

VICTORIA THEATRE

AMATEUR THEATRICALS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1869.

BRITISH HOSPITAL

In Aid of the Funds of the BRITISH SUBJECTS FROM PARAGUAY.

To commence at Eight o'clock punctually.

There will be represented Bouccault's Comedy—

LONDON ASSURANCE

CHARACTERS: Sir Harcourt Courty, Aged 65. Squire Max Harkaway, Aged 55.

Mr. Spanker, Aged 25. Mr. Dazle, A Lawyer. Sir Harcourt's Valet.

James, A Servant. S. Jenson, A Butler. Lady Gay Spanker, Aged 18, engaged to Sir Harcourt.

Gracie Harkaway, Aged 18, engaged to Sir Harcourt. Mrs. Port, Lady's Maid.

ACT 1. Anteroom in Sir Harcourt's house in London—Time, half-past nine in the morning.

ACT 2. Lawn before Squire Harkaway's mansion in Gloucestershire—Time, Half-past One the next day.

ACT 3. Drawing-room in Squire Harkaway's house—Time, Half-past Six p.m.

ACT 4. The same scene—After dinner.

ACT 5. The same scene—The following day—Eleven o'clock at Night.

The interval between the Acts will be as short as possible, that between the 3rd and 4th being about five minutes.

To be followed by Morton's Farce in One Act—

POOR PILLICODDY

CHARACTERS: Mr. Pillicoddy, A Nursery Gardener. Captain O'Scuttle, Mrs. Pillicoddy, Mrs. O'Scuttle, Sarah, Maid of all Work.

Scene—Pillicoddy's House and Nursery Gardens—Time, half-past Six in the Evening.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. Mackern's Library, San Martin, No. 14, and on the Evening of the Performance at the Theatre.

The performance will commence at Eight o'clock punctually, and the intervals will be as short as possible.

Prices, including Entrada. Amphitheatre Stalls, \$20. Dress Circle, Front Row, \$50.

Box, \$350 and \$450. Ladies and Gentlemen are admitted to all parts of the Theatre.

VIVAT REGINA!

ITALIAN CIRCUS

DE G. CHIARINI, P.L.A.Z.A.P.A.R.Q.U.E. (Corner of Calle Tucuman.)

Performance every Night, with a Change.

GRAND FECTIONS EXTRAORDINARY

Two every Sunday at Two o'clock and Eight.

PRICES: Entrance, 25 mje. Boxes (Six Seats), 150 " Tertulia, 20 " Children (under 10 years), 10 " Doors open at Seven o'clock. Performance commences at Eight.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA

The NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, and all its BRANCHES IN IRELAND issue LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Payable in the RIVER PLATE. To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current rate of Exchange, without any charge.

Similar LETTERS OF CREDIT may be obtained from LUMB, WANKLYN, AND CO., 10 Angel Court, Throgmorton-street, LONDON.

And from MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

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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.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD"

Montevideo, August 25, 6:30 P.M.

Paper \$63—going up.

No business to-day, being a national holiday.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH SUFFERERS.

ACCOUNT OF THEIR CAPTIVITY.

The Taragay arrived yesterday morning from Asuncion, having left that port on Saturday 21st inst., and bringing most of the rescued captives that were expected by H.M.S. Cracker.

They come under charge of Lieutenant Blount, who begs us to testify to the extreme kindness of the Captain of the Taragay and the commissary, Don Manuel Delfino. Some of the sufferers were in a state of great exhaustion, but Lieut. Blount had a supply of restoratives and strengthening medicines proper for the occasion, the children, especially, were in a very reduced condition, and most of them will be sent to the British Hospital, where a hall has been prepared for their reception, as it will be necessary to put them under treatment for some time before they can be sent home to England. It is gratifying to learn that

Count d'Eu displayed every kindness to the unfortunate people, even providing the women with horses for the journey to Asuncion; they had been living at Caacupé for the last eight months, suffering terrible privations, until Lopez abandoned Azucra and fled to the Sierras de Caguazú. Some of the children had to walk seven miles barefooted, till they reached the Brazilian lines. It is, however, incorrect to suppose that Lopez had any of these sufferers detained at Azucra.

The following is a list of the British subjects brought in from the seat of war in Paraguay, taken near Venezuela and Caacupé:—

Percy Burrell, civil engineer, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Henry Valpy, civil engineer, sent to B. Ayres in Taragay.

Charles Swite, mining engineer, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

George Miles, engineer, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Francis Spivey, engineer, sent to B. Ayres in Taragay.

Charles Schutt, smith, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

William Smith, boiler-maker, sent to B. Ayres in Taragay.

John Neal, servant, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Joseph Boothby, boiler maker, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

William McCulloch, Engineer, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Chas. Aisan, Smith, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

William Eden, Foreman of Saw mill, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

John Moynihan, Miner, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

George Young, Engineer remained in Asuncion.

Harry Porter, engineer, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

John Hickinbottom, slatelay, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

J. J. Naylor, engineer, removed at Asuncion.

Charles Crane, rigger, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Richard Tranter, boiler maker, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

William Kind, boiler maker, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

James Lumsden, engineer, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

James Martin, engineer, remained at Asuncion.

Richard Marshall, draughtsman, remained at Asuncion.

James Cambridge, engineer, remained at Asuncion.

Thomas John Maggs, engineer, remained at Asuncion.

Charles Richards, fireman, remained at Asuncion.

Wm. Patterson, engineer, joined steamer Adelo as engineer.

Frederick Kirby, engineer, joined steamer Adelo as engineer.

John Lane, civil engineer, left at Pirayú city.

William Newton, master founder, sent to B. Ayres in Taragay.

Mrs. Elizabeth Eden, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Mrs. Sophia Moynihan, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Mrs. Caroline Retanick, widow, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cutler (alias Watts), widow sent to B. Ayres in Taragay.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, widow, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Mrs. Mary Ann Taylor, remained at Asuncion.

Miss Harriet Taylor, remained at Asuncion.

John Moynihan, boy aged 10, sent to B. Ayres in Taragay.

John D. Rebutick, boy aged 8, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Chas. W. Rebutick, boy aged 6, sent to B. Ayres in Taragay.

Francis J. Watta, boy aged 8, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Chas. A. Cutler, boy aged 7, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Joseph W. Tombs, boy aged 4, sent to B. Ayres in Taragay.

Hoselia Moynihan, girl, aged 7, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Elizabeth J. Cutler, girl, aged 4, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Margaret Thomas, girl, aged 8, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Ellen Thomas, girl, aged 2, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Lavinia Crane, girl, aged 12, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Charles Taylor, boy, aged 6, remained at Asuncion.

Alonzo Taylor, boy, aged 4, remained at Asuncion.

Percy Taylor, boy, aged 1, remained at Asuncion.

Elizabeth B. Newton, girl, aged 11, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

George H. Newton, boy, aged 8, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

John D. Newton, girl, aged 6, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Matthias Newton, boy, aged 6, sent to Buenos Ayres in Taragay.

Mrs. Portillo, remained at Caacupé, unable to travel.

H. FAWKES, Commander of H.M.S. Cracker.

On the arrival of the steamer yesterday, Lieutenant Blount at once proceeded to the British Consulate, and Mr. Parish arranged that the sufferers should be received in the school-room attached to the English Church.

At the same time, a committee of gentlemen, composed of the Rev. Mr. Ford, Rev. Chas. Jackson, and some others, aided by some English ladies, were in attendance to distribute clothing and look after the other pressing requirements of the occasion. Dr. Alston was also present, but it seems there is no cause for anxiety about other than two or three children, who will, doubtless, come round after proper treatment.

The condition and appearance of the sufferers is such as to enlist the warmest sympathy, and we are glad to be able to state that the Consul has raised a handsome subscription for their assistance. Some of the men have already begun to regain strength so rapidly, during the last ten days, that one could scarce believe they had gone through such hardships for a period of four years or more. Others, however, are still quite emaciated and haggard looking, their hair prematurely grey, their figures wasted, their hands bony, their eyes sunken, and deep furrows across their forehead; these, too, will, in a few days, recover much of their wonted strength and vigor, as soon as they can get the necessary repose. The women are in various conditions, some care-worn and dejected, others still gay and cheerful under all their sorrows: some of them are widows of Englishmen who

died in the war, and many have resided several years in Paraguay. Their tales of suffering and adventure are of the most thrilling kind, and we shall endeavor to publish from their own lips a number of interesting narratives, which will enlist universal sympathy and compassion.

Some of the sufferers are not in destitution: for instance, Messrs. Burrell and Valpy, civil and military engineers, who were engaged before the war in constructing the railway from Asuncion to Villa Rica. There are still half a dozen Englishmen who voluntarily accompany Lopez and his forces in the retreat to the interior; they are Dr. Skinner, who ranks as a Colonel; Capt. Thompson, who rides all the guns for Lopez; Mr. Nesbitt, chief of the arsenal; Mr. Hunter, Mr. Taylor, junior, and Dr. Stewart's servant.

Everyone speaks in the highest manner of the kindness of Dr. Skinner, who saved most of the poor people from starvation. Mrs. Lynch was, we believe, also very kind.

Some of the refugees were of those who took shelter last year in Mr. Washburne's house, where they remained five months under the American flag, till sent inland. Many of them have received no pay for some years past and had to subsist on their own resources. Thank God, they have survived such dreadful hardships, and their countrymen will now make a generous effort in their behalf!

The following are some particulars that we have been able to pick up:— Mr. George Miles, 2nd engineer of the Argentine war steamer 25 de Mayo, was seized in the Paraguayan descent on Corrientes, April 13, 1865, and has undergone a painful captivity of four years and four months. The chief engineer, Mr. Hugh Bain, died on his way to Villa Franca, leaving a widow in Buenos Ayres and a daughter in Belfast, Ireland. During the war Mr. Miles has been engaged in casting artillery for Lopez, at Asuncion, and subsequently at Caacupé. These guns were mostly made of church bells and Brazilian shot, and no fewer than 80 were cast since last December; of these 50 were 12-pounders, and the others were guns rifled under the direction of Captain Thompson; who is now with Lopez.

The evacuation of Azucra was not a precipitate movement. The garrison was 24 hours marching past Caacupé, comprising several thousand men and boys and about 3,000 women, the latter being mostly employed in carrying army stores, and some of them equipped as lanciers. The rear guard, under Caballero, was overtaken by the Allies near the Pirabey, and cut to pieces; but the bulk of the enemy got away safely towards the Sierras de Aldama, taking with them about 60 cannon. When the Brazilians entered Caacupé they found Lopez had smashed up all the machinery.

Mr. Newton, who first went to Paraguay in 1858, and has been one of the most useful Englishmen to Lopez, suffered more than the rest, and his children are in a very exhausted state. He sought to come away in 1865, and again when H.M.S. Beacon arrived at Humaitá, but Gen. Barrios peremptorily refused to let him leave. In February, 1868, he was one of those who obtained refuge at the American Legation, but was soon sent, along with Miles and others, to San Lorenzo, and then put in the stocks for seventy-one days. He had previously cast cannons at Ubicuy, including the monster, Criolla, and seventy smaller pieces, during eighteen months, besides 400 tons of shot and shell. Lately he turned farmer, near Tobaty, and for some months supported himself and his family on the fruit of the cocoa-tree produced into a kind of bread.

Mrs. Cutler is a widow with several small children; her husband was chief engineer of the Salto de Guayrá, in the Curumbá river. She tried to get away in the Beacon, but was prevented. For the last eight months she was at Caacupé, where provisions were dreadfully scarce, but Dr. Skinner always procured for the English captives some rations and supplies from the authorities.

We have not space to-day to give further details about the sufferings of these poor people, but we shall reproduce at length on to-morrow and succeeding days the heartrending narratives that come to our ears in connection with the most sad romance of South American war.

Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Fawkes and Lieut. Blount for their admirable arrangements, and also to Mr. Consul Parish, Rev. Mr. Ford, Mr. Charles Jackson, &c. We have also to mention that the most active interest has been taken by the Hon. W. Stuart, H.B.M. Minister; and the public may rest assured that the sufferers will be well attended to.

Lieutenant Blount left last night for Montevideo, to report to Capt. Parvis, senior officer of the station. It is believed the Cracker will be ordered to come down from Paraguay; being no longer necessary there.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Dr. Stewart is well, and was recently at the Rivarola estancia, but she is thought to have moved inland. Young Stewart is gone in quest of her, with an escort provided by Sr. Paranhos.

THE ARGENTINE BANK.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

On Tuesday, at 2 p.m., the usual half-yearly meeting was held at the bank premises, for the purpose of receiving the report for the half-year ending June 30th, and electing a new board of directors. The affairs of the bank being understood to be in a

prosperous condition, showing a great increase of business and allowing a dividend equal to 20 per cent. per annum, there was much interest felt in the meeting and a large number of shareholders attended; they included the following:—Messrs. Alsina, Atucha, Alvarez, Becar, Balcarce, Bonnemason, Casares, Cullen, Dnportal, Gomez; Guerrero, Guido, Irigoyen, Lanuz, Lazica, Lelesma, Malbran, Molina, Muñali, O'Shee Peña, Ponal Rivas, Sardá, Sanchez, Saugier, Soler, Siches, Ferrero, Ximenez and about 40 others.

The chair was taken by Juan Bautista de Peña, who briefly stated the object of the meeting and called on Sr. Carvallo to read the report, which we subjoin in another column. It was agreed to take the report for read, whereupon D. Anacarsis Lanuz called attention to the flattering report which the directors had the pleasure to lay before the meeting, and which he considered in great measure owing to the enormous increase of business attending the removal of the management from Rosario to this city, although such step was at first viewed with disfavor by many shareholders in Rosario.

Sr. Cullen begged to correct the last statement, since he had been himself instrumental in the removal and it was voted by the Rosario shareholders with only 1 dissentient vote.

Some remarks followed about the increased trade of the Bank, which represented in July 1868 only \$271,000 mje., and \$510,000 Bols, whereas it now stood at \$2,378,000 mje., and \$1,768,000 Bols.

Don Juan Candido Gomez considered the report highly satisfactory, and congratulated both the Directors and shareholders on the admirable management and splendid results shown. He called attention to the fact that 10 per cent. of the net gains was set aside as a 'private reserve fund' over and above the usual 5 per cent., as prescribed by the statutes for 'reserve fund,' and he hoped the former would be kept distinct from the latter, so as to meet any bad debts.

Don Anacarsis Lanuz assured Sr. Gomez that they formed quite separate accounts, and were treated exactly as he indicated: the private reserve fund was not considered in the statutes, but it was deemed wise under existing circumstances to lay aside one-tenth of the profits for any eventualities.

The report of the Directors, and the proposed dividend of 10 per cent., were approved by acclamation.

Sr. Becar proposed that the present Board, composed of Messrs. Peña, Richard O'Shea, Solé, Molina, and Irigoyen, be re-elected by acclamation as a token of the confidence of the meeting, and in recognition of the brilliant results of their direction.—(Hear, hear.)

Sr. Ximenez opposed such an idea as irregular and informal, suggesting that it would be very proper to re-elect the same directors, but let them be put up singly and by name for election.

The chairman, on consulting with his brother directors, resolved to put Sr. Becar's motion to the vote, and it was carried by a great majority, whereupon the business of the meeting concluded.

We have to congratulate the Argentine Bank on the result as shown in the subjoined balance sheet. It will be seen the net profits have been \$151,139, equal to 11 1/2 per cent. on a paid up capital of \$1,272,840; this, taken with the profits of the previous half year, which were 12 7/100ths per cent., shows a total gain of 24 1/2 per cent. for the past 12 months, and during this time the shareholders have received 20 per cent in dividends, besides a sum of \$53,137 set aside for reserve funds, and \$1,477 given for public charities.

The business seems in excellent hands, and the names of the Directors are the highest guarantee of the soundness of the institution.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the Six Months ending June 30, 1869.

To the Shareholders.

Your Directors, in conformity with Art. 28 of the deed of settlement, have just inspected the state of the Bank during the first six months of the present year, and now resign into your hands, in compliance with Art. 35, the trust with which you honored them on the 28th of August, 1868, having the satisfaction of knowing that they have discharged the trust with prudence, thus placing this useful public institution in a prosperous and unembarrassed position, while contributing at the same time to the development of the vast mercantile interests of this city.

Unforeseen circumstances more or less stringent in every commercial city, but tending to bring on a crisis through the disturbance and depreciation in produce, which is their normal characteristic, may have prevented the returns during the past six months from reaching a higher figure, but, nevertheless, they are satisfactory, taking these circumstances into account.

The net balance at the end of June shows a profit of \$151,129 81 centimos, equal to 11.87 per cent. on the paid up capital of the Bank, which is \$1,272,840.

Art. 43 of the Statutes, Chap. IV, establishes that the net profits are to be divided as follows:—

1. 5 per cent. to the Reserve Fund.

2. 3 " " Charitable purposes.

3. " " Divided to shareholders.

In conformity therewith the directors propose the following distribution of the net profit realised:—

5 per cent. to Reserve Fund, \$67,566 49

Charity, 765 66

Divd. 10 p. ct. on paid-up capital, 127,284

To Private Reserve Fund, 15,533 67

\$151,129 81

The directors being determined not to distribute profits that may turn out in part illusory, through debts arising which it is impossible for an institution of this nature to avoid; and, in order to meet eventualities, they recommend that part of the profits should be transferred to the Private Reserve Fund, which, with that established by the statutes and former additions, will leave a net Reserve Fund of \$171,928 91.

Following up gradually this progressive accumulation of the reserve, the Argentine Bank will one day be in a position to meet all eventualities, and offer the most ample security not only to the shareholders, but also to those depositors who prefer leaving their capital with us to seeking for uncertain and risky gains.

The result shown by the General Balance Sheet, and the reports we have published still further confirm the advantages that, secured through the removal of the Board of Direction to this city, the more so as the critical commercial position of many riverine towns, and the want of business in others prevent local boards from contributing in any important degree to the profits of a banking establishment. It is not easy to dislodge in a day the great and varied interests that constitute a commercial centre, nor change their direction; time alone, and the expansive force of commerce, combined with the increase of population, and the necessities of labour and industry can multiply those interests and attract them to other points.

Examining the securities which form the working capital of the bank, you see the following results.

Bills receivable \$12,671,201.80 and 1,067,440.51B

Against 1,362,092.28 " 641,000.24

Dec. 1828, an increase of 1,101,609.60 " 420,447.27

Accounts current, which at the close of last year stood at \$1,431,319.21

Balance against the Bank of \$428,956.74 and 1,017,255.33B

At present stands 209,487.47 " 707,477.08

Accounts of 89,809.27 " 219,779.25

The business in accounts-current at the head office has increased as follows:—

Received \$5,918,142.28

Paid 9,926,835

Balance 921,907.28

And in paper money: Received \$154,771,888.50

Paid 115,829,052

Balance 38,942,836.60

The balance on these same accounts last December only amounted to \$191,531 48

And in paper money to 18,278,501

Deposits for fixed dates, which on Dec. 31, '68, only amounted to \$1,437,006 94

And in paper money to 777,477.08

Have since in the last 6 months been \$1,641,319 21

And in paper money to 9,661,649

The Savings' Bank fulfills the beneficent object for which it was established, affording a safe deposit for the small savings of the working classes.

For the last six months it shows a debit balance of \$1127,812 93, against \$773,153 15 in last December.

As to the emission, it has been reduced at all the branches, as shown in the General Report to the sum of \$715,281 15 and 436,613 15 Bolivianos, against \$18,275 43 and \$353,225 84 on the 31st December, 1868.

You will easily understand that, notwithstanding the increase of business shown by the comparative statements referred to, the Directors have been very cautious in the granting of that privilege to the branches in Santa Fé, Entre Rios, and Cordoba, preferring to solely maintain our position to entering that reckless path that has occasioned in other places the ruin of establishments similar to this; and injured trade in general.

Glancing at the results presented by the above statements, the progress of the Bank is evident, a progress which we hope to see increased with the disappearance of the causes at present weighing down trade and industry, and when the capital necessary to impart vitality to them can be profitably employed on a large and safe scale in the development of the public wealth.

We should inform you that the necessity of

