

# The Standard

## Ficha Bibliográfica

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

737—THIRD YEAR

Buenos Ayres, Wednesday, July 6, 1864

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAU BANK Calle Cangallo No. 101-103 Interest for the current month. In account current, specie. For balances in our favor 12p. For balances in favor of customers 8p.

MAU BANK Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103. The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank.

1st. Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms. 2nd. Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved by the Manager.

3rd. Accounts-current are opened with merchants and other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

4th. Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time by means of cheques paid or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred dollars currency, in which case 48 hours previous notice is required by letters at the Treasury of the Bank.

7th. Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Uruguay, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.

7th. Finally the Bank, undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations. The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Buenos Ayres, Oct 29, 1863. P. P. MAU & Co. WILLIAM LESLIE.

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Limited) 80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80. Capital - £1,000,000 Sterling. The rates of interest from 1st July, 1864 until further notice, will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency.

In Account Current. Allowed ... 5p. Charged ... 12p. Fixed Deposits. For Ninety days ... 7p.

On Deposits subject to Thirty days notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent per annum more than the rate for Ninety day Fixed Deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From 1st July 1864 till further announcement the rate for this class of Deposits will be 8 per cent per annum. Ds. Ar. 31st December, 1863. J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Royal Insurance Company. FIRE AND LIFE. CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING. This important company has been formed for the purpose of insuring property in all parts of the world.

Steam-boat Agency and General Commission, WILLIAM MATH & Co. FOR MONTEVIDEO, The National Steamer, 20th June, at 4 o'clock, p.m.

FOR ROSARIO, Colima, at 10 o'clock, p.m. FOR RIO JANEIRO, Colima, at 10 o'clock, p.m. FOR SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, Colima, at 10 o'clock, p.m.

La Zuingara and Estria. All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, unless you mention otherwise, a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all debtors.

G. WILKS, D. R. X. No. 7 Calle Mayo.

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 Assurances, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.

To Rent. A small estancia to the South, about ten leagues from town, area twelve thousand yards in length, by one thousand in breadth, or one-third of a league in all, with a fine estancia, house, garden, roof, three puentes, corrales, for sheep and horses, monte, alfalfa fields, and everything requisite for working.

For sale, one suerte de estancia, or three quarters of a square league, in the partido of the Azul, bounded on one side by the arroyo of the Azul, with excellent pasture for sheep. This estancia will be sold cheap, as the present owner has come into possession of it, in order to recover an old debt, and does not wish to stock it. The titles are unexceptionable.

Grand Hotel du Louvre. The proprietor of the Grand Hotel du Louvre has the honor to inform the public that from 1st of July, he will open a table d'hôte in his saloons at a fixed hour.

Lloyd's Agency. Masters of vessels are respectfully requested to report, as soon after their arrival as convenient, vessels they may have spoken or seen at sea, wrecked, distressed, or any other matters of marine interest, to ZIMMERMAN, FAHNS & CO, 17, m. No. 7 Calle Holívar.

Chas. Hermansador, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Estancia del Taty, Camion de Arco. a 1, 6 m. To English Travellers. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Hotel de la Paix, (Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle 2 de Mayo.)

The Standard Printing Office. All kinds of English Printing done here at reasonable charges: bill-heads, \$200 per thousand; paperbacks, \$150 per thousand; circulars or placards \$50 per hundred.

British Library Catalogue. Price \$5. On sale at this office or at the Library each month we will publish a new edition containing list of new books received, as amended.

Notice. We beg to advise the Public, and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from Messrs Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co., Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of their celebrated Extra Stout.

Notice. Consignors of Tea and Coffee, to 50 to 60 cases monthly to order, per Dutch schooner Spes Neutra, London, will please send in their orders for discharge to Messrs. Vicente Casares, and Sons, within three days from this date, otherwise they will be landed at the Custom-house, at the risk of whom it may concern.

Argentino Diligence. 180 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 180. Leaves for Rio, Cuzco, San Antonio, Arica, and Antofagasta on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 31st of each month.

American Dentist, DR. N. O. CORNWALL, Calle Rivadavia, 275.

JOHN KEMSLEY, 140-CALLE PARQUE-140. Public and Official Translator, and Agent. Orders from England promptly attended to.

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.

Notice. The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the firm of "Moss and Claypole," has been dissolved by mutual consent, under this date.

Notice. The undersigned, being duly authorized, respectfully requests all parties indebted to the late firm of Messrs. Moss and Claypole to call and pay their accounts, without delay, at Calle Defensa, No. 23.

Just Published, Price \$20. "The Cotton-fields of Paraguay and Corrientes," by M. G. MULHALL. On sale at Messrs. M'GOTT'S.

Gualeguaychú, Steam Navigation Company. Ports of the Uruguay. 'E. R. A.' This beautiful new Steamer will leave this for the above Ports every Wednesday at Twelve o'clock.

Table of Fares. Cabin. Steerage. Gualeguaychú 8 4. Fray Bentos 6 4. Gualeguaychú 9 4.

Public Notice. The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres 49 & 51-Calle Defensa-49 & 51. I beg to inform my Friends and the Public that Mr. Robert Hunter has been admitted a Partner in the above Business, which will now be carried on under the firm of "Galbraith and Hunter."

To Sheep Farmers. A Person having Camp in the Province of Santa Fé, sufficient for 4,000 to 5,000 Sheep, wishes to enter into a Partnership under the condition which he will stipulate.

BRITISH HOTEL 96-PIEDAD-96 Monthly Board - \$000 mta. Breakfast from half-past seven twelve o'clock. Dinner from four to seven. Tea and supper from eight twelve at night.

Wants a Situation. A young Man, lately arrived in the country, seeks a situation in an English, Provision, or Hardware Business, having a thorough knowledge of Trade, Skin, and Leather trade, writes a good hand, can keep books, would not act as an assistant. Most satisfactory and first-class references in any city can be given.

Sail Maker, 36-CALLE CANGALLO-36. In this establishment may be found French, Russian, and English Dicks suitable for sails for vessels, light and heavy. Also on hand Tarpaules, Covers, wheat, Awnings for stores and camp, overcoats lined with wool, and without paint, and many articles of duck for use in the Carnes.

Subscription to the Standard 800 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for 85.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We 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 bills senta nudi nudi non uudem dicit. - Cetero. WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.



The 4th of July Anniversary

On last Monday the friends of the United States met at the American Minister's, pursuant to invitation. The saloons were crowded. We noticed the following persons present: His Excellency Bartholomew Mitre President of the Argentine Republic, his Excellency Mariano Saavedra Governor of Buenos Ayres, his Excellency Dr. Rawson National Minister of the Interior, his Excellency Dr. Costa Minister of Education, his Excellency Dr. Cardenas Provincial Prime Minister, his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, General E. Mitre, General Guido, G. Posadas Postmaster-General, E. Zimmerman, W. Jacobs, F. H. Polmar, C. Nolly, W. H. Minturn, H. F. Varela editor of the 'Tribuna,' Messrs. Coffin, Forrester, Glover, Upton, Bliss, Stone, Mahon, C. Zimmerman, G. Perry, R. H. Helper, United States Consul, Sr. Cavenago, Professor Dalry, Rev. Mr. Goodfellow, American pastor, R. H. Moore, Walker, Murray, Jacobs, Jun, Rev. Mr. Carter American Chaplain, - Bowers, W. L. Livingstone, - Gowland, Ayres, Hal back, and some fifty other distinguished American gentlemen. A most superb déjeuner a la fourchette was laid out in an adjoining saloon, and the best wines the River Plate could afford strewn on all sides.

The Hon. Mr. Kirk rose to propose the health of President Lincoln. He said, he felt bound to make some remarks on the nature of the struggle at present going on in the United States, a struggle which, no matter what the consequences may be, must be continued, until the object is effected; that noble object is the liberation of our fellow-man, and the establishment, on a permanent and lasting basis, of that inalienable principle of Republican liberty (hear, hear). Gloomy forebodings, as to the fate of his beloved country, were held out by enemies at home and abroad, but he would tell his fellow-countrymen and friends present, that Republican principles and Republican institutions are eternal; and no matter how dark the vista might be at present, the day would yet come when rebellion in his native land would be annihilated, and the great and glorious American Republic be stronger and more powerful than ever. He would prove, by reference to a speech of Mr. Stevens, in the year 1851, that the Southern States had brought this war upon themselves (hear the orator read an extract from Mr. Stevens' speech in Congress). He notwithstanding the war going on, the agricultural property of the Union was unabated. He held in his hand a document to show that the export of wheat during the past year exceeded forty millions of bushels; thus whilst America was engaged in a giant struggle for the upholding of a principle she was actually feeding the whole world (tremendous applause). And when his fellow-countrymen were dying and bleeding on the battle-field, the American Government sent the Georgia grain laden with wheat, to succour the suffering operatives of Louisiana from starvation; and whilst bound on this voyage of pious charity, a rebel privateer, built in the very port to which she was going, seized and would have burnt her, had she not proved by her papers that she was the messenger of hope to starving thousands. The liberty of man is a sacred cause; it is for that we are fighting, and, with the help of our God, we will succeed.

to be (tremendous applause). Fellow-friends, I give you the health of the President of the United States (drank with three times the vigor and enthusiasm of the Hon. Mr. Kirk then proposed the health of His Excellency, Gov. Saavedra. (The President had not arrived at this time). Gov. Saavedra returned thanks, and stated that he was delighted to hear such noble sentiments respecting the liberty of the world as those enunciated by his host. He would, therefore, return, propose the health of the Hon. R. G. Kirk, American Minister. Mr. Kirk's health was drunk with all the honors. Gen. Guido rose and said, that, for him it was one of the highest honors to be present at this auspicious celebration. The noble enthusiasm of Mr. Kirk, as the champion of Republics, had sunk deep into his heart, and all he regretted was that all the people in this country had not enjoyed the same privilege as himself in listening to so gifted an orator. Mr. Mitre and his Ministers here (President Mitre and his Ministers here walked in). Gen. Guido stated that out of compliment to the President, he would give his place to President Mitre. A fierce attack now ensued on vitriol termed the good things of life. Champagne corks were flying about on all sides. After a while

Presently he addressed himself and said: "My friends, I came here to-day to share with you in commemorating the 88th birthday of the independence of the United States. I regret sincerely that the country so exalted, so inexhaustibly rich and fertile, should be torn by civil war, but, my friends, the North Americans are fighting for the liberty of our fellow-man. I give you a sentiment, that the chains of slavery be broken, and that with the broken pieces ploughshares be made to develop the agricultural wealth of the States of North America. (Great cheering). Mr. Kirk returned thanks for the kind intentions of President Mitre, and made a powerful appeal on behalf of Republican Liberty. Dr. Rawson then came forward and said: "My friends, I am impelled to make a few observations by the enthusiastic speech of the American Minister. I regret sincerely that the country so exalted, so inexhaustibly rich and fertile, should be torn by civil war, but, my friends, the North Americans are fighting for the liberty of our fellow-man. I give you a sentiment, that the chains of slavery be broken, and that with the broken pieces ploughshares be made to develop the agricultural wealth of the States of North America. (Great cheering).

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Mr. E. T. Mulhall then came forward and proposed the memory of the Republic of Washington. Drank in silence and standing. Mr. Daly was introduced by Mr. Kirk as one who had fought at Pittsburg, and who was a member of the Union. He recounted his personal adventures; he convulsed the company with his graphic descriptions of the many difficulties that he encountered. He had heard that Lee was retreating, then why not let him go. Mr. D. was greatly cheered. Mr. Upton proposed success and victory to General Grant. Mr. Cobello addressed the meeting on the state of affairs in his country, and hoped that after the war was over the Americans would be as firm as the Plymouth Rock.

General Guido came forward, and made another eloquent speech, assuring his friends present of the sympathy of his fellow-countrymen in the struggle going on in the United States. He stated that Mr. Todd, Governor of Ohio, had known General Guido in the army, and spoke of him as the fearless hero of South American history.

Mr. Minturn then proposed the health of "General Guido and Mr. Bilbao" (drank with all honors). Mr. Walker then rose and proposed the health of "Mr. Helper, United States Consul" (drank with vociferous applause). Mr. Livingstone addressed the company in a feeling strain, showing the sad state of his country on this 4th of July, and hoped that on the next anniversary peace would be realized on a sound basis, and his country again prosperous and happy.

Mr. Daly then played "Hail Columbia, the Star-spangled Banner, Yankee Doodle, The Last Rose of Summer, and John Brown, all present joining in the chorus. At half-past five o'clock the company separated, highly pleased with the day's entertainment.

PEOPLE'S PARK AT PALERMO. The public has for a long time felt the want of a city Park, and no one ever rode out to Palermo to whom the idea did not occur that it was exactly the site for such recreation. All the papers have suggested this over and over again, but the vis inertiae of our Provincial Legislature, the law suit about the municipal property of Palermo, and above all the want of a practical man to give shape and substance to the project, caused the once beautiful residence of the late tyrant to fall into speedy and wholesale decay. Nevertheless, in summer time, it is the favorite resort of wealth, beauty, and fashion; when the setting sun bathes the scene in mellow tints, and booted cavaliers and gentle maidens wander through the leafy avenues, or listen to the cadence of the ripples of La Playa. After the heat and dust of a summer's day, what do we do if we had not Palermo? Ask the thousand coachmen who roll out their lovely freight to our Bois de Boulogne every evening.

Since the Fiscal, however, has handed over Palermo to the municipality of Balgrano, the Goths of the latter place seek to plunder us of our valuable appendages, and convert it into a school, "Hic, haec, Luc" must resound through those green valleys, where formerly "vows of abstinence" were solemnly pronounced. Greek roots and the venerate cures will yet be implanted in the new nursery; and the trees at whose foot a future Virgil might recline, are destined to produce birch-rods for lazy schoolboys. Instead of statues of the chaste Diana or Cytherean goddess, or of Apollo of the unerring bow, the geni of the place shall be Etymology, Syntax, Prosody, Algebra, and such dry stuff.

But at the idea is absurd, unless Gov. Saavedra mean ironically to insinuate that we must go to school again. Surely some other locality can be procured for the school-books and the rudiments of a general education. As part of the Government house in Calle Moreno has already been devoted to the juvenile penitentiary called Colegio Modelo, and the circumstances are highly reprehensible; but the public of Buenos Ayres is not prepared for further innovation by depriving us of our only park and converting it into a playground for "slap and tick," "slap-frog," and the like diversions.

Mr. Posadas harrowed our feelings by making Palermo a receptacle for agricultural implements and produce, under the name of an exhibition. Meanwhile he did not touch so far on our rights as to close the grounds, and although his enterprise was nipped in the bud, it was because his idea was exotic: perhaps he wished to gather up all the rakes of Buenos Ayres in that secty-looking edifice, to prove our horticultural taste.

We have, however, shown that Palermo is most satisfied for a park, and it affords us every satisfaction to announce that a gentleman recently arrived means to apply to Government for permission to convert it to such a purpose. He, we may add, no other than the individual who got up the Jardin de Reques at Valparaiso, which has been pronounced by travellers to be only second to the gardens of Versailles. An account of the inauguration may be found in the "Standard" files of 1852, and our readers may form some idea of the Jardin when we tell them that as many as 4,000 persons have assisted at balls, the scene being lighted up by 800 Chinese lanterns. The coffee-room is one of the finest on this continent; the bowling-alley, ball-rooms, cricket-ground, kiosks, tea-houses, etc., are the constant resort of hundreds of citizens. The average number of visitors is 11,000 monthly, out of a population not quite one-third of our city. Picnics, entertainments, concerts, and various entertainments are frequent, and also political meetings, we see by latest dates that the first movement of sympathy for Peru was made in the Jardin de Reques.

This is the very thing we want in Buenos Ayres. Dublin has its Phoenix Park, Paris its Bois de Boulogne, Rome its Monte Pincio, and other cities in like manner; but we have only Palermo, and this, if put in proper order, would become a favorite promenade, where we could inhale the fresh river breeze, and get rid of the bad humors of the week, on Sundays and holidays.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The Liverpool steamer Uruguay arrived at M. Video bringing dates from Liverpool up to June 1st, and New York May 18th. The news from Europe respecting the awful struggle going on in the States is of the very highest importance.

The Conference was still sitting in London, and people were beginning to be nervous as to the result, fearing that hostilities would be recommenced before terms could be arranged. The Bank of England is about to reduce the rate of interest to 6 per cent.

The greatest interest is taken in England in the American struggle, as it is thought that now the question will be decided one way or the other by a few battles in a few days. The Cardinals in Rome are busy in naming a successor to the Pope, whose health we regret to say is very precarious. Prince Alfred had arrived in Lisbon. The Uruguay brings 40 passengers, mostly Irish. We have not yet received the list.

LATEST FROM AMERICA. IMPORTANT NEWS. New York, May 18.

No serious fighting has occurred between the army of the Potomac and Lee's forces since the engagement on Thursday, the 14th instant. A suspension of hostilities was rendered necessary in consequence of the heavy rains on Thursday, which rendered the roads impassable for artillery. On the 13th Gen. Meade issued a congratulatory order to his troops, commending them for fighting for eight days they had been fighting a desperate foe in strong positions, and had compelled him to retire with a loss of 19 guns, 23 colours, and 8000 prisoners, including two general officers, still their work was not yet over. The enemy must be pursued and overcome. On the evening of the 11th the Federal artillery opened a heavy fire upon Lee's position, but it failed to elicit any response. General Grant's losses up to the 13th have been estimated at 35,000, as follows:—1100 killed, 7000 wounded, and 1400 missing in the 2nd Corps; 1200 killed, 1500 wounded, and 1300 missing in the 5th Corps; 1000 killed, 600 wounded, and 1200 missing in the 6th Corps, and 1000 missing in proportion in Burnside's corps. Some estimates, however, give the total losses as high as 45,000.

The Richmond Despatch of the 12th instant contains the following:—"The Honorable Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, has received from the 2nd General Grant's army is entrenched near this place on both sides of the Brook-rod. Frequent skirmishing occurred yesterday, and each army endeavoring to discover the position of the other. To-day the enemy shelled our lines and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on the left, led by General R. H. Anderson; the last which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate, some of the enemy leaping over the breastworks. They were easily repulsed, except in front of General Dole's brigade, where they drove our men from the position, and from a four-gun battery there posted. The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was re-established, and the battery recovered. A large body of the enemy moved round our left on the evening of the 10th, and took possession of the road leading to the Shady Grove station, and the Court-houses. A part of Hill's corps, drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners. Thanks to a merciful Providence, our casualties were not numerous."

"B. E. LEE." A despatch from the Confederate Major Slaughter, dated Gianey's May 11, says—"There was some fighting yesterday near Spottsylvania Court-house. The Yankees, drunk with liquor, attacked our entire entrenchment, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter." Advice from headquarters of the army of the Potomac state that heavy reinforcements were coming in for General Grant, and it was believed that General Lee was also receiving large reinforcements. The position of Lee's army was not definitely ascertained up to the night of the 17th, in consequence of the dense woods in front of their lines. Lee's position is, however, known to be very strong; his lines extend half a mile north of Spottsylvania Court-house. General Grant had determined upon an effort to flank the Confederate army, but whether the attempt would be successful was questionable, as General Lee had, in anticipation of it, massed his troops on his right, where they could be made immediately and dangerously available. All efforts to turn General Lee's flank thus far had proved unavailing. The roads were rapidly drying, and battles probably even more desperate than the recent ones might take place within a few days. Lee's headquarters are said to be at Spottsylvania Court-house. A courier was captured on the 18th in Tennessee, and upon his person was found a copy of Lee's official report of the recent battles in Virginia, claiming

a great Confederate victory. The courier was on his way to the Confederate forces west of the Mississippi.

Despatches from General Butler up to the morning of the 14th state that Gilmore, with a portion of his corps and a brigade of the 18th corps, made a flank movement on the right of the Confederate works at Fort Darling on the 13th, and assaulted and took them with little loss. The enemy was driven from his first line in the morning by General W. F. Smith, and at eight o'clock they fell back on their second redoubts, upon which the Federal artillery was beginning to play.

Later advices indicate that the siege of Fort Darling has been suspended, and that Butler's forces had fallen back to their intrenchments. Secretary Stanton announces the receipt of despatches stating that on the morning of the 15th the Confederates in large force attacked General Smith's lines, and forced them back in confusion with considerable loss, but that General Smith ultimately reestablished his lines, driving the enemy back. A simultaneous attack on the rear of Butler's army was also reported. It is claimed that on the 15th the Federal army still held a position on the line of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad.

An official despatch from General Sheridan, dated Bottom's Bridge, via Fortress Monroe, May 18th, states that on the 9th his cavalry command marched round the enemy's right flank, and on the evening of the following day reached the North Ann River without opposition. During the night General Sheridan destroyed the depot at Beaver Dam, three trains of cars on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railway, two trains of cars on the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers intended for Lee's army, also the railroad and telegraph for nearly ten miles. General Sheridan recaptured nearly 600 Federal prisoners who were being sent to Richmond from Lee's army. On the 11th he destroyed more property and six additional miles of the Virginia Central Railroad. On the afternoon of the 11th he concentrated a force of cavalry under the Confederate General Stuart, and after a severe fight, during which two cannons were captured, the Confederates were driven across the north fork of the Chickahominy. At the same time a Federal force charged down the Brook road and captured the first line of defenses of Richmond. During the night General Sheridan marched his entire force to the rear of the enemy's works on the bluffs overlooking the line of the Virginia Central Railroad. Finding these works too strong to assault, General Sheridan ordered the Chickahominy to be heavily flooded by a rapid march reached Bottom's Bridge on the 13th. Later advices state that on the afternoon of the 14th Sheridan's whole force joined General Butler.

Richmond papers claim that in the fight between Stuart and Sheridan the Federals were repulsed and retreated, besides the artillery and cavalry, Confederate cavalry under General Gordon, who inflicted severe loss upon the retreating column. The same authority claims that all the damage done by Sheridan had been repaired by Lee, and that Lee's communications with Richmond were intact.

Despatches from General Sigel report that the Shenandoah was attacked by the Confederate forces of Imboden and Echol, under Breckenridge, at Newmarket, and that he was forced to retreat over the Shenandoah to Strasburg, where he was followed by the Federals, 600 killed and wounded, and about 50 prisoners. Breckenridge's force was estimated at 7000 infantry and a large force of cavalry. In consequence of the long lines of the Federals, and the trains, which were brought off safely to guard, General Sigel was only able to get a portion of his force into the Shenandoah valley.

Secretary Stanton announces that after two days of severe fighting, during which the Federal loss was 3500, General Johnston had been compelled to evacuate Resaca, on the night of the 15th, with a loss of 1000 prisoners and eight pieces of artillery. Johnston's force is estimated at 60,000, was in full retreat towards Rome, Georgia, closely pursued by General Sherman.

Advice from Louisiana indicate that General A. J. Smith's army will be compelled to fight its way overland to the Mississippi. Admiral Porter had been endeavoring to construct a dam, to get the gunboats over the falls at Alexandria, but had been compelled to abandon the scheme as impracticable. The Confederates declare that they will destroy the entire fleet and capture Hank's army. A Confederate battery at Fort De Russy fired into and sunk the steamer Emma, and nearly destroyed two other Federal transports.

Yazoo City was captured on the 9th instant by the Federal forces under General Arthur, who encountered but little resistance. Advice from Charleston to the 14th state that a general engagement was going on between the Federal fleet under Admiral Dahlgren and the Confederate forts and batteries. All the water, vessels engaged. Fort Putnam was maintaining a heavy fire against Fort Sumter, which is again considered as quite a formidable defence of Gloucester.

Advice from North Carolina report that nearly all the Confederate troops in the State had gone to reinforce Lee in Virginia. Southern accounts recently state that the iron Albatross, which had been totally destroyed in St. John's River by a torpedo, nearly all on board being killed or wounded. Two other Federal transports were seriously injured.

President Lincoln has called upon the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and New Jersey to furnish as many volunteers as possible for 100 days' service. The defenses around Washington are now most garrisoned with Western militia, the veterans having been all sent to the front in Grant's army.

Washington, May 16, five p.m. We have despatches from General Grant to eight o'clock this morning. He states that offensive operations have been necessarily suspended until the roads became passable, that the army is in the best spirits, and feels the fullest confidence in success. The Federal armies are now concentrated on the main road from Fredericksburg to Richmond.

Washington, May 18, nine p.m. No report of any operations by the army of the Potomac has been received to-day.

Washington, May 17, nine p.m. Major-General Dix—Despatches from General Butler just received, state the success of his expedition under General Kautz to cut the Danville-road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox. On Monday covering the enemy in force, under the cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's line, and forced it back in some confusion, and with considerable loss. But so soon as the fog lifted, General Smith reestablished his lines, and the enemy was driven back to his original position. At the same time the enemy made an attempt from Petersburg on General Butler's forces guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed. The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm, General Butler retired within his own lines. We hold the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. Despatches from General Sigel received this evening, report that on Sunday he fought the forces of Echols and Imboden, under Breckenridge, at Newmarket, that the enemy's forces were superior in number, and that he gradually withdrew from the battle, and retreated the Shenandoah, having lost five pieces of artillery, about 600 killed and wounded, and 80 prisoners, but bringing all his train and all the wounded the route transported from the battle field. He had a loss of 1000 men in the long line and the train that had to be guarded, he could not bring more than six regiments into the fight, besides the artillery and cavalry, and that the enemy had about 7000 infantry, besides other arms, and that his retrograde movement was effected in perfect safety, without any loss of material.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The royal mail steamship Scotia, Captain Jenkins, from New York, on the 18th inst., arrived in New York about six o'clock on Saturday morning.

The following despatches, from Secretary Stanton, at Washington, to Major General Grant, Commander-in-Chief, at New York, giving details of the late movements of the army of the Potomac:— Washington, May 13, Midnight. Despatches from General Grant, dated yesterday evening at Fort Belvoir, have reached this department. The advance of Hancock yesterday developed the fact that the enemy had fallen back four miles. There was no engagement yesterday. We have no accounts of any general officers being killed in the battle of the preceding day. Colonel Carroll was severely wounded. A despatch has just been received from General Sherman, May 11. It states that by the flank movement on Resaca Johnson had been forced to evacuate Dalton, and our forces were in his rear and flank. The weather was fine, and the troops in fine order. All working well, and no rest possible. Despatches from General Sigel report him to be at Woodstock. The rumor that he had broken the railroad between Lynchburg and Charlottesville is not true. Our wounded are coming in from Belle Plain as fast as the transports can bring them. Grant's army is well supplied. Late advices from Alexandria, Louisiana, indicate that the Federal General A. J. Smith will be compelled to march overland to the Mississippi, fighting his way out. It was reported that Forrest and Roddy, with a force of 10,000 Confederates, were threatening Hanksville and Decatur, Alabama. General W. F. Smith's command was at the former place, and he ordered all the citizens to work on the fortifications.

A Federal expedition from Vicksburg had captured Yazoo City, after a slight resistance. Sherman received at Washington, states that General Sherman had ordered Resaca and established his headquarters there. He captured at that place eight

guns and 1000 prisoners. His troops were in pursuit of General Johnson...

A letter from North Carolina states that the Confederates are sending all their available men from that State to Virginia...

San Juan Mining Company. On yesterday at 2 p.m. a general meeting of the shareholders took place at the Bolsa...

Latest News. July 4th. As regards peace, that seems all a myth. When Messrs. Thornton and Elizalde returned to Flores' camp...

Colon Railway. We are glad to learn that more shares have been taken than we reported yesterday...

Peru and Spain. The Times says of England has no cause to interfere in the Chinese invasion of Peru...

On Change. July 5th, 1864. There was great animation on Change today, and large transactions on time were effected...

Time Sales. For Friday 11,400 29 55. July 21st 50,800 29 20. Aug. 31st 29,000 29 05.

Mr. Armstrong opposed Rickard's suspension. Mr. Green insisted on it. The motion was carried almost unanimously.

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Important from Montevideo. It was rumored on the 1st that Messrs Thornton, Elizalde and Saravia had set out for Flores' headquarters with 150,000 dols.

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of things in Europe, as the time for the continuance of suspension of hostilities in Denmark is drawing to a close...

Money matters are easier, and a reduction of the Bank rate to 6 per cent anticipated by many...

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Messagerias Nacionales. Office Removed to 223-CALLE VICTORIA-223. Leaves for Villar every day.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. LA PLATA, PARANA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, UNA.

Wanted. A Female Servant, to take charge of a baby, and nurse. Apply Calle Victoria, 674, alto.

Just received Direct. A varied and splendid assortment of goods, suitable for the winter season.

Wanted. A Boy that can speak English and Spanish. Apply to 47 Peru.

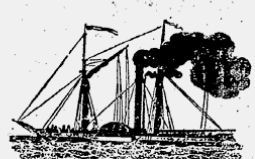
To be Let. To a small family, the House Temple-street, No. 56, consisting of four rooms, servants' room, kitchen, and other necessaries.

Married couple. Fine chance for a married couple. Wanted a man and his wife for service in the camp.

Al Comercio. Informacion terminada en esta fecha la Sociedad mercantil que desde 30 años ha existido entre nosotros.

English Land Agency Office. Land, House, and General Agency. The undersigned beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have opened an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Land, Houses, Stock, &c.

Notice. A Gentleman with a small capital is either...



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS. LA PLATA, PARANA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, UNA.

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

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents, HENRY A. GREEN & CO., 86 Reconquista.

Wells, Bechtels & Co. WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS. Have removed their office to Calle Fieles, No. 173.

Lady Committee. Articles required for Sanitary Commission—Bandages 1 inch wide 1 yard long.

To Let. Three fine papered Rooms, with boarded floors, Artes 112. J.S. & P.

Wanted. A Boy that can speak English and Spanish. Apply to 47 Peru.

Wanted. An active Boy. Apply at 61, Corrientes.

To be Let. To a small family, the House Temple-street, No. 56, consisting of four rooms.

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