

# 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.

"All that is good and true and good and true."  
— Cicero.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

### MAILS FROM EUROPE.

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

Conferences on the Danish war 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 Augustenburgh 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 Chinese quarrel, in Parliament, and gave a vague reply to the effect that England has no cause to meddle in it. An Exhibition of Irish Manufacture is being held at Dublin. A man named Floto (nothing to the composer) has been tried at London for forgery of £-1000 in bills.

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

Mr. Tonnens, ex-King of Aracan, has been prevented enlisting 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; 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 dogs (it is specie on freight).

The accounts of the movements of the contending forces by the correspondents of the New York papers are so one-sided, and also confused, that we do not feel justified in occupying our space with them, and we confine our selves to publishing the following official despatches from Secretary Stanton to General Dix, at New York:—

War Department, Washington, May 22, 10.0 p.m.

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

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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 in the 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 Dyer's 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's store to Jericho Ford, and the 5th corps succeeded in effecting a crossing and getting into position without much opposition. Shot after shot, however, they were violently attacked, and hand-to-hand fighting followed without much trouble to us. We captured several pieces of artillery and things exceedingly favourable to us.

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

At the position attacked by Hancock the rebels were entrenched, and in considerable force between the creek and the 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 inconsiderable. 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 are in pursuit. Negroes who have come in, say that Lee is falling back to Richmond.

Other official despatches from head quarters say that Warren, Burnside, and Hancock, in the morning, captured a good number of prisoners last evening, but has not had time to count them, or ascertain the number. Hancock is storming the rifle pits this side of the river. Last evening he also took between 100 and 200 prisoners, and drove his 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 fight. 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 movements of the army. General Lee, in a telegram dated the 23rd to the Secretary of the Navy states that last night the enemy attacked the army and were handily repulsed.

A despatch from Major General Canby, dated the 18th, at the mouth of the Red River, states that General Banks' troops had just commenced their march 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 Spotsylvania. 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 Millard says that General Early made an attack yesterday morning upon the right of Spotsylvania, capturing the Court House, capturing the rebel army, 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 now 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 Somersport, 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 one 19th Army Corps, who proposed and built a tree dam of 600 feet across the river at the lower falls, which enabled all the army staff and bureau and their respective corps to whom the credit belongs.

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hold to-day to convene the Riksdag (representation of Denmark and Schleswig).

Rendsburg, June 5 (Morning).  
A meeting is to be held at Haderslev 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, and the British troops sent to defend the flight of the criminals, has been dismissed and also arrested.

Major Gordon, the English commander of the Imperial troops, has defeated the Thupings at Waikato, 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 Augustenburgh 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 as a prisoner last winter he has passed through many alterations of political shade and sunshine. A day or two back he looked bright. He is about to be again under the cloud.

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

A Frankfort journal asserts that at the signing of the London Conference the Danish plenipotentiaries, even 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 large number of the Turkish barracks, and some factories—killing ninety soldiers and forty-seven civilians, and wounding about thirty of the former and many of the latter.

Prince Couza has left Bucharest for Constantinople, there to plead his cause in person. The Sultan is said to receive him with all formal honors, and brilliant preparations are said to be made in the city for his reception. Great festivities took place in Bucharest when the result of the mission 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 action 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 excuses his recent act.

The French Chamber of Cassation has rejected the appeal of La Pommeraye.

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

The 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 the place.

SPAIN AND PERU.

In the sittings of the Spanish Congress on the 31st inst., explanations were called for relative to the incidents which have lately taken place between the Queen's Government and that of Peru.

The "Gironde" publishes a letter from Mr. Salazar, Vice Consul for Peru at Bordeaux, on the subject of a telegraphic despatch from Madrid, which stated that "the Government of Peru is disposed to satisfy the demands of Spain." The Vice Consul says:—The news is completely false. I declare it in the name of the honor and rights of my country. It is only 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 Commission before the seizure of the Chincha Islands.

A telegram from Madrid states that the Peruvian Consul in that city has announced to the Spanish Government that 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 service in order to join the squadron of the North if necessary.

### THE CONFERENCE.

Vienna, June 5.  
The "Oesterreichische Zeitung," of this evening, is of the opinion that the allied powers ought not to accept the fourteen days' prolongation of the armistice, but should "make peremptory demands, and if the latter are not complied with by the 12th inst. to conclude with the Island of Fuen.

### FRANCE.

Paris, June 5.  
The appeal of La Pommeraye to the Emperor for a commutation of the sentence passed upon him has been rejected.

### SPAIN.

Madrid, June 5.  
The Queen will return to Madrid from Aranjuez on the 10th inst. General Espartaco will be in the new Progressist Committee. Señor Olaya has set out for France. General Prim is about to proceed to Vichy.

### MONEY MARKET.

London, June 5, 1864.  
The Bank rates still continue at 7 1/2 per cent, but there is little doubt of its 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 number for creating new companies has quieted out, which it was said to be so soon as the public gave up applying for shares, and there is now scope for investment in such concerns as are based on a solid foundation, weeding out those less deserving of confidence, many of which no doubt will be wound up. An uneasy feeling prevails as to the state of the market, on which question it is not unlikely our Ministry may have to go, should the war be resumed.

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Mr. Pacheco replied that the information as yet received from Mr. Salazar y Natarazon was not complete, and that he would endeavor to complete it as soon as possible.

Mr. Pacheco added that, on the receipt of the 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 those of which it has not recognized. It has no ambition for the territories of America. In the differences between Spain and Peru, which might arise between Spain and the American Powers as unfortunately occurred between all the Powers in the world, the Spanish Government would act as civilized nations were in the habit of doing, and would require nothing beyond what was called for by the dignity and interest of Spain. The matter then dropped.

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### FLOTO'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. Floto, which the English press has sung an accident similar to that recently occurred, had the gratification of reading his biography and panegyric in all the leading papers of England, with white 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 enormous statue of Floto's suicide was required by all except the English paper. M. Caladilla, a well known amateur kindly undertook to pay a musical tribute to the memory of the (supposed) dead composer; and we think Floto's 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.

Floto, the inspired composer of "Marta," has (like Lara) ended his days by shooting himself with a pistol. What can have induced him to do so fatal a step? He had a large fortune, was applauded as one of the finest composers, and must have been mad when he did so. But Floto 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 Floto or Rossini, who can replace them? Our Lyric Company, afflicted at Floto'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 lesson, M. Pestalozzi, discovered the error, of which we were the first to apprehend him, and then he withdrew his organs, he might have given the funeral hymn in honor of the great composer Meyerbeer, just deceased, but he was perhaps afraid that this also would be a false report.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

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

Mr. Wheelwright arrived as expected, and a company of the line was drawn up at the Custom house to pay honor to the distinguished guest. Manifesto Ross 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 persons were handed in.

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

We regret to announce the demise of Mrs. Galloway on board the home packet, from heart disease, a few days after leaving Rio Janeiro. The departed 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







