

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Office 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:—

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

For balances in favor of Customers IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper Do. do. do. gold Do. do. do. silver

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHIEF OFFICES: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO. CENTRAL STATION: 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

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No. 2121—EIGHTH YEAR.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

Authorised Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Reserve Fund Jan. 1888. £1,600,000 do. Current accounts opened with this properly introduced and introduced on credit balances.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the bank will be as follows, till further notice:

RATES OF INTEREST

Private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c. Do. do. do. 5 do. do. do. specie.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.

G. BEHRENS, 103 CALLE ZAVALA

Agents for the 'Standard' have constantly on hand, Pianos of Pleyel, Wolf & Co., Paris.

IN LIQUIDATION

20 per Cent. Discount on Former Prices. About entering into other business arrangements.

HENDERSON AND MURDOCK

beg to inform their Customers and the Public that to meet the daily increasing demand for wine.

SAILMAKER—CALLE CANGALLO, 36

In the above Establishment a first-class selection of toiles, sails, valde sin fondo, covers for carts, water buckets, etc.

LOUDET

begs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic, that he continues to take photographs for the Carte de Visite.

PHOTOGRAPHER, 314—CALLE PIEDAD

begs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic, that he continues to take photographs for the Carte de Visite.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

SPLendid INVESTMENT FOR THE CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RESTS, &c.

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB

The Cricket Club leaves the Colon Theatre every Tuesday and Friday, at Five p.m., for Palermo

TO THE COMMERCIAL PUBLIC

I hereby give Notice, that I have this day established myself as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent in this city.

STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE a new Three-horse Power Patent Engine. Apply at 74 Calle Ordoñez.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES

Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$10 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest.

RATES OF INTEREST

Private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c. Do. do. do. 5 do. do. do. specie.

THE MAIL STEAMER NEWTON

Will be despatched from Buenos Ayres on Tuesday, the 9th of March, carrying Her Majesty's Mail for Montevideo, Janeiro, Bahia, Southampton, and Antwerp.

RATES OF INTEREST

Private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c. Do. do. do. 5 do. do. do. specie.

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CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON

Commission Agents, Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, &c.

HOTEL EUROPA

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809. Boarding, 100 Beds, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night.

WANKLYN AND CO.

From 1st January, 1869, the rate of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:

WATER SUPPLY

THE MAIN PIPES for the supply of perfectly pure filtered water are now laid in the Calle Libertad.

MONTHLY SCALE OF CHARGES

Private houses, 3 per cent. on the rent. Do. 2nd class, 15 do. Do. 3rd class, 10 do.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY

The undersigned respectfully request Subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through them.

YOUNG LADIES FRENCH SCHOOL

Established for the purpose of instructing the Children of respectable native and foreign parents.

CECIL A. E. DYE

Wine and Spirit Merchant, 77—CALLE TRINIDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

JOHN THOMSON & CO.

SHIPBROKER, SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGE.

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INDEX OF RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK

1,800 Pages. Three Maps.

SECTION A. (200 PAGES).

- I. The River Plate Republics, general outline. II. The Argentine Republic, its provinces and chief towns. III. Foreign population, according to nationalities. IV. Agricultural colonies, Santa Fé, Entre Rios, Buenos Aires.

SECTION B. (180 PAGES).

- I. The City of Buenos Aires. II. Hotels, clubs, theatres, plazas. III. Public Departments, Congress, law courts, museums and schools.

SECTION C. (100 PAGES).

- I. The Province of Buenos Ayres—general outline. II. Life in the Camp. Cattle-farming. Sheep-farming. III. Riverine partidos: Belgrano to San Nicolas.

SECTION D. (150 PAGES).

- I. Entre Rios, sheep-farming and colonies. II. Corrientes. III. Santa Fé, city of Rosario, land-law &c. IV. Cordoba, settlers of Fr. J. de Muro &c.

SECTION E. (100 PAGES).

- I. Republic of Uruguay, general outline. II. City of Montevideo. III. Central Departments: Canelones, San José, Florida.

SECTION F. (100 PAGES).

- I. Republic of Paraguay, general outline. II. City of Asuncion. III. Railway routes towards Villa Rica.

APPENDIX.

- I. The Falkland Islands. II. Subscription to THE STANDARD. DAILY, per Month 430.

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.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD"

Montevideo, March 11th, 1869. 4.30 P.M. War Minister resigned. Martinez and Magarinos Servantes spoken of for Finance.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

Telegraph wires throughout the Republic—Such is the gigantic scheme at present uppermost in the Government House. A measure fraught with such incalculable importance for the nation merits from the public the most decided support; and the notice which we publish in another column, calling for proposals, proves that there is, on the part of the Executive, both a will and a way to accomplish the scheme.

defeat the greatest ally of the 'monstrous.' At the first signal of disturbance, the Executive, with the aid of rail and steamers, will be able to throw a sufficient force into any given part, before the rebel leader will have time to gather his men. We hail, therefore, the telegraph as a guarantee of peace, and doubtless in time these dull telegraph posts will draw around them population, and in their line will follow immigration and agriculture.

The proposed lines will skirt our rivers, plunge through our forests, and span our pampa prairies. They will bind cities, towns, and villages, and bring the scattered communities of the Argentine Republic into one common centre—the capital. The lines as at present proposed will start from Rosario, cross the provinces of Santa Fé and Entre Rios, and terminate at Corrientes; another line from Rosario to the Northern provinces, and a third to the Western provinces will complete the telegraphic network of the Republic. Much is said as to the great cost and expense attending so vast a scheme, but we answer that the outlay should not be considered for a moment; an unnecessary war, such as the Correntino war of last year will cost the country more than the telegraph line from here to Corrientes, whilst a row in the upper provinces, such as the Chacho war, causes a greater outlay of the public moneys than a telegraph line from Buenos Ayres to Chile. It is useless, therefore, to urge about the expense. The money is well spent that is disbursed in railway iron and telegraph posts. Could we gather together all the treasure squandered in the River Plate under the head of civil war items, the figures would stagger our greatest economist.

Mr. Sarmiento, by such measures, is justifying the promises of his friends, confounding the opposition of his enemies and carrying out to the letter his presidential programme. It augurs well for the future of this country that the hum-drum nonsense of applying to Congress for liberty to commence such enterprises, is done away with: time at last begins to have a value. What we want done, we want quick and well done; and we cannot afford to wait six months for a bill to be introduced, and another 12 months for Congress to consider measures of such urgent necessity as telegraph lines. Business is business at last in the Government house. The word 'Mañana' appears to be ostracised from the Minister's Chambers. When the last rumors of an Indian invasion about to take place in 24 de Julio reached town, in less than 24 hours the Minister of War despatched two regiments by the Southern Railway 'en route' for the frontier. The opposition party may say what they like, but the public is sufficiently discriminating to note that a new motive power is at work in the administration of public affairs, and we firmly believe that the telegraph line between Rosario and Corrientes will be completed, and open to the public in less time than it would take to pass a bill through Congress authorising its construction.

The proposals must be sent before the 17th, but we understand that already a proposal for the work has been sent in on a scale of charges so moderate that it has met with the approval of the Cabinet, and will be accepted. National telegraphs, therefore, cannot be regarded as a mere scheme—they may be considered a reality.

AMERICAN PROTECTION.

The interesting report by Mr. Wells, of which some notice has appeared in recent American correspondence, throws a light upon the true meaning of protection in the United States. A clever traveller has recently put forward something amounting to a half defence of the system. Americans, he tells us, freely admit that under a protective tariff they pay a higher price for their goods than they would otherwise do; but then they act on high patriotic motives. They wish to see their country independent of Europe, and would rather make their own clothes and be poor than be comparatively rich and be at our mercy for cloth and calico. Nay, they have still more philosophical motives. They wish to give Americans the power of exerting their talents in every direction. Even at some considerable cost they would rather provide manifold fields of labour for great varieties of talent than be simply a monotonous race of agriculturists. They would diversify the surface of society as much as possible by encouraging the widest possible variety of employments.

This argument bears certain marks of belonging to the 'ex post facto' class; that is to say, protection was adopted for certain very simple motives, and then philosophers invented an ingenious pretext to excuse it. If we would judge whether the reason assigned is the genuine reason or an afterthought, Mr. Wells's report is worth considering. We first observe that the system is so ingeniously contrived that it defeats itself. Textile fabrics are of course protected; but the machinery by which they are made is protected also; the iron of which the machinery is made is again protected; and, finally, the coal by which the iron is smelted is equally protected. The effect of this accumulation

of duties is obvious. Each duty in the scale is defeated in its purpose by that below it. It is no use protecting cloth if the cost of protection is raised by protecting machinery; similarly the advantage given to the machine maker is neutralized by the advantage given to the iron founder, and soon to the bottom of the scale. The American people suffers in the compound ratio of all those obstructions. It insists upon doing badly at every point for itself what it could buy well made from others. If in any branch of manufacture it is specially inferior to Europe, the same disadvantage is propagated through all the processes in which that manufacture enters as a raw material. It needs no demonstration that such an obstruction to all natural development of commerce is a wanton abandonment of the natural advantages of the country, and a special injury to the artisan class, whom it is specially intended to serve. It is easy to see how the tariff has been built up by the combined selfishness of a variety of interests, each asking for protection, and fighting its own battle by the mysterious art of log-rolling and lobbying. But it is very hard to explain it on the grand philosophical theory.

Still, it may be said, the tendency of all this is to vary labour; and certainly so far as it does not tend to stifle all enterprise, it tends to disperse it over different employments. But we find some difficulty in applying this theory to individual cases. Can any reasonable being, for example, think it desirable to protect lumber in such a way that for every dollar that goes to Government seven dollars goes in the way of increased prices into private hands? Can it be necessary to apply such a stimulus to direct American energy towards the trade of lumbering, and that at the price of checking all trades in which lumber is used? Or is it desirable to diversify industry by imposing a duty on salt varying from 100 to 170 per cent. on the value, thereby enormously enriching at public expense the two great companies which have a practical monopoly of salt? Are Americans though commercially the poorer, the better in a lofty political sense for paying so monstrous a tax to encourage the employment of more persons in raising salt? Are lumberers and salt-gatherers so essential to a civilized community that their numbers must be artificially increased by so expensive a stimulant? The true state of the case is, we take it, very simple. The ordinary argument to be seen in all American papers on the protectionist side is that which was first made popular in Clay's "American system." It is simply that the people are to be protected against the pauper labour of Europe. Manchester would beat Lowell because labour is cheaper in England than Massachusetts, and therefore Massachusetts manufacturers must be artificially protected against English. The fallacy is obvious to any one with a smattering of political economy, but such a smattering is rare enough in America, where Mr. Carey is held to be an authority; and the good nature of the people leads them to pay a heavy duty for the supposed benefit of their artisans. Unluckily it leads them also to look on carelessly whilst manufacturers abuse the argument for their own purposes and carry out an erroneous system to an extent at which it defeats even its own illusory advantages.

It is to be hoped that they will have common sense enough to be revolted at that palpable 'reductio ad absurdum' of the whole theory, and to base their finance in future on sounder principles. It is a curious result of the doctrine that the only thing not protected in America seems to be precisely the article in which favour the protectionist theory was invented,—namely, the working class. Americans, to their honour it must be said, have always encouraged emigration, and welcome the pauper labour of the whole world, whilst protecting themselves against it abroad. Presently they will discover, if arithmetic can make matters plain, that the direct tendency of their legislation is to reduce the comfort of their own people to that of foreign countries, as indeed has already to some extent been effected. When the lower classes see this simple fact, they will have the will, as they have the power, to insist upon a legislation which does not mock them by a pretended encouragement.

WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Trinidad, March 4, 1869. There is very little news of any importance from this part of the world. An expedition, composed of Argentine and Brazilian cavalry, will soon be ready to start; and it may be that on its success or failure depend the ultimate movements of the whole army. It is said that Colonel Alvarez will command the Argentine cavalry, and is much hoped for from the well-known talent and daring of this eccentric chief, and the confidence (never misplaced) felt in the San Martin Regiment, of which he is the head, and which has gained so many laurels in this protracted campaign.

While this is being done, the army in general is preparing for a campaign which, although it may prove arduous, may not perhaps last long. God grant that Lopez may not again escape us, for as long as this bandit has a hundred Paraguayans with him he will give us work to do. You know already that those liberal 'Paraguay' gentlemen who are with the Allied army, are much pre-occupied respecting the new order of things to be established in Paraguay. As is natural, all are candidates for the Presidency, or at least think that they have a right to, and capacity sufficient for that elevated position. Some time ago they presented a petition to the Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian army, signed by many Paraguayan citizens; praying that a Government might be established; and, I think, they even went so far as to name a successor to Lopez. By this may be seen the political leanings of these gentlemen. Nothing more natural than to address themselves to the Brazilian General, for he has the most bayonets under his command; but they were disappointed, for the General kept the petition, and told them that he did not understand such subjects. Failing in this quarter, it is said that they applied to the Argentine General, probably with a like result. They can still apply to General Castro, with the certainty of a third refusal. The sanitary state of the army in general is excellent. No one thinks of cholera, although they say it has been very near us in the city of Corrientes. Apropos. Speaking of Corrientes. We hear that some few cases of cholera caused great alarm there, which was increased by a rumor that Caceres had sent a few bandits to assassinate some of the Liberal party. Although this would by no means be extraordinary, yet it has not been confirmed, although several respectable people were in daily expectation of having their houses robbed by the sbirri of General Nicanor, as he is called here.

Certainly, Caceres in Entre Rios will be a perpetual menace for the province of Corrientes, which at last appears to be awakening, and marching onward, rising from the mire, in which such men as Caceres and the celebrated Evaristo have buried it. The principal topic now is the election of National Deputies, and the struggle must be a sharp one, from the number of candidates in the field. It is to be hoped that they will send to Congress men worthy of this fine Province, and who will do it honor while working for its advancement and prosperity. Nothing more.—National. Asuncion, March 5, 1869. Three or four days ago Gen. Castro headed a small expedition to Villa Occidental, taking nine prisoners and fifty head of cattle. This town, founded by French colonists, who were after a short time expelled from the country by Lopez, is situated on the banks of the river in the Chaco, about four leagues from this city. There are many deserters hanging about this little town, both from the Paraguayan and Allied armies. A force is to be sent to-day to look after them. The day before yesterday the Doña Francisca, an old floating hospital for the Brazilian army, now aground opposite the city, was inspected. It appears there is no hope of saving her. On the 3rd the steamers Werneck and Presidente arrived from Rio, and the Marcello Diaz is hourly expected. She is going up to Matto Grosso with the Brazilian Admiral Elisario dos Santos. It is not certain, but it is said that the ascent of the stream Manduvira, where Lopez's war vessels are hidden, will be attempted. The passage has been obstructed by a vessel sunk for the purpose. The entrance has been for some time watched by 2 Brazilian gunboats. Yesterday at four o'clock the little war steamer Antonio Joao arrived from Matto Grosso. It was from this cockpit shell that Admiral Balduino boarded the Paraguayan steamers at Los Dorados, thereby carrying the day. Commander Soidos, of the Upper Paraguayan Squadron, and his Secretary came in here. This morning at 5 o'clock a fleet of merchant vessels went up the river, convoyed by Brazilian gunboats. Another will start within three weeks, and many merchants from this place go with it. So desperate is the state of commercial affairs here, that all seize eagerly the only chance of escaping the crisis, and even the chance of escape is problematical. The Paraguay is rising in an alarming manner. Corrito and part of Humaita are inundated, and here the water is on a level with the landing pier. Old inhabitants say that this flood is greater by three feet than any during the war, and the river is still rising. Notwithstanding, and in spite of assistance from the steamer Parana, the Rosario is still aground. The hospitals have been removed from Corrite, and the same will soon be done at Humaita. The purveyors for the army have

been told to get ready to march. The Argentine army has also received orders to hold itself in readiness to move. This resolve was come to a council of war on the 13th inst. As regards Messrs. Lezica and Lanza, I can see no obstacle to the army marching on the 25th, the day named for these contractors are, and always have been, prepared for any emergency; but how is the forage contractor to manage, when the proposals for this service will only be opened to-morrow. The former contractor will probably continue the service; I think so, although some say that Sr. D. M. Molino will have the preference. A commission is about being named for the revision of claims on the hides in deposit, three Brazilian, three Argentine, two Oriental, and one Paraguayan officer will form the commission. This is a good measure, and will prevent any hole-and-corner work. Another commission is to be named to look after property, in which there has been much scandalous jobbery; for with certificates, concealed, Heaven knows where, many a pauper Paraguayan has come into possession of four or five houses. Nothing is known of the rumoured imprisonment of M. Mahon by Lopez: it is probably a 'canard.' It is said that Gen. Osorio will return on the 20th to assume the command in chief of the army. The Allied Army consists of Brazilians, 22,000 Argentines, 5,600 Orientales, 600 28,200

Contrary to expectations, the sanitary state both of the city and army is excellent. The police service is regularly carried on, notwithstanding the mob of all nations accompanying the army. There is certainly less disorder than in B. Ayres, and this I say without wishing to offend any one. There are balls every night patronised by all the 'subs' of the army and the purveyors of drink. The 'ladies' are camp followers, a designation perfectly understood. Silks, velvets and jewels abound, and, together with flowers and ribbons 'ad libitum,' make up the most attractive 'toilettes' possible. The Paraguayan ladies (I mean those to be met with at those balls) are remarkable for the large gilt combs they wear, and the resignation with which they support the torture of light boots on feet accustomed to the "fullest liberty."—Nacion.

IMPORTANT FROM THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

ALARMING STATE OF TACUAREMBO. Since the 17th of the month our town is nothing but a headquarter camp, where the clatter of the sword has succeeded the sound of the hammer of the quarry-men. On the evening of the 16th we heard for the first time bandits from the opposite shore of the Uruguay intended trying another invasion of the Republic, under the leadership of the Argentine General Don Ricardo Lopez Jordau. On the 16th and 18th messages were received from Salto and Paysandú, stating that in some departments preparations were being made, and the troops in position awaiting the encounter with the plundering gang. On the 19th the same news was communicated officially from Salto, stating that a chasque had passed through that town with private despatches for those implicated in the conspiracy. At 12 o'clock on the night of the 20th, some officers sent in word that Dn. José Gabriel Palomeque, accompanied by two men, had reached Guayava, apparently 'en route' for this town; he carried pistols, and was disguised to avoid recognition. At 8 o'clock on the 21st the Political Chief of this department sent a chasque to Colonel N. Castro, informing him of this; and ordering police to be stationed along the Rio Negro, and that they should exercise the greatest vigilance over any movements in the department of Cerro Largo, and if possible capture Palomeque in his passage through that district. The authorities 'let no grass grow under their feet,' for on the morning of the 17th fourteen or fifteen chasques were despatched to Col. Reyes, Col. Moyano, the officers commanding on the Brazil frontier, and all the Comisaries of the Department. The police pickets, reinforced by the National Guard, were to occupy different points in Salto and Paysandú, in order to observe Santa Rosa, the place from whence the invasion was expected. The departmental troops amount now to about 700 men, all in the town, well mounted, and ready for the invading hordes. If it were not that the country is already suffering from the state of the inhabitants of the rural districts whose position is rendered worse by the banking orals, it would even be to be wished that the traditionally barbarous and immoral party should again invade the country, and there receive an eloquent lesson of power and justice, and see how the Colorado party can defend the institutions of the country.

Fortunately in our department there are no men amongst the blanco party capable of directing military movements; but if it is true that there are half a dozen firebrands who, through their insidious intrigues, are rendering the situation worse, let them beware how they provoke a fight, for we will apply, in bad cases, strong remedies. How is it that the Governments of Entre Rios and Corrientes consent that in any part of their territories vandalic assaults can be planned on a friendly nation, an ally of the Argentine Republic? Can these Governments pretend to be blind, and not to see at home what we can see from the end of the Republic? It is a ridiculous excuse for the injury done to our country. A year of perpetual threats, two years of alarming warnings respecting enemies hiding in Entre Rios and Corrientes, was more than sufficient time for these Governments to have arrested those leaders who were enlisting Gauchos for the disturbance of order in a neighboring State. The influence of General Urquiza's word is known to everyone to be paramount in Entre Rios, and unless by permission of the Government, a single disturber could not there be found. "Siglo."

The people of Tacuarembó have to thank the Argentine Government for the very decided action it took in this matter, in sending up the war steamer Pavon to scour the banks of the Uruguay; thanks to this the troubles referred to in the above letter have been avoided, and all fears of invasion dispelled.—Ed.

THE LIMITS OF THE B. AYRES AND SANTA FE PROVINCES.

The 'Tribuna' has published a long communication addressed by the Government of Santa Fé, to that of this Province, supporting its right in the matter of the sale of some frontier lands to Mr. James Alvear, and backs its views with documentary evidence, and proofs that certainly appear to have great weight. The note itself is couched in very moderate terms, and it is to be hoped that the enlightened Government of Sor. Castro, will adopt a conciliatory spirit and bring this matter to a prompt and satisfactory solution. We don't profess to be well acquainted with the true points of the case, but even if the Buenos Ayres Province has any right to the lands in question, she surely is wealthy and large enough to be able to afford being generous, and waive a debatable right in favor of a sister Province, so much smaller and poorer than herself. We confidently hope therefore that we shall be spared the unseemly sight of seeing her taking up the time of Congress, with a miserable dispute about a few leagues of camp in the desert, and trust that Sor. Castro, will endorse our views. A general measure for the definite demarcation of all the Provinces of the Republic, will be among the first to be laid before Congress by the National Government in the approaching Session; and this ought to be a further inducement to Sor. Castro, to arrive at an amicable and early adjustment of the particular question that has called for these few remarks, in order to facilitate the carrying out of the above measure.

City of Rio's Mails.

Mormonism is threatened with a very serious danger. The Americans seem to have resolved not to sweep Brigham Young and his followers wholly out of the way, as they threatened at one time, but to adopt an easier and more efficacious stratagem. A bill has been brought before Congress for the purpose of diminishing the territory of Utah; it is to be cut down on all sides; one piece to go to Colorado, another to Nevada, another to Montana, and a fourth to Wyoming. Beyond the Salt Lake City the domain of Brigham Young will be but the shadow of what it is now. This, it is hoped, will strike at the root of Mormonism. The sect will be nothing unless it becomes a nation; Brigham Young's ambition is not so much to become the head of a Church as to found a State. This is the object of his hydra-headed proselytising machinery, his missions all over the world, his district branches, conferences, and paraphernalia. The Mormons, then, spiritual and temporal ruler, and of their community in Utah and abroad as a commonwealth. The Americans conceive that the only mode of resisting this tendency is to parcel out Utah until but a district is left. They will not interfere with the settled portions; they will not rob the Mormons of the wilderness which they have made to "blossom like a rose;" but the rest is to be taken from them for ever. Mr. Beverdy Johnson has partly retrieved himself in American esteem. His dining and his feting is almost forgiven on account of his diplomatic success. Contrary to all expectation, he has concluded three treaties—one disposing of the naturalisation problem, another settling the San Juan dispute, and the third providing ma-

chiney for getting rid of the Alabama difficulty. The general opinion in the United States is that this last treaty is a triumph. Mr. Johnson has obtained all that he asked for, and almost all that Mr. Seward chose to ask in addition. Several British subjects in the States are consenting as to the possibility of their obtaining damages for property destroyed by Sherman's army on its march to the sea. The amount which would be claimed under this head exceeds the value of the depredations committed by the Alabama and other vessels.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We were favoured yesterday with a visit from Mr. Krell, who has just returned from England in the City of Rio, after an absence of two years. He brings with him every requisite for starting farming on a large and scientific scale on his property at Cañada de Gomez. Amongst them, we may mention a Suffolk stallion of the best breed, 2 Durham bulls, and 2 cows of same breed, 2 stean ploughs, 100 bushels of linseed, 200 hop plants, and a large assortment of every kind of seed likely to prove productive in this country. Two Jersey cows are also on the way. Mr. Krell is accompanied by Mr. Colson, a gentleman who has had long experience in scientific farming, and under whose direction, as head manager, eventual success cannot be doubtful. This is the kind of enterprise we want in the River Plate, and most heartily do we welcome both gentlemen on their arrival amongst us. The first rehearsal of the Musical Society took place on Tuesday. A great number of our principal amateurs took part in the proceedings, and judging from their first effort, this new society will prove highly successful. Great efforts are being made at Belgrano to return Messrs De Mot and Gimenez to the Municipality of that town. These gentlemen are, however, obnoxious to the Juez de Paz, who is said to be doing all he can to ensure their defeat. The inhabitants of the town are themselves the best judges as to who they will elect, and official interference in such matters is much to be deprecated. The report of the health of the city for the last fortnight must be looked upon as very satisfactory. The cases of cholera that have occurred have been so few that the disease may be said to have almost disappeared. Dysentery and diptheria were the complaints most prevalent during the fortnight, but no epidemic disease of any kind at present exists in the city. The following calculation taken from a contemporary shows what a hold the craving for alcohol has on most nations of the earth, and the fearful results its abuse entails: In Great Britain 50,000 people die annually from drink. In Germany, 40,000. In Russia, 10,000. In America, 30,000. In the United States 100,000 widows and 1,000,000 orphans are left helpless from the same cause every year. The Edward Everett will leave on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the Inner Roads for Rosario; she goes through the Palmas, and arrives at Rosario at 10 o'clock, next day.—This is undoubtedly the finest and most comfortable steamer on the line between Rosario and this port, and her captain, J. O'Morse, is a polite and gentlemanly man, and particularly attentive and kind to his passengers. We recommend this boat to our travelling friends, as having most commodious and comfortable accommodation, and being very quick; is sure to arrive early. At last a work, which from its magnitude and cost, has been hitherto deferred, is about to be initiated. It is nothing less than the construction of a port and docks for this city, an enterprise which will undoubtedly, when carried out, place Buenos Ayres once and for ever at the head of all South American ports. The Government have, we understand, approved the plans presented by a private company and drawn up by a firm of Scotch engineers enjoying a world wide reputation, Messrs. Bell and Miller, of Glasgow. These gentlemen have been making surveys of the port and preparing their plans since the month of November of last year. They have lately returned to Glasgow, having been named engineers for important works on the Clyde; but all preliminary steps have been taken for the inauguration of a work which for vastness of conception, and the difficulties to be overcome, will, if successfully accomplished, bear comparison with any engineering triumph of modern times. We can only say the sooner it is commenced the better, and that we heartily, in the interests of the country, wish it well. We claim three editorial victories this week: First—The "Standard" was the first paper in town yesterday that had an account of the great German Dinner. This is beating the Germans on their own ground. Second—The news about the formation of a Company for making a port and wharves in Buenos Ayres, which the "Argos" of Wednesday makes so







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