

The Standard

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ings; those of their fifth year class, spent equally satisfactory results, and these are these admirable characters and prized throughout the habitable globe. The Continent has always been supplied with the most marked success in bad legs, erysipelas, various veins, strangles, and numerous other diseases, by which thousands around us are every year exposed.

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The Standard.

"Nil foli cadent nisi non autem dicitur."
—Cicero.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The news by the Saintonge is very important, and brings dates to the 24th June, from Paris and London.

In England the newspapers are full of the great combat between the Alabama and Kearsage, and the spirit of the nation shows a dangerous warlike tendency. The dissolution of the Danzig German Congress at London threatens to place Great Britain among the belligerents. The Times insists upon the capture of diplomatic relations with Prussia and Austria; the Post says that England must join Denmark, to hold her own position as a first rate power. Morning's extraordinary article is observed at Woolwich in cutting manner, and it is believed the English fleet will be sent to protect Copenhagen.

Some agitation was caused in Ireland by the news of Mr. Smith, O'Brien's death, and a meeting was held at Dublin to make a political demonstration at his funeral, when his remains should arrive. The son of the deceased petitioned the Lord Mayor to have a private funeral, but this is improbable. The French papers speak in terms of admiration respecting the illustrious Irish patriot. A great dinner took place at Paris, the guests being French descendants of Irish exiles: Vincent O'Neill was in the chair. The distinguished writer "Foster Frost" has left Paris and entered a monastery. Dr. Ryan, bishop of Limerick, is dead. The emigration from Ireland continues to exceed ten thousand per month for the United States.

The Paris papers mention the execution of Dr. Commares by the guillotine, for having poisoned his mistress. The Mexican prisoners have been set at liberty by order of the Emperor, who has sent several decorations to Egyptian Legion and other corps serving in Mexico. The French demands in Morocco have been refused. The Governor of Tetuan put in prison. The Sultan of that country has thrown open the whole empire to European commerce. The revolt in Algiers is quieted, the Flittas keeping up a guerrilla war; Constantia is quiet, and the losses of the French are very trifling. The revolt at Tunis continues, and they say have solicited the protection of France to subdue the Arab tribes. The victory of Egypt has aided the French claims, and sent 20 officers to be instructed in the French military schools. The Confederate steam ship Yeddo has left Bordeaux, being fully equipped for sea.

Affairs in Italy are unquieting. Garibaldi has gone to Luch (Bay of Naples), and rumors are current that secret enlistments are going on through the peninsula. Some think it portends an attack on Rome and Venice, others on the Danubian Principalities. The Turin Cabinet talks of another loan, for 200 millions francs (eight millions sterling). The Archbishop of Naples has left Rome, and was received at the frontier by General La Marmora and the other authorities. Garibaldi has been elected Grand Master of the Italian Freemasons.

The Polish rebellion being now suppressed, Russian barbarities are unquieting, and we read of shooting prisoners by the dozen. The Emperor of Russia had a conference at Kissingen, with the Emperor of Austria, which is supposed to refer to Schleswig-Holstein. The latter had also an interview with the King of Prussia at Carlsbad, and the English press states that the Emperor will not continue hostilities, as he sees that Prussia only wants to annex the Duchies.

Great agitation prevails at Copenhagen, hostilities having actively commenced, and the inhabitants advise the King to throw himself, which already the Prussian party in Europe, and next Garibaldi's offer of assistance. Montenegro Lord Palmerston declares England will aid Denmark in case the capital or islands be threatened. Germany seems ready to engage in war with England, and does not fear the coalition. It is said Denmark has refused to leave the quarrel to arbitration by the King of Belgium.

St. Nazaire arrived, via South America, at Madrid from Peru, having narrowly escaped assassination by Peruvian patriots. The Government has fully approved the seizure of the Chilean Islands, and despatched three frigates, Admiral Huallabala with three frigates, Queen Cristina is about to visit the port

of Asturias. The news from St. Domingo is satisfactory, but the rebellion is not wholly subdued. The Cortes of Portugal are closed. The monopoly on tobacco has been abolished. Prince Conza has been ungraciously entertained by the Sultan, who recognizes him as ruler of Moldo Wallachia.

St. Balcarac, Argentine Minister, has exchanged the ratifications of the Treaty between La Plata and Spain. It is said that Queen Isabella refuses the mediation of England and the United States in the Peruvian question, but offers to leave it to arbitration by the Emperor Napoleon.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico arrived at Vera Cruz, May 25th, and started at once for the capital, where preparations were making, for a splendid reception. The Maximilian Guards number 18,000 men, composed of French, Belgians and Austrians. Ex-president Juarez is at Monterey, and Uraga has still 6,000 followers.

AMERICA.

The positions of the armies on the Chickahominy are unchanged. General Grant has commenced siege operations. The hundred day men from the Western States are being sent to the front. There are again rumours through the Confederate channels that General Lee will shortly detach a portion of his army for a demonstration against Washington.

The Times says the British Consul at Baltimore has been arrested, and that his office has been taken possession of by the military.

Despatches from Grant to the 6th report everything going on well. The correspondent of the New York Times reports that Grant made a general attack on Friday morning upon Lee's defenses north of the Chickahominy, with intention of forcing the passage of the river. Grant was temporarily successful at some points, but was compelled to abandon his attempt to capture the main works, with a loss of 5,000 to 6,000 men. At the termination of the battle, Grant held a fine in advance of the position he occupied at the commencement.

The same correspondent asserts that Grant will not repeat the attack on Lee's line on the Chickahominy, but will form another combination for the capture of Richmond. On Friday evening the Confederates under Smith's brigade, and were repulsed. The next day the Confederates attacked Generals Hancock, Wright, and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. General Hancock holds within forty yards of the Confederates.

General Sherman's despatches of Monday, the 6th inst., report him on the railroad at Annapolis Station, having full possession forward to within six miles of Marietta.

General Fremont and Colonel Cochrane have accepted the Cleveland nomination.

The Republican Presidential Nominational Convention met at Baltimore to-day.

Secretary Chase has arrived in New York to negotiate a temporary loan.

On Sunday and Monday, 5th and 6th instants, the Confederates renewed their attacks on Grant's line, but were both times repulsed.

On Tuesday the Confederates still held their position at Columbia, on the Mississippi.

The public debt is now seventeen hundred million dollars; the daily expenses of Government are two millions five hundred thousand dollars.

Confederates under Morgan are making a demonstration into Kentucky and Ohio; they occupy Paris, Georgetown, and Williamsburg, within thirty miles of Cincinnati.

A large Confederate force is reported twelve miles east of Lexington, and another is approaching from Richmond, Kentucky; they are taking the route from the Kentucky Central Railroad, and between Oak Orchard and Stamford.

The Confederates in launches have captured the Federal steamer Water Witch, in Osceola Sound, Georgia.

FINANCE.

Money easy. Gold, 98½ per cent. pm. Exchange on London, 217; on Paris, 230. Stocks quiet. Cotton advancing; middling upland, 110 to 112. Flour, wheat and corn advancing. Provisions and coffee dull. Sugar quiet. Molasses inactive. Crude petroleum, 45; refined, 65.

with the intervention of England the war should remain limited, it would become general should France take part in it. The writer continues—"If Europe has not to fear the scourge of general war, it is to the far-seeing wisdom and moderation of the Imperial Government that it will be due." Donnellists have been made to the houses of about twenty advocates, among whom are M.M. Carnot, Garnier, Pagnon, Druet, Biquet, and others. They were suspected of having been members of an illegal association at the late election.

Paris was thrown into a state of great excitement on Friday week, owing to a rumor that the Emperor had been upset in a boat at Fontainebleau and seriously hurt by a blow on the head, inflicted by a car thrown into the water. On Saturday the rumor was received, and it fortunately turned out that His Majesty neither fell nor received any injury, but only showed his agility by jumping ashore when the boat, which was filling with water.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

The last West India Mail brought intelligence respecting the Emperor and Empress of Mexico. They arrived at Jamaica, where they landed and were soon every courtesy by the Governor. After lunching with his Excellency, and spending some hours in driving about Kingston, their Majesties returned to the Austrian man-of-war which was sent to Mexico, and amid salvoes of artillery started with their conveyance for Vera Cruz, where their arrival was impatiently expected. The presence in the Capital is now all that is wanted to establish order and peace in Mexico. Juarez and a few desperate adherents whose crimes render it impossible to grant them an amnesty or to permit them to stay in Mexico, have set a wretched republican pretension, if we may so apply the term, at Monterey, but no one troubles himself with the idea of punishing them. The severely which was called a Republic has been crushed out, and a few months of mild an just rule will eradicate any faint feelings of regard for Republicanism that may yet linger here and there in the Mexican breast. —Register.

Argentine Central Railway.

The directors have instructed Mr. Edward Woods, their engineer, to take necessary steps for carrying out the plan, in order that the last section of this important line shall be completed, ready to be opened for public traffic, in the month of May 1865. The project, which was called a Republic has been crushed out, and a few months of mild an just rule will eradicate any faint feelings of regard for Republicanism that may yet linger here and there in the Mexican breast. —Register.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 23, 1861.
We anticipated the reduction in the Bank rate a week too soon, but the published statement shows the satisfactory position of the Bank, and that a return to 6 per cent. was quite due to the mercantile community, who have for some time felt the pressure of excessively dear money. The peculiar position of continental politics, and the expected renewal of hostilities in the north of Europe, into which this country is very likely to be dragged, must render all speculation as to the future value of money uncertain; but apart from this exceptional cause, we see no reason to alter the opinion already expressed, that money is likely to be cheaper before it is dearer. Considerable excitement has prevailed in monetary circles from the manner in which the Bank has been supplied by the Spanish Government, affording a market to the prejudice of commerce, and causing a postponement of the anticipated settlement of the claims of the Bank of Spain.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Destruction of the Alabama.

The career of the Confederate cruiser Alabama has ended disastrously. On June 19th she was sunk in an engagement with the Federal ship Kearsage. The steam yacht Denham arrived at Cherbourg on the 11th inst., and the crew of the Alabama, who were captured, are being held in the Denham.

The Alabama arrived in Cherbourg on the 11th inst. in the East India, for the purpose of extensive repairs. A day or so after her arrival the Federal Kearsage arrived, and the Alabama, instead of coming to anchor, continued to cruise backwards and forwards just outside the breakwater at Cherbourg, challenging the Alabama to fight. The Alabama immediately accepted the challenge thus given, only asking for a few days to complete a few arrangements prior to an engagement. On the 19th she was ready for sea, and left Cherbourg at about ten a.m. preceded by the Deerhound and followed by the French frigate Couronne, the latter remaining three miles from the land

throughout the action, which took place some ten miles to the N.E. by E. of Cherbourg. The Alabama made out the Kearsage soon after leaving the harbour, and all hands having been called to quarters Captain Semmes made a short address to the men, cleared for action, and shaped his vessel's course for the Federal. Having arrived within a mile, and opened fire from her rifle gun, the Alabama soon afterwards opened what she had long been gradually preparing to complete circles, seven of which were made during the action, which lasted one hour and ten minutes, at the end of which time the Alabama, having received at least from fifteen to twenty shots in her hull alone, and having some seven or eight killed and ten or eleven wounded, besides rapidly filling with water, was obliged to strike. Before giving up the action the Alabama endeavoured to reach the French shore, distant some ten miles, and hoisted what still she had left, for a trial and a job, but of no avail. The water was filling the ship so rapidly as already to cause her to heel over to one side, and was putting out the fire of the engines, Alabama to strike her flag. A boat was sent to the Kearsage to inform her that she was sinking, and to request assistance to remove the wounded men. The Alabama's crew, however, succeeded in removing their own wounded, together with a few who were unable to swim, in the first hour and a half after the loss of the boat. Before the boats could return the Alabama had slowly settled by the stern, elevating her bow high into the air, and gradually disappeared beneath the yawning waves. All hands jumped aboard and the sea presented one mass of debris floating about, up to the neck of individuals being in the water supporting themselves on gratings, slight spars, buckets, salt boxes, &c.

The yacht now rapidly steamed up, and with the aid of the Kearsage's boats picked up the survivors. The Kearsage was found after the action to be iron-plated by means of heavy iron cables ranged up and down her sides, by means of which the successfully resisted the Alabama's fire. In addition, she was just out of dock from Ostend and in good repair. She carried a heavier battery than the Alabama, and her firing was excellent. This iron-plating was very successful in resisting the Confederate shot, and it was frequently observed that shot and shell struck up and down the Alabama's sides, but did not penetrate her armor, and she was not damaged to the Federal crew. The chains extended from half way between her fore and main masts to about half way between her main and mizen, thus completely protecting her whole midship section. Another advantage accruing from this was that it rank her very low in the water—so low, in fact, that the heads of the men in the boats were on a level with the Kearsage's deck. The firing was much more rapid on the part of the Alabama than the Kearsage. The former fired 90 shots, and the latter only fired 30, thus plainly showing the advantage of her plating with the cables. Captain Semmes and his crew were conveyed in the Deerhound to Southampton. The excitement prevailing there is very great. On Monday afternoon Captain Semmes, on proceeding up the town, was completely surrounded by crowds of people, who collected around the carriage and vociferously cheered him along the streets. A great banquet to Captain Semmes and his officers, in honor of their bravery, is already spoken of by some of the leading citizens. —B. & R. P. Mail.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was a busy day in town. The morning was ushered in by a salute of sixteen guns which "woke up" the whole city. Every one was on the "qui-vive" to know what was up. Some said that the salute was ordered by the Argentine Government in consequence of the destruction of the "Alabama," others that Captain Haulman was weighing anchor, but at the Captain of the Port's it was soon discovered that it was a Brazilian man-of-war, which was saluting the 29th of July, some great day in Brazil. At noon the Argentine guns returned the salute, and the booming of the cannon was kept up for some time. Gunpowder must be getting cheap.

The "Saintonge" steamed in at 6 o'clock, and off went another gun. Her news is very important, and will be found in another column.

People were so busy with the news from Europe that the city was altogether forgotten.

We regret to say that one of our most respected native gentlemen, Mr. Chaz dilla was assaulted the other night whilst walking with his wife. He had the courage to follow the assailants, and

hides, and 1830 pipes of tallow, &c. More animation has been experienced in the market for salted River Plate hides than for some time past, and factors have made considerable purchases at 4d. to 1d. per lb. advance on both heavy and light ox. The extreme prices given immediately on the departure of the last mail have been scarcely maintained, several large parcels having been placed at a slight decline; still importers are not anxious sellers, and the market closes firm, though quiet. Cows have likewise participated in the demand, and must be quoted 18d. per lb. decer.

Sales about 25,000; salted Buenos Ayres heavy ox, 60lbs, at 51d. per lb. and 51lb. tare; light ox, 50lbs, at 5d. per lb. and 41lb. tare.

A small parcel received via Havre, 31 lbs. average, were offered at auction, and taken in at 12s. each. The market continues very firm with an upward tendency. Stock, 13,500.

Tallow quiet. Importers firm, though some small sales have been made as at 41s. per cwt., fair Saladero should be worth 41s. 6d. to 42s. per cwt. Stock about 6000 pipes.

WOOL MARKET.

An Antwerp circular of 29th June gives the following reports:—"The transactions since our public sales are limited to 30 bales Buenos Ayres at firm prices; Receipts from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio Grande, 5500 bales. Liverpool quotations are firm, but the future range of prices depends upon selling of English wool, and the eventualities of peace or war."

Buenos Ayres Stocks.

Buenos A. 6 per Cent. 94 " 96 dis
Deferred 37 " 39

RAILWAYS.

Northern of B. Ayres 93 " 104
B. A. Great Southern 12 " 13
Central Argentine 2 " 13 dis

London and Brazilian 15 " 17pm
London, B. A. and R. P. 14 " 16cd
New 423 Shares 3 " 4cd

The Marseilles sugar market was brisk last week, and large purchases were made by refiners at an advanced price. 800 casks of French West India sugar were sold on the quay at 38l. the kilogrammes, with 2 per cent. discount. 2000 bags Brazilian imported by a French ship at 37l; 1000 casks of a Spanish ship at 39l. discount 1 per cent.; 3800 casks for delivery within four months at 35l 60 the 50 kilogrammes.

Trade in general was dull last week, owing to the loss of the "Alabama," to the political questions which are still agitated without being arranged. Spinners at Mulhausen find a difficulty in maintaining their prices. The demand for raw cotton at Havre is moderate. —Times.

Buenos Ayres News.

Four missionaries (Protestants) are about to leave England for South America, their expenses being paid by Exeter Hall: the Pacific Steam Company has subscribed £4000 a year for the purpose. The London and River Plate Bank shows brilliant results, having declared a new dividend (half-yearly) of 10 per cent. The "Brazil and River Plate Mail" speaks favorably of the projected magazine to be published in Rosario. "The Argentine Citizen." The Dublin papers give an account of Bishop Eschelaar's visit to the Irish College at Buenos Ayres, also the reception into the Catholic Church of Mr. John Hood, at Merlo. The "Times" represents the condition of B. Ayres as most prosperous, and extracts a flattering report from our columns. The "Irish Farmer's Gazette" has an interesting letter from Consul Hutchinson of Rosario.

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We regret to say that one of our most respected native gentlemen, Mr. Chaz dilla was assaulted the other night whilst walking with his wife. He had the courage to follow the assailants, and

we are glad to say they are safely lodged in prison.

On next Friday the benefit in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission will take place in Colon. The opera will be Martha. We have no doubt that every box and seat in the house will be taken by the generous public of Buenos Ayres.

The Duke of San Fernando, who is the Spanish Consul in this city, denies in toto the charges made against him by a paper called the "Defensor de las Leyes," which, we believe, is published in Guayaquil. These charges were to the effect that, his Grace the Duke was doing his best to send the friendly relations which happily exist between Spain and this country.

The latest news from Paysandu is, that on the 18th of July the north fort of that town was christened. We understand that it is the only fort of the kind in the Banda Oriental.

We regret to chronicle a sad accident which has occurred in Montevideo in the house of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. On last Tuesday night, as one of the servants was going from one room to another, with a baby of a few months old in her arms, she discovered her dress was on fire: she had the presence of mind to put the child out of danger, and then ran to the kitchen in search of water, not finding which she went to the garden, and notwithstanding the utmost efforts of six or seven persons to extinguish the fire and tear her clothes off, the poor woman was so frightfully burned about the legs and arms, that her life is almost despaired of. The Minister himself got badly burned in his efforts to save the servant.

Persons who speculate in the Montevideo lottery should take care that they do not buy sham tickets, as two fellows have been arrested for selling forged tickets.

President Mitre has embraced the cause of the Buenos Ayres stock holders in the San Juan Mining Company, and has written a rather sharp letter to Major Rickard and Don Domingo Oro. It is generally thought that Major Rickard will shortly arrive in this city in order to arrange the dispute between himself and the stockholders.

We are assured for a fact that, after Mr. Luvus, the man most sincere in his efforts to reform the paper currency is Governor Saavedra, who it is said, night and day is studying the various projects which have been presented to the public on this subject. It is generally thought however in town that the stockholders have more influence in the Legislature than either of the Executives.

We read a rather extraordinary statement in the Reforma Pacifica of the 27th inst. respecting the seizure by the Brazils of islands belonging to the Argentine Republic, and which formed part of the province of Corrientes. These islands are situated at the mouth of the river Guaraní, which empties itself into the river Uruguay, without any previous declaration of war our colleague states that Brazil has possession of them, and has begun to actually building fortifications on them; if this be true it beats the Pinzon affair hollow, and it is a surprising fact that so much interest is displayed respecting the integrity of Peru, and so much sympathy touching that of Corrientes. Of course we are not in a position to say whether our colleague's statement be true or not, but it seems to us that it is a matter of the greatest importance to Argentines. These islands are represented as being the keys of the mouth of the river Uruguay, and on the same authority we learn that Brazil has taken possession on the main land of a small piece of Argentine territory, some leagues in extent.

The unfortunate fishman, who was so cut and wounded in the neighborhood of Luvus, by a gaucho, has been taken to the British Hospital, which empties itself into the river Uruguay, without any previous declaration of war our colleague states that Brazil has possession of them, and has begun to actually building fortifications on them; if this be true it beats the Pinzon affair hollow, and it is a surprising fact that so much interest is displayed respecting the integrity of Peru, and so much sympathy touching that of Corrientes. Of course we are not in a position to say whether our colleague's statement be true or not, but it seems to us that it is a matter of the greatest importance to Argentines. These islands are represented as being the keys of the mouth of the river Uruguay, and on the same authority we learn that Brazil has taken possession on the main land of a small piece of Argentine territory, some leagues in extent.

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An Irish gentleman, who has just arrived from Chascomus, represents the camps in those parts as covered with water; the sheep, however, in good condition, and the cattle coming round. The new English store in Chascomus, of Messrs. Wylie & Co., is doing a large business.

An Irish gentleman from the Fortin de Ayacucho goes on to Santa Fe, with the intention of purchasing land. Five hundred will follow him.

We notice an unpleasant dispute between the Typographical Society and

Mr. George Cook, the Director, who was formerly the forerunner in this office. The charges which are made against Mr. Cook are of a personal nature. As we are ignorant of the merits of the case we offer no opinion on the matter, but it would seem from the disclosure that the greatest history does not exist amongst the members of that very flourishing society.

Our friends of the Club will shortly have the latest intelligence without going to look for it, as our popular colleague is shortly about to remove its office to the next door. What with the noise of the steam press, the smell of the club kitchen, the corkscrew staircase, the rapping of the billiard balls, and the want of a good crossing in front of the poor, we are inclined to think that no very tedious experiment proceedings will be necessary to evict the 'moyered' tenants.

BRITISH LIBRARY LECTURE ON PRE-HISTORIC RACES

On Thursday evening, the Rev. Mr. Forde, delivered the inaugural Lecture at the British Library before an audience composed of a dozen ladies and six gentlemen. The subject though somewhat abstruse was highly interesting and the discourse was listened to with the greatest attention throughout its delivery, which lasted an hour and a half. The public will be glad to learn that it is to be re-produced in full in the River Plate Magazine, its length precluding us from the pleasure of giving it in our columns. We will, however, review its leading points as well as we can remember.

The Rev. lecturer stated, as preamble, that the idea of public lectures had been mooted by the Scotch pastor at last general meeting, and he (Mr. Forde) had much pleasure in acceding to the request of the Committee by commencing the series.

He said—Ladies and gentlemen, I have chosen the subject of the Pre-historic Races of Man, but in the discourse which I am about to pronounce I do not claim the merit of originality, having merely culled from authentic sources several well-observed relative to times beyond the age of written history. Up to the latest date, historians blindly accepted what had been handed down, and as Johnson observed to Boswell respecting Babel, they merely repeated the narratives of their predecessors, blended with a stray tradition. But the present age was one of enquiry in which the records of the past were torn up and sifted, and nothing received as credible until fully proved. Many things formerly believed true were exploded, and this scepticism had reached such a pitch, that the present generation could not implicitly accept any history but leave to their posterity to arrive at positive legendary accuracy. Formerly people were content to take history from the earliest writers, placing the series of ages in the category of many fables of unknown times, but modern science has evoked certain rude and unadorned chronicles from the monuments of clay and stone raised by nations which had passed away long before mankind learned to prepare the skin or frame the reed used for handing down its annals to futurity. The monuments and temples of Egypt and Assyria were not deciphered, to throw light on the history and habits of these ancient peoples. The cradles of European civilization were exhausted, to place before us the undying characters of the ages that have gone by, the wilds of America brought forward witnesses of races long before the red men of the backwoods, and of an antiquity so far back that it is actually pre-sensuous even to guess at the ages that have since elapsed.

Ethnologists are agreed in dividing into three races all mankind before the existence of history: they are called the *stone*, *iron*, and *bronze* races. The stone men have left universal proof of their existence in the frequent discoveries of implements of this material belonging to the earliest stage of society. In the busy towns of England, today, it is difficult to realize that our country was once covered with dense forests and inhabited by strange animals as the rhinoceros, the mammoth, and the yet fossil remains of these species have been discovered, along with stone hatchets and weapons used by the early Britons who lived by the chase.

The monuments of Stonehenge and Salisbury Plain have been a puzzle to antiquarians, who get out of the difficulty by ascribing them to the Druids, but we find that these ancient people never used material temples for Divine worship, holding their sacred rites in groves of oaks. The burial of the dead in tombs must be of an exceedingly remote age contemporaneous with races of animals extinct many centuries before the earliest history. In a bog in Ireland, not far from Cork, was found the skeleton of a man rolled up in the hide of an elk of dimensions far exceeding any of that species now known, and near it were found stone tools.

Other parts of Ireland relics no less interesting and belonging to the same period have been brought to light. A hill in the north of England, beneath a Roman road, and under several feet of alluvial water were dug up a human skeleton, a stone-headed lance, and some bones of a whale. Who can tell how many ages have come and gone since that hardy Briton, who supplied his natural necessities by sea and land, heregarded that whole? In the Clyde have been found several canoes fashioned in the same rude manner, out of a single tree, as Capt. Speke describes have been found in Africa. That the makers of these canoes knew not the use of bronze or iron, is clear from a stone hatchet found in the prow of one of them. We have other testimonies of the stone men in the recent discoveries in Denmark and the Swiss lakes, showing that they were a uniform race which had occupied all Europe long before the most ancient mention in history, the Celts.

A few skeletons of the stone men gives us a fair idea of their physiognomy. The skull was round and small, with projecting eye brows, resembling in every respect those of that diminutive race still existing, the Laplanders and the Eskimoes of North America and the Indian Aborigines, or in the case of the New Zealanders (the finest savage race known) which are steadily decreasing, or as we find even among barbarous tribes, witnesses that the Kaffirs who are rapidly taking the place of the feeble Hottentots and Bushmen. By absorption or else by conquest the bronze men annihilated the stone men, not exactly at one given period but by slow and steady process.

The former not only knew the use of bronze, but came out of metallurgy, for they hardened their tools or weapons by mixing bronze and tin. This race probably came from Syria, and worshipped the sun and fire, as we have numerous relics of what is termed Sabian worship, in the old Gaelic monuments and tongue. It is ascertained, too, that they burned their dead, for the same religious practice of fire, and hence we hardly find vestige of human fossils of that epoch, although several species of animals and birds are shown to have then lived and existed. Traditions of the stone men may be perceived in the habits of St. John's Eve, Hallow'een, and May Day still in use; even the Celtic name of the Month of May is of some antiquity. It is likely that the Basques and Scandinavians are descendants of the bronze race, many of whose features they preserve.

But, let us for a moment leave the Old World, and come to the great continent of America, where we shall find abundant proof that the stone men not only covered Europe but extended their migration, in those forgotten epochs, to every part of the Western hemisphere, and even to the islands of the Pacific. At the present time we have in evidence of stone men in the valleys, the Andes, and the Cordilleras, the wonderful monuments of the Aztecs and Peruvians bear out this idea. Among the most remarkable relics of prehistoric races are the clay mounds met with in various parts of New America, especially Ohio, Virginia, Milwaukee, and Michigan. These were of three kinds, defensive, sepulchral, and animal. The first are mostly situated on strategic points, such as Fort Hill and Fort Ancient, and the dimensions and exact delineation of these antique works put to shame our modern engineers, and serve as scientific models some of them are 500 feet high and of immense extent at the base, and we can hardly form an idea of the labor they involved, since the clay must have been carried up in baskets. The second, or sepulchral kind, are mounds often 90 feet high by 800 in circumference at the base, and were evidently used for worship, from the altars and burnt remains found within, and probably here the dead were buried, for even Christians formerly deposited their countrymen close to their temples, the respect for their departed being blended with devotion to the Most High. These mounds are built of stones or these primitive bricks such as were employed to build the Tower of Babel.

The animal mounds are so called because they are the bones of animals, and are in exact imitation of birds and beasts and sometimes of men. Their object or purpose can never be exactly guessed at, as the earliest history was of this form. There is among them the figure of a man less than 16 feet in length, and 145 in breadth, except to the theory of the whole being an elevation of clay which was certainly a colossal labor. There is also another set representing a single and a couple of dogs. All these works were as contemporaneous as ages long before the actual races of N. American Indians.

It is immaterial for the distinction of stone, bronze and iron races, but we have a mass of monuments of man, descended from one couple, or as some geologists presume from a number of distinct couples. The latter idea is urged by many geologists to account for the necessary, since climate and other causes are found rapidly to alter races. For those who would study deeper this interesting subject I refer them to Dr. Wilson's work on Pre-historic Races, from which I have borrowed largely, or to Professor Lyall's first principles of Creation. If I have whittled the appetite of my audience for further investigation I shall feel happy; and, now, ladies and gentlemen, I have to thank you for the patient hearing you have given me, and I hope the series of Lectures on night inaugurated will be successfully carried out.

The Rev. gentleman sat down amid universal applause. Mr. Finlaison, engineer of the Entre Rios railway, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer for the able and interesting discourse he had just read.

Mr. Forde rose, to second the motion, and in doing so announced that arrangements were made by the Committee to have a Lecture every fortnight (applause).

Mr. Forde moved a vote of thanks to the committee which was voted by acclamation, and the meeting broke up at 9 p.m. all highly pleased with the intellectual and gratuitous entertainment.

HOSPITALITY REWARDED.

On Sunday last, about three o'clock in the evening, a man presented himself at the house of an Irish gentleman who lives in the suburbs of the city. He stated that his name was William Bitter, born of Irish parents in New York, and that he had run away from an American ship the day before, had slept in the front, and was then perishing of hunger, having eaten nothing since coming ashore. Who could refuse a man in such a situation. He was taken to the house, provided with a good dinner, and as he appeared to be a simple ignorant man he was allowed by the hospitable owner to remain that night and all the next day. About six o'clock on Monday evening the poor fellow on Monday evening the poor fellow belonging to the establishment was sent from home on a message; as soon as he was gone this simple-looking man walked into the kitchen (it is thought to see if anything was knocking about), and being seen by the lady of the house she provided him with a bowl of tea and some bread, and told him to go out into his quarters and take it up, and that when he might as well go to bed, as the poor fellow did not return until late.

An hour or two after the poor fellow, sent to his room but found nothing, search was made, when it was found he had decamped with every stitch of clothing and other articles belonging to the unfortunate person, comprising two new coats, a pair of shirts, &c.

In the pocket of his old coat, left behind, was found a pocket-book, part of which was written in Spanish, part in Italian, and part in English, and the numbers of several houses in Calle Parque and Tucuman were inscribed therein. It is reported that on Monday night one of these houses, No. 70, 1, in Italian, and part in English, and the numbers of several houses in Calle Parque and Tucuman were inscribed therein. It is reported that on Monday night one of these houses, No. 70, 1, in Italian, and part in English, and the numbers of several houses in Calle Parque and Tucuman were inscribed therein.

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LOCAL EVENTS

The Bilboa Dilemma.—Mr. Lelong has put the Chilean prophet dilemma which admits of no escape. The great philologist was expelled from his own country, while Chile was the model-republic of South America. Ergo: either Mr. Bilboa is a disorderly citizen, or else even the best of Republics is according to his own idea a miserable failure. In either case his dogmas are not worth listening to.

Highway to Rioja.—Sr. Gordillo has commenced the construction of a road from Cordoba to Rioja, for coaches and wagons.

Sultana Claim.—The Minister of Interior states this claim amounts to about £20,000. The claimants are Messrs. Nicholson, Green, Anderson, and Co.; Anderson, Welch, Charles Holland, Dickson and Co., Carlisle and Co., and Daniel Letts and Co.

ON 'CHANGE.

July 29th, 1864.
Paper price of ounces \$402.
Paper price of sovereigns 141.
There was very little done on 'Change to-day, and the leading merchants and brokers were occupied more in discussing the news from London than the fluctuations of the currency. Paper money enjoyed a gleam of sunshine today, owing to the arrival of nearly half a million of francs from Rio Janeiro for Bates, Stokes and Co., and the River Plate Bank; it would seem as if the talented manager of this thriving bank had actually foreseen the nature of our results in yesterday's paper, and sent to Rio for specie. We approve of his prudence. It is as well that he should keep the remittance of our not-people still the way down by last packet to get specie to pay

to the Government. We cannot say we should avoid discussing this subject, even though it offend the Finance Minister, and those who find fault with us for forget that it is not the National Government but the public who supports us. Every second man on 'change says exchange is going up—specie is getting scarce. The River Plate Bank is the heaviest drawer by the packet. Yet we are expected not to say a word about it—the very fact that specie arrived today in the packet for the bank, proves that we were right, and that Mr. Green, the manager, thoroughly understands his business.

Patrons opened at
First price 29 00
Second 28 95
Third 28 90
Cash sales, 64,310.

For Saturday 210,000 at 28 90
Aug. 1st 1,000 at 28 80
Aug. 12th 5,000 at 28 85
Do. 4th 5,500 at 28 90
Total sales, 228,710.
Brokerage, 590.

The commercial news from Europe is very good, and holders of cashed hides are in great spirits. The great probability of England being drawn into a war, makes exporters of River Plate produce believe that prices in England will continue rising.

The sales of patons for Saturday were extremely heavy, but it must be remembered that it will be the last day of the month, and the 'vencimientos' are very heavy.

Thanks to the courtesy of the owners of the Corrientes, merchants were enabled to answer their letters received per Sauton, by the supplemental mail to Montevideo. This steamboat ought to be well supported.

The English funds have declined, and are declining, owing to the impending war.

PRODUCE SALES
200 dry cowhides \$120
120 do do 118
200 do do 115
320 do do 115
100 do do 110
50 doz sheepskins 200
50 do do 195
100 do do 170
500 dry hides, inferior, from Entre Rios (without embarkation) at 26 s. 8.

MARTIME NEWS

ARRIVALS
29th
Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, French packet Sauton, for Buenos Ayres.
Montevideo, Paraguay steamer Salto de Guayra.
Rio Janeiro, Brazilian brig Cruzeiro do Sul.
Genoa, Italian brig Giuseppe.

SAILED.
29th
Montevideo, steam Corrientes for Buenos Ayres.
Mauritius, French brig. Anne Marie.

Good Saddle.
Wanted a good new or second-hand Saddle. Also to know why Saddlers don't advertise?
Address M. P. Standard Office.
3 p 30

Notice.
The Office of Messrs. Hilberhoff and Co. has been removed to Calle Florida, No. 37, up stairs.
Buenos Ayres, 28th July, 1864.
3 p 30

Notice.
The Office of John T. Gowlard and Co. has been removed to No. 34 Calle Reconquista.
3 p 30

Circular.
The undersigned respectfully announces in Calle Para, no 217, her Seminary is re-opened and while gratefully tendering acknowledgments for past patronage, will, for the information of strangers, say, that no effort is spared for the general improvement, comfort, and happiness of those Pupils confined to her care, will be intentionally withheld. Painting, Drawing, Music on the Pianoforte, with a great variety of ornamental work, are included in the usual range of the school. The regulations will be in accordance with the popular and progressive system of the New England States. As the mind instinctively 'wants something new,' this inductive method has been very successful in dissipating discouragement and exciting to perseverance in study. Terms of admission will be made easy.

ANNA PEARBODY,
Governor of the Seminary, and Teacher of the English and Latin Department.
Buenos Ayres, July 27, 1864.
3 p 20

The Alabama!
Engravings of this celebrated Privateer on Sale at Mons. Viety's, corner of Piedad and Esmeraldas.
Colored, \$30; uncolored, \$20.
3 p 30

Look, Look.
Steel Plates for Clothing, and Indelible Ink, at
117—CALLE PIADAD—157
J 27, 13 p

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, 5-4, and 8-4; all wool plaids, plain and striped linseys, heavy French cashmere, and Orlean, first-class 4-4 fronting linen and 1-4 linen sheeting, direct from Belfast, &c.
Lamb's wool vests, drawers and stockings cotton, do. do.
Boys, youths, and men's woollen and cotton hosiery, Crimean shirts, &c. &c.
Also, pilot jackets and suits, boys and youths' do, heavy cord and pants, lined chub shirts, white Holland shirts with linen fronts, and warts every size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.

T. FALLON,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
61, 66 and 68 CALLE PIADAD.

Building Ground.
To be sold a piece of land suitable for building on in the Calle Tucuman, in front of the Irish College, and one square from the Irish Convent, with 1 1/2 in the front and 70 deep all is enclosed within a brick wall and sufficient mortar to build two houses. Price 70,000 dollars mps—the half will be paid in cash, the balance in 12 months. Part payment will be received on the land, or National debt at the current interest of ounces. Apply 42 Calle Bolivar.
J 20, 3 p

French Razors
Manufactured by Damas, in cases with two and stop, price \$5 dollars. Single 20 dolls, each. English do, manufactured by Rogers, in cases, 30 dolls. On sale at the Libreria Calle Bolivar No. 42.

Sp y glasses
A complete set of spy-glasses and eye-glasses for all ages at 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 dollars each. Likewise colored glasses single and double, with or without edges at 10, 20 and 30 dolls. Calle Bolivar No. 42.

Foreign Debts.
A purchaser will be found for those recognized by the Congress in favor of England, France, Prussia, and Prussian subjects for injuries suffered in the civil war, at Calle Bolivar No. 42.

English Boots.
Strong Leather, double soles, for boys and youths, for camp wear.
61 CORRIENTES. 61
10p, 22 p

Brazil and River Plate Mail
And South American Mercantile Journal.

This paper, recently established in London, is published fortnightly for transmission by the English and French Mail, for Brazil and the River Plate, the 9th and 23rd of each month. The "Brazil and River Plate Mail" is especially dedicated to the important commercial interests connected with these parts of South America, and the promoters of this journal look hopefully for the support of all those interested in the prosperity of these countries.

Subscriptions and applications for Advertisements received in Montevideo, in the 'Sala de Comercio,' or No. 36 Calle 25 de Mayo; in Buenos Ayres, at the 'Standard Office.'

Glee Club.
The adjourned General meeting will be held on Monday, August 1st, at 8 o'clock.
J 27, 3 p

For Asuncion
Calling at intermediate ports, The Paraguay Steamer "SALTO DE GUAYRA,"
Commander—R. NUNZ.

Leaves for the above-mentioned ports the Sunday, the 31st July, at 10 a.m., taking cargo for Asuncion only had passengers, for all the ports, for which she has excellent accommodation. Receives parcels for Asuncion only until 12 o'clock on Saturday, 30th inst. No passengers admitted on board without their tickets. For further particulars apply to

V. VOGEL & Co.,
Cuyo, No. 32.

Lands for Sale in Town.
On sale a piece of land in the Calle Uruguay, No 179, distant a square and a half from the Plaza Pasque, comprising 15 acres of frontage by 61 in depth, price 150,000 dolls. A rent for ten years is guaranteed as follows: for the first five years 1100 dolls. per month, and for the following five do. 1200 dolls. per month. In cases at the expiration of 100 dollars. For further particulars apply to Calle Bolivar No. 42.

No purchaser appearing, the owner will take 250 ounces on mortgage for two years at 14 interest per month.

Education in England.
A Manual, Laid, holding in the Western Republic of Chile, the Republic of Argentina, the Republic of Uruguay, and the Province of Buenos Ayres, price 30 and 50 dolls, and South America price 10 dolls. Sold at 42 Calle Bolivar.
J 28, 3 p

Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
f19 204 Calle Venezuela.

JAMESON'S Real Old Man's Whiskey,
5 years old, and bottled off sherry casks.
T. FALLON,
J 23, 6 p

For Liverpool.
The first class British Bark "HARSTON,"
353 tons register, Captain King, J 27, 1w

Has a large portion of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For further particulars apply to the consignees, Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co., or to JOHN P. HOYD & CO., Ship Brokers, Calle San Martin, No. 16.

A Female Cook.
Wanted for plain cooking, in an English family. Apply, Florida, 278.
3p 27

Book Keeper.
A person conversant with Bookkeeping, and with a knowledge of business in this place, wants a situation in a Mercantile House. Apply at Messrs. McKern Brothers, San Martin, No. 24, under address at V. A. J 27, 6p

J. S. Wyllie & Co.,
GROCERS AND DRAPERS,
and general dealers in Cash Stores, Calle Buenos Ayres, CHACABUCO, 9, 2m.

Fresh Goods—Just Received
Ladies' Colored Petticoats
6-4 All Wool Tartan
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 12-4 Damask Table Covers
Extra Fine 3-4 Hose for Children
Ladies' Merino Hosiery, extra fine
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Extra Fine Blankets
Linen Table Cloths and Napkins
Ladies' Silk Gloves
White and Coloured Flannels
Ladies' Black and Coloured Chemise Nets
Scotch Caps, &c.—all of which are offered at moderate prices.
25 & 27—Calle Defensa—25 & 27
ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.
J 23, 15 p

LIFE ASSURANCE.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000.

The undersigned, Agents for this Company are now authorized to receive applications for Life Assurance, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom. Prospective and all necessary information will be furnished on application to Messrs. Bates & Co.

55—Mayn—55.
Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the 'reduced tariff' rates.
J 29 m

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
Chief Office: QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate, BARBON CLARKE, and Co. CALLE CHACABUCO, 12.
Sept. 20

Land
To Rent and on Sale. Sheep on Sale. Money to loan on mortgage. Apply Calle Reconquista, No. 46.
J 27, 3 p

Drapery Establishment
Will be opened on or about the 1st of August, 'a new General Drapery Establishment.
JOHN MAGUIRE
(late of Canuck, White, and Co., of Dublin).

Reqs leave to announce to his friends and the public that he is about opening a new Drapery Warehouse, in No. 85, Calle de la Defensa (next door to Messrs. Barry and Walker).

As a candidate for a share of the patronage of the public, J. Maguire begs to state that his theoretical knowledge of the trade, as well as his connection with some of the first business houses in Europe, are the best guarantees for the value likely to be offered to his customer.

The Camp Department will be supplied with an assortment of the very best goods.
Prices fixed. J 29, 3p

For Sale.
A new Map of the Provinces, comprising the Argentine Confederation, the Republic Oriental, Paraguay and Chile, price 40 dolls. Also the Province of Buenos Ayres, price 30 and 50 dolls, and South America price 10 dolls. Sold at 42 Calle Bolivar.
J 28, 3 p

