

The Standard

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TO THE STANDARD

630 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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.

"Nil falli autem nil veri non audeamus dicere."—Cicero.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The news, this time, is not very startling. Grant is 15 miles nearer Richmond, Lee having retired from Spottsylvania, to make a great stand behind the Anna river. The combatants are as 2 to 1, but the Southerners 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 (190.)

Conferences on the Danish war are 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 Chincha quarrel, in Parliament, and gave a vague reply to the effect that England has no cause to meddle in it. An Exhibition of Irish Manufactures is being held at Dublin. A man named Plotow (nothing to the composer) has been tried at London for forgery of £2,000 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 firm councils. Thanks to the energy of France, Morocco has learned a lesson, and submitted: perhaps M. Bilbao will call the barbarians "an oppressed nation."

Mr. Tonnens, ex-King of Aracanica, has been prevented eluding filibusters at Bordeaux, for the reconquest of his dominions.

The Pope is again quite restored in health, to the disappointment of the statesmen at Turin.

Poland has finally succumbed, not a single band of patriots remaining in arms: 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 ult., arrived here this morning, via Queens' town, bringing 149 passengers, and 204 tons (8) 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 ourselves 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 Spottsylvania—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, 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. Stokes' brigade has joined Lee. The movement of General Grant has thus far been accomplished without any severe engagement or serious interruption. We now occupy Guinea Station, Milford Station, and south of the Mattaponi on that line. No despatches have been received to-day from General Butler. Despatches from Kingston, Georgia, state that General Sherman's forces are resting and replenishing their supplies.

Washington, May 23, 1864.

To Major-General Dix.—We have no official reports since my last telegram from General Grant or General Butler. Official reports of this department show that within eight days after the great battle at Spottsylvania Court House many thousands of veteran troops have been forwarded to General Grant. The 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 hospitals 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 army staff and bureau and their respective corps to whom the credit belongs.

Washington, May 24, 10.30 p.m. To Major-General Grant.—A despatch from General Grant, dated at eleven o'clock last night, states that the army moved from its position to the Anna, followed closely by Lee's army. The 5th and 6th corps marched by way of Harris' store to Jericho Ford, and the 5th corps succeeded in effecting a crossing and getting a position without much opposition. Shortly after however, they were violently attacked, and handsomely repulsed the assault without much trouble to us. We captured some provisions. Everything looks exceedingly favourable to us.

Another dispatch giving in detail the movements of corps, and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position, says he was "attacked with great vehemence. 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 he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset; but before dark he had forced them from their works, and drawn them across the stream. It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was very great, and our losses considerable. The rebels charged against our artillery, and suffered especially from canister.

A despatch from Grant, dated this morning at eight o'clock, has also been received. It states that the enemy have fallen back from the North Anna, and we are in pursuit. Negroes who have come in, say that Lee is falling back to Richmond.

Other official despatches from headquarters say, that Warren, Burdette, and Hancock, are pushing 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 loss. Hancock is storming the rifle pits this side of the river. Last evening he also took between 100 and 200 prisoners, and drove many rebels into the river, 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 Dunkirk, and will be at Milford to-night. No despatches have been received to-day from General Sherman, and none are expected for several days.

Despatches from General Butler have been received to-day relating briefly to the respective forces.

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 Bank's troops had arrived at Semmesport 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 more fighting in Spottsylvania. The reports brought in represented that Grant had made a heavy assault on Lee's right, at or near Standard Mill, and had met with his usual success in Virginia operations—a very heavy repulse.

The same paper, in a later issue, says:—

We had nothing official from Lee yesterday; but a private despatch from Milford says that General Early made an attack yesterday morning upon the army to the right of Spottsylvania Court House, capturing nine pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. Later in the day the enemy made two assaults on our lines near Standard Mill, both of which were repulsed with severe loss.

As regards Sherman's operations, Secretary Stanton telegraphs as follows:—

Washington, May 23.—Major-General Sherman, by a despatch, dated half past eight last night, reports that he would be ready by this morning to resume his operations. Returned veterans

and regiments, he says, have more 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 'Mouth of Red River, Midnight, May 15, state that Admiral Porter has just arrived. The remainder of the gunboats will arrive to-night. General Banks will probably reach Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya to-morrow.' A despatch from Admiral Porter, dated '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, 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 in safety.] The back water of the Mississippi reaching Alexandria, and allowed them to pass over all the shoals and the obstructions planted by the enemy to a point of safety. Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey will be immediately nominated for promotion for distinguished and meritorious services. An unofficial report from Cairo, dated May 22, states that the army and gunboats were all safe at the mouth of the Red River and Semmesport.

New York, May 23th, Evening.

In the absence of any direct intelligence from the army, unreliable rumours of a disaster to Butler have been circulated. It is also reported that Grant is moving towards the Peninsula.

New York, May 23, Evening.

Money easy. Gold was sold to-day at 180; its actual quotation is 88 per cent. prem. Exchange on London, 207. Stocks steady; United States Bonds, 107; cotton steady; middling upland, 103c.

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 it has been 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 allocation of the Pope, in which Poland was alluded to in terms so likely to offend Russian susceptibilities.

There is 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 Czar has transferred to 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 intimates that a prolongation of the suspension of hostilities may be expected.

A Berlin journal, which claims to speak with official sanction, declares itself in a position to state positively that 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 Jutland addresses still come to the King calling upon him to resist to the last rather than to allow Schleswig to be taken wholly from Denmark. The Conference will deserve some credit if it can reconcile in any way the claims of disputants so radically antagonistic.

Lord Palmerston brought up two messages from her Majesty. 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 'Moniteur' publishes despatches from Algeria, which state that the insurgents have suffered a defeat in the province of Oran, and that the military operations proceed 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 12 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

held to-day to convoke the Rigsraad (representation of Denmark and Schleswig).

Rendsburg, 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.

Turin, June 5 (Afternoon). 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 Governor of Tetuan, who assisted the flight of the criminals, has been dismissed and also arrested.

Major Gordon, the English commander of the Imperialist troops, has defeated the Taeping at Waisoo, 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 Court of Vienna. Since the poor Duke came out as a pretender last winter he has passed through many alterations of political shade and sunshine. A day or two back all looked bright. Is he about to be again under the cloud?

It appears that the disturbances which the Swiss Government dreaded in the district of Basle 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 Plenipotentiaries declared a prolongation of the armistice, but promised, at the solicitation of the neutral Powers, to procure instructions from their Government in time for the next sitting of the Conference.

A great calamity has just happened in Tripoli. A powder magazine exploded, destroying fifty houses—including a fort, the hospital, the Custom House, and some factories—killing ninety soldiers and forty-seven civilians, and wounding about thirty of the former and more than 200 of the latter.

Prince Couza has left Bucharest for Constantinople, there to plead his cause in person. The Sultan is about 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 plebiscite was made known. In Russia the utmost indignation is felt at the coup d'état, and it is fiercely demanded by the Government papers how Western Europe can tolerate such an act when it complained of Russia's dealings with Poland. The plain answer is, that Prince Couza appears to have the public voice of Roumania with him. This alone could excuse his recent act.

The French Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal of La Pommerais.

The 'Moniteur' of yesterday publishes an announcement which treats the removal of M. Rouan as an accomplished fact. It states that 'at a future period' the necessary steps will be taken to fill the chair of the Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac languages, vacant by decree of 'the 1st of June.'

The insurrection 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 this place.

SPAIN AND PERU.

In the sittings of the Spanish Congress on the 3d 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 Mazaredo was not sufficiently complete 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 interfere with the independence of any American nation, even of those which it has not recognised. 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 civilised 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. Balvarez, 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 bad 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 commissioner 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 he 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 war, in order to join the squadron of the North if necessary.

THE CONFERENCE.

Vienna, June 8. 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 if the latter are not complied with by the 12th inst. they should attack the Island of Finen.

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 from Aranjuez on the 10th inst. General Espartero will be in the new Progressist Committee.

Señor Olvera has set out for Franco. General Prim is about to proceed to Vichy.

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 8, 1864. The Bank rates still continue at 7 1/2 per cent., but there is little doubt of it being reduced to 6 per cent. to-morrow, and the general impression is that it will soon go down to 5 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 quite died out, which it 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 pervades as to affairs in Denmark, on which question it is not unlikely our Ministry may have to go out, should the war be resumed. Commercial affairs appear to be in a prosperous state, and supplies of cotton from other countries are gradually replacing the supply of this article, of which the Southern States of America so long possessed a monopoly, though prices are fabulously high. The produce markets are steady, and the splendid weather we are having creates confidence in the future prospects of trade. This steamer is said to take £50,000 of specie, and we extract the following from the 'Times' city article to-day:—'Advices from Buenos Ayres state that extraordinary interest continues to be manifested in the prospects of the Rosario and Cordoba Railroad, the enormous freights and loss of time on that route almost putting a stop to business. A great proportion of the trade of the northern and north-western provinces is now directed to Chile; this would, it is said, all be brought to Buenos Ayres but for the cost of transit. The contractors for the undertaking are Messrs. Brassey, Whythes, and Wheelwright, the latter of whom leaves for the River Plate in the royal mail steamer of to-morrow.' 'Brazil and River Plate Mail'

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 in vain wearied themselves looking for situations as commercial clerks. There is no question about the profits to be derived, as it must prove a very paying business, but the grand difficulty seems to be in getting one or two actresses. We have, in this office, a complete collection of the English drama, which is at the service of parties interested, gratis. Apropos,

it is rumored that our American friends are getting up an amateur 'pay' 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 public. Sooner or later it will be our pleasure to see our two newest schemes 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 10s. Curtain rises at 7:30."

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

FILOTOW'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. Holmes, the father 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 influence of the 'Tribuna' in Buenos Ayres is at once perceived, by the readiness with which the erroneous story of Plotow's suicide was received by all except the English public. M. Calzadilla, a well known amateur kindly undertook to pay a mournful tribute to the memory of the (supposed) dead composer; and we think Herr Plotow 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.

Plotow, the inspired composer of 'Marta,' has (like Larra) ended his days by shooting himself with a pistol. What can have induced him to so fatal a step? He had a large fortune, was applauded as one of the finest composers, and must have been mad when he did so. But Plotow 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 take his place on the throne of France, but when we lose such men as Plotow or Rossini, who can replace them? Our Lyric Company, afflicted at Plotow's death, will sing on Wednesday night the 'Requiem' of Sanelli, before the opera of 'Marta,' and it is to be hoped, his numerous admirers will assist at the last and honors to his memory."

At length the lessee, M. Pestalardo, discovered the error of which we were the first to apprise him, and then he withdrew the 'Requiem.' As our French colleagues say, 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.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Mercury came in yesterday morning with dates from Southampton June 9th, and New York May 28th. 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 Rosa 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."

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 paracons were handed in.

Dr. Joaquin Requena 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. Galbraith on board the home packet, from heart disease, a few days after leaving Rio Janeiro. The respected 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 Bolivia report to-day, our brother editor being slightly indisposed. Our Southern subscribers received their papers late yesterday, along with

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N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

SOUTHERN PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND.

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There are at this time many thousands of Confederate prisoners of war confined in the various forts and camps of the Northern States. A large proportion of them are wounded or sick, and all are in a state of destitution, the accounts of which, as given in private letters and in the newspapers, present a picture of human suffering, which has scarcely a parallel in modern times. The merest necessities of life are wanting, and frequently the wounded prisoner has no raiment save that which is stark and stiffened with his clotted blood. Horrible as war is in all its features, assuredly it has no greater horrors than the long agony of the poor captive who, when the feverish excitement of the contest is over, is left to the bitter charity of strangers and foes, without one friendly hand to soothe the pains of body or friendly voice to whisper hope and comfort to his despairing mind. These men, cut off from the assistance of their kindred or the protection of their Government, have peculiar claims on the patriotism of their countrymen in Europe, and upon christian benevolence everywhere. They did not recklessly or from choice embrace the profession of arms, but in exchanging the comforts, and often the luxuries, of home for the toils and hardships of a soldier's life, they obeyed a stern sense of duty and the call of their country in its extremest need. An unusual proportion, also, of those that fill the ranks of the Confederate armies belong to the higher walks of life, upon whom privations, such as are endured by prisoners in the hands of the North, fall with increased severity.

The Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund is intended to mitigate some of these sufferings which cannot altogether be relieved. Within little more than a twelvemonth, nearly £23,000 have been collected and expended in relief. The managers of the Fund are assisted in their efforts by self-devoted ladies in the principal Northern cities, who visit the sufferers and give them such aid as the means at their disposal render possible. Of late the Federal Government has granted permission that this Samaritan work may be done openly. It is earnestly hoped that all Southerners residing in South America will support the Fund to the extent of their ability, and its objects may recommend themselves to all, irrespective of country or political convictions, who sympathize with the sufferings of their fellow-men.

Contributions will be received by J. H. Ashbridge, Treasurer, Walmer Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool; or in London, by Henry Hotze, Esq., 17 Saville Row, W.; in Paris, by H. O. Brewer, Esq., 6 Rue Circular; and Daniel Hubbard, Esq., 24 Rue Lord Byron. j18tm.

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D. JUAN CASADO,
Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however, is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital, by death of the insurer. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—

Article 65.—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 5 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable being \$200 annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments, subject to the following rules:

1st.—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.

2nd.—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.

By these means the Directors hope to gain its object, which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the Society.

For further particulars, apply at the Co.'s Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martín (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.



SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.

These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,
No. 47 CALLE PERU.

NEW GOODS.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres, 49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Begin to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality; Ladies White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes; Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Real Welsh Flannels,

9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets; White Shirts, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c.

Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value

49 & 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 & 51.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

PLANILLA DE SERVICIO DE LOS TRENES DESDE EL 23 DE MAYO DE 1864

DIAS DE TRABAJO.				DIAS DE FIESTA.			
ESTACIONES.	Salidas.	TRENES.	Regresos.	ESTACIONES.	Salidas.	TRENES.	Regresos.
Parque	10-20	35	40	Parque	10-20	35	40
Almagra	8-10	10-10	3-40	Almagra	8-10	10-10	3-40
Chalillo	8-10	10-10	3-40	Chalillo	8-10	10-10	3-40
Flora	8-10	10-10	3-40	Flora	8-10	10-10	3-40
Moreno	8-10	10-10	3-40	Moreno	8-10	10-10	3-40
San Martín	8-10	10-10	3-40	San Martín	8-10	10-10	3-40
Moreno	8-10	10-10	3-40	Moreno	8-10	10-10	3-40
Parque	8-10	10-10	3-40	Parque	8-10	10-10	3-40

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DESDE EL 15 DE ABRIL, Y HASTA NUEVO AVISO, LOS TRENES SALDRAN COMO SIGUE

DIAS DE TRABAJO				DIAS FERIADOS			
Ida.	Regreso.	Ida.	Regreso.	Ida.	Regreso.	Ida.	Regreso.
Tren 25 de Mayo	Retiro, Belgrano, Olivos, S. Isidro, S. Fernando	Tren 25 de Mayo	Retiro, Belgrano, Olivos, S. Isidro, S. Fernando	Tren 25 de Mayo	Retiro, Belgrano, Olivos, S. Isidro, S. Fernando	Tren 25 de Mayo	Retiro, Belgrano, Olivos, S. Isidro, S. Fernando
1 10 20	10 10 10 20	1 10 20	10 10 10 20	1 10 20	10 10 10 20	1 10 20	10 10 10 20
2 11 21	11 11 11 21	2 11 21	11 11 11 21	2 11 21	11 11 11 21	2 11 21	11 11 11 21
3 12 22	12 12 12 22	3 12 22	12 12 12 22	3 12 22	12 12 12 22	3 12 22	12 12 12 22
4 13 23	13 13 13 23	4 13 23	13 13 13 23	4 13 23	13 13 13 23	4 13 23	13 13 13 23

Los Trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasajeros para esas Estaciones. Los pasajeros que desean ser desembarcados en ellas están en el deber de avisar al Guarda Tren al entrar en los coches. Sin este requisito los trenes no pararán.

Mr. HASTLER

Has the pleasure to announce that he has completed arrangements for a monthly and semi-monthly supply, upon an extended scale, of the choicest Goods direct from London and Paris, which will be unsurpassed in variety and unequalled in the latest Novelties. By the steamer Parand, just arrived from Liverpool, a splendid assortment of Goods adapted to the present season has been received, which will be displayed at this Establishment on and after Monday, the 20th inst.

The Stock will in future embrace a class of Goods obtainable in the most important and fashionable London and Paris Drapery Establishments, and all the Departments enumerated in the subjoined list will be replete with their several kinds of Goods.

THE SHAWL & CLOAK DEPARTMENT,

THE SILK DEPARTMENT,

THE MADE-UP DRESS DEPARTMENT,

THE PLAIN & FANCY DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

THE BABY-LINEN & UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

THE LACE, VEIL, & SEWN COLLAR DEPARTMENT,

THE CALICO & PRINT DEPARTMENT,

THE LINEN & DAMASK TABLE-LINEN DEPARTMENT,

THE HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT,

THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT,

Consisting of Blankets, all sizes, and Flannels all widths; Cloakings, Tweeds, &c. &c.

THE BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT,

THE PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT,

The Stock will also include

OPERA CLOAKS,

STAYS, from the smallest to the very largest size

Childrens' Dresses, Knickerbocker and other Suits,

GLOTH CAPES,

And an infinite variety of

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

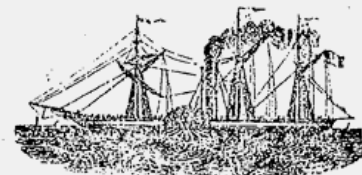
Adapted for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

Also a select Assortment of

GOODS FOR MOURNING.

In the several Departments above enumerated is comprised a great variety of Goods specially suited to THE WANT OF LADIES AND FAMILIES RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT 61-Corrientes-61. j14



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA, PARAGUAY, PARANA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, UNA.

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

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

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

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. The Steamer URUGUAY, now in port, will be despatched hence on the 26th inst., with a full cargo, calling at Montevideo to coal only. She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating thirty cabin passengers, to whom Captain Smith guarantees his usual liberal treatment. These Boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and children.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents, **HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,** 85 Reconquista.

Wells, Beckhaus & Co.,

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS,

Have removed their office to Calle Piedad, No. 173. d&wlm, j19

Lady Committee

Articles required for Sanitary Commission—

Bandages
1 inch wide 1 yard long
2 do 3 do
24 do 3 do
3 do 4 do
34 do 5 do
4 do 6 do

Ravelled Lint.
Eye-shades of green silk.
Small square pincushions for nurses.
Old linen and cotton cloth for compresses, without selvedge or seams.
Cotton shirts, drawers, and slippers, sheets, spreads or comfortable, for cots.

Contributors will please send articles to the following addresses:—
Mrs. Livingstone, 379, Victoria;
Mrs. C. Zimmerman, 503, Piedad;
Mrs. Goodfellow, 203, Libertad.

Fire.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed. Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate.

BRANDT SOHN, and CO., Calle de la Piedad, 208. j1. 1m

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