

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	744
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-07-15
Lengua:	Inglés
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periódico

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

744—THIRD YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUA BANK CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103. INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH...

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103

The Office of this Bank has been removed to the above address... MONEY ORDERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK. Drafts on demand payable by the undersigned...

UNION BANK OF IRELAND. London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate.

IRELAND. Drafts payable at any of the undersigned branches...

British & Medical General (Incorporated with the City of London) LIABILITIES ASSOCIATION...

THE Argentine Marine Insurance Company. Established in 1854...

British Steamer 'FAIRY'. For Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Recife, Maranhão, Pará, Belém, and Callao...

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company. For the purpose of the service...

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank. 80—CALLE DE LA TRINIDAD—80.

Royal Insurance Company. FIRE AND LIFE. CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Steam-boat Agency. AND General Commission. WILLIAM MATTEI & CO.

FOR THE PARANA. Leave for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro...

FOR COCHILENTE. Leave for Punta Arenas, Valdivia, and Concepcion...

FOR CHUBAR. Leave for Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia...

Argentine Diligences. 130 CALLE TRINIDAD, 130. Leave for Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia...

Dr. N. O. CORNVALIS. American Dentist. Artificial Teeth.

Dr. P. Bouras. Surgeon Dentist. Has opened his office in the new building...

Grand Establishment of Cakes and Confectionery. 75—CALLE PARQUE—75.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Established 1800.

Life Insurance. The undersigned Agents for this Company are now authorized to receive applications...

To Rent. A small estancia to the South, about ten leagues from town...

FOR CAMP CARAS. Crook's Patent Spring Carts on Sale at Calle Florida, 17.

Grand Hotel Du Louvre. The proprietor of the Grand Hotel Du Louvre has the honor to inform the public...

Notice. We beg to advise the Public, and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed...

Chas. Hermansador, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur. Estancia del Taty, Carmen de Arco.

The Standard Printing Office. On sale at this office at the Library each month we will publish a new edition...

THE QUEEN VIBER AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Communication between Buenos Ayres and Chascomus. "Rumel Southern Express Wagon" carrying Freight and Passengers...

Notice. The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy...

Just Published. "The Cotton Fields of Paraguay and Corrientes." By M. G. MULLHALP.

To Lot. Two front rooms furnished or unfurnished, separately to gentlemen only.

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

JOHN KEMBLEY, 140—CALLE PARQUE—140. Public and Official Translator, Land Agent.

Public Notice. The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres. 49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.

36—CALLE CANGALLO—36. In this establishment may be found French, Russian, and English Duck...

Important Sale. TO ESTANCIONEROS SIEMPRE FARMERS, BUILDERS & OTHERS. Adolfo L. Ariola will sell by auction...

Estancia for Auction. BY ORDER OF THE COURTS. On the evenings of the 20th, 21st and 22nd inst. will be put up for sale...

For Auction. Calling at intermediate ports, The Paraguay Steamer "GUYREY"...

English Land Agency Office. Land, House, and General Agency. The undersigned beg to inform their Friends...

Wanted. A Situation by a German clerk, as book-keeper or correspondent in the French and English languages.

Public Notice. The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres. 49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.

J. S. Wylie & Co., Grocers and Drapers. Rooms for single men or small families at moderate prices...

Private Lesson. Given by an English Lady, to Children and Young Ladies, in English, French, and Spanish...

Mozzafferio Nacionales. Office Removed to 228—CALLE VICTORIA—228. Leaves for Pillar every day...

Brazil and River Plate Mail. And South American Mercantile Journal. This paper, recently established in London...

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ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding six 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. All full orders all verbi et cetera direct to the Editor.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The news this time, is not very startling. Grant is 15 miles near Spotsylvania. Lee having retired from Spotsylvania, to make a great stand behind the Anna river. The combatants are 2 to 1, but the Southern have strategic advantages and superior generalship to counterbalance numbers. The Northerners have lost three blockading steamers. The price of gold in New York looks like a panic (100).

Conferences on the Danish war held both in London and Vienna; the former is adjourned sine die, without coming to any result. The German allies are determined to make no concessions, the Sleswigers protest against dividing the Duchy, and the Duke of Augustenburg has retired into private life.

The Yelverton case is before the House of Lords, and causes great interest. The English racer has been beaten in France, to the great joy of the Parisians. Mr. Layard was questioned about the Chinchin quarrel, in Parliament, and gave a vague reply to the effect that England has no cause to meddle in it. An Exhibition of Irish Manufacture is being held at Dublin. A man named Flouet (nothing to the composer) has been tried at London for forgery of £-2000 in bills.

Two Spanish frigates have been despatched from Santo Domingo to reinforce Admiral Pinzon at the Chincha. It seems that Spain is determined to show firmness. Thanks to the energy of France, Morocco has learned a lesson, and submitted; perhaps Mr. Hilbae will call the barbarians "an oppressed nation."

Mr. Tonnens, ex-King of Aracanah, has been prevented enlisting filibusters at Bordeaux, for the request of his dominions. The Pope is again quiet restored in health, to the disappointment of the statement in Turin. Poland has finally succumbed, not a single band of patriots remaining; her heroism deserved a better fate.

AMERICA.

Liverpool, Monday. The Royal mail steamship Africa, Captain Anderson, from Boston on the 25th and Halifax on the 27th, arrived here this morning, via Queenstown, bringing 149 passengers, and 204 dogs (in specie on freight). The accounts of the movements of the contending forces by the correspondents of the New York papers are so one-sided, and also confused, that we do not feel justified in occupying our space with them, and we confine our efforts to publishing the following official despatches from Secretary Stanton to General Dix, at New York:— War Department, Washington, May 22, 10.0 p.m.

On Friday evening, May 20, General Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spotsylvania—the details of which, for obvious reasons, should not be made public. It has thus far progressed successfully. Longstreet's corps started south at one o'clock on Friday night, an hour and a half after Hancock moved. Ewell's corps followed Longstreet last night. The indications are that the rebel army has fallen back beyond the North Anna. Hooker's brigade has joined Lee.

The movement of General Grant thus far has been accomplished without any severe engagement or serious interruption. We now occupy Quantico Station, Millford Station, and South of the Mattaponi on the 27th, all of which are being held without any serious fighting. Despatches from Kingston, Georgia, state that General Sherman's forces are resting and replenishing their supplies.

whole army has been amply supplied with full rations of subsistence. Upwards of 20,000 sick and wounded have been transported from the fields of battle to the Washington Hospital, and placed under surgical care. Over 8,000 prisoners have been transported from the field to prison depots, and large amounts of artillery and other implements of an active campaign brought away. Several thousand fresh cavalry and officers have been forwarded to the army, and the grand army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers and better equipped, supplied, and furnished than when the campaign opened.

Several thousand reinforcements have also been forwarded to other armies in the field, and ample supplies to all. During the same time over 30,000 volunteers for 100 days have been mustered into the service, clothed, armed, equipped and transported to their respective positions.

The statement is due to the chief of the staff, and is based on the reports of his respective corps to whom the credit belongs.

Washington, May 24, 10.30 p.m. To Major-General Warren's despatch from General Grant, dated at eleven o'clock last night, states that the army moved from its position to the Anna, and crossed by that river, and the 5th and 6th corps marched by way of Harris's store to Jericho Ford, and the 5th corps succeeded in effecting a crossing and getting into position without much opposition. Shot and musketry were violently attacked, and handsomely repulsed the assault without much trouble to us. We captured some provisions, and everything looks exceedingly favourable to us.

Another despatch giving in detail the movements of corps, and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position, says he was attacked with great violence. I have never heard more rapid or massive firing either of artillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse of the enemy.

At the position attacked by Hancock the rebels were entrenched, and in considerable force between the creek and the Anna river, and made a precipitous retreat. Shot and musketry were done before dark had forced them from their works, and drawn them across the stream. It is also said that there was engagement the slaughter of the enemy was very great, and our losses inconsiderable. The rebels charged against our artillery, and suffered especially from canister.

Fourteen thousand prisoners were captured on the morning of the 23rd, and has also been received. It states that the enemy have fallen back from the North Anna, and are in pursuit. Negroes who have come in say that Lee is falling back to Richmond.

Other official despatches from head quarters say that Warren, Burnside, and Sigel's forces are making forward after the retreating army. Warren captured a good number of prisoners last evening, but has not had time to count them, or ascertain his position. Hancock is storming the rifle pits this side of the river. Last evening he also took 100 and 2000 prisoners, and where they were drowned.

Warren also captured some official papers, amongst them an official order calling out boys 17 years of age to garrison Richmond. Ambulance men and musicians are also ordered to the ranks. Sheridan was this morning at Danville, and will be at Millford to-night.

No despatches have been received from General Sherman, and none are expected for several days. Despatches from General Butler have been received to-day relating briefly to the movements of his army.

Admiral Lee, in a telegram dated the 23rd to the Secretary of the Navy states that last night the enemy attacked the army and were handsomely repulsed.

A despatch from Major General Canby, dated the 18th, at the mouth of the Red River, states that General Banks' troops had just made a movement yesterday and will reach Morganza to-day. The army is in better condition than was expected, and will soon be ready to resume offensive operations. The Richmond Sentinel, of May 9th, says:— The news reached us yesterday morning that there had been some fighting in Spotsylvania. The reports brought in represented that Grant had made a heavy assault on Lee's right, at or near Grand Mill, and had met with his usual success in Virginia operations—a very heavy repulse.

and regiments; he says, have now than replaced all losses and detachments.

Proceedings on the Red River are referred to as follows: in a despatch from Secretary Stanton, dated May 23: Despatches from Major General Canby dated 4 Mouth of Red River, Middleburg, May 15, state that Admiral Porter has just arrived. The remainder of the gunboats will arrive to-night. General Banks will probably reach Somersport, on the Atchafalaya to-morrow. A despatch from Admiral Porter, dated 4 On board the flagship Blackhawk, mouth of the Red River, May 16, states that the portion of the squadron above the falls at Alexandria has been released from its unpleasant position, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, a Acting Engineer of the 19th Army Corps, who proposed and built a tree dam of 600 feet across the river at the lower falls, which enabled all the vessels to pass safely, the back water of the Mississippi reaching Alexandria, and allowed them to pass over all the shoals and the obstructions which had been the cause of their delay. Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey will be immediately nominated for promotion for distinguished and meritorious services. The notified report from Cairo, dated May 22, states that the army and gunboats were all safe at the mouth of the Red River and Somersport.

New York, May 28th, Evening. In the absence of any direct intelligence from the army, unreliable rumors of a disaster to Butler have been circulated. It is also reported that Grant is moving towards the Peninsula.

New York, May 28, Evening. Gold was sold to-day at 150; its actual quotation is 83 per cent. premium. Exchange on London, 207. Stocks steady: United States Bonds, 107; cotton steady; middling upland, 10c.

EUROPE.

The anniversary of Italian unity has been celebrated both in Venice and in Rome, by popular demonstrations, which the Austrian and Pontifical police are stated to have been unable to prevent. In Turin the usual celebration has of course taken place; but this time the Duke rendered somewhat remarkable by the inauguration of a statue to a patriotic Turinese, whose devotedness saved the citadel from the French one hundred and fifty-eight years ago.

The Russian ambassador has been recalled from Rome. This event has caused some sensation, as people connect it with the recent allegations of the Pope, in which Poland was alluded to in terms so likely to offend Russian susceptibilities.

The motto of some talk among German journals of a new phase in the Danish question presenting itself. The story goes that Russia has protested against any arrangement which might destroy the integrity of Denmark, and has announced that if her protest be unheeded she will revive her own Holstein claims.

The semi-official journal of Berlin asserts that the Car has been recognized in the House of Oldenburg all the claims of the Russian Imperial family to the Holstein succession. But the value which such renunciations have at present may be estimated by the circumstances under which the Duke of Augustenburg asserts his claims. The same Berlin paper to which we have alluded estimates that a prolongation of the suspension of hostilities may be expected.

A Berlin journal, which claims to speak with official sanction, declares that in a position in which Prussia will yield nothing further with regard to Schleswig than that the frontier line should run through the town of Apenrade to the west coast. Should this not be conceded, then the German Powers, it is added, can pursue no other policy but that of remaining in the Duchies and awaiting whomsoever will attempt to drive them out. This offers a delightful prospect of peace and conciliation. On the other hand, Copenhagen is eager for war; and from all parts of inland Denmark still come into the King calling upon him to resist to the last rather than to allow Schleswig to be taken wholly by force. The Conference will therefore deserve some credit if it can reconcile in any way the claims of disputants so radically antagonistic.

Lord Palmerston, who brought up two messages from Mr. Major, the first recommended a grant of £20,000 to Sir Rowland Hill; the second recommended a pension of £1,000 a year to be settled on Lady Elgin for life. On the motion of Lord Palmerston, it was agreed that the House should on Thursday resolve itself into committee to consider these messages.

The Monitor publishes despatches from Algeria, which state that the insurgents have suffered a defeat in the province of Oran, and that the military operations are proceeding satisfactorily. In some instances parts of the tribes have laid down their arms. Of course, as the official account, this must be received with some reserve.

Copenhagen, June 4 (8 1/2 p.m.). It is stated that since there is a possibility of a renewal of hostilities it was resolved at the Privy Council of State

to-day to evacuate the Riberad (representation of Denmark and Schleswig).

Rendburg, June 5 (Morning). A meeting is to be held at Hadersleben to-morrow by the inhabitants of North Schleswig to protest against separation from the south of Schleswig.

A grand review was held here this day to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Constitution.

Yesterday the Austrians in Venetia commemorated the anniversary of their alleged victory at Magenta. Eighteen thousand men were reviewed by General Benedek at Verona.

Paris, June 5. The 'Moniteur du Soir' publishes letters from Tangiers to the 28th ult., stating that in consequence of the energetic attitude assumed by the French Charge d'Affaires in Morocco, the four principals charged with the assassination of a French subject have been arrested. The Duke of Orleans, who assisted the flight of the criminals, has been dismissed and also arrested.

Major Gordon, the English commander of the Imperial troops, has defeated the Peshwars at Wairoa, and other important successes are anticipated.

The war in New Zealand is not yet at an end. Two more battles with the natives have been fought. In one of these they were beaten, and compelled to abandon their stronghold. In the other the British troops sustained a reverse, and the early close of the campaign is now regarded as improbable.

The Duke of Augustenburg has already left Berlin. He returns, it is believed, to his country seat, and a Berlin telegram reports it to be uncertain whether he will carry out his projected visit to the Emperor of Vienna. Since the poor Duke came out as a proleged last winter he has passed through many alterations of political shade and sunshine. A day or two he again looked bright. He is about to be again united to the cloud.

It appears that the disturbances which the Swiss Government dreaded in the district of Uri are not likely to take place. A difference between federal and local authority caused the alarm.

A Frankfurt journal asserts that at the last sitting of the London Conference the Danish rendered somewhat remarkable by the inauguration of a statue to a patriotic Turinese, whose devotedness saved the citadel from the French one hundred and fifty-eight years ago.

A great calamity has just happened in Tripoli. A powder magazine exploded, destroying fifty houses—including a school with the recent Italian Consul, and some factories—killing ninety soldiers and forty-seven civilians, and wounding about thirty of the former and about 200 of the latter.

Prince Couza has left Bucharest for Constantinople, there to plead his cause in person. The Sultan is said to receive him with all formal honors, and brilliant preparations are said to be made in the city for his reception. Great festivities took place in Bucharest when the result of the election was made known. In Russia the utmost indignation is felt at the coup d'etat, and it is fiercely demanded by the Government papers in Western Europe can tolerate such an act when it implies the independence of Poland? The plain answer is, that Prince Couza appears to have the public voice of Rumania with him. This alone excuses his recent act.

The French Chamber of Deputies has rejected the appeal of La Pommerais. The 'Moniteur' of yesterday publishes an announcement which treats the removal of the public vote as a plain fact. It states that 'at a future period' the necessary steps will be taken to fill the chair of the Hebrew, Chaldean, and Syriac languages, vacant by decree of the 1st of June.

The inscription in Tunis appears to have extended up to the very gates of the capital, and the demands of the insurgents are increasing. All Christians and Jews who can do so are leaving the place.

SPAIN AND PERU.

In the sittings of the Spanish Congress on the 31st inst., explanations were called for relative to the incidents which have lately taken place between the Queen's Government and that of Peru. M. Pacheco replied that the information as yet received from M. Salazar y Matarozco was not sufficient to enable the Government to come to any resolution on the subject. M. Pacheco added that, on the receipt of the last accounts, he had addressed to the Spanish representatives at Paris, London, and Washington an explicit declaration as to the intention of her Majesty's Government. Spain did not recognize the independence of any American nation, even of those which it has not recognized. It has no ambition for the territories of America. In the differences which might arise between Spain and the American Powers, as unfortunately occurred between all the Powers in the world, the Spanish Government would act as civilized nations were in the habit of doing, and would require nothing beyond what was called for by the dignity and interest of Spain. The matter then dropped.

The 'Gironde' publishes a letter from M. Salazar, Vice Consul for Peru at Bordeaux, on the subject of a telegraphic despatch from Madrid, which stated that 'the Government of Peru is disposed to satisfy the demands of Spain.' The Vice Consul says—The news is completely false. I declare it in the name of the honor and rights of my country. It is only bare faith and a wish to mislead public opinion in Europe that could have invented such intelligence, and transmitted it by telegraph to the journal of the Continent. I hold at your disposal all the official documents on the Hispano-Peruvian question, and they prove the truth of the contradiction I now give.

The Peruvian consul in Madrid denies that any ultimatum was sent to the Peruvian Government by the Spanish Commission before the seizure of the Chincha Islands.

A telegram from Madrid states that the Peruvian Consul in that city has announced to the Spanish Government that it is empowered to arrange all the differences which exist between the two governments.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Preparations for War by Austria. Trieste, Tuesday. Several Austrian men of war have received orders to be in readiness for the commission on the 15th inst. of the North if necessary.

THE CONFERENCE.

Vienna, June 3. The 'Oesterreichische Zeitung,' of this evening, is of the opinion that the allied powers ought not to accept the fourteen day's prolongation of the armistice, but should 'make peremptory demands, and the latter cannot be complied with by the 15th inst. they should attack the Island of Funen.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 8. The appeal of La Pommerais to the Emperor for a commutation of the sentence passed upon him has been rejected.

SPAIN.

Madrid, June 8. The Queen will return to Madrid for the purpose of the opening of the General Espartero to be in the new Progressist Committee. Señor Olayaga has set out for Franco. General Prim is about to proceed to Vichy.

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 8, 1864. The Bank rates still continues at 7 1/2 per cent., but there is little doubt of being reduced to 6 per cent. to-morrow, and the general impression is that it will soon go down to 6 per cent as money must have been largely drawn to this great centre by the high rates so long prevailing. The mania for creating new companies has quieted out, which was sure to do so soon as the public gave up applying for shares; and there is now scope for investment in such concerns as are based on a solid foundation, weeding out those less deserving of confidence, many of which no doubt will be wound up. An uneasy feeling prevails as to the affairs in Denmark, on which question it is not unlikely our Ministry may have to go, should the war be resumed.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Mercury came in yesterday morning with dates from Southampton June 9th, and New York May 26th. A stiff breeze was blowing off land, which delayed the landing of the mails until 11 a.m.

Mr. Wheelwright arrived as expected, and a company of the line was drawn up at the Custom house to pay honor to the distinguished guest. Manuella Rossa did not come, the story being probably an invention.

It is a good sign that eight Yankee land speculators have arrived, with large capital. They are the fore-runners of immigration, and will teach Argentines how to 'go-head.'

ENGLISH DRAMATIC CO.

We are happy to state that there is still some hope of carrying out our idea of English theatricals; some gentlemen recently arrived having taken up the enterprise, after they had vainly ventured themselves looking for situations as commercial clerks. There is no question about the project to be carried out, and the grand difficulty seems to be in getting one or two actors, who, in this office, a complete collection of the English drama, which is at the service of parties interested, gratis. Appropos,

it is rumored that our American friends are getting up an amateur 'grey' performance at the French theatre, for the benefit of the Sanitary Committee; and we have no doubt it will give golden results for the relief of the poor-wounded soldiers. It will also give an impetus to the above enterprise by showing the great popularity of such entertainments among the English-speaking people. Sooner or later it will be our pleasure to see our two newest scenes realized, viz.: a paper mill in Buenos Ayres supplying the press of the River Plate, and an advertisement announcing 'Benefit night of the British Hospital. The performances to commence with the admired play of 'The Stranger,' after which Mr. Smith will sing 'My Jane, my pretty Jane,' to conclude with the laughable farce of 'Boots of the Swan.' Admission 1/2d. Curtain rises at 7 1/2.

The Standard office will print plays gratis for the first month. Advertising is always free.

FILOTOV'S PANEGYRIC.

It is related of two or three distinguished statesmen that they gave out the rumour of their death in order to see what the newspapers would say of them, and it is notorious that Mr. Flotow, in the case of the Irish bar, by an accident similar to that recently occurred, had the gratification of reading his biography and panegyric in all the leading papers of England, with which he expressed himself on the whole very content. The great industry of the 'Tribuna' in Buenos Ayres is at once perceived, by the readiness with which the erroneous story of Flotow's suicide was received by all except the English paper. M. Calandria, a well known amateur kindly undertook to pay a moral tribute to the memory of the (supposed) dead composer; and we think Herr Flotow will be rather pleased with every part except the explanation of the motives for his committing suicide. The panegyric reads very droll, when we know that the subject is alive and well.

Flotow, the inspired composer of 'Marta,' has (like Larra) ended his days by shooting himself with a pistol. What can have induced him to do so fatal a step? He had a large fortune was applauded as one of the finest comic poets, and must have been mad when he did so. But Flotow was a German, and like all his countrymen, a prey to melancholy. His loss is a great misfortune for the theatrical world. If Napoleon III. died, another would fill his place on the throne of France, but when we lose such men as Flotow or Rossini, who can replace them? Our Lyric Company, afflicted at Flotow's death, will sing on Wednesday night the 'Requiem of Flotow,' before the opera of 'Marta,' and it is to be hoped, his numerous admirers will assist at the last sad honors to his memory.

At length the lesson, M. Pestalozzi, discovered the error, of which we were the first to apprise him, and then he withdrew the *Alphabets*. As our French colleague says, he might have given the funeral hymn in honor of the great composer Meyerbeer, just deceased, but he was perhaps afraid that this also was a false report.

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The Sanitary Committee fund is progressing; one of our American merchants has already two thousand silver dollars on his list. Within two hours from opening the subscription in Montevideo, sums to the amount of 125 patronos were handed in.

De. Joaquin Benavente arrived yesterday, with his secretary from Montevideo, on a secret mission to the Argentine Government; it is thought there is yet hope of arranging with Flores.

We regret to announce the demise of Mrs. Galloway on board the home packet, from heart disease, a few days after leaving Rio Janeiro. The expected lady has left many friends in this country, where she resided several years, and was retiring to her native land, when so suddenly taken away.

We have no Holca report to-day, our brother editor being slightly indisposed. Our Southern subscribers received their papers late yesterday, along with

