaped from Bella Vista.

The Provincial Chambers have ordered the payment of one hundred thousand paper dollars, to the committee for the relief of the emigrant Correntino families. This is very liberal on the part of our Provincial legislators. We receive at our office subscriptions for the same object which our readers may think proper to give.

President Mitre when the last steamer arrived down from Restauracion went to see the wounded on board, spoke with them familiarly, and gave to each a gold sovereign.

Latest advices from Cordova state that the Government has got again together a contingent of 1200 men, but we see nothing about when they are to march.

One of the richest native gentlemen in this city we hear drew the big prize at the last Buenos Ayres lottery.

Mr. Leslie the manager of the Maua Bank and Sr. Carril, the two principal directors of the Gueaguay Railway, have petitioned the National Government to subscribe for three hundred shares of the company, the Government has passed no resolution on the petition, but sent it to Congress. We hope that the Congress men will not fail to perceive the importance of the road in question. We understand it is to connect the port of Ruiz with the town of Gueaguay, which would be of immense convenience for the residents in that district; our Finance minister must not consider that the public moneys employed in railways is badly invested, on the contrary we feel satisfied that he will impress upon the members of Congress the great importance of the enterprise.

Congress has finally passed the law ordering the sum of \$31,237 mjc. to be paid in discharge of all Italian claims for damages, &c. This sum is so insignificant in comparison to the numerous Italian population in Buenos Ayres, that we are naturally led to suppose that Italians have less property in the country than any other class of foreigners.

The election law passed last year, and which caused so much stir at the time, must now be altered, otherwise it will disfranchise all the Guardias Nacionales in the army. It appears one of the articles of the law provides that before the 15th of November all who claim the right of voting must present themselves and be enrolled in the Registro Civico. As it is improbable that the war will be over so soon, the electors in the allied camp cannot comply with the terms of the law unless they desert 'en masse.' The Minister has therefore applied to Congress to alter the article in question.

On the 9th instant the time-table of Government in return for the Consular.

the Western Railway will be changed. We publish the new time-table for the information of our readers. It is rumored that the fares will also be changed, but we have no notice of this as yet. Respecting the sale of this railway in England, we may remark that there is not the remotest probability of the Government selling the line, owing to the extraordinary conditions entailed on the purchaser.

Governor Oroño, we hear, has got into some difficulty with the authorities in Entre Rios, about a number of Santa Feino deserters, who are living in and about Parana. It seems that these fellows have succeeded in obtaining 'papeletas' from an Entre Riano officer, and consequently cease to owe allegiance to the Governor of Santa Fe, who nevertheless claims their extradition on the plea that they are deserters. The Parana authorities refuse to deliver them up.

The Liverpool steamer Galileo arrived yesterday with some 14 passengers. We give our new friends and countrymen a hearty welcome on their arrival in the River Plate.

Our subscribers on Sunday morning should have received an able article from Mr. Latham's pen on the Bienhechora del Plata. As the document was too long for our columns we published it on a fly-sheet. It is an able document, but does not touch on the important question of the new bonds.

Respecting the proposed gunpowder factory, we are authorized to state that an Englishman, for 25 years connected with the home-manufacturers of this article, petitioned last year for a patent, and after three months failed, although he had all the machinery ready in this city, and Congress had just then given Mr. Perkins of Rosario a patent for making gun-cotton. Having disposed of the last machinery, he expects a new supply shortly from England.

GOVERNOR SAAVEDRA'S BUDGET.

The Finance-minister (Don Luis Dominguez) of the Provincial Cabinet of Buenos Ayres has laid before the local Legislature his Budget for the ensuing year, amounting to \$39,778,883 mjc. and the estimate of ways and means summing up \$39,752,000 mjc. leaving a trifling deficit of 26,000 paper dollars. The principal items are as follows:

English Debt	\$9,857,650
Home Debt	7,804,600
Provincial Gendarmes	4,000,000
Administration of Justice	4,745,760
Hospitals and charitable institutions	3,089,584
Schools and University	2,650,440
Public officers, Treasury &c	1,704,900
Governor and 2 Ministers	1,144,800
Pensions and Monte-pio	1,125,349
Miscellaneous expenses	3,655,800
	39,778,883

The ways and means are made up thus:

Subsidy from Nat. Gov't.	\$24,000,000
Balance from 1865,	2,000,000
Stamped paper	5,600,000
Property-tax	3,200,000
Public Lands	2,000,000
Judicial Fees	100,000
Toll at Barracas Bridge	340,500
Duties on Saladeros	1,239,000
Do. Grease-refiners	72,000
One-third of Lottery profits	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	200,000

Respecting items of expenditure we have little to remark. We had somehow formed the idea that the English Debt was last year transferred to the charge of the National Government, but it seems such was not the case. The administration of Justice is rather dear at 4½ millions, since unfortunately it is almost a dead letter in the Province. The item of four millions for country-police is a novelty, but we believe the original purpose has been changed and, instead of protecting life and property, this force has been sent to swell the war-contingent. The votes of three millions for charitable institutions and nearly an equal sum for public schools, are money well laid out. The Home-debt, or Credito Publico, of Buenos Ayres figures largely, and we understand this valuable Government stock is at a high premium, affording a strange contrast with the National Bonds. The expenses of Governor Saavedra and his Cabinet are exceedingly moderate, only a little over a million mjc. or about £8,000 per annum.

The largest item in ways and means is 24 millions guaranteed by the Nat-

house of B. Ayres ceded by the Province to the Nation. The surplus of 2 millions from last year is a good feature, showing that Governor Saavedra wisely lives within his income. The stamped-paper is expected next year to give an increase, owing to a change in the scale. The property-tax or Contribution Directa appears low at 3½ millions, although of course it only includes rural estate and nothing within the city. The item of 2 millions for public-lands shows that Government only calculates a very small return from this invaluable source of income. The Barracas bridge, it will be seen, yields a splendid toll of nearly \$1000 per diem. The duties on Saladeros seem oppressive, when we remember the heavy export-duty also levied on produce. The immoral Lottery yields \$3 million profits per annum, of which one third falls to Government.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

September 4.

The Galileo leaves to-day for your city, and I take advantage of this opportunity to send you a line.

This steamer arrived yesterday from Liverpool via Rio Janeiro. We have dates by her up to the 3rd of August. Nothing particular. The news from the States is of a gloomy and unpromising nature, and the conflicts between the black and white population were becoming more serious in their nature.

The laying of the Atlantic cable was going on favorably, notwithstanding a 'contretemps' that at one time threatened the success of this great enterprise. Twelve hundred miles of cable had already been laid, and the weather continued favorable for the undertaking.

With regard to local news I have nothing to communicate. The correspondence from the army, written by Colonel Palleja, is of more than ordinary interest, and the really harrowing yet truthful picture this officer presents us with of the state of things in the camp before the town of Uruguayana, is indeed a sad one, even for those who have no friends or relatives in the army.

The fact of Colonel Palleja receiving as a god-send the present of a few biscuits sent to him from General Flores' tent, speaks volumes for the want of administrative foresight that has left the army utterly destitute of provisions. There is a weight of responsibility resting on those in authority who could, if they would, remedy such crying evils that one finds difficult to account for. When such is the case just now, while every facility offers itself for supplying in the most abundant manner the troops on the banks of the Uruguay, one may well ask, and tremble for the answer we may receive to the question. What will be the sufferings and privations of the Oriental army when it penetrates further into Corrientes?

What may be the consequences of such lamentable indolence, where the laissez aller must bring its sad fruits, and the lives of hundreds be sacrificed to the evil 'genii' that seem to preside over the councils of our Government authorities.

The Galileo is announced to sail at midday, so I must close too. I might add much too on the causes of Brazilian inaction, owing in great part to the unhappy and unworthy bickerings and dissensions amongst the Brazilian chiefs in the province of Rio Grande.

PARAGUAY.

PART II. ANNEXATION TO BUENOS AYRES.

The great and positive interests of humanity are far above the technical quibbles of international law, as they are far above the selfish interests and petty jealousies of governments and rulers. It was a violation of the natural rights of the people of Paraguay to arbitrarily isolate her, and deprive her of the use of the seaboard which belonged to her as an integral part of a great country; thus depriving her inhabitants of the intercourse which tends to promote the civilization and happiness of mankind. Now is the moment to remedy for all time to come this flagrant wrong heretofore committed of the Paraguay people, by allowing them at once to reclaim their rights, and take their position as an independent province of this great and

