

MAUA BANK

101 & 103 CALLE CANGALLO. The Offices of this Bank have been removed to the above spacious Building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the Public is informed that the following conditions apply to its currency and operations...

First—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Santos, Oran, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England, and France, as also on other places, of which due notice will be given in the Treasury of the Bank.

Second—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties, and is returned at any time, by means of checks issued to retire at any time, with or without interest, the quantity exceeding three hundred dollars, in four or five hundred hours previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

Third—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Santos, Oran, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England, and France, as also on other places, of which due notice will be given in the Treasury of the Bank.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties, and is returned at any time, by means of checks issued to retire at any time, with or without interest...

For balances in favor of Customers 5% per cent. For balances in favor of Customers 5% per cent. For balances in favor of Customers 5% per cent.

Fixed deposits on 15 days' notice, paper 5% per cent. On 30 days' notice, paper 6% per cent. On 60 days' notice, paper 7% per cent.

On account current, 7 per cent. per annum. On 30 days' notice, 8 per cent. per annum. On 60 days' notice, 9 per cent. per annum.

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London and River Plate Bank, (LIMITED)

London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals. Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted, of obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a conventional Commission and terms.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank. Parties wishing to bring out goods to the Bank's Chief Office, through the medium of the Bank's Commission Agents, are invited to do so.

On account current, 7 per cent. per annum. On 30 days' notice, 8 per cent. per annum. On 60 days' notice, 9 per cent. per annum.

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Deutsch, Belgische La Plata Bank.

Colum and Buenos Ayres. Authorized Capital, Prussian Silver 20,000,000. Subscribed Capital, Prussian Silver 10,000,000.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals. Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted, of obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a conventional Commission and terms.

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MERCANTILE BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE, (LIMITED)

London, (Limited) Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo. Authorized Capital, £1,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals. Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted, of obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a conventional Commission and terms.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank. Parties wishing to bring out goods to the Bank's Chief Office, through the medium of the Bank's Commission Agents, are invited to do so.

On account current, 7 per cent. per annum. On 30 days' notice, 8 per cent. per annum. On 60 days' notice, 9 per cent. per annum.

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THE NATIONAL BANK

32 Calle Reconquista. Rate of interest from April 1st, till further notice, as follows—THE BANK CHARGES

For discounting Bills 10 p. In Account Current 6 p. In Savings Bank 6 p. Fixed Deposits 7 p.

On account current, 7 per cent. per annum. On 30 days' notice, 8 per cent. per annum. On 60 days' notice, 9 per cent. per annum.

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STANDARD CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Subscription, \$25 PER MONTH. NOVELS &c., in Three Languages. BOOK-STORE, For the Sale of.

New and Second-Hand Books. STATIONERY &c. COMMISSION AGENCY. Commissions of All Kinds executed for England, France, and the United States.

Advertisements received for all the English and Foreign Newspapers in the World. Translations Undertaken.

P.S.N.C. PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

For Europe. The following (or other) Steamers are appointed to sail from Montevideo in APRIL, as under.

For the Pacific. These Steamers call at Sandy Point, Coronel, Valparaiso, and Callao. Passengers for the Pacific should be at Montevideo on the day before the above dates of sailing.

PRICES OF PASSAGES FROM BUENOS AYRES. 1st Class, 2d Class, 3d Class.

MESSRS RYDE & CO'S Bi-Monthly Lines. BELGIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT. RIVER PLATE LINE.

PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES FOR 1874.

Subscriptions Permanently Received. ALWAYS COPIES ON HAND. Amongst which can be found the following, and subscribed for at once by newly-entering subscribers:

Illustrated London News 300 mjo. The Graphic 300. Punch 300. Engineering 300. The Engineer 300. The Lancet 300. The Nation 300. Dublin papers 300. Weekly Freeman 150. Weekly News 150. Liverpool Mercury 150. Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper 150. Weekly Dispatch 150. Reynolds's Newspaper 150. News of the World 150. Illustrated Police News 150. Weekly Scotman 150. Glasgow Weekly Herald 150. Glasgow Weekly 150.

MAGAZINES. Young Ladies' Journal 120. English woman's Domestic Magazine 120. Bow Bells 120. London Journal 120. Milliner and Dressmaker 120. Best of the Year 120. London and Paris Magazine of Fashion 120. Family Herald 120. Once a Week 120. All the Year Round 120. London Society 120. Little Folks 120. Belgravia 120. Town Talk 120. Cornhill Magazine 120.

AMERICAN, &c. Harper's Magazine 200. Harper's Bazar 250. Harper's Weekly Illustrated 250. Frank Leslie's Illustrated 250. Day's Doings 250. Oudey's Ladies' Book 150. Eclectic Magazine 200. Atlantic Monthly 200. Leitch's Pastory 200. And others too numerous to mention.

No subscriptions undertaken unless prepaid, and the only Agency in town where they are received with punctuality. WM. P. DAWES, FOREIGN NEWSPAPER AGENCY, 107 CALLE PIEDAD.

Autumn Meeting. To be held at PALERMO, ON MAY 14, 1874. PROGRAMME Subject to alteration.

High Jump Standing-Running. Length. Flat Race—100 Yards. " 200 " " 400 " " 800 " " 1 Mile. " 2 " " 300 Yards (Strangers) " 150 (Consolation) " 100 (Boys under 16) " 300 (Married men) " 100 Yards. Three-legged Race—100 Yards. Hurdle Race 120 " Steeple Chase 1000 "

THROWING THE HAMMER, 16lbs. PUTTING THE STONE, 16lbs. POLE LEAPING. VAULTING. ENTRIES Will be received at Messrs. Mackern, Brothers, or by any of the Committee, up to MONDAY, 10th MAY. By Order, April 10, 1874. Cj—83 1m 10

RODOLFO NEWBERY, Brothers, American Dentists—(Formerly of MONTEVIDEO). Associated with Don TOMAS QUOQUET. 108 CALLE MAIPU. Having received several very important improvements viz:—Morrison's wonderful Little Engine, for cleaning and extracting decayed teeth, preparatory to filling, which does its work with such rapidity and beautiful efficiency, that in a very few seconds an otherwise excruciating tooth is prepared for the Gold in a manner not possible by the disorganical method of scraping and turning, so well known by those who have experienced the operation.

Royal Mail Steampacket Company

Twice a Month. The Royal Mail Steamer "D O U R O," Captain THURVAIES, 2320 Tons Register—500 Horse Power.

Will leave this Port on the 15th MAY, 1874, for SOUTHAMPTON, Calling at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, and Lisbon. The Royal Mail Steamer T I B E R, 1500 Tons Register, 350 Horse-power, Captain A. GILLES.

Will leave this Port for ANTWERP, calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, St. Vincent, Lisbon, and Southampton, on the 29th of APRIL. These Steamers will carry Passengers, Mail, Specie, Cargo, and all the above Ports, also through Passengers to Havre or Cherbourg, via Southampton.

RETURN TICKETS. To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months, and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers with a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money.

FAMILIES. A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rate to Lisbon or Southampton, as when the Passage Money is charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adults, cabin passengers.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected if desired. The Steam Tenders "Belgrano" or "Flores," will leave the Mole at 3 p.m. of every sailing day, taking off Passengers and their Luggage at the usual fares.

The American Mail Steamer for New York and St. Thomas, in combination with the above, leaves Rio de Janeiro about the 25th of every month. For further particulars please apply to the Company's Agents—CHARLES WM. BENN and CO., Calle 25 de Mayo 49, Buenos Ayres.

Line Mensual de Vapores Italianas. GENOVA Y EL RIO DE LA PLATA, De G. B. Lavarello y Ca. Con los siguientes Vapores Reales Postales: Nord America, Europa, Sud America, Espresso. "NORTH AMERICA," Saldrá el 18 May. A las 5 de la tarde, llevando. Carigan, Pasajeros, y Rio Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Cádiz, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marsella, Genova y Nepeles. La correspondencia recibe en la Capitanía del Puerto hasta las dos de la tarde. Agente—GIOVANNI LAVARELLO, RECONQUISTA. Cj—378

Transandine Telegraph Company. (LIMITED) COMMUNICATION WITH CHILE AND PERU. Telegrams sent from any place on the Pacific Coast may be transmitted, via Valparaiso, and thence by 800 miles north, and forwarded from there by steamer to their destination. Telegrams from Valparaiso, Concepcion, Cordoba, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Cádiz, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marsella, Genova y Nepeles. La correspondencia recibe en la Capitanía del Puerto hasta las dos de la tarde. Agente—GIOVANNI LAVARELLO, RECONQUISTA. Cj—378

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TELL US WHAT CURED YOU.—Tired to death. When the sick of all countries can tell what cured them...

HANDBOOK OF THE River Plate Republics, In 1873

BY M. G. & E. T. MULHALL

This Work will be forwarded to London by next Mail, to be got up in the best style of Typography and Binding, with Maps, &c.

It comprises: The City and Province of Buenos Ayres. The Upper Argentine Provinces. The Banda Oriental. The Republic of Paraguay.

ADVERTISEMENTS, at 20¢ per page, received up to MAY 15th, at this Office.

COLEGIO BRITANICO. 85—TACUARI—85

(Between Calles Potosi and Moreno.)

At the request of several influential families in this city, the undersigned propose, on the 1st of May, opening an Educational Establishment at 85, Calle Tacuari...

Guided by his long experience as Sub-Director of one of the principal Colleges in England...

Existing arrangements will allow the admission of only a very limited number of Boarders and Half-Boarders.

For Boarders and Half-Boarders there will be a morning study, from seven to eight, and in the evening from half past six to eight.

In addition to English, Spanish and general branches, the Elementary Course will include French, the Elements of Geometry, and the fundamental rules of Algebra.

Per Month. Day Boys, 600. Boarders, 400. Half-Boarders, 300.

Richard E. Lett, Director.

NOTE—After date the Director will be in attendance at the College from 1 p.m. to the admission of Pupils.

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THREE SUITES OF CAMP. Divided by the ARROYO ESTEVAN CHICO

THE LAND IS SITUATED in the Department of Paysandu

15 Leagues from that Town Between the Arroyo Don Estevan Grande and the Cuchilla Grande de Ibaedo

There are— Four brick Houses on the Estancia. A fine Gaipón. Good Water. A splendid Quinta of 20 squares, with 4,000 trees.

Apply to C. B. de Murguía, at the Matadero Ateniense, Calle S. de Otero, esquina Comercio, Paysandu.

ESTANCIA TO RENT.

TO RENT, a fine Estancia, with frontage on the Paraná, and the Arroyo Las Hermanas.

The Estancia is 14 league leagues of the first land in the Province of Buenos Ayres, with 23 or 24 leagues of pasture in the best order.

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TO RENT, Two large Almaces or Warehouses, with Cellars. Best locality in town, with or without Elevators. Rent very moderate.

Apply to the Premises at 115, 118, and 120 Calle Florida, 3105.

HOSE TO LET—A very comfortable House with nine rooms, kitchen, etc. boarded floors and every convenience situated in the Calle de Junin, No. 148.

Apply to the further particulars apply at the Tailor's Shop, No. 77 Sanjahan.

TO LET—One or two neatly furnished Rooms, with attendants, for single gentlemen.

Apply at No. 293 Calle Florida.

Grand Fencing Saloon, GYMNASIUM, AND SHOOTING GALLERY.

305—Calle Victoria—305 Director—Mons. Lamary, Formerly Head Fencing-master in a French Regiment of the Line, with ten years' experience in the principal Establishments of Paris.

Mons. L. has the honor to inform his Friends and the Public desiring of taking Lessons, that the Saloon is open from 7 a.m. until 11 p.m.

WESTERN RAILWAY. Tenders.

Scaled Tenders for the supply of Five Thousand Halls, POSTED, will be received at the Secretary's Office, up to 3 p.m., of 5th MAY.

For terms, apply at the Office of the Engineer, from 1 to 5 p.m.

"STANDARD" CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Subscribers are requested to call and see the New Stock, just come in. Periodicals, &c. Intending Subscribers should see our Prices before arranging with any other Agency.

NAVIGATION COMPANY OF R. PLATE. STEAM LINE B.A. TO ASCUNCION

The National Steamer Taraguay will sail for a mercantile and intermediate ports on Thursday, 30th inst.

THURSDAY, for Montevideo, at 5 o'clock, the French steamer JUPITER.

TUESDAY, for Montevideo, at 5 o'clock, the English steamer SATURNO.

RAILWAYS. DEPARTURES.

NORTHERN—7.0, 9.10, 9.50, 11.0, 12.20, 1.00, 3.20, 4.30, 5.15, 6.35, 8.0.

GREAT SOUTHERN—5.50, 6.15, 8.10, 8.55, 10.20, 11.40, 11.35, 2.35, 4.10, 5.5, 6.10, 10.10.

QUILMES & ENSENADA—8.0, 10.55, 12.20, 1.45, 3.15, 4.45, 8.25.

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Only those marked go full length. SUNDAYS and FEAST-DAYS.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD DAILY, per month, \$30. WEEKLY, per month, \$20.

Do Do, mailed from Office, including postage (per an.), \$22.

Advertisements per line per day, \$1. Do WEEKLY, on application. Do Permanent, at conventional rates. "Standard" Office, January 1st 1869.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874.

Special Telegram to the "STANDARD."

O'Reilly to STANDARD

Colonia, 28th April, 5.30 p.m.

Rubio and Foley's steamer, Davison, just launched from Colonia dock.

THE QUESTION WITH PARAGUAY.

The Paraguayan Government has just published all the documents relative to the negotiations with Gen. Mitre, which, as our readers will remember, were broken off last September by the recall of the Argentine Plenipotentiary, neither Government wishing to yield to the other as regards the right to Villa Occidental and that part of the Chaco north of Rio Bermejo.

The Paraguayan Government was willing to give up Misiones, the Cerrito island, and the Chaco from Bermejo to Pilcomayo, all which were held by Paraguay previous to the late war. We cannot pretend to adjudicate on the territorial rights in question, but may be permitted to express our regret that the difficulty has not been solved, as it is impossible to foresee what troubles may arise in the next ten years upon this head.

The Memorandum of Gen. Mitre on his announcing the negotiations suspended conveys an exact view of the Argentine claim. It is a document of 22 pages, in 6 chapters, of which we give the following "precis":

Argentine Legation, Asuncion, Aug. 31st, 1874.

I. Antecedents regarding the question of limits.

In March 1869 the Paraguayans signed at Asuncion a petition to the Allies for a Provisional Government, which was presented on April 29th, 1869, one of the express objects being to organize the Republic and conclude treaties of amity with the Allies.

On June 8th the Allies acceded to the request, and on August 15th the Provisional Government entered on office. After the death of Lopez and conclusion of the war the Provisional Government on June 20th 1870 accepted the bases of the Triple Alliance, reserving a right to make modifications on the part of Paraguay.

These modifications were understood to bear upon the possession of Villa Occidental, as the Argentine Plenipotentiary expressed in the protocol of June 20th 1870 that, "regarding the

occupation of Villa Occidental, the Argentine Government was animated with the most friendly feelings and would not allege the right of conquest to settle any question of limits, but resolve same by amicable accord in view of the titles produced on both sides."

As soon therefore as a permanent Government was established in Paraguay, in October 1871, a simultaneous negotiation was begun, but difficulties having sprung up Bigazzi made a separate treaty wherein Paraguay ceded the limits claimed by Brazil before the war and expressed in the Triple Alliance, with only a trifling modification; this occurring after the Argentine Plenipotentiary had left Asuncion and returned to B. Ayres.

This altered the position of the Allies and almost caused a rupture between our Government and Brazil, whereupon in August 1872 the Paraguayan Government sent a Plenipotentiary to B. Ayres, but his pretensions on the score of limits were so exorbitant (says the Argentine Foreign Minister) that they could not be listened to for a moment. He claimed territories on the Uruguay and Parana where his flag never had foothold, besides the whole Chaco down to Cerrito island at Tres-Bocas. This was in total contradiction to the protocols already alluded to.

On Nov. 19th 1872 the convention signed at Rio Janeiro closed up amicably the question between Brazil and our Government, confirming the Triple Alliance treaty whereby (Art. 5) it is laid down that "if Paraguay refuse a friendly settlement Brazil and the other Allies will examine the question and combine to remove the difficulty." In consequence hereof the Argentine Government accredited a new Special Mission, in my person, to arrive at a fraternal and amicable settlement and conclude a definitive treaty. At the same time Brazil sent as Special Envoy the Baron de Araya to co-operate in the object of my mission.

II. Incidents of the Negotiations. The Paraguayan Government having appointed Don José Miranda, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to act as Plenipotentiary in the negotiations with me, we had a preliminary conference on April 14th, 1873, and commenced our labours on the 18th of same month, when it was agreed that the only question offering any difficulty was that of the Chaco. After several conferences we signed Protocol No. 1, on May 7th, as follows:—

"I. The Upper Paraná will be the frontier from Tres Bocas until reaching Brazil. Half the stream and the island of Apipé to be Argentine, the other half and the island of Yaciretá to be Paraguayan.

A revolution occurring our negotiations were suspended for a time, but on June 4th I sent a copy of Protocol No. 2 for deliberation as follows:—

"II. The Western boundary of Paraguay shall be the river of that name, one half being Paraguayan, the other half Argentine, as well as the island of Cerrito or Atojo."

The Paraguayan reply, dated June 11th, objected that the rights of Bolivia would be infringed hereby, and that Paraguay wanted the Atojo island for prevention of smuggling.

On June 22nd I waited on President Jovellanos to push on the negotiations, and after subsequent conferences the Paraguayan Plenipotentiary conveyed to me that he would cede the island if the Argentines consented to accept the Pilcomayo boundary and put both these in one protocol.

The third clause had reference to the island and was as follows:—

"III. The contracting parties agree that no works shall be constructed on Cerrito or the other islands to impede navigation, and all lesser channels to be for the use of either riverine state."

As the protocols 2 and 3 were delayed by the Chaco question I sent in Protocols 4 and 5 with a notification that I could accept no less:—

"IV. Paraguay for ever recognizes as Argentine all the territory between the Bermejo and Pilcomayo.

"V. The Argentine Republic consents to arbitration on the territory north of Pilcomayo, leaving matters in statu-quo, and respecting always the right of Bolivia."

On the 26th June the Brazilian envoy notified me that he was only authorized to back up our claims as high as the Pilcomayo. The Paraguayan Minister expressed himself well disposed to arbitration. On July 8th the President of Paraguay, his Plenipotentiary, and the Brazilian Minister took part in our conference, and the President of Paraguay made his ultimatum thus:—That he would either cede all the Chaco up to the Bermejo and define that river as the fixed boundary, or he would leave the whole title of the Chaco both above and below the Pilcomayo to arbitration; in either case the Arg. Republic to have Misiones and Cerrito island.

This offer was transmitted to my Government, and the reply sent me was as follows.

"The Argentine Government will accept nothing less than Misiones, Cerrito, and the Chaco up to Pilcomayo, leaving the rest for arbitration; or an arrangement whereby we may keep Villa Occidental."

Having read this answer for the Paraguayan Government in the middle of the present month (August 1873), and that Government being indisposed to accede to it, I have resolved to suspend the negotiations amicably and return to B. Ayres.

III. Title to Misiones. The natural boundary of the Paraná shows that Misiones is Argentine territory, and Paraguay never had any jurisdiction south of the Paraná except

of an ecclesiastical character (as Mr. Trelles shows) in respect to the 13 Misiones where the Jesuits were expelled. We might produce documents to show that B. Ayres has a right to all the country south of the Tiquitary, but we prefer to respect the natural boundary of the Upper Paraná. At the period of Independence, 1810, when Col. Velazco was Governor of Paraguay, the Governor of Misiones, Col. Rocamora recognized the Junta of B. Ayres. In the following year Paraguay left the matter to be decided by the Congress of the United Provinces of La Plata, and it was declared that Misiones was Argentine territory, as it has been ever since.

IV. Island of Atojo or Cerrito. This island is three leagues above Corrientes city, and has been occupied as an arsenal by the Brazilians during the war. In 1844 the Corrientino wood-cutters were expelled by a dozen Paraguayan canoes full of soldiers. It belongs to that part of the Chaco below the Bermejo which neither Bolivia nor Paraguay ever disputed, to the Argentine Republic. We cannot accept the Paraguayan proposal of not fortifying it, although it has no strategic importance for us, since we could easily impede navigation anywhere between Corrientes and Obligado.

V. Territory of the Chaco. The Gran Chaco extends from the Bermejo northward to Bahía Negra, between parallels 20 and 27 of south latitude, and has never had any permanent settlement, while claimed by 3 Republics, Argentine, Bolivian and Paraguayan. It is properly a question of title between the first two, as Paraguay can show no titles, except a few isolated settlements attempted by her. The Triple Alliance admits that Paraguay has no claim to the Chaco, this being a question between the Argentine Republic and Bolivia. Subsequently we allowed Paraguay to show title as regarded our occupation of Villa Occidental. We can admit no question to our title as regards all the territory up to the Pilcomayo, but will leave for arbitration all north of that river; although Bolivia asserts that Paraguay has no right to an inch of the Chaco.

VI. Conclusion. 1st There is no question about Misiones, the natural boundary, long period of possession, mutual convenience and arrangements make it ours.

2nd. There is no question as regards Cerrito or Atojo island, as Paraguay is willing to admit it ours.

3rd. As regards the Chaco both parties agree that it is Argentine territory as high as the Pilcomayo, and we are willing to leave for arbitration all north of that river, which Paraguay accepts as a definitive limit.

4th. The Argentine Republic is ready to sign a treaty on these bases with Paraguay, and meantime will peacefully keep possession of Misiones and Cerrito island, and all of the Chaco that she actually holds.

Bartolomé Mitre.

The reply of the Paraguayan Government is as follows:—

Asuncion, Sept. 2nd, 1873. His Ex. General Mitre, Argentine Plenipotentiary. Mr. Minister:

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's note of August 31st, announcing that your Government had recalled you to Buenos Ayres to report progress on your mission, leaving the same in an amicable state of suspense as expressed in the conclusion of the Memorandum accompanying your note.

The Paraguayan Government will reply in due time to said lengthy Memorandum, taking up the historical part of the question and the conclusions with reference to facts and documents; but it may be observed, meantime, that it appears from the Memorandum in question—

1st. That the Paraguayan Government faithful to its engagements prepared to celebrate with the Argentine Plenipotentiary a treaty of limits on the basis laid down in Art. 16 of the Triple Alliance, only using the right expressed in the Protocol of June 20th, to propose on behalf of this Republic some modifications to that Treaty, and confiding moreover in the solemn assurances of the Argentine to the Paraguayan Government in the note of December 27th, 1869—"that victory gives the Allied Nations no right to dictate the limits laid down in the Alliance Treaty."

2nd. That the Paraguayan Government being sincerely animated with a desire to conclude at once a treaty of limits agreed to the proposal of the Argentine, Plenipotentiary that the negotiations should be carried on amicably without examination of titles, which are not wanting on our behalf to show the indisputable right of Paraguay to the territory claimed by the Argentine Republic; and that for this reason no titles were entered into.

3rd. That Paraguay, admitting herself vanquished and unable to resist by force the Argentine Republic, declared herself ready to cede Misiones, the island of Cerrito or Atojo (not mentioned in the Alliance Treaty), and lastly that portion of the Chaco from the Bermejo to the Pilcomayo, although we were of opinion that the Chaco question should not be treated to the exclusion of Bolivia, whose rights were supposed in the Alliance Treaty.

4th. That a treaty of limits on these terms was not concluded, owing to the exigencies of the Argentine Republic, in holding possession of Villa Occidental, which would be ruinous to Para-

guay, leaving the territory from the Bermejo to Bahía Negra for a matter of arbitration.

Paraguay could not cede more than she offered, unless she were willing to sign her own ruin, and as Your Excellency declared the negotiation suspended sine die, on the occasion of your going back to consult your Government, I have been directed by the Vice President of the Republic (acting as President) to tell Your Excellency that the Paraguayan Government will wait for a reply from your Government up to Nov. 30th 1873, to conclude the treaty negotiations now amicably suspended, and that after that date Paraguay will not consider herself bound to the concessions which in her vanquished condition she was ready to accede to, but to which she never admitted the Argentine Republic had any right, as she yielded only to the force of circumstances and to a desire to lives in peace and harmony with the neighboring Republic.

I avail of this occasion to assure Your Excellency of my highest esteem, and to thank you for your courteous consideration.

José R. Miranda.

IMPORTANT FROM THE AMAZONS. RAILWAY FROM PERU TO BRAZIL.

Fará April 6th. The trans-Andine railway from Peru to the Amazonas progresses rapidly, and will soon connect the Brazilian frontier with the West Coast. It starts from the port of Callao and after 30 miles begins to ascend the mountains, passing several ruins of cities of the Incas. At San Bartolome, 45 miles from Callao, the line attains an elevation of 5,000 feet. The viaduct of Varruñas passes through the grandest mountain scenery, till reaching Inarco, after which it leaps the defile of Challa by a bridge 160 feet high and 224 feet span.

Between Tambu Viso and Chichla the railway picks its way through awful precipices, where it would seem impossible to bring a locomotive, there being 30 bridges and viaducts in this section, and 35 tunnels, the longest 1290 yards in length; the curves in some places are in the form of a V, and when we reach the awful chasm of Chacahuare you hear the roar of the waterfall at a great depth below. Next comes the Infernillo defile, where the Itimae is a stream of 130 feet wide, falling over a cascade of 170 feet. This is passed by a tunnel to the edge of the cliff, then a bridge 200ft. in height, after which the train enters another tunnel, till again reappearing to the light of day, and still steadily ascending. The Rio Blanco defile being passed the line is carried over a viaduct 330 feet long and 250 high, again across the Rimac, and we reach Chichla. All this country is so rich in minerals that the railway is sure to revive the abandoned mines of the last century.

From Chichla to Summit Tunnel the ascent is easy, although there is an incline of 1 in 25, which is surmounted by 6 bonds, the last at the Chinchan defile being 5 miles long, and the scenery here of the wildest and most savage aspect. The brightness of the snow is distressing to the eyes, the air is so rarified at this height that you breathe with difficulty, and at last at Antaranga we enter Summit Tunnel, 15,000 feet over the sea, and 106 miles distant from Callao. This is nearly 3 times as high as the greatest elevation of the American and San Francisco railway over the Rocky Mountains (6,000 feet).

The descent on the Brazilian side is easy, till reaching the little village of Oroya which gives its name to this wonderful railway. Oroya is 136 miles from the port of Callao, and stands 12,100ft. over sea-level. The last section of the line, from Oroya to the Amazonas, 31 miles, is now approaching completion. Thus the whole length will be 167 miles, and travellers or merchandise can then be conveyed by steam from Brazil up the Amazonas and over to the West Coast or vice-versa.

PARIS LETTER. (From our Own Correspondent.)

March 10.

The Emperor Theodosius directed that if anyone spoke badly of his government he was not to be punished; if spoken with levity, he was to be despised; if by folly, he was to be pitied; if he committed an injury he was to be forgiven. In all the literary archives of French charters and constitutions these principles have never been embodied. Were the Septuagintists to incorporate them in a new declaration of rights for parties or pretenders, France would be in a fair way to anticipate, if not an age of love, at least that of reason. It does not appear that the country has advanced since the divided monarchists overthrew Thiers; but the coalition certainly holds to the maxims, it is necessary to consider that nothing has been done, so long as anything remains to be accomplished. At every supplementary election the nation does its duty by sending deputies to the Assembly with fixed opinions in favor of recognising a moderate republic. In time these recruits, these drops, will, in changing the current in the Assembly, until it be organised no person can predict the fate of the September; and even when the time may be thought propitious for that organisation, it is held grave dangers may burst forth. There is something unfavorable to longevity in the slowness with which the parties in power hang back from bestowing a constitutional definition on MacMahon's office; an

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Highly important State papers in reference to what is known here as the Mitre Treaty, and which have recently been published by the Paraguayan Government, will be found in another column. It is much to be regretted that Congress did not ratify said Treaty; it would have saved the country much trouble and many complications, all about a strip of howling wilderness not worth a four-penny bit. Things look glum and glummer every day in poor Paraguay, and Colonel Mitre has just arrived from there with despatches for the Government.

The fine steamer Tiber sails to-morrow with mails and passengers for England. Our Packet Edition is issued to-day at noon, and is on sale, as usual, at all the English libraries.

The great anxiety in every circle yesterday was to learn the diplomatic news from Rio, as it was rumoured that a special despatch boat had entered with important instructions for Baron de Aragua. It will require a day or two for any news to leak out, as diplomats are hard folk to pump. On the opening of Parliament in Rio it is generally expected that something decisive towards settling any questions between the Empire and this country will be undertaken by the new administration. 'On dit' that Viscount Rio Branco intends to set out shortly on an extended tour through the Old World.

We have the pleasure to announce that our new edition of the Handbook of the River Plate goes to Europe, to our publishers, in the Tiber, and we hope to have it ready for our subscribers, if not exactly as a New Year's Gift (the price will be 2 pata.) at least as an agreeable contribution to their stock of Platine lore. Particulars of the cost of advertising in the Handbook will be found in another column.

As Mr. Alexander, an American, was walking home about 9 o'clock the night before last, and close to his own door in Calle Defensa he observed a man leaning against a post at the corner of the above street and Calle Brazil, and, fortunately for him, instead of taking the inside, next the wall, walked in the street, for the man made a rapid thrust at him with a knife, the gleam of which Mr. Alexander fortunately observed and jumped back. The knife, however, just drew blood on the right side, and as he was not armed, had to make tracks for his own door, getting inside which he observed the man still standing at the corner, and although he had a revolver in the house, did not return to kill the scoundrel. Could Christian forbearance go further!

Our indispensable colleague the *Telegrafo Marítimo* transcribes from a Rio paper the particulars of a bar-baron piece of luck equalling anything, even of the STANDARD kind, we have ever heard of. A poor starving bagabond was recently condemned to some months imprisonment for stealing from a baker's shop a small loaf and a few cents. Previous to this escapade he had 'borrowed' from his employer, without the latter's knowledge or consent, enough money to purchase a whole ticket in the Madrid Lottery. He had been but a few days in jail when the Gironde entered with the 'Estracot' and, lo and behold! the poor fellow's ticket came out with the Big Prize—160,000 pesetas, or £3200 stg. He danced like a hen on a hot griddle with joy and wanted to be let out, pay his debts and be off to Europe at once; but stern Justice demanded that he should undergo his full term of imprisonment.

The Bazaine Trial cost the French Treasury 160,000 francs, about the same number of that coin as the Tichborn Trial cost England in pounds sterling. Of the above amount 20,000 francs or £800, went for stamps alone.

The Victoria Theatre, after many postponements, will open on Saturday next without fail. It has been painted and decorated from top to toe, or rather from gods to pit, and now looks extremely well.

The latest New York papers mention that another Ring has been formed there. The praiseworthy object of this fresh combination of plunderers is nothing less than appropriating the Geneva award paid by England. An immense amount of preliminary bribery and corruption has been going on to secure success, but the swindle has been discovered and denounced in time.

The Lisbon papers mention an extraordinary case of a girl in one of the hospitals of that city from whose stomach 18 needles and half a pin were taken by an eminent doctor. The patient suffered awfully, and 14 months were required to complete her cure. We'd believe this story only for the 'half pin.' Such excessive accuracy of detail is dangerous. If we were to affirm that we had exactly 70,000 ounces, 3 patacoons and 14 cents in our back patio, people would very naturally suppose that the whole thing was a 'lark.'

A son of the late distinguished poet Marmol was killed in a cafe brawl on Sunday night. The poor victim had treated some young friends to supper, and had just paid the reckoning for them all when a dispute about the elections arose with some others, and then followed a scuffle in which he was shot dead, while lying on the ground, by one of his cowardly assailants.

The morning papers of yesterday contain an appalling number of murder, stabbing, robbery and attempted suicide cases. We are going from bad to worse in this respect, yet there are no signs of increased energy on the part of the authorities.

A lawyer's acquaintance with a client is apt to be a brief one.

