

The Standard

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Progress of the War in America.

The news from America by the *Times*, which is to the 9th of November, shows still more strongly than the preceding intelligence how desperately both the *Confederates* and the *Confederates* are contending and striving for victory in the great struggle which is taking place at and around Chattanooga, on the Tennessee River. With the single exception of the operation at Charleston, all the movements of the various armies are more or less directed to the clearing of either for the Federal army General Thomas, within the lines of Chattanooga, or for the Confederate army General Bragg, which still overhangs and hinders the position of the Federals at Chattanooga from the mounting around that place. Neither party, so far, appears at any one point, but the efforts of both are becoming every day bolder and more desperate. From Chattanooga itself we learn that there have been several skirmishes, but that there was no material change in the position held by either party. The *Confederates* had held Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge to the 6th inst., and occasionally fired into Chattanooga, though without making any serious attack on that place. It was supposed that a portion of the *Confederate* troops had retreated to some other point, but nothing was known of the direction which they took.

The latest advices from General Burnside's army render it probable that the *Confederate* forces detached from Chattanooga, as well as the forces detached from the army of General Lee, either had attacked, or were about to attack the army of General Burnside in the neighborhood of Atlanta, Georgia. On the 1st of November despatches were received at Washington from Gen. Grant, the Federal Commander-in-Chief in the West, announcing that the *Confederates* had attacked two of Burnside's advanced positions and captured portions of two Federal regiments. This is only the commencement of a struggle which will have very serious results on the result of the contest at Chattanooga. If General Burnside should be defeated and compelled either to surrender or to retire into Kentucky, the *Confederates* will be able to get into the rear of the army at Chattanooga, and to render its position much more difficult than it is at present, if not impossible to hold it until relieved.

Still further to the west the *Confederates* are making great efforts to cut the line of communication by way of Memphis to Chattanooga. The 4th inst. they attacked Catonville, which is only a few miles from Memphis; and, though they are to have been checked by the loss of 1,000 men, yet they are still making efforts to sustain the offensive so near to Memphis that they must be very formidable in Western Tennessee. We have no particulars by this arrival of the result of the engagement which was said to have taken place at Tuscumbia, on the same line of railway; but we think that it was further to the west than that place, and that a portion of the *Confederates* appears to be attacking and breaking up the line at many points. Another skirmish also seems to have occurred at a place called Lawrenceburg, a few miles north of the same line of railway, with one of the guerrilla bands of *Confederates* who are now operating over the whole of that country. The *Confederates* are to be seen in the West, General Meade has again advanced in great strength against General Lee for the purpose of compelling him to recall the forces which he had sent to assist General Bragg and to threaten General Burnside in the West. The *Confederates* advanced suddenly on the outskirts of the Hamboneck station, and after a fierce battle, in which the Federals said to have lost 800 men, defeated the *Confederate* outposts, and captured 1800 prisoners and several pieces of cannon. On the following day General Meade advanced in force and advanced toward the *Confederate* army, which fell back toward Carpenter and the Rapidan River. It is said that General Lee has reduced the strength of his army to 3 1/2 000 men, by detaching the greater part of his forces to reinforce General Burnside in the Tennessee. If so, he will probably fall back still farther and avoid a battle until he has been reinforced by some portion of the detached troops. General Lee seems to have begun his advance with great spirit and success, but the further he advances into the interior the greater will be the difficulties that he will have to encounter with the *Confederates* in the only way in which he can render assistance to the Federal armies at Fxville and Chaffin's. General Lee gained from a fortuitous to a month by his sudden and masterly advance on Meade's army, and this will probably have given him time to strike a heavy blow before he is joined by the *Confederates* before it will be necessary to re-assemble his army and make war against the army of General Lee.

From Charleston there is nothing absolutely new, though reports had been received that Fort Sumter had been taken by the *Federates*. The latter

accuse, that this was done notwithstanding the bombardment, and the extraordinary effort to defend it. The fort is held by that time have had a mere heap of ruins; but it was a matter of the greatest importance to the *Confederates* to hold it for at least a short time, during which they might get a chance to possess it, and to use it as a position to attack the interior defences of the harbour.

The garrison of Charleston had been

trained and encouraged by a visit

from President Davis.

He came to enforce the discipline

in the colliery district of Pinhook,

which several persons are said to have

been murdered. Amongst them was

Mr. Smith, a coal dealer, who was

dragged from his house and murdered

in the house of his neighbour for

his having given information to the

protest marshals, which had led to the

arrest of some of the conspirators.

Mr. Secretary Seward, like Mr.

Clay, had been making an election

speech at Alton, in the State of New

Illinois, in which he had endeavoured

to dissuade the people from voting for

the *Federates* in the election.

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NORTHERN RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE SAN ISIDRO STATION.

LEAVES.	1st Floor, 10 a.m.	2nd Floor, 10 a.m.	3d Floor, 10 a.m.	4th Floor, 10 a.m.
From 22 d. May ...	6 20	10	1 40	5 10
... the Return	6 45	10 10	1 40	5 10
... the Departure	7 15	10 10	1 40	5 10
... the Arrival	7 35	10 45	2 15	5 30
Arrives at San Isidro			6	45

RETURNS.	1st Floor, 10 a.m.	2nd Floor, 10 a.m.	3d Floor, 10 a.m.	4th Floor, 10 a.m.
From San Isidro ...	6 45	11 50	2 15	7 15
... the Office	7 40	12 10	2 15	7 40
... the Departure	8 40	12 40	2 15	7 40
... the Arrival	9 10	13 45	3 15	8 40
Arrives at San Isidro			6	45

SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

LEAVES.	1st Floor, 10 a.m.	2nd Floor, 10 a.m.	3d Floor, 10 a.m.	4th Floor, 10 a.m.
From San Isidro ...	6 30	10 45	2 15	7 15
... the Return	6 45	10 45	2 15	7 15
... the Departure	7 15	10 45	2 15	7 15
... the Arrival	7 35	10 45	2 15	7 15
Arrives at San Isidro			6	45

The Railway, both going and coming stop at Ituzaingó and Pergamino.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

THE NEW CAMP RAZOR
OR MACHINE FOR
CUTTING THISTLES AND ABROJOS,
Moveable corr. ls., trus-corras,
chiquerios.

LAND MARKS,
IRON WIRE FENCES, FOR RODEOS,
POTREROS, &c.

Endless Iron Troughs, for
Sheep and Cattle,
IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy
conveyance.

245—calle BUEN ORDEN—245.

EASILY PLANTED OR EXCAVATED.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF
BUENOS AIRES.

OFFICERS.

D. Miguel Acháman, President
H. Alvarado, Vice-President
A. Antonioli, Sub Manager
A. Antonioli del Pont
J. Jacobo Paravini
C. Constant Santamaría

OFFICES.

7 calle SAN MARTÍN.

The Bank receives at interest any sum from **Twenty five dollars** currency or **one silver dollar** upwards.

2nd. The interest allowed is **six per cent [6%]** per annum which is liquidated every six months.

3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds **Twenty five thousand dollars** currency or **one thousand dollars silver** the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the bank.

5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying **twelve dollars** currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUÁ & CO.

No. 103 calle de Cangallo.

BUENOS AIRES.

The largest savings banks of Argentina are now generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the saving class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, & middle-class men, who usually deposit in put tog their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other vices.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city following the example of their

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Mauá & Co.

WILLIAM L. LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

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ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

61 CORRIENTES 61.

An immense Stock of Goods adapted for every season suitable for both Town and Country buyers.

UNQUELLED IN EXTENT AND VARIETY.

Fresh supplies received by every steamer.

61 CORRIENTES 61.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

AMERICAN DENTIST,
Dr. N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Huérfanos 757.

Tooth filled with gold and metal to fit as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and root-extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner.

**LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED
Worcester Sauce.**

The great success of this "delicious condiment" has been the signal for the appearance of many "spurious imitations" very different in "flavor" and "texture" of the "digestive properties" of this Sauce. Purchasers are earnestly requested to ask for

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Prepared only by

LEA AND PERRINS, Worcester.

WIND ENGINE

FOR PUMPING, OAT CRUSHING, GRINDING, CHAFF CUTTING, SAWING, OR DRIVING OF MACHINES.

Costs nothing to work while dry, and requires no water.

Requires no water.

Not easily injured.

Erection simple and cheap.

Power of Engine from 1/8 to 2 hours, working up to treble the power, prices from 130 to 115.

LEA & PERRINS' POLLARD,
AND OTHER CONFECTIONERY.
PARK LANE, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Order to be made payable in England. Terms one-third of Cash with Order, Balance on Shipment.

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**ENGLISH SADDLERY
AND HARNESS
ESTABLISHMENT**

86—Ciudad—86.

Suffern Bros.

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