

The Standard

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RECEPTION TO THE STANDARD
\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All I tell you is all very good and good."
—Cicero.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

The Englishman arrived yesterday and proceeds straight for Rosario. She has a cargo of railway iron for the Argentine Central Railway.

Nine vessels have already left England for Rosario with similar cargoes.

The English wedding on Thursday night was a very happy 're-unite': the guests numbered 120, the supper provided by the Providence Hotel was first-rate, the ball-room and other arrangements were on a magnificent scale, the bride and bride-groom looked very well, and dancing was kept up till 5 a.m.

A Peruvian sympathetic meeting has been held in Corrientes. Some of the notabilities of the place attended and very fine speeches were delivered.

We are glad to inform our readers that the works of the Railway from Concordia to Monte Caseros will shortly be begun.

One of the best maps which has ever been made of the Province of Buenos Ayres is now on exhibition at the Bolas. The map in question has been made by the Topographical Department—very extensive in the country is clearly determined. We purpose applying to Government for the privilege of publishing it in our new Handbook for the Year 1865. Our friends in the camp, in the Provinces, in the Banda Oriental, as also in the Republic of Paraguay, would confer one of the greatest favors upon us by sending us as much statistical information respecting the localities in which they reside, as is in their power.

Mr. Yan Halle, who was so well known in this city as a seller of pictures, is at present sojourning in the Province of Corrientes. He has opened a sort of exhibition up there, which was inaugurated by the Governor and his Ministers on the fourth of July. As he has a splendid taste, richly inlaid with gold, the want of a Bishop is sadly felt.

Don Cosme Rodrigo, who we suppose is one of the justices of the peace, publishes a rather extraordinary communication respecting a civil suit brought before him by Don Federico Silva against one Don Juan Jose Dominguez. The amount claimed by the plaintiff was only a hundred and odd dollars. The defendant, when cited, went before the judge and asked him how dare he annoy him for such a trifle. We only refer to the matter to show what non-sensical trash runs in some of our native papers. Judge Rodrigo, instead of coming before the public in the newspapers, should have committed the defendant for contempt of court.

The clerks of the National Bank are again clamoring about their salaries. It appears that these gentlemen are in every respect Government employees. Such being the case it is most unjust, unfair, and improper that, as all the other provincial clerks have received an increase of salary, the bank gentlemen should be forgotten.

Capitán Lucio Masella ought to start a newspaper for himself—either that or join partnership with the editor of the 'Tribuna.' If he is as great a fighter as he is a writer, then God help his enemies. President Mitre ought to make a General of him once. Almost every day we have an article from him on one subject or another. His talents are now brought to bear on the subject of enlistment. Only the other day he finished off D'Amico, and now we perceive he is annihilating

Granell, Elisalde and Torrent. We fear that the author of Atar-Gull has sworn before some unhalloved shrine to appear every day in the morning papers— if such is the case, the most convenient plan for him to keep his oath would be to turn seditious.

Some unknown financier has thought fit to attack M. Lanus for stating that paper money is becoming less current. He charges M. Lanus with falsely alarming the public, and resorts to some unknown logic to prove that as cotton goods go up, so should the ounces also. The insipid reasoning of this anonymous correspondent hardly deserves any attention on our part. Mr. Lanus has put one question to the public which has not yet been answered, and that is—If the sheep farmers refuse to sell their wool except for specie, what would become of the paper money next evening?

Congress has at last passed a bill authorizing the payment of English, French and Italian claims for damages suffered during the civil wars in this country. This is the only important bill which has been passed since the meeting of Congress.

We learn on unimpeachable authority that there is every probability of peace being immediately concluded between President Aguirre and Flores; the sources of the South to amount to more than 170,000 men. Some estimates place the number at less than 100,000. Those who believe the higher number to be correct, consider that Lee's main army is 115,000 strong; that Beauregard's command is 90,000; and Imboden's cavalry 5000. This force, though inferior in number to Grant's, would be amply sufficient, considering its moral strength, as well as its superior knowledge of the ground, and, without disparagement of Grant's abilities, its superior generalship, not only to hold its own, but to sweep the territory outside the walls of Richmond.

The amount of the slain in the battles that commenced on the 5th, and ended for a while on the 15th, will probably never be known, but our statement current last week, and the publication of which the 'Baltimore Transcript' was suppressed, that the total losses were not far short of 70,000, was not much, if at all, exaggerated. It may be surmised from the several authentic figures, made up to the 15th of this month, when the army rested on its labours, and its commander took advantage of the state of the roads to recruit.

From the obstinacy of the battles and from the spirit of both armies, it is probable that the losses sustained by the Confederates were proportionately as large as those of the Federals. It is equally probable that in the conflict inflicted by each army upon the other, there will be as savage as before, and that Grant will neither overwhelm Lee, nor Lee Grant, until 150,000 shall have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. But, faithful as this estimate is, no one in New York seems to be in the least astonished or shocked by it.

"The greater the debt, the greater the slaughter, the greater the fierceness of the contending hosts, the greater is our great country, Sir—a country that can afford to lose a million of men and never feel the loss. Sir—and to be four thousand millions of dollars, and be none the worse, Sir; a country, Sir, that will be reunited without a slave in it, Sir, and that will send General Lee to the South Sea, and the Emperor Maximilian out of Mexico in less than six months, Sir, and that will send General Grant to Montreal and Quebec, and annex the whole of British North America, just as soon as it is convenient—may be in three months, Sir; and that is destined, by the blessing of the Lord, Sir, to whip all creation." Such is the talk of thousands of New York heroes, who have never smelt powder, except on the 4th of July; and such, with scarcely a change of phraseology, is the staple of hundreds of leading articles in hundreds of newspapers throughout the North. This may be indomitable resolution, or the heroism that knows no such word as 'fail,' or it may be mere brag and bravado, born of conceit and emptiness; but it looks, to eyes that are not American, uncommonly like the pride which we are told, on the highest authority, goes before destruction, and the naughty spirit that precedes a fall.

GEN. LEE'S RETREAT.
The Africa, which has arrived off Queenstown, will probably reach Liverpool this morning, bringing important news from America. Grant is finding probably that Lee's position on the Potomac was too strong to be carried by a direct assault, but his forces in motion on the 5th, marching them in a southerly direction so as to get widely on Lee's right. The movement was successful. Lee retreated from Spotsylvania Court House, and at last accounts was in a strong position between the North and South Anna Rivers. This is a vital point so far as he is concerned, because there the Virginia Central Railroad runs into the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad; and if the former should come into possession of the Federals a large source of supplies will be lost to the Confederates. One

THE BIVAL ARMY.

(From the Times, June 28.)

The main army on the 28th inst. was composed of 218,000 men, of whom more than half were veteran soldiers, in a high state of discipline and efficiency; and the remainder new and comparatively raw recruits, most of whom had never been under fire. To these were to be added 18,000 negroes, attached to Burnside's command, and 10,000 other negroes performing camp duty, but thoroughly armed and equipped. Butler's corps, operating from the Peninsula, and now all but hopelessly imprisoned in intrenchments of his own rearing, numbered 35,000 men, both white and black. Sigel's corps, constituting the extreme right wing of Grant's army, operating in the valley of the Shenandoah, was 30,000 strong; and the cavalry, under Kauts, Sheridan, and others engaged in raid in the rear of the Confederates, cutting the railroads, and doing other damage to the communications of General Lee with his bases of supply, numbered about 10,000. These various items, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and every arm known to military duty, made a grand total of 231,000 men.

The Confederate force opposed to this mighty host is not believed by those best acquainted with the resources of the South to amount to more than 170,000 men. Some estimates place the number at less than 100,000. Those who believe the higher number to be correct, consider that Lee's main army is 115,000 strong; that Beauregard's command is 90,000; and Imboden's cavalry 5000. This force, though inferior in number to Grant's, would be amply sufficient, considering its moral strength, as well as its superior knowledge of the ground, and, without disparagement of Grant's abilities, its superior generalship, not only to hold its own, but to sweep the territory outside the walls of Richmond.

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account represents Hancock's division as being in front of the enemy, and states that he repelled an assault made upon him. Grant was however resting the main body of his troops. The next mail will bring news of a battle, unless, as is not improbable, Grant should repeat his south-easterly movement and eventually effect a junction with Butler. Butler had been attacked on two days by Beauregard. On the former the Confederates carried two lines of rifle pits, one of which they were able to hold. On the second day their attack was completely repulsed. It was said that subsequently Beauregard went to reinforce Lee. This however is scarcely probable. General Hooker's division, which captured Plymouth and was engaged in Newbern, North Carolina, appears to have been withdrawn thence and to have joined Lee. The effect of the recent movements is that Grant is some fifteen miles nearer Richmond than he was at previous accounts.

The battle which was expected would have been fought near Atlanta had not yet taken place. Admiral Schlieffen is lying in wait for the gunboats on the Red River, and had Semmesport. General Banks, with his army, had also reached that place. The political news is not important. Gold, on the 28th, was quoted at 85 per cent.

EUROPE.

The appeal on behalf of the starving Hungarians has been liberally responded to in Naples, and in a manner which bespeaks a sentiment of "fraternity" as rare as gold. Garibaldi himself could desire to see Garibaldi himself.

According to the latest dispatches which have reached Paris from Germany, the Governments of Austria and Prussia have concerted a naval co-operation in case Denmark refuses their demands and hostilities are recommenced. Austria has issued orders to the heads of her naval department to prepare several men of war for sea, that they may join the squadron of the north if necessary.

The Paris correspondent of the 'Morning Post' says:—There appears to be a strong party at Copenhagen which is of opinion that it would be wise to give up Holstein and the German districts of Schleswig now that Denmark has no hope of obtaining foreign aid; but there is a strong objection to accepting the German proposition. This view of the present state of affairs is some extent corroborated by the proceedings at the Conference on Monday, as reported in the London papers; but the proposal to divide Schleswig has awakened the most determined hostility on the part of the Germans and the Schleswigers.

At a meeting of 6000 of the latter, resolutions were adopted denouncing the separation of Schleswig as contrary to their vital interests and as the greatest misfortune which could befall them. They declared their determination never to be cut off from that Duchy and never to be incorporated with Denmark.

A telegram from Vienna asserts that Austria and Prussia will not insist upon the obligation of giving as security to their vital interests and as the greatest misfortune which could befall them. They declared their determination never to be cut off from that Duchy and never to be incorporated with Denmark.

A letter from Berlin of the 2nd inst. says:—The Prince of Augustenburg has just stopped one day in the capital, and he leaves this evening for Vienna. Count de Bismarck described himself as being fagged that the Prince came to Berlin with the intention of accepting the political arrangement which the Prussian Cabinet had laid down as the *sine qua non* condition of his recognition as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. The Prince prefers to keep the sovereignty to which he aspires, and has positively refused to become a vassal of Prussia. From Dresden, however, we learn that the Prince has declined to visit Vienna and has proceeded to Kiel.

In consequence of the unbusiness in Serbia and the condition of the Danubian Principalities, together with the military operations in the Balkans, are making upon the frontiers which border these provinces, the Turkish Government is concentrating a large armed force to be anxious to transfer the Conference on the Danubian Principalities from Constantinople to London, and to insist on the compulsion of the Prince Couza.

FRANCE.

The great topic of the day is still the defeat of Blair, other things being the victory of the French, champagne is looked upon as a national event, and M. Delamarre and his horse [Vermouth] are the heroes of the hour. Long as I have known of Englishmen, I have not have supposed that the victory of a French hero over a Derby winner could possibly have excited such a display of feeling. Other things being the victory of the French, champagne is looked upon as a national event, and M. Delamarre and his horse [Vermouth] are the heroes of the hour. Long as I have known of Englishmen, I have not have supposed that the victory of a French hero over a Derby winner could possibly have excited such a display of feeling. Other things being the victory of the French, champagne is looked upon as a national event, and M. Delamarre and his horse [Vermouth] are the heroes of the hour. Long as I have known of Englishmen, I have not have supposed that the victory of a French hero over a Derby winner could possibly have excited such a display of feeling.

horse a senatorship is to be conferred upon him, but this is no doubt meant as an epigram. However, our lively neighbours are all in a state of exuberant delight, and not the less because they imagine that the defeat of Blair Atiol will produce a corresponding feeling of vexation in England. The French have yet to learn that to take his punishment like a man, and bear bravely, is the predominant character described as a 'raison de Waterloo' and a battle won against odds by a French army would hardly have created a greater amount of exultation.

It is stated that the Emperor sent for the owner of Vermouth to congratulate him on his victory; a rumour is even current that for the prowess of his John Bull. The race is pronounced to have been a perfectly fair one, but competent judges assert that Blair Atiol would have carried off the prize had he recovered from the effects of his journey across the Channel, which was a great deal too long deferred, the horse only having reached Paris on Friday. Next year we may have an opportunity of retrieving our credit at the third meeting for the 'Grand Prix de Paris.'

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL VISITS TO HOLSTEIN.—During the stay of the Emperor Napoleon at Vichy, the Empress of the French will pay her long promised visit to the Queen of the Netherlands at the Hague. It is said that the Emperor of Russia has signified his intention to visit the King of the Netherlands at his favourite country seat of the Loo, while the Empress of the French has accepted an invitation to be the guest of his intimate friend the King of Holland, during the visit of the Emperor of Russia. In July, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia will visit his aunt, the Queen Dowager of the Netherlands, at her country seat of Soestdyk. The King of the Netherlands, who last year was prevented by illness from carrying out his promise to strengthen the growing friendship between Holland and Belgium, by paying a visit to William III., will it is thought by certain officials here, be easily induced to add to the number of royal guests who will this year make Holland the scene of an amicable invasion.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. Coxwell's high jet balloon has now a large sheet of plate glass fitted into the lower valve, through which the whole of the interior may be seen by the visitors to the Palace. The effect produced is very striking. It will be on view for this day.

TOBACCO PLANTING.

It is with heartfelt pleasure that we hear the greatest attention is now being paid to the planting of tobacco in the provinces. Only a few years ago and the production was so limited that tobacco was actually imported, into Cordoba, but now we learn that the tobacco planted in that province is more than sufficient for the consumption, and is daily finding its way into Rosario. The manner of curing it is so primitive that beyond Buenos Ayres it is of no marketable value. We call attention to this in the hope that the Governors of the Interior Provinces will pay more attention to the staple. Some holes of Tucuman tobacco have come down here mixed with all sorts of rubbish; care should be taken by the Government that the reputation of the province be not destroyed by such swindling practices.

The Government of Paraguay has very properly taken every precaution against improper baling, and the consequence is that Paraguayan tobacco has gone up in value and sells readily in Tucuman and Cordoba like precautions should be taken, if it is intended that the tobacco from these provinces should become an article of merchandise. We hear that in Tucuman the planting is going to be on the most extensive scale the coming season. It seems therefore that the Government must interest itself in the matter.

Great News from the Fortin.

The Camp going Ahead.
There was a time when it was thought that people in the camp were all set of boys. Since the 'Standard' has been started, however, the camp interests have been so prominently brought before the public, that the opinion respecting the camp has greatly changed.

On the 9th of July, the Anniversary of Argentine Independence, there was a grand blow-out at the head hotel of the town. The Argentine and Peruvian flags hung over the table. At four o'clock p.m. precisely, the justice of the peace, the members of the municipality, and a large number of the leading Irish and native estancieros, assembled at the hotel in question. Dinner being disposed of, Sr. Irigoyen addressed the meeting, and explained to the gentlemen present the necessity of the Fortin coming forward and

joining the great American cause. He proposed as a committee—

Dr. Ibarzabal, Señores Piran, Sartirana, Petronave, Rodriguez, Lopez, Canavary.

Sr. Rodriguez came forward, and stated that he considered the best way to carry on the present proceedings, would be for each person present to express his views on the American question as clearly and as well as he could (great cheers). He would give the 'Memory of the Patriot Fathers' (drunk with three times three).

Sr. Ojeda, the town schoolmaster, next rose, and in a powerful speech recounted the history of South America, her struggles and her victories.

Mr. Terry then addressed the meeting in an able manner, and showed the triumph of democracy in South America.

Mr. Bonnell proposed the health of Victor Hugo, a distinguished fellow-countryman.

Sr. Sanchezatoral, Sartirana, Petronave, Canavary, Ceballos, and several other gentlemen made splendid speeches, which, unfortunately, have not been reported.

An English gentleman, Dr. Goldsmith (who unfortunately is not a subscriber), made a splendid speech, at the conclusion of which he called on the company to sing the National Hymn.

At 8 o'clock the jovial meeting separated.

OUTRAGEOUS ROBBERY.

Look Out for the Post-Office.

TWO GERMAN FOR THE FOR.

On Thursday afternoon one of the most daring robberies was effected in the yard of the Post Office upon two well known German merchants. It would seem as if the robbery was a sort of wizard's trick, from the account we get of it.

Our 'Tautonic friends' were standing in the yard, talking we suppose about Schleswig-Holstein. They never even entered the office where the letters are delivered, and after having discussed the matter left for their homes: when one of the gentlemen in question got half way he put his hand in his pantaloons' pocket for some money, but found to his astonishment that his cash was gone. He consulted himself with the idea that he had left the money at home. When he arrived there he found his mistake, as he had left no money there. Still he could not believe that any one could have taken 700 dollars out of his trousers pocket. Yesterday however he met his friend with whom he had the Schleswig interview, and what was his consternation to find that he also had been robbed of 400 dollars, of which he had also in his pantaloons' pocket.

They have called on the 'Standard' to publish these facts in order to caution other German gentlemen from being similarly taken in. We certainly think that our German friends must have been terribly in earnest in their conversation not to have felt the pick-pocket's fingers in their pantaloons' pocket, but we give the facts of the case as we heard them 'nothing, extenuating.'

LATEST FROM BARRACAS.

By Signal Telegraph.

Owing to the heavy rain on Monday night, and the previous scandalous state of the roads, Barracas is completely cut off from the city. The following important information was communicated to us by means of a signal telegraphic apparatus from the top of Mr. Vignal's big house in Calle Largo, to the 'windo' on the top of Lezama's palace:

"Rained all night.
Admiral mud returned.
General Pantano committing the greatest deceptions.
A Grand Secession Meeting to take place at Montegri's—Barracas about to assert her independence.
Fugitive Mud Law must be repealed.
Great excitement at the Bridge.
Crossing of the Riachuelo by a band of heroic Railway Navvies—the Admiral took them all prisoner.
Proclamation declaring Bolivar, Defensa and Buen Orden under blockade.
Exciting scenes by some heroic milk men running the blockade.
Great victories by General Pantano.

PREST! MIRE, READ THIS!

The Irish Emigration Committee will assist Fifty Young Married Couples and Fifty Single Young Women to Melbourne, Victoria, on the following conditions:

1. Each married couple to contribute £12, which will defray the expense of themselves and their two young children.
 2. Each single young woman to contribute £2, and her age not to exceed thirty years.
- The application for assisted passages must be accompanied by a baptismal certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the age of each person by a marriage certificate (in the married class), by a medical certificate testifying to the possession of robust health, freedom from any bodily deformity, and a certificate of moral character and fitness as an unemigrant from a clergyman.
- All applications for passages must be addressed to the 'Irish Emigration

