

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The office of this Bank having been removed to the above place...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH IN ACCOUNTS...

Tle Argentine Marine Insurance Company

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

COFFEE, ROASTED, GROUND, IN CANS

ROSA RIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

ENGLISH LITERATURE, MONTEVIDEO

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL, BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERY

STATIONS AT PRESENT OPEN: BUENOS AYRES, RETIRO, COLONIA, OLAVO, SAN JOSE, SAN ISIDRO, ROSARIO, B. O., TIGRE

JOHN OLDFAM, Superintendent and Engineer

No. 1836—SEVENTH YEAR.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

90—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

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THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY

On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:

On and after 15th of October, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:

On and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY

On and after 15th of October, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:

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DEPOSITOS A PLAZO FIJO... 8/00

EDWARD ROBINSON & CO., CATTLE SALESMEN

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & SALTO

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ

COMPANIA "SUD AMERICANA"

NATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA

TO SHEEPFARMERS AND THE PUBLIC

GENERAL POST-OFFICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commercial Public

Theatre Franco Argentin

BOUFFES PARISIENS. 19me Représentation de l'Abonnement. Dimanche 15 Mars 1868. TRICORNOU... UN PAS ESPAGNOL... LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS... LE TEMOIN GIBLON... BROUILLES DEPUIS WAGRAM...

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. The rate of interest until further notice will be—ALLOWS. On account current, 7 per cent. per annum. Thirty days' notice, 8 " " " Ninety days' notice, 9 " " "

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB. An Omnibus will leave the Plaza 25 de Mayo (corner of Colon Theatre) for the Cricket Ground, Palermo, every Friday, at 4.40 p.m., returning at dusk. Monthly Tickets, \$30. Single Trip, \$10.

TEA—THE "STANDARD" MIXTURE. 529 PER POUND. CHARLES TURMEAU, 77 CALLE PIEDAD 148, 1m, F22

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY. We, the undersigned, respectfully request all subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through us, to call and pay without further delay their Subscriptions that have ended during the course of the year 1867, and as yet not called for; if not, we shall be under the necessity of suspending immediately their Periodicals.

CARMEN DE ARECO LIBRARY. The Members, Patrons, and well-wishers of this Institution are informed that the meeting which was to have taken place on the first Sunday of January, in accordance with the Code of By-laws (2nd Part, 2nd Rule), and postponed owing to the prevailing sickness, is to come off on the fourth Sunday of March, when it is expected that there will be a large attendance of the above, to transact important affairs in connection with the Library, which shall be brought under their notice.

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY, 225—TACUARY—225. [Between Chile and Independence.]

ESSENTIAL BRANCHES—English, French, and Spanish, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Reading and Writing, Dictation, Composition, and Declamation. ACCESSORY BRANCHES—Latin, Mathematics, and Book-keeping, Drawing and Music.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STANDARD TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44 BASEO JULIO.

ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING FIVE LINES, INSERTED SIX TIMES FOR \$10.

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.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868. WATER SUPPLY. Again, we have to thank the Provincial Government for a step in advance. Whilst the press has been clamoring for Municipal action in carrying out this much-needed public improvement, it turns out that for some months back the most active measures have been in progress for its realization, and that, thanks to the energy and spirit of the young men of the new school, who now rule the destinies of Buenos Ayres, we shall, before the end of the year, have an abundant supply of pure filtered water, so spread over the town that no house shall be further distant than four squares from a public stand-pipe.

The distribution which the Government has ordered Messrs. Castro and Coghlan to carry into immediate effect, and for which all the preliminary steps, including the ordering of the machinery, pipes, &c., have been taken, extends to all the plazas, including the Once Setiembre and the Southern market, all the hospitals, markets, and public buildings, and the new corridors, with stand-pipes for delivering water at every fourth Boca-Calle, in the Calles Libertad, Luna, Rivadavia, Florida, Bolivar (selected, no doubt, as passing by the 'Standard' office), and Santa Fé, between Libertad and the Retiro. In the description of the works published in the 'Tribuna,' and the specifications printed for distribution to contending contractors, will be found the details of the project. We learn from them that after a careful study of the ground and various analysis of water, it has been decided that the supply shall be taken from the river, at a distance of 600 metres from the shore, at a point opposite to Mr. Hale's quinta, beyond the Recoleta.

The water will be allowed to rest for some days in settling reservoirs, from which it will pass through capacious filters, formed of sand, gravel, and stone, to the steam pumps, which force it into the town for delivery at

the points above mentioned. To secure a supply at such times as the pumps are not at work, a large reservoir, in connexion with the main pipes, to be kept constantly filled, is to be placed on a tower 64 feet high, to be built on an elevated point in the centre of the city. The amount of water to be supplied is one and a-quarter millions of English gallons daily, a quantity likely to be sufficient for the wants of the town for some years to come; the works are, however, to be of sufficient capacity to supply double that quantity on an emergency; and the Commissioners in their report inform us that in order to carry out that amount of supply (two and a-half million gallons, or over twenty thousand pipes, in twenty-four hours) on a proper scale with the necessary reserves for accidents, cleaning, &c., it will only be necessary to add a third engine to the two now about to be erected, with a corresponding extension of the reservoirs and filters (all works of easy execution) and that any further increase, not likely to be needed for many years, can be based on and include the present work.

Our readers will, no doubt, be astonished, as we were, at finding that this work is already in hand, that the plans and specifications are printed and tendered for the construction—to be received until the 27th—are advertised for in the daily papers, and that the Commissioners expect to receive by the English packet now due, letters from their agent, who took home their orders for machinery and pipes at the end of December last, advising them of the contracts for their delivery. We are informed that he has instructions to send out at the same time a quantity of service pipes, so that the householders along the streets, through which the pipes will run, can at once lay on the water to their houses; and before the end of the year we hope to be able to present the sparkling liquid within our editorial precincts, to our visitors for consumption, either neat or flavored by the gentle stimulants contributed by our kind friends, the advertising importers.

Thus, the great water question is solved, and we must say in a most practical and simple manner. Not the slightest difficulty will be found in extending the branch pipes with the different streets as they are called for; indeed, as soon as the actual facts are thoroughly realised, we have no doubt that many applications will be made to Government for an immediate provision of this great desideratum.

The principle of the execution of such a work by an enlightened and public spirited body, such as our present Provincial Government, presents many advantages, which have led to its adoption in almost all modern instances. The disposition of this very scheme shows that the first desire is for the supplying of the poor and of the sick, and that the reaping a large profit—of course the first necessity of a public company—is entirely postponed to this object.

We congratulate the Government on this new achievement, supplying one of our greatest wants in a manner business-like and sensible, without fuss or bustle. Such a useful system of administration, worthy of the men who fixed the value of the paper currency, inspires us with full confidence in their successfully dealing with the other great problems—house drainage, street and road making, harbour improvements, saladero cleansing, &c., &c., which still remain to be solved.

THE ARNO'S MAILS ANTICIPATED

The Brazilian transport San José arrived in Montevideo on Thursday, and brings the following summary of European news, which reached Rio by the Royal mail steamer Oneida. Her dates are from London to the 10th, Paris 11th, and Lisbon 14th of February.

ENGLAND. There have been some new Fenian attempts of no moment. Tremendous storms and many shipwrecks have occurred on the coast of England, as well as great floods in Wales and in Yorkshire, with loss of human life and of whole flocks of sheep that have been drowned.

A paper containing a vote of censure on the Fenian proceedings, and protesting loyal adhesion has been signed by a large number of Irishmen and presented to the Queen. The Cabinet is disposed to make concessions to Ireland by introducing reforms in the relations between landlords and tenants, which are the principal causes of emigration, and exonerating the country from the expenses of the Anglican Church, the two principal grounds of complaint of Irishmen against the English Government.

Nothing farther of importance is known with regard to the Abyssinian expedition: no engagement has as yet taken place. A carriage road has been opened as far as Senafé, and 114 bullock carts with provisions had been despatched by it.

The English are on good terms with Prince Zapon, but it is not known whether he is independent or a vassal of Theodore.

Another Prince, Kapa, is equally on good terms with them. He has lately sent an embassy to Cairo to treat

with the patriarch about the succession of the Archbishop of Abyssinia who died lately.

The "Morning Post" says that, notwithstanding every effort of the Abyssinian expedition, a year must elapse before anything is obtained.

It is said that the Queen has failed in bringing about the intended marriage between Prince de Hohenzollern with a Princess of the Orleans family. A telegram from Cork, dated 11th February, says—"There is great agitation, and several attempts at assassination have been made against the police."

FRANCE. France, which viewed with annoyance the re-establishment of Prussia, seems now resigned to the events it could not prevent.

The new Army Bill lately promulgated, places France in an armed position, which dispels any apprehension in case of an European war.

On the other hand, Prussia, with regard to its neighboring Powers, and Russia, with regard to the Eastern question, insist in protesting their pacific intentions.

At a partial election that lately took place in the Département du Nord, the official candidate obtained 21,000 votes against 8,000 obtained by his adversary. But what was remarkable was that the opposition candidate did not get one single vote in the rural districts, and in the town of Lille alone he had a majority of 2,000.

A Paris telegram of the 11th says—In the Legislative Chamber the amendment imposing prescription for offences of the press was thrown out, and another was passed establishing imprisonment for defamation.

ITALY. A Florence correspondent of the 'Liberté,' an enemy of Rattazzi and Menabrea, in a letter addressed to that paper, states that during Rattazzi's administration, the idea was mooted of sending an expedition to the River Plata somewhat in the same style as the French expedition to Mexico.

This French correspondent says that the Baron Jecker, belonging to Montevideo, is creditor of a large sum which he despairs of obtaining without an Italian intervention. He persuaded Campello, a colleague of Rattazzi's, that the conquest would be an easy matter, since the majority of the inhabitants are Italians—50,000.

The Cabinet, according to the same authority, studied the question and made calculations as to the amount of naval force required for this expedition. He adds, moreover, that the present Minister, Menabrea, has not abandoned this senseless project, and that it is rumoured that a fleet which sailed from Naples is destined for the River Plata.

No other newspaper makes any allusion to this matter. The marriage of Prince Humbert, the heir of the Italian crown, with his cousin, Princess Margaret, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa, brother of Charles Albert, has been finally arranged.

In Rome the fortifications of the Aventine, Janiculum, the Castle of St. Angelo, and the gardens of the Vatican are being carried on. A few of the French expeditionary forces had left for their country.

A Paris telegram of the 12th says—"La France states that serious difficulties have arisen on the version of the concordat between Austria and Rome."

PRUSSIA.

The policy of this country tends more than ever to peace. In the Eastern question it appears it will be on the same side with England, France and Austria.

An Austrian plenipotentiary had arrived in Berlin to renew the negotiations for a treaty of commerce. Bavaria and Saxony had been invited by Prussia to take part in this treaty.

SPAIN.

The speech of Narvaez in Congress in which he declared having separated from the absolutist party, has created great sensation. In it he declared that if he had used exceptional measures it had been to suppress the revolt, but that he was ever ready to defend the constitutional and parliamentary institutions. He repelled the epithets which had been applied to his Government of being reactionary and retrograde, and then published a general amnesty for political offences.

He subsequently laid before the Chambers the budget in which the income is set down at 2,580 millions, and the expenses at 2,670, leaving a deficit of ninety millions. A credit of 140 millions is asked to defray the expenses of the Pacific fleet.

The rumour of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Spain, is completely unfounded. D. Juan de Borbon, son of Don Carlos, is going to marry the Princess of Modena.

EASTERN QUESTION.

A Paris telegram of the 11th says—"With reference to Russian intrigues in Servia, the France states that England, France and Austria are ready to make head against all eventualities."

ITALIAN EXPEDITION TO THE RIVER PLATA.

The 'Journal do Comercio de Lisbon

"The Italian newspapers show themselves preoccupied with reference to the despatch of an Italian fleet to the waters of the River Plata. It is known with certainty that this expedition is for the purpose of exacting indemnification due to Italians for damages suffered during late wars. It is stated that the Italian Government, relying upon the neutrality of Brazil, the opposition papers, however, assert that the Italian fleet goes to the River Plata to support a pronunciamento in favour of Italy in which Montevideo will take the lead."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Arno reached Rio de Janeiro on the 5th inst., and was to leave again on the 9th, so that it is not likely she will be here before to-morrow. She brings several passengers, a list of whom will be found elsewhere. Her news from Europe has been anticipated by a Brazilian transport that reached Montevideo on Thursday. They do not, however, contain anything of great importance, save the rumored Italian naval expedition to the River Plata, of which we must hear further before giving credit to the report.

The Villa del Salto leaves for Montevideo this afternoon, and will take the supplementary mail for the Anis, which is made up at 2 p.m., at the French Consulate.

By the Lujan we received yesterday from Rosario the 'Ferro Carril' of the previous day, in which we find published a very stiff and plain-spoken note, addressed by Governor Adao to the National Commissioner, refusing point-blank to comply with the decree by which Minister Costa had convened the people for the election of Governor, on the 22d of this month. We publish elsewhere a translation of this notable document which, no doubt, gives to the question between the Governor and the Commissioner a serious and alarming turn.

From the interior provinces the only piece of news is that the Montonen of the Llanos, in conjunction with some deserters of the Tucuman battalion, quartered in the Morro, had attacked a small provincial town of the province of San Luis, called San Francisco, but they were completely dispersed, leaving behind a considerable number of their companions dead.

Under the heading of "A Merchant Steamer passing Humaita," the 'Tribuna' informs us that the steamer Paysandu is purchased by a company to pass Humaita as far as Tayi, with the second part of the first grand naval division. The steamer is to carry a cargo of 500 tons of coal to Tayi. The coal is to cost \$200,000 per ton, amounting to the value of \$100,000. The steamer will be so heavily laden that she will be sunk nearly to her gunwale; and her bulwarks and hull will be further protected by bales of wool stored outside. The vessel will also be insured by the company, which is composed of Messrs Leopold Arteaga, Guillermo Matti, Camillo Galvaz, and others, with a capital of \$1,000,000 the sum for which the steamer is insured. The engineer on board will be Mr. Shaw. Once the steamer is at Tayi, the profits she will realise are beyond calculation, as she will be the first merchant vessel to arrive at Asuncion; and being there it is very easy to conceive she will be the first to bring the cargoes of produce that must infallibly exist, and more particularly yerba and hides, as those are the articles which most abound. Our contemporary is perhaps mistaken as regard to the abundance either of hides or yerba. From information we had some time ago there are few hides and there will be no yerba for six months after the conclusion of the war.

The 'Nacion' of yesterday contained the following queer announcement in regard to the gas company. Our colleague says:—"When the directors of the gas company wished to raise the rates and to obtain from the municipal body other concessions, they proposed to receive the contract by which they had the privilege of exemption from customs duties on the materials imported. The contract was therefore rescinded, but the Provincial Government did not communicate this to the previous Minister of Finance, nor to the Customs authorities who were officially ignorant of the annulling of the contract. In the meantime the President of the Directory, Señor Estrada, has been for the last four years, as we are informed, passing free of duty all the articles used by the company in the manufacture and consumption of gas, and particularly coal. The consequence is, that at the present date, the gas company are indebted to the custom-house about three million dollars, for duties unrecovered."

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Don Pedro Varela, manager of the Montevideo Bank, has issued the following notice to the public, under date 11th inst.

"Unfounded rumours, whose evil origin is well known, have induced various holders of the notes of the bank I have the honor to direct, to doubt its stability, and lend themselves to usurious transactions, prejudicial to its interests, and allow themselves to be possessed by a panic which was purposely instigated and calculated upon. With the sole object of putting a stop to such injurious machinations, I announce that the Montevideo bank is preparing, and counts upon the certainty of being able to resume specie payments on June 1st. The brilliant state of its affairs affords the most complete guarantee to all who having faith in it are holders of its notes, and to all others who may be creditors of the establishment."

A Montevideo newspaper favorable to that bank gives the following statement of its affairs:—"The amount of gold in the bank, according to the last balance, was \$75,099,19 cts.; in bills drawn on Brazilian treasury, payable in gold before the first of June, 172,800. Internal debt, 350,000. 'Titulos de rescate,' 130,000. Cash reserve of bank shares, 63,000. Dividends on same shares, 500,000. With these sums alone the bank can pay its liabilities, leaving a surplus in hand. The various securities in possession of the bank are of the best description and easily convertible; and moreover, the assets are in excess of its liabilities even calculating a loss in the recovery of the former."

The extraordinary, still to say suspicious mystery which still hangs over the perpetrators of General Flores' assassination, is likely to continue still longer, owing to the fact that Andres Baraldo, complicated in the crime, and one of the few who could throw light on the transaction, has just been killed in prison. It is said, he was shot whilst endeavouring to escape.

The gunpowder plot of a few months since, is now nearly forgotten in the final catastrophe which overtook the

We have seen a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated 5th inst., giving a glowing account of the wild excitement among the Brazilians on the news of the passage of Humaita by the ironclads. They think it is beyond doubt the greatest naval combat ever recorded in ancient or modern times, and that Salamis, Actium, Aboukir, Trafalgar, and Navarino were mere child's play compared to it. The Emperor has been profuse in giving decorations and titles amongst the most notable of which is the one creating Commander Delfino a Baron of Passage.

A lithograph drawing, representing the assassination of Gen. Flores, in Calle Piedad, attracts every day a large number of gazers—but we wonder Buenos Ayres cannot produce something better.

We publish a letter to-day from our correspondent "Vigas," defending the management of the Northern Railway. In so far as we were misinformed as to the circumstances connected with the accident on Sunday last, we are glad to be corrected, and indeed we made the correction ourselves before "Vigas" took the trouble to write. For the rest, we can assure him that the exasperation which, even as late as yesterday, has been given vent to in our office, by the persons inconvenienced by the stoppage of the traffic, would justify us in making much stronger remarks than any we have passed. We should recommend the managers to send us a statement of the case, if they think public opinion is of any consequence.

A camp subscriber of ours while lamenting the bad times for farmers, informs us in the same breath of his wife having increased an already numerous family of 11 sons and one daughter by giving birth, on the 6th inst., to two sons and one daughter. Well may he complain. But, query—Must he not take on himself a good share of the blame?

The proprietors of the newly started evening resort in Calle Cuyo yolept Folies Concerts, which was inaugurated on Thursday, must have experienced something akin to the feelings of the thirsty traveller in the desert surrounded by the mirage of distant but unapproachable water. The place was filled to such an excess that an eager crowd that could not obtain admittance obstructed the street pavement outside, and could only be restrained by vigilantes who were placed sentinels at the door, but this very agglomeration produced such a jam that all motion was rendered impossible, and all hopes of being served were out of the question; consequently the proprietors had to be satisfied with the prospective profits the great success of their undertaking is likely to leave when they can succeed in enlarging their premises.

We are informed that Count Joannini, Italian Charge d'Affaires, is shortly about to leave the River Plata, having been promoted, and while regretting the departure of this talented diplomatist, we venture to express our best wishes for his future success. It is not known yet positively who is to be his successor.

Table with financial data: Balance sheet, 1868. Debit: Cash acct., 41 46 43,230. Bills receivable, 124,113. Bank acct., 5222. Credit: Share acct., 5263 45 163,613. Interest acct., 3,720 5263 45 167,343.

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intended victim. But the public prosecutor has revived the subject by publishing a lengthy report. The criminals, the brothers Neumayer, are condemned to death, their bodies to be hanged after the execution.

The new President and his Ministry are entering the many difficulties the present administration will have to face, with universal sympathy and support. Questions of high politics, and particularly of foreign affairs, will be arranged by circumstances and by time; but the most pressing question is that of finance. The Government is without resources, and it will have to reform many abuses in the incidence and collection of taxes.

The following changes have been made in the appointments of Gefes políticos. Canoles—Don Feliciano Vidal, in place of D. Adolfo Olivera, resigned. Paysandu—Don Manuel Pacheco y Obes, in place of D. José Mundelet, resigned. Salto—Colonel D. José Antonio Reyes, to fill the appointment vacant.

The loss of the Havre packet Chinchu which was contradicted is again confirmed.

We regret to hear that certain chiefs and officials of the Colorado party are not acting up to the promises and credit of the new Government, in regard to the tolerance granted to the vanquished party. Some of the savagely rumours we can however trace to facts given a week ago in this paper, and relating to outrages committed by Colonel Maximino Perez in Mercedes. This Chief is Florista, and it appears doubtful if his victims were not rather "conservadores" than Blancos. It is even talked of the Government dispatching General Caraballo to Mercedes to hold that officer in check. The cause of the weakness of the Government in the prosecution of the assassins of Flores, and the mystery as to the real criminals, and to the party on political section to which they belong are matters to be cleared up.

BUENOS AYRES BRITISH CLERKS PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

In view of the small attendance at the general meeting held on the 9th inst., in consequence of the rainy night, it was resolved to publish the following report, laid before the meeting on that evening:—

REPORT. For the half-year ending February 29, 1868, being the half-yearly meeting of the seventh year of the association. On the close of the half-year your committee have once more the opportunity to lay before you a statement of the position of the society and of the administration during the past six months.

During the past term they are glad to be able to show, by the following accounts, that, in spite of the general apathy, your association has not retrograded, and if it has not materially advanced, it has, at least, not lost ground.

The following is a copy of the balance sheet, at the date of February 29, 1868:—

Table with financial data: Debit: Cash acct., 41 46 43,230. Bills receivable, 124,113. Bank acct., 5222. Credit: Share acct., 5263 45 163,613. Interest acct., 3,720 5263 45 167,343.

In explanation of these figures, your committee would offer the following remarks:—

Cash Account.—The balance to debit of this account represents the cash held in hand, by the measures at that date, and which had been retained to meet the advances for calls—viz., three members retiring, and two members requiring partial withdrawal, under "Loan Account." These amounts have since been paid off, in the March cash account.

Bills Receivable and Bank Account.—Show the amount of the Society's funds at present invested. Members' Loan Account.—As usual, has been written off to the share account: there have, however, been few calls on this account.

Share Account.—The balance to credit of this account, represents the total capital held by the members at the close of the half-year, after having allotted the half-yearly dividend.

Interest Account.—This balance carried down (after having debited the account with the dividend), represents interests collected and yet to be earned on bills taken up and not yet due.

Dividend Account.—The dividend for the past six months has been allotted to the full amount of that earned, which gives a per centage of (5½) five and a-half on specie, and (7½) seven and a-half on currency, per annum, for the six months. Compared with the present ruling rates for money in the market, this per centage will appear low; it must, however, be borne in mind that your Committee have had to work against:—

First, The different dates at which the small monthly calls fall due, as also the case with many of the small auctioneer pagares; necessitating the holding of balances in hand to accumulate for a new investment. Secondly, That the rates of interest, for the first three months of the past half, ruled low, compared with the present ones.

Thirdly, That your Committee have ever considered, that the real object of the Association was to foster a spirit of saving, rather than to look on it as a business transaction, for the sake of the dividend; and they have, therefore, always looked more to the point of security, rather than accept higher rates with any risks.

Members.—The number standing on the books at the date of the half-year is 29, holding 218 shares, for the value shown above in the share account from this must be deducted four members who have given notice of withdrawal; but, on the other hand, the Committee can advise that several other members have been enrolled since the date of this Report. Compared with the Report presented at the last and previous meetings, the number of members shows a slight diminution; and taking advantage of the publicity which will be given to this Report, your Committee would avail themselves of it, to invite fresh members to join, and to ask the present ones to use their endeavors to this end, as they are convinced, from their experience during their management, that much good has been, and can be, effected by the Association, more especially towards that class of your members, whose means are more limited, and to whom they would again point out that a very small, regular monthly payment, soon accumulates to a considerable amount for an available emergency.

Your Committee, in conclusion, have again occasion to call for a vote of thanks to the Library Committee, for the use of the rooms, and to Mr. Duffy for his attention during the meetings.

DR. LOPEZ'S PAMPHLET.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen.

Guided by the interest which you have always evinced for the moral and material progress of my country, whilst as a general rule the native newspapers are occupied in painting themselves in black and white, you have reviewed my last pamphlet, "Defence of the Government of Santa Fe, in the question with the Bishop of Parana upon civil marriage." In this review you notice the general features of the work, in which I have traced the history of civil marriage from the earliest periods of Greece and Rome, whose ideas and customs have continued to rule the world until the present day, although a little changed by the stamp of new ages and generations, through the course of which may be always traced the primitive type of a race and of an idea. To study the historical, philosophical, and juridical truth I examined the fountains, comparing the code of civil laws and the customs of nations, who thought and legislated then as now, guided by the same spirit and by the same sentiments; showing that in this point of general harmony (the necessary result of a law of the moral world) ought to exist the truth.

This historical and juridical study tends to strengthen our ideas upon the nature of the civil-religious duality of marriage; because the legislator at the same time that he legislates for the temporal interest of the civil contract, respects the principles and dogma of the religious sentiment as I have already demonstrated in my book "Civil Marriage: the Church and the State in the Argentine Republic." As the author of this reform, initiated not with the fanaticism of the early reformers, but with the tranquil reflections of study, and bearing in view the knowledge of the duties of conscience, imposed upon me at commencing a reform so transcendental, I have carried it out designating the orbit of its movement that there might be produced a benefit to religion and to the State, by drawing into narrower bonds their harmony and compactness. My historical citations, proving that the contract of the marriage always preceded the religious benediction—because there being no contract there is nothing to bless, as has occurred until the present day—tend to demonstrate that there is no danger in this form; which having its origin in the instinct of the human heart, proves by the testimony of every age that the human race is irresistibly impelled to seek in the religious benediction the consecration of a bond which ought to sanctify both life and family, and consequently we recognise the necessity as well as the convenience that this should be the case. My erudition is far from tending to induce the contrary in those whose religious belief is influenced more by their pastors than by what the Greeks and Romans practised, as you quietly hint is my intention. This erroneous idea of the spirit of my treatise compels me to beg of you the favor of a rectification.

You also say that I expressed a desire that Sor. Trelles would disinter the document published by the Council of Trent. The document to which I refer is simply the promulgation or publication of the Council of Trent in this country, as was ordered to be done in every Catholic country.

With the good sense which so pre-eminently distinguishes your writings, you observe very justly that civil marriage has not for its direct object, nor

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