

# The Standard

## Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	737
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-07-06
Lengua:	Ingl&ecute;s
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Peri&oacute;dico







**SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD**

\$80 PER MONTH.  
**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 that is golden does not glitter."  
—Omero.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.



**The 4th of July Anniversary**

On last Monday the friends of the United States met at the American Minister's, pursuant to invitation. The saloons were crowded. We noticed the following persons present:—His Excellency Bartholomew Mitre President of the Argentine Republic, his Excellency Mariano Saavedra Governor of Buenos Ayres, his Excellency Dr. Rawson National Minister of the Interior, his Excellency Dr. Costa Minister of Education, his Excellency Dr. Cardenas Provincial Prime Minister, his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, General E. Mitre, General Guido, G. Posadas Postmaster-General, E. Zimmerman, W. Jacobs, F. H. Folmar, C. Noltz, W. H. Minturn, H. F. Varela editor of the 'Tribuna,' Messrs. Coffin, Forrester, Glover, Upton, Bliss, Stone, Mahon, C. Zimmerman, G. Perry, R. H. Helper, United States Consul, Sr. Cavenago, Professor Daly, Rev. Mr. Goodfellow, American pastor, R. H. Moore, Walker, Murray, Jacobs, jun., Rev. Mr. Carter American Chaplain, — Bowers, W. L. Livingstone, — Gowland, Ayres, Halback, and some fifty other distinguished American gentlemen. A most superb *dejeuner a la fourchette* was laid out in an adjoining saloon, and the best wines the River Plate could afford streamed on all sides.

The Hon. Mr. Kirk rose to propose the health of President Lincoln. He said, he felt bound to make some few remarks on the nature of the struggle at present going on in the United States, a struggle which, no matter what the consequences may be, must and will continue, until the object is effected; that noble object is the liberation of our fellow-man, and the establishment, on a permanent and lasting basis, of the great and inviolable principles of Republican liberty (hear, hear). Gloomy forebodings, as to the fate of his beloved country, were held out by enemies at home and abroad, but he would tell his fellow-countrymen and friends present, that Republican principles and Republican institutions are eternal; and no matter how dark the vista might be at present, the day would yet come when rebellion in his native land would be annihilated, and the great and glorious American Republic be stronger and more powerful than ever. He would prove, by reference to a speech of Mr. Stevens, in the year 1861, that the Southerners had brought this war upon themselves (here the orator read an extract from Mr. Stevens' speech in Congress). But notwithstanding the war going on, the agricultural prosperity of the Union was unabated. He held in his hand a document to show that the export of wheat during the past year exceeded forty millions of bushels; thus whilst America was engaged in a giant struggle for the upholding of a principle, she was actually feeding the whole world (tremendous applause). And when his fellow-countrymen were dying and bleeding on the battle-field, the American Government sent the George Griswold, laden with wheat, to succour the suffering operatives of Lancashire from starvation; and whilst bound on this voyage of pious charity, a rebel privateer, built in the very port to which she was going, seized and would have burnt her, had she not proved by her papers that she was the messenger of hope to starving thousands. The liberty of man is a sacred cause; it is for that we are fighting, and, with the help of God, we will succeed.

to be (tremendous applause.) Fellow-friends, I give you the health of the 'President of the United States' (drank with three times three.)

The Hon. Mr. Kirk then proposed the health of His Excellency, Gov. Saavedra. (The President had not arrived at this time.) Gov. Saavedra returned thanks, and stated that he was delighted to hear such noble sentiments respecting the liberty of the world as those enunciated by his host. He would, therefore, in return, propose the health of the Hon. R. C. Kirk, American Minister. Mr. Kirk's health was drunk with all the honors.

Gen. Guido rose and said, that, for him it was one of the highest honors to be present at this auspicious celebration. The noble enthusiasm of Mr. Kirk, as the champion of Republics, had sunk deep into his breast, and all he regretted was that all the people in this country had not enjoyed the same privilege as himself in listening to so gifted an orator in so noble a cause. (President Mitre and his Ministers here walked in.) Gen. Guido stated that out of compliment to the President, he would give his place to President Mitre.

A fierce attack now ensued on what are termed the good things of life. Champagne corks were flying about on all sides. After a while

President Mitre presented himself and said: "My friends, I came here to-day to share with you in commemorating the 88th birthday of the independence of the United States. I regret sincerely that a country so exalted, so inexhaustibly rich and fertile, should be torn by civil war, but, my friends, the North Americans are fighting for the liberty of their fellow man, and I give you a sentiment, that the chains of slavery be broken, and that with the broken pieces ploughshares be made to develop the agricultural wealth of the United States of North America. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Kirk returned thanks for the kind sentiments of President Mitre, and made a powerful appeal on behalf of republican institutions.

Dr. Rawson then came forward and said—My friends, I am impelled to make a few observations by the enthusiastic speech of the American Minister. The North Republic, this day 88 years, what was it?—a few honest upright men had assembled in a small house to make the declaration of independence; it was got up in the very street, and yet to what enormous dimensions has this republic ultimately grown like unto the geological formation of a rock which for centuries is growing at the bottom of the sea until at last it rears its head over the waters and ultimately becomes known to the world by the beacon of the lighthouse. So also is the Republic of North America a beacon light to the republics of the earth; for years and years it has been quietly progressing, whilst Europe has been fighting and squabbling—even this very day, look at Europe convulsed by small wars. The United States of America is at last plunged into a mighty war, but mightier still is the principle for which the Northern army fights. The struggle has been impending for years—it has at last come, and none can doubt that after it is over and the Americans have wiped away the blot of slavery, it will be stronger and more powerful than before (great cheers).

Mr. Bilbao next came forward and made an eloquent address on the subject of the abolition of slavery, and the great cause of republican liberty. He was greatly cheered.

Mr. Argerich made a few remarks on the grandeur of the principles for which the Northerners are fighting, and stated that, great as the North Americans had proved themselves in time of peace, they were still greater in time of war. He proposed, "Prosperity to the American Union."

Mr. H. Varela then came forward, and in his usually eloquent style depicted the sublimity of the banner of the Northerners. *The Liberty of Man*. He graphically described the danger which threatened Republics, but let the world be aware that republicans were ready for the struggle come when it will. Mr. Varela was greatly cheered during the delivery of his truly eloquent speech.

Mr. E. T. Mulhall then came forward and proposed the memory of the illustrious Washington. Drank in silence and standing.

Mr. Daly was introduced by Mr. Kirk as one who had fought at Pittsburg landing, and in an amusing strain recounted his personal adventures; he convulsed the company with his graphic descriptions of the many difficulties which he encountered. He had heard that Lee was retreating, then why not let him go. Mr. D. was greatly cheered.

Mr. Upton proposed success and victory to General Grant.

Mr. Goodfellow addressed the meeting on the state of affairs in his country, and hoped that after the war was over the American Union would be as firm as the Plymouth Rock.

General Guido came forward, and made another eloquent speech, assuring his friends present of the sympathy of his fellow-countrymen in the great struggle going on. [Mr. Kirk stated that Mr. Todd, Governor of Ohio, had known General Guido in the South American Indian

Mr. Minturn then proposed the health of "General Guido and Mr. Bilbao" (drank with all honor.)

Mr. Walker then rose and proposed the health of "Mr. Helper, United States Consul" (drank with vociferous applause.)

Mr. Livingstone addressed the company in a feeling strain, showing the sad state of his country on this 4th of July, and hoped that on the next anniversary peace would be realised on a sound basis, and his country again prosperous and happy.

Mr. Daly then played—Hail Columbia, the Star-spangled Banner, Yankee Doodle, The Last Rose of Summer, and John Brown, all present joining in the chorus. At half-past five o'clock the company separated, highly pleased with the day's entertainment.

**PEOPLE'S PARK AT PALERMO**

The public has for a long time felt the want of a city Park, and no one ever rode out to Palermo to whom the idea did not occur that it was exactly the site for such recreation. All the papers have suggested the thing over and over again, but the *vis inertia* of our Provincial Legislature, the lawsuit about the municipal property of Palermo, and above all the want of a practical man to give shape and substance to the project, caused the once beautiful residence of the late tyrant to fall into speedy and wholesale decay. Nevertheless, in summer time, it is the favorite resort of wealth, beauty, and fashion; when the setting sun bathes the scene in mellow tints, and booted cavaliers and gentle maidens wander through the leafy avenues, or listen to the cadence of the ripples of La Plata. After the heat and dust of a summer's day, what should we do if we had not Palermo? Ask the thousand coachmen who roll out their lovely freights to our Bois de Boulogne every evening.

Since the Fiscal, however, has handed over Palermo to the municipality of Belgrano, the Goths of the latter place seek to plunder us of so valuable an appendage, and convert it into a school. 'Eic, haec, loc' must resound through those green valleys, where lovers' vows or affairs of honor formerly prevailed. Greek roots and the vocative *car* will be implanted in the new nursery; and the trees at whose foot a future Virgil might recline, are destined to produce birch-rods for lazy scholars. Instead of statues of the chaste Diana, or Cytheron goddess, or Apollo of the uncertain bow, the geni of the place shall be Ictymology, Syntax, Prosody, Algebra, and such dry stuff.

But the idea is absurd, unless Gov. Saavedra means ironically to insinuate that we must go to school again. Surely some other locality can be procured for black-board and copy-books and the rudiments of a general education. A part of the Government house in Calle Moreno has already been devoted to the juvenile penitentiary called Colegio Modelo, and the circumstance is highly reprehensible; but the public of Buenos Ayres is not prepared for further innovation by depriving us of our only park and converting it into a play ground for "slap and taw," "leap-frog," and the like diversions.

Mr. Posadas harrowed our feelings by making Palermo a receptacle for agricultural implements and productions, under the name of an exhibition. Meanwhile he did not trench so far on our rights as to close the grounds, and although his enterprise was nipped in the bud, it was because his idea was exotic: perhaps he wished to gather up all the rakes of Buenos Ayres in that seedly-looking edifice, to prove our horticultural taste.

We have, however, shown that Palermo is most suited for a park, and it affords us every satisfaction to announce that a gentleman recently arrived means to apply to Government for permission to convert it to such a purpose. He is, we may add, no other than the individual who got up the Jardin de Rocio at Valparaiso, which has been pronounced by travellers to be only second to the gardens of Versailles. An account of the inauguration may be found in the "Standard" files of 1862, and our readers may form some idea of the Jardin when we tell them that as many as 4,000 persons have assisted at balls, the scene being lighted up by 800 Chinese lanterns. The coffee room is one of the finest on this continent; the bowling-alleys, ball courts, cricket-ground, kiosks, tea-houses, etc., are the constant resort of hundreds of citizens. The average number of visitors is 11,000 monthly, out of a population not quite one-third of our city. Picnics, dinners, concerts, and various entertainments are frequent, and also political meetings, as we see by latest dates that the first movement of sympathy for Peru was made in the Jardin de Rocio.

This is the very thing we want in Buenos Ayres. Dublin has its Phoenix Park, Paris its Bois de Boulogne, Rome its Monte Pincio, and other cities in like manner; but we have only Palermo, and this, if put in proper order, would become a favorite promenade, where we could inhale the fresh river breezes, and get rid of the bad humors of the week, on Sundays and holidays.

Mr. Minturn then proposed the health of "General Guido and Mr. Bilbao" (drank with all honor.)

Mr. Walker then rose and proposed the health of "Mr. Helper, United States Consul" (drank with vociferous applause.)

Mr. Livingstone addressed the company in a feeling strain, showing the sad state of his country on this 4th of July, and hoped that on the next anniversary peace would be realised on a sound basis, and his country again prosperous and happy.

Mr. Daly then played—Hail Columbia, the Star-spangled Banner, Yankee Doodle, The Last Rose of Summer, and John Brown, all present joining in the chorus. At half-past five o'clock the company separated, highly pleased with the day's entertainment.

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

The Liverpool steamer Uruguay arrived at M. Video bringing dates from Liverpool up to June 1st, and New York May 18th. The news from Europe respecting the awful struggle going on in the States is of the very highest importance.

The Conference was still sitting in London, and people were beginning to be nervous as to the result, fearing that hostilities would be recommenced before terms could be arranged.

The Bank of England is about to reduce the rate of interest to 6 per cent.

The greatest interest is taken in England in the American struggle, as it is thought that now the question will be decided one way or the other by a fearful battle in a few days.

The Cardinals in Rome are busy in naming a successor to the Pope, whose health we regret to say is very precarious.

Prince Alfred had arrived in Lisbon.

The Uruguay brings 49 passengers, mostly Irish. We have not yet received the list.

**LATEST FROM AMERICA.**

**IMPORTANT NEWS.**

New York, May 18.

No serious fighting has occurred between the army of the Potomac and Lee's forces since the engagement on Thursday, the 12th instant. A suspension of hostilities was rendered necessary in consequence of the heavy rains on Thursday, which rendered the roads impassable for artillery. On the 13th Gen. Meade issued a congratulatory order to his troops, reminding them that although for eight days they had been fighting a desperate foe in strong positions, and had compelled him to retire with a loss of 18 guns, 22 colours, and 8000 prisoners, including two general officers, still their work was not yet over. The enemy must be pursued and overcome. On the evening of the 11th the Federal artillery opened a heavy fire upon Lee's position, but it failed to elicit any response. General Grant's losses up to the 13th have been estimated at 35,000, as follows:—1100 killed, 7000 wounded, and 1400 missing in the 2nd Corps; 1200 killed, 7500 wounded, and 1300 missing in the 5th Corps; 1000 killed, 6000 wounded, and 1200 missing in the 6th Corps, and losses in the same proportion in Burnside's corps. Some estimates, however, give the total losses as high as 45000.

The 'Richmond Despatch' of the 12th instant contains the following:—

"To the Honourable Secretary of War, 'Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 11.

"General Grant's army is entrenched near this place on both sides of the Brock road. Frequent skirmishing occurred yesterday and to-day, each army endeavouring to discover the position of the other. To-day the enemy shelled our lines and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on the left, held by General R. H. Anderson; the last which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate, some of the enemy leaping over the breastworks. They were easily repulsed, except in front of General Dole's brigade, where they drove our men from the position, and from a four-gun battery there posted. The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was re-established and the battery recovered. A large body of the enemy moved round our left on the evening of the 9th, and took possession of the road midway between Shady Grove and the Courthouse. Early, with a part of Hill's corps, drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners. Thanks to a merciful Providence, our casualties are small.

**"R. E. LEE."**

A despatch from the Confederate Major Slaughter, dated Gaines May 11, says—"There was some fighting yesterday near Spottsylvania Courthouse. The Yankees, drunk with liquor, attacked our entire entrenchments, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter."

Advices from headquarters of the army of the Potomac state that heavy reinforcements were coming in for General Grant, and it was believed that General Lee was also receiving large reinforcements. The position of Lee's army was not definitely ascertained up to the night of the 17th, in consequence of the dense woods in front of their lines. Lee's position is, however, known to be very strong; his lines extend half a mile north of Spottsylvania Courthouse. General Grant had determined upon an effort to flank the Confederate army, but whether the attempt would be successful was questionable, as General Lee had, in anticipation of it, massed his troops on his right, where they could be made immediately and dangerously available. All efforts to turn General Lee's flank thus far had proved unavailing.

Port Putnam was maintaining a heavy fire against Fort Sumter, which is again considered as quite a formidable defence of Charleston.

A great Confederate victory. The courier was on his way to the Confederate forces west of the Mississippi.

Despatches from General Butler up to the morning of the 14th state that Gilmore, with a portion of his corps and a brigade of the 18th corps, made a flank movement on the right of the Confederate works at Fort Darling on the 13th, and assaulted and took them with little loss. The enemy was driven from his first line in the morning by General W. P. Smith, and at eight o'clock they had fallen back on their redoubts, upon which the Federal artillery was beginning to play.

Later advices indicate that the siege of Fort Darling has been suspended, and that Butler's forces had fallen back to their intrenchments.

Secretary Stanton announces the receipt of despatches stating that on the morning of the 16th the Confederates in large force attacked General Smith's lines, and forced them back in confusion with considerable loss, but that General Smith ultimately reestablished his lines, driving the enemy back. A simultaneous attack on the rear of Butler's army was also repulsed. It is claimed that on the 16th the Federals still held a position on the line of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad.

An official despatch from General Sheridan, dated Bottom's Bridge, via Fortress Monroe, May 13th, states that on the 9th his cavalry command marched round the enemy's right flank, and on the evening of the following day reached the North Ann River without opposition. During the night General Sheridan destroyed the depot at Beaver Dam, three trains of cars on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railway, two locomotives, and over a million rations intended for Lee's army, also the railroad and telegraph for nearly ten miles. General Sheridan recaptured nearly 400 Federal prisoners who were being sent to Richmond from Lee's army. On the 11th he destroyed more property and six additional miles of the Virginia Central Railroad. On the afternoon of the 11th he encountered a force of cavalry under the Confederate General Stuart, and after a severe fight, during which two canons were captured, the Confederates were driven across the north fork of the Chickahominy. At the same time a Federal force charged down the Brock road and captured the first line of defences of Richmond. During the night General Sheridan marched his entire force between the enemy's works on the bluffs overlooking the line of the Virginia Central Railroad. Finding these works too strong to assault, General Sheridan recrossed the Chickahominy under a heavy fog, and by a rapid march reached Bottom's Bridge on the 13th. Later advices state that on the afternoon of the 14th Sheridan's whole force joined General Butler.

Richmond papers claim that in the fight between Stuart and Sheridan the Federals were repulsed and retreated rapidly, closely followed by the Confederate cavalry under General Gordon, who inflicted severe loss upon the retreating column. The same authority states that all the damage done by Sheridan had been repaired, and that Lee's communications with Richmond were intact.

Despatches from General Sigel report that on the 15th he was attacked by the Confederate forces of Imboden and Echol, under Breckenridge, at Newmarket, and that he was forced to retreat over the Shenandoah to Strasburg, with a loss of five pieces of artillery, 600 killed and wounded, and about 50 prisoners. Breckenridge's force was estimated at 7000 infantry and a large force of cavalry. In consequence of having a very long line, and the trains, which were brought off safely, to guard, General Sigel was only able to get a portion of his force into the action.

Secretary Stanton announces that after two days of severe fighting, during which the Federal loss was 3000, General Johnstone had been compelled to evacuate Resaca, on the night of the 15th, with a loss of 1000 prisoners and eight pieces of artillery. Johnstone, whose force is estimated at 60,000, was in full retreat towards Rome, Georgia, closely pursued by General Sherman.

Advices from Louisiana indicate that General A. J. Smith's army will be compelled to fight its way overland to the Mississippi.

Admiral Porter had been endeavouring to construct a dam, to get the gunboats over the falls at Alexandria, but had been compelled to abandon the scheme as impracticable. The Confederates declare that they will destroy the entire fleet and capture Bank's army. A Confederate battery at Fort De Russy fired into and sunk the steamer Emma, and nearly destroyed two other Federal transports.

Yazoo city was captured on the 9th instant by the Federal forces under General Arthur, who encountered but little resistance.

Advices from Charleston to the 14th state that a general engagement was going on between the Federal fleet under Admiral Dahlgren and the Confederate forts and batteries. All the monitors were engaged.

Port Putnam was maintaining a heavy fire against Fort Sumter, which is again considered as quite a formidable defence of Charleston.

A great Confederate victory. The courier was on his way to the Confederate forces west of the Mississippi.

Despatches from General Butler up to the morning of the 14th state that Gilmore, with a portion of his corps and a brigade of the 18th corps, made a flank movement on the right of the Confederate works at Fort Darling on the 13th, and assaulted and took them with little loss. The enemy was driven from his first line in the morning by General W. P. Smith, and at eight o'clock they had fallen back on their redoubts, upon which the Federal artillery was beginning to play.

Later advices indicate that the siege of Fort Darling has been suspended, and that Butler's forces had fallen back to their intrenchments.

Secretary Stanton announces the receipt of despatches stating that on the morning of the 16th the Confederates in large force attacked General Smith's lines, and forced them back in confusion with considerable loss, but that General Smith ultimately reestablished his lines, driving the enemy back. A simultaneous attack on the rear of Butler's army was also repulsed. It is claimed that on the 16th the Federals still held a position on the line of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad.

An official despatch from General Sheridan, dated Bottom's Bridge, via Fortress Monroe, May 13th, states that on the 9th his cavalry command marched round the enemy's right flank, and on the evening of the following day reached the North Ann River without opposition. During the night General Sheridan destroyed the depot at Beaver Dam, three trains of cars on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railway, two locomotives, and over a million rations intended for Lee's army, also the railroad and telegraph for nearly ten miles. General Sheridan recaptured nearly 400 Federal prisoners who were being sent to Richmond from Lee's army. On the 11th he destroyed more property and six additional miles of the Virginia Central Railroad. On the afternoon of the 11th he encountered a force of cavalry under the Confederate General Stuart, and after a severe fight, during which two canons were captured, the Confederates were driven across the north fork of the Chickahominy. At the same time a Federal force charged down the Brock road and captured the first line of defences of Richmond. During the night General Sheridan marched his entire force between the enemy's works on the bluffs overlooking the line of the Virginia Central Railroad. Finding these works too strong to assault, General Sheridan recrossed the Chickahominy under a heavy fog, and by a rapid march reached Bottom's Bridge on the 13th. Later advices state that on the afternoon of the 14th Sheridan's whole force joined General Butler.

Richmond papers claim that in the fight between Stuart and Sheridan the Federals were repulsed and retreated rapidly, closely followed by the Confederate cavalry under General Gordon, who inflicted severe loss upon the retreating column. The same authority states that all the damage done by Sheridan had been repaired, and that Lee's communications with Richmond were intact.

Despatches from General Sigel report that on the 15th he was attacked by the Confederate forces of Imboden and Echol, under Breckenridge, at Newmarket, and that he was forced to retreat over the Shenandoah to Strasburg, with a loss of five pieces of artillery, 600 killed and wounded, and about 50 prisoners. Breckenridge's force was estimated at 7000 infantry and a large force of cavalry. In consequence of having a very long line, and the trains, which were brought off safely, to guard, General Sigel was only able to get a portion of his force into the action.

Secretary Stanton announces that after two days of severe fighting, during which the Federal loss was 3000, General Johnstone had been compelled to evacuate Resaca, on the night of the 15th, with a loss of 1000 prisoners and eight pieces of artillery. Johnstone, whose force is estimated at 60,000, was in full retreat towards Rome, Georgia, closely pursued by General Sherman.

Advices from Louisiana indicate that General A. J. Smith's army will be compelled to fight its way overland to the Mississippi.

Admiral Porter had been endeavouring to construct a dam, to get the gunboats over the falls at Alexandria, but had been compelled to abandon the scheme as impracticable. The Confederates declare that they will destroy the entire fleet and capture Bank's army. A Confederate battery at Fort De Russy fired into and sunk the steamer Emma, and nearly destroyed two other Federal transports.

Yazoo city was captured on the 9th instant by the Federal forces under General Arthur, who encountered but little resistance.

Advices from Charleston to the 14th state that a general engagement was going on between the Federal fleet under Admiral Dahlgren and the Confederate forts and batteries. All the monitors were engaged.

Port Putnam was maintaining a heavy fire against Fort Sumter, which is again considered as quite a formidable defence of Charleston.

Advices from North Carolina report that nearly all the Confederate troops in the State had gone to reinforce Lee in Virginia. Southern accounts represent that the ram Albemarle recently sank one Federal gunboat and disabled two others, in Albemarle Sound.

An arrival from Florida brings intelligence that the transport Harriet Weed has been totally destroyed in St. John's River by a torpedo, nearly all on board being killed or wounded. Two other Federal transports were seriously injured.

President Lincoln has called upon the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and New Jersey to furnish as many volunteers as possible for 100 day's service.

The defences around Washington are now mostly garrisoned with Western militia, the veterans having been all sent the front in Grant's army.

Washington, May 16, five p.m.

We have despatches from General Grant to eight o'clock this morning. He states that offensive operations have been necessarily suspended until the roads became passable, that the army is in the best spirits, and feels the fullest confidence in success. The two armies are now concentrated on the main road from Fredericksburg to Richmond.

Washington, May 18, nine p.m.

No report of any operations by the army of the Potomac has been received to day.

Washington, May 17, nine p.m.

Major-General Dix—Despatches from General Butler just received, report the success of his expedition under General Kantz to cut the Danville-road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox. On Monday evening, the enemy in force, under cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's line, and forced it back in some confusion, and with considerable loss. But so soon as the fog lifted, General Smith reestablished his lines, and the enemy was driven back to his original position.

At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on General Butler's forces guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed. The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm, General Butler retired within his own lines. We hold the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. Despatches from General Sigel received this evening, report that on Sunday he fought the forces of Echols and Imboden, under Breckenridge, at Newmarket, that the enemy's forces were superior in number, and that he gradually withdrew from the battle, and recrossed the Shenandoah, having lost five pieces of artillery, about 600 killed and wounded, and 50 prisoners, but bringing all his train and all the wounded that could be transported from the battle field. He states that in consequence of the long line and the trains that had to be guarded, he could not bring more than six regiments into the fight, besides the artillery and cavalry, and that the enemy had about 7000 infantry, besides other arms, and that his retrograde movement was effected in perfect safety, without any loss of material or men.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The royal mail steamship Scotia, Captain Jenkins, from New York, on the 18th inst., arrived in the Mersey about six o'clock on Saturday morning.

The following despatches, from Secretary Stanton, at Washington, to Major General Dix, the Commander-in-Chief, at New York, gives the details of the late movements of the army of the Potomac.

Washington, May 13, Midnight.

Despatches from General Grant, dated yesterday evening at six o'clock, have reached this department. The advance of Hancock yesterday developed the fact that the enemy had fallen back four miles. There was no engagement yesterday. We have no accounts of any general officers being killed in the battle of the preceding day. Colonel Carroll was severely wounded. A despatch has just been received from General Sherman, May 11. It states that by the flank movement on Resaca Johnson had been forced to evacuate Dalton, and our forces were in his rear and flank. The weather was fine, and the troops in fine order. All working well, and as fast as possible. Despatches from General Sigel report him to be at Woodstock. The rumour that he had broken the railroad between Lynchburg and Charlottesville is not true. Our wounded are coming in from Bello Plain as fast as the transports can bring them. Grant's army is well supplied.

Later advices from Alexandria, Louisiana, indicate that the Federal General A. J. Smith will be compelled to march overland to the Mississippi, fighting his way out. It was reported that Forrest and Roddy, with a force of 10,000 Confederates, were threatening Huntsville and Decatur, Alabama. General W. S. Smith's command was at the former place, and he ordered all the citizens to work on the fortifications.

A Federal expedition from Vicksburg had captured Yazoo City, after a slight resistance.

An official despatch from General Sherman received at Washington, states that General Sherman had entered Resaca and established his headquarters there. He captured at that place eight

Advices from North Carolina report that nearly all the Confederate troops in the State had gone to reinforce Lee in Virginia. Southern accounts represent that the ram Albemarle recently sank one Federal gunboat and disabled two others, in Albemarle Sound.

An arrival from Florida brings intelligence that the transport Harriet Weed has been totally destroyed in St. John's River by a torpedo, nearly all on board being killed or wounded. Two other Federal transports were seriously injured.

President Lincoln has called upon the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and New Jersey to furnish as many volunteers as possible for 100 day's service.

The defences around Washington are now mostly garrisoned with Western militia, the veterans having been all sent the front in Grant's army.

Washington, May 16, five p.m.

We have despatches from General Grant to eight o'clock this morning. He states that offensive operations have been necessarily suspended until the roads became passable, that the army is in the best spirits, and feels the fullest confidence in success. The two armies are now concentrated on the main road from Fredericksburg to Richmond.

Washington, May 18, nine p.m.

No report of any operations by the army of the Potomac has been received to day.

Washington, May 17, nine p.m.

Major-General Dix—Despatches from General Butler just received, report the success of his expedition under General Kantz to cut the Danville-road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox. On Monday evening, the enemy in force, under cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's line, and forced it back in some confusion, and with considerable loss. But so soon as the fog lifted, General Smith reestablished his lines, and the enemy was driven back to his original position.



guns and 1000 prisoners. His troops were in pursuit of General Johnson, having crossed the river on routes for Kingston. The Federal loss in wounded is stated to have been 2700, the greater portion but slightly.

A letter from North Carolina states that the Confederates are sending all their available men from that State to Virginia, and that troops from the South are continually passing over the North Carolina railroads to the relief of Gen. Lee.

#### SAN JUAN MINING COMPANY.

On yesterday at 2 p.m. a general meeting of the shareholders took place at the Bolsa, pursuant to the Directors' invitation. Messrs. Cuno, Leslie, and Hart, with the secretary Sr. Da Costa, sat at the table, and we noticed the following gentlemen also present: Messrs. Armstrong, A. H. Green, Coghlan, Shaw, Isaacs, Duguid, Billinghurst, Lezica, Azucena, Santa-maria, Aldao, Dr. Magariños Cervantes attended as legal adviser to the company.

The Secretary read Major Rickard's proposal to the Buenos Ayrean shareholders to the effect that they should sell out their shares on the same terms as those of San Juan had done, viz., assign them over to him at par, payable in ten months from date, i. e., March 1865. The note dwelt on the circumstances which he said had obliged him to absorb the company. 1st, the failure of the San Juan shareholders to pay the third call, and consequent fear of bankruptcy; 2nd, the necessity to reform the rules and extend the operations of the company; 3rd, his intention to create in London a company with much larger capital, which would also work the mines and not limit itself to merely refining the metals.

The legal opinion of Dr. M. Cervantes was next read, to the effect that Major Rickard had clearly outstepped his authority, and that his threat, to wind up the company in case his terms were rejected, was impracticable, according to the provisions of the Código de Comercio.

The next document was a letter from D. Domingo Oro of San Juan to the Secretary, urging the convenience of accepting Mr. Rickard's proposal, the good faith of the transaction with the San Juan shareholders, the benefits to be derived to the country thereby, and the absence of speculation from the subscription raised in Buenos Ayres.

Considerable discussion followed, and divided councils were apparent, but it was evident the meeting regarded the San Juan Directors as traitors, the whole thing as little less than a fraud, and Major Rickard deserving rather more than censure.

Mr. Green said it was evident Mr. Rickard thought to force the shareholders into any terms he thought fit, but they would stand by their rights.

Sor Lezica thought it was best to accept the proposals, and be thankful for not having lost more. He had paid two calls, but would pay no more till he saw the accounts.

Mr. Armstrong asked, what security Mr. Rickard gave, to pay in March, 1865. The Secretary replied, "None." Mr. Duguid understood the results obtained at the Hilaris works were most favorable, and there was no reason for gloomy apprehensions.

Mr. Leslie confirmed this, as he learned, by letter from Major Rickard, there were 200 tons of metal in deposit.

Mr. Billinghurst suggested to solicit the aid and co-operation of the National Government.

Sor Lezica thought this useless, as President Mitre would refer them to the San Juan law courts, which were a farce, the judges being all 'compadres,' and no chance of justice.

Sor Santamaría proposed to leave full powers with the three directors to arrange everything.

Mr. Green said it would be better to send up a confidential agent to San Juan, to suspend Rickard's powers, and report generally. (Supported by Sor. Aldao).

Mr. Isaacs compared Rickard's letter to the sword of Damocles, and urged a proper answer to his absurd pretensions.

Mr. Hart said that was the business of the directors.

Mr. Leslie corrected the erroneous impression that the National Government had transferred its shares to that of San Juan.

Sr. Azucena asked what might the shares be worth?

Mr. Shaw advised him to offer them on the Bolsa.

This desultory debate continued for an hour, and without arriving at any conclusion. At length the chairman, Sr. Cano, advised the drawing up of some resolutions, and Messrs. Leslie and Santamaría, after several amendments, edited the following:—

"That the National Government be advised of the tenor of this meeting, and solicited to aid the Buenos Ayrean shareholders, who had subscribed to the stock at the instance of President Mitre."

Ayes 15. Noes 2.

Mr. Isaacs proposed, and Mr. Billinghurst seconded:—

"That a vote of confidence be passed to the Directors, Messrs. Cano, Leslie, and Hart, authorising them to act for the Buenos Ayrean shareholders, and suspend the power of attorney given Rickard, in case they deemed fit."

Mr. Armstrong opposed Rickard's suspension. Mr. Green insisted on it. The motion was carried almost unanimously. The meeting adjourned *sine die*, at 4.30.

#### Important from Montevideo.

It was rumored on the 1st that Messrs. Thornton, Elizalde and Saraiva had set out for Flores' headquarters with 150,000 dols. being half of the sum stipulated for peace. New difficulties would seem to have arisen, as our correspondent writes on the morning of the 4th, as follows: "To-day we hear there is no chance of peace, and that hostilities will commence again on the 6th inst. We cannot know how long this state of things will last." It was believed that Flores had made it a necessary condition that D. Andres Lamas should become prime-minister, and this is the more strange as they are said to be personal enemies. Under date Monday evening we have received one line "Ministry out, Andres Lamas prime-minister: in this case a likelihood of peace."

The Spanish brig 'Vencedora' in artillery practice, on the morning of the 1st blew two of the gunners overboard: one of them was drowned, the other recovered but it was necessary to amputate his arm. The little steamer 'Flying Fish' 45 tons, from Glasgow April 21th arrived on the 1st. The Liverpool steamer Uruguay arrived on the 3rd with dates from England June 1st. The Saintonge leaves on the 6th inst.

#### LATEST NEWS.

July 4th. As regards peace, that seems all a myth. When Messrs. Thornton and Elizalde returned to Flores' camp with the Government's acceptance of the basis agreed to by all—say the three Ministers and Flores—the latter came out with other pretensions which are inadmissible. The Brazilian Minister, Saraiva, is said to be highly indignant at the chicanery, and at any rate we have gained a friend: he has written to his Government for fresh instructions.

#### CORDOBA RAILWAY.

We are glad to learn that more shares have been taken than we reported yesterday: there are scarcely 1,000 unallotted. It is said the Central Argentine stock is quoted in London at 1 per cent. discount.

#### PERU AND SPAIN.

The Times says "England has no cause to interfere in the Chincha Islands seized by Spain." We read also that Peru has offered to apologise and make satisfaction to Spain. This will probably end the matter.

#### ON 'CHANGE.

July 5th, 1864. There was great animation on 'Change to-day, and large transactions on time were effected. Patacons for cash are weak, but on credit extremely firm. First price 29 25 Second and last 29 20 Total sales, cash 43,718.

#### TIME SALES.

For Friday	11,400	29 55
July 21st	50,800	29 20
Aug. 31st	30,000	29 05
Dec. 31st	8,000	28 80
Aug. 31st	24,000	29 05
Dec. 15th	18,000	29 05
Dec. 31st	28,000	28 80
July 23d	5,000	29 24
Nov. 30th	10,000	28 85
July 15th	10,000	29 20
Sept. 30th	15,000	29 20
Aug. 31st	25,000	29 10
Sept. 30th	8,000	28 90
Oct. 31st	8,000	28 90
Nov. 30th	8,000	28 80
Dec. 31st	8,000	28 80

Total sales of the day, 299,410.

Average brokerage per man, 50 mje

The arrival of the steamer from Europe and the startling news which the Montevidean mails brought of the resumption of hostilities by Flores, caused quite a stir on the Bolsa to-day. Fears are entertained that salted hides are going to give way in England, and speculators made much capital out of the bad Oriental news, but the "Bolsa King" sold lightly for cash and bought on time very heavily. An interdict bear threw ten thousand patacons on the market for cash, but they were taken up in an instant without even fluctuating a centesimo, later on in the day, however, specie was very weak and could have been easily brought down had there been sellers for cash.

We regret to announce another failure—an Italian house rather well known in this market. A meeting of creditors was called for this evening at three o'clock, at the office of the house in question.

We extract the following from a private letter received per Uruguay, from a leading merchant in Liverpool, under date of the 31st May, 1864:—

"As the American news is creating great interest here just now, we have likewise sent you yesterday's 'Times' containing the latest accounts up to the 18th inst. of the position of matters there. Our cotton market is quiet, but remarkably firm. A good deal of anxiety is again felt about the position

of things in Europe, as the time for the continuance of suspension of hostilities in Denmark is drawing to a close, and nothing yet seems to have been fixed by the conference.

Money matters are easier, and a reduction of the Bank rate to 6 per cent. anticipated by many, though we think it likely it will be deferred a little longer.

After the first surprise was exhausted, respecting the rupture in Montevideo, it began to be known that just as the steamer left, Flores and President Aguirre had at last concluded peace, Don Andres Lamas consenting to act as Prime Minister; and, we believe, that the downward tendency of specie is mainly attributable to this cause.

It was rumored on the Bolsa to-day that one of the Messrs. Boutinet's had returned. We cannot say what truth there is in the report.

The steamer Uruguay, which arrived this morning, has made a splendid passage, 33 days. She has a valuable cargo, and the celebrated traction engine, El Buey, is on board.

The communication which we published the other day, respecting the great delays, &c., in the public credit office, has been greatly approved of, as there are great complaints about the free and easy system going in that office. We are promised another communication from the same gifted pen.

Money is said to be easy, and foreign coin abundant. The bill discounters state that first-class signatures at three months are easily done at 1 per cent.

#### FREIGHTS.

Austrian barque Conservator, to load in the rivers, tallow, for Antwerp, 44s. and 5 per cent.

#### PRODUCE SALES.

1400 dry cow hides, matadero	\$130
800 do do do camp	121
100 do do do do	117
200 do do do do	110
170 doz. sheepskins	170
76 do do do	140
140 do do do	100
25 do do do	180
170 do do do	187
40 arr. hair, South	124
80 do do do	118
200 arr. tallow	26
3 barrels do	34
100 salted hides, 081b, 88½ s. rls; also a quantity from Entre Rios and Corrientes at the same price.	

#### COLON THEATRE.

##### ITALIAN OPERA.

##### JULY FEASTS.

1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th performance of the New Season.

Thursday 7th, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Friday 8th, MACHETH.

Saturday 9th, NATIONAL HYMN, TRAVIATA.

Saturday 10th, LUCREZIA BORGIA.

At Eight o'clock.

#### Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "Jules Robin & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.

JOHN HEST & BROS.

#### Wanted.

A Man Cook for an Estancia in the Banda Oriental. Apply Calle Piedad 148. j 6, 3 p

#### Wanted.

A Female Cook for a bachelor establishment. English or German would be preferred. Apply Calle Tucuman 171. j 6, 3 p.

#### Mr. Carlos Holtz

Is requested to call at the British Hotel, Calle Piedad 96. j 6, 3 p

#### Furnished Apartments

With one or two beds, as required, at Calle Florida No. 268. j 6, 3 p

#### The Extra Superfine Club.

(Unlimited.)

Capital \$50,000 and \$1,000,000. Head Quarters (pro. tem.) from the Plaza, NW ¼ W little westerly Dist. one league.

By order, JAMES BOYS & Co. Directors.

#### DAY AND MARTIN'S

Real Japan Blacking.

97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it is Unrivalled.

SOLD BY ALL THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN THE COLONY.

In Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d., each.

It is the opportunity of outlasting purchases against spurious imitations of their Manufacture and Labels.

Order through Mercaderes House.

#### NUEVAS Mensagerias Nacionales.

Office Removed to

223—CALLE VICTORIA—223

Leaves for Pillar every day.

Capilla del Señor every day.

San Antonio de Arce all uneven days.

Zarate, all even days.

Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

Returns from Pillar, every day.

C., every day.

San Antonio, all even days.

Zarate, all uneven days.

Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:

MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

#### For Cañuelas, Monte, and Las Flores.

Mensagerias Nuevas de la Portaña.

Correo del Estado.

Office—Rivadavia 411 and 443.

From Buenos Ayres for Las Flores

2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.

From Flores for Buenos Ayres, 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29 of each month.

Luggage and encomiendas are received up till 4 p.m. of the day previous to starting.

MIGUEL M. LUPO.

#### Communication between Buenos Ayres and Chascomus

"Rumels Southern Express Waggon" carrying Freight and Passengers, leaves the Agency No. 265 Calle Buen Orden every Friday morning.

Passengers 140 dols.

Freight 20 " per arroba.

Agents in Chascomus, Messrs. J. S. WYLLIE & Co.

#### Wanted

A Female Servant, to take charge of a baby, as dry nurse. Apply Calle Victoria, 674, altos. 3p, J2.

#### Just received Direct,

A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets: sheetings and quilts, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4; all wool plaids, plain and striped linsey, heavy French cashmere, 4-4 Orleans, first-class 4-4 fronting linen and 11-4 pure linen sheeting direct from Belfast, &c.

Lambs' wool vests, drawers and stockings cotton do.

Boys, youths, and mens' woollen and cotton hosiery, Crimean shirts, &c. &c.

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

T. FALLON,

HERBERTIAN HOUSE,

64, 66, and 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

J9, 64x

#### English Photographic Gallery

CALLE PIEDAD, No. 75, Altos.

The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has established the above Photographic Gallery, where he hopes his friends and the public will give him a share of their patronage.

Having furnished his Gallery with first-class instruments and good operatives, comprising the following:—

Cartes de visite in every style.

Miniature portraits of every class.

Copies made from other likenesses, from one quarter of an inch to twenty-four.

Portraits of all sizes, with colors.

Solar camera, portraits of all sizes.

The same colored in water colors.

The same do. in oil, do.

Views of buildings, country houses, &c. Made to order.

The same for stereoscope.

Views of every description made to order on cards and large plates, and all description of work in photography executed on the premises.

Terms most moderate.

M. A. REILLY, Proprietor.

Im. J4

#### Received Direct

A splendid assortment of Scotch plaids, with every variety of clans; also single and double scarf shawls, do.

HERBERTIAN HOUSE,

64, 66, and 68, PIEDAD.

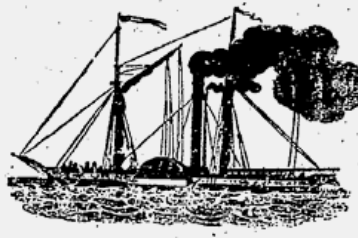
N.B. A parcel of Belfast fronting and sheeting linen just arrived.

J20, 6p

#### Foreign Racing Club.

Several members of the late Committee of the F. A. Racing Society, having been applied to by persons desirous of seeing these races renewed, request all lovers of the good old sport to attend at the Hotel Congress, Rivadavia 23, next door to Allison's Livery Stables, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the twelfth day of July, 1864, for the purpose of electing a new Committee, and likewise to take into consideration the propriety of altering some of the rules, where such alteration appears likely to give more extension to the sport and to bring more horses into the field.

12p J28.



## RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

#### NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,

PARANA,

URUGUAY,

PARAGUAY,

UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

The new Steamer PARAGUAY, Captain Pim, now loading, will sail hence on Friday, 8th July, and having very superior accommodation for both Cabin and Steerage passengers, she is an excellent opportunity for families and others going to Europe.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,

HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,

85 Reconquista.

#### Cook.

Wanted, a good female Cook, with bed. Apply Calle Europa 184. 3p, J3

#### Notice

To Let, the house, No. 128 Calle Belgrano, suitable for a Commercial House with stores opening on the street and backwards; also, suitable for a family. 3p, J3.

#### To Let.

Three fine papered Rooms, with boarded floors, Artes 112. J3, 8p

A Man and his Wife require situations in the Camp, or on a 'Quinta.' The man has been previously employed on an 'estancia.'

Address H. T., 168 Calle Cangallo, up stairs. 3 p, J3

#### Wanted

A Boy that can speak English and Spanish. Apply to 47 Peru. 3p, J3

#### Wanted

An active Boy. Apply at G1, Corrientes. 3p, J3.

#### To be Let

To a small family, the House Temple-street, No. 56, consisting of four rooms, servants' room, kitchen, aljibe, and other necessities. For further information apply at the same house. 3 p, J5

#### Married couple.



