

VICTORIA THEATRE.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1869. In Aid of the Funds of the BRITISH HOSPITAL.

To commence at Eight o'Clock punctually. There will be represented Boucecault's Comedy.

LONDON ASSURANCE.

CHARACTERS: Sir Harcourt Courty... Aged 65. Squire Max Harkaway... (Son of Sir Charles Courty... aged 25. Mr. Sparker... Dazzle... Mark Meddle... A Lawyer. Cool... Sir Harcourt's Valet. James... A Sergeant. Silomon... A Bailiff. Lady Gay Sparker... Grace Harkaway... (Aged 18, engaged to Sir Harcourt.) Mrs. Pert... Lady's Maid.

POOR PILLICODDY.

CHARACTERS: Mr. Pillicoddy... A Nursery Gardener. Captain O'Sullivan... Mrs. Pillicoddy... Miss O'Sullivan... Sarah... Mail of all Wor...

Prices, including Entrada. Amphitheatre Stalls, 25c. Dress Circle, Second Row, 50c. Dress Circle, Front Row, 50c. Pitt Stalls, 30c. Orchestra Stalls, 50c. Boxes, \$50 and \$150. Ladies and Gentlemen are admitted to all parts of the Theatre.

ITALIAN CIRCUS.

DE G. CHIARINI. PLAZA PARQUE, (Corner of Calle Tucuman.) Performance every Night, with a Change.

GRAND FUNICATIONS EXTRAORDINARY. Two every Sunday at Two o'Clock and Eight o'Clock punctually. PRICES: Entrance... \$ 25 mic. Boxes (Six Seats)... 10 "

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA. THE NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, AND ALL ITS BRANCHES IN IRELAND issue LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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.

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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.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1869. SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD".

Montevideo, August 26, 6.15 P.M. The James T. Brady was floated yesterday. It is calculated that over 40,000 dollars have been already expended.

The transport, President, arrived from Paraguay, with 88 prisoners of war, and proceeds to Rio de Janeiro.

Large paper sales done at 13 to 14 dis. Exchange on London, 50 1/2 to 50 3/4; on France, 5.28, gold.

THE BRITISH SUFFERERS.

We have opened a subscription list at this office and shall be most happy to receive donations for our distressed fellow countrymen. It is quite unnecessary to remind our readers that it is no ordinary case of suffering that now calls for their assistance, and we feel convinced every British resident in the River Plate will contribute according to his means.

their requirements whenever they should be released from captivity. It is not now time to debate on the duties of the British Cabinet, but rather to aid the Hon. W. Stuart and Mr. Consul Parish in their efforts on behalf of these poor people. Let it not be said that we have read the narrative of their sufferings and lengthened captivity without emotion; let them rather go home to England with blessings on their lips for their countrymen in this part of the world.

We purpose to give the narratives of the sufferers as nearly as possible in their own words, and one of the most interesting is that of Mr. George Miles, formerly 2nd engineer of the Argentine steamer '25 de Mayo.' We were lying in the port of Corrientes, the commander being D. Carlos Mazzini, and the chief engineer an Irishman named Hugh Bain. It was about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 13th of April, when we saw, to our astonishment, six or seven steamers come down the river, carrying large numbers of men, with the Paraguayan flag flying. They passed us and went below the point, then came back and bore down on us, the Greivy running into our paddle-box, and the Paraguayans boarding us in great numbers. Some 30 of our crew, mostly natives, jumped overboard and were all drowned or shot in the water, except one or two who succeeded in swimming ashore. The enemy, on taking possession of our ship, locked up the engineers in their cabins, and after a short time we were summoned to the presence of the captain of the Greivy, who asked Mr. Bain if he would take charge of the steamer for Lopez, to which he refused.

The captain then asked me and I consented, whereupon Mr. Bain was carried a prisoner to Paso la Patria and thence sent overland to Villa Franca. I afterwards learned that he died before reaching that town, but the manner of his death is not known; probably it was from hardship, although he was in good health previously, and about 40 years of age. I was employed for 6 months in the 25 de Mayo, carrying troops and ammunition from Asuncion to Humaita, until they transferred me to the Rio Blanco, another steamer employed in the same way.

"In May 1866 they sent me to the arsenal at Asuncion, where Mr. Whitehead and his staff were casting cannon, &c., for the army. Two months later Mr. Whitehead committed suicide, and the command fell to Mr. Grant, who also died, in September of the same year. From this time, Mr. Nesbit, formerly chief engineer of a war steamer, became head man, continuing all through the rest of the war to work the arsenal at Asuncion, being aided by some twenty English mechanics, making cannon and torpedoes; these last were under the supervision of Mr. Bell, who afterwards died of cholera at Humaita.

"In February 1868, after the Brazilian fleet had forced the passage of the Humaita, we thought there was a chance of our delivery, and took refuge with Mr. Washburn at the American Legation in Asuncion. When this asylum was taken from us, Mr. Newton and I went to San Lorenzo, near Laque, and there kept in the stocks for seventy-one days, until I consented to go back and work in the arsenal at Asuncion. Here I remained till the end of the year, when the battle of Lomas Valentinas obliged Lopez to betake himself to the Sierras de Azcurra, establishing his arsenal at the neighboring village of Caacupe.

"We made 60 brass cannons while Lopez held his camp at Azcurra, including 50 twelve-pounders and 10 rifled pieces; the rifling was done by Captain Thompson, who is at present with Lopez. The guns were made of church bells mixed up with the Brazilian cannon-balls which we picked up near the lines.

"On the occasion of H.M.S. Beacon arriving at Humaita to receive the English captives, I solicited permission for Gen. Barrios to leave, but he refused me peremptorily. I have not heard for more than a year of Captain Mazzini and the other survivors of my ship; but it is likely they are still at some place far in the interior." Mr. Newton gives the following particulars of the case:—He came out to Paraguay in 1855, under a 7-year's contract, which expired just after the war had broken out. He was a master founder and had a small foundry near the arsenal of Asuncion, where he cast cannon and other articles. He was 18 months at Ibiyui, where he cast the great gun Criolla and 70 smaller, for which he sent Lopez a bill of \$1,000, but could not get paid. He took refuge with Mr. Washburn in Feb. 1868, and was put in the stocks for 88 days, till he resumed work. At last he retired some months since to Tobaty, and there began to till a patch of ground, contriving to feed himself and his little children on the fruit of the cocoa tree. After the evacuation of Azcurra he and his children came afoot to the allied lines. Mr. Newton's is one of the hardest cases of all, and he is now anxious to go home to England, both himself and his children being in a very sickly condition.

Most of the mechanics intend remaining in Buenos Ayres, as they are offered good employment; the widows and children will prefer going home. The engineer Miles claims four years' pay from the Argentine Government, to which we consider he is fairly entitled, seeing that his entering the Paraguayan service was not his free act, but merely done to save his life. As regards his comrade Hugh Bain, whom he reports dead, we hear that he safely reached Villa Franca, and

was probably afterwards sent to the interior. For the convenience of those parties who may be unable to hand in their subscriptions to the British Consul we shall be glad to forward any sums entrusted to us. Editors of the 'Standard,' \$500 Mr. J. F., 100

LATEST FROM ASUNCION.

The last telegrams from the seat of war, which we publish in continuation, would seem to indicate that there is some chance of catching the fugitive President of Paraguay, and the number of families flocking to the Allied lines also indicates that the people are at last convinced that the reign of Lopez is over. The following is the telegram:— Asuncion, Aug. 22. Councillor Paranhos to Sr. C. Borges, Brazilian Minister.

On the 19th I.R.H. Comte D'Eu sent me the following telegram from Caraguatay: Yesterday I formed the Allied army into three columns, the right under General Mitre, the centre under Gen. Victorino, and the left under Generals Mena Barreto and Castro; I went at the head of these latter forces.

The three divisions are concentrated here. At ten minutes past seven the centre column came upon one of the enemy's batteries, defended by twelve pieces of field artillery and 1,600 men, the whereabouts of which had been discovered by a reconnoitring party on the previous evening.

The fight began, and in a few minutes the battery was taken by assault, the 12 guns and a quantity of ammunition and arms remaining in our power; 1,000 of the enemy were killed, 123 taken prisoners and 200 wounded. Colonel Hermosa, who commanded the enemy, was killed; also Lieuts. Col. Genral and Escobar, and several other officers of less note.

Our loss was insignificant compared with that of the enemy and does not exceed 200 'hors de combat.' When our forces reached Caraguatay the enemy set fire to his ships on the Mandovira. I am going to explore this river with Captain Salgado and the Admiral, who will carry out the orders I may give him. The pursuit of Lopez is being kept up. Continue sending me horses and mules. Caraguatay, Aug. 19, 1869.

By another telegram which I received yesterday from our commander in Pirayuy, I am informed that the San Martin regiment captured Mrs. Lynch's baggage, one of Lopez' Ministers, and besides 20,000 patacons in silver. The number of women and children coming into the Pirayuy valley is daily on the increase. A great number of them as also of prisoners have reached this town. The prisoners are principally children of from 12 to 15 years, all whose sufferings excite compassion.

Many of these families fell exhausted on the roads, they are now all in the Capital together with our prisoners in a wretched state, and they would all have been sacrificed if our arrival was delayed a few days longer. Amongst them is a curate at Villa Miranda and who confirms the horrors said to have been committed by Lopez. The Provincial Government has sent out commissioners to assist the unfortunate people who were condemned to extermination.

The following decree, signed by the Triunvirs, Rivarola, Loizaga and Bedoya, has just been issued. The Provincial Government of Paraguay:—

The citizens, C. A. Rivarola, C. Loizaga, and J. D. de Bedoya, freely elected as a triumvirate by the people in conformity with their wishes previously manifested, and with the agreement come to in June last by the Allied Governments, and having taken the oath in due form on assuming the supreme control of the nation, Order and Decree:—

Art. 1.—Let the authority conferred by the sovereign people be recognised by the inhabitants of all the territories freed from the yoke of the tyrant Lopez.

Art. 2.—The first duty of every Paraguayan citizen in this supreme moment for the country, is to second as far as possible the victory of the Republic and allied Governments, to whom our cordial thanks are due, by lending them our assistance against the tyrant Lopez, the scourge of the people of Paraguay, who has sacrificed everything to his personal ambition.

Art. 3.—Any citizen who continues in the service of the tyrant Lopez, or voluntarily neglects to assist in the defence of his country, its old men, women, and children, forced to die in awful misery in the woods, shall be considered and punished as a traitor to the nation, and an enemy to humanity.

Art. 4.—Let this be proclaimed, and we entrust this duty to Lieut. Colonel Don Juan Decoud; let it also be inserted in the National Register.

Given at the Government House in Asuncion, this 17th day of August, 1869, in the first year of the Liberty of the Republic of Paraguay. C. A. RIVAROLA, C. LOIZAGA, JOSE D. DE BEDOYA. (This is a true copy.) S. MACHAIN, Secretary.

The National Provisional Government, considering that the presence on Paraguayan soil of the tyrant Francisco S. Lopez is a blot on our civilization and patriotism— That this impious monster has disturbed order, and annihilated our

country by the crimes he has committed, bathing it in blood, against the dictates of all laws, human and divine, exceeding in cruelty any tyrant or barbarian mentioned in any page of history— Orders and Decrees:—

Art. 1.—The unnatural tyrant Francisco Lopez is hereby declared an outlaw, and for ever ejected from Paraguayan soil, as the destroyer of his country, and an enemy of the human race.

Art. 2.—Let this be proclaimed, and entered in the National Register, this 17th of August, 1869, in the first year of the liberty of the Republic of Paraguay.

C. A. RIVAROLA, C. LOIZAGA, JOSE D. DE BEDOYA.

Besides the above decrees, others have been issued naming an Administrative Commission, to settle the ownership of the abandoned houses, to name a Port Captain, to name a Protective Commission, to help the families in distress, and to name a Political Chief in Asuncion and other towns.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Arno sailed yesterday at the usual hour with the mails for Europe. She will probably be here again, as the arrangements for sending on the big steamers to these ports have not yet we believe been completed.

The Villa del Salto arrived yesterday from Montevideo, but the previous day having been a holiday, there is but little news to report. Paper is declining in value, and if the present uncertainty respecting the settlement of the Maua Bank affairs continues, is certain to still further deteriorate in value.

We were informed yesterday that it has now been decided to devote the entire proceeds of the Amateur performance on the 31st to the assistance of the British Hospital, as originally intended, on the ground that that institution will be put to heavy expense by those of the sufferers from Paraguay, who may enter its walls, to whose relief we were informed on Wednesday half the money taken on the occasion would be appropriated. We cannot at all prove of the change in the destination of the Amateur funds, which we would rather see handed over in toto to our unfortunate countrywomen and their children, as we feel assured that the British residents here will not allow the Hospital to suffer, because an extraordinary and further pressing demand on their generosity has appeared. We should, perhaps, mention at the same time, that the British Hospital has this year had heavy demands on its resources, having had an average of over fifty patients constantly under treatment.

The ball in aid of the Invalidos has been fixed to come off at the Coliseum on the 7th of September.

A subscriber from Frayle Muerto informs us that the large quantity of wheat sown in that neighborhood this season is looking most promising for an abundant yield. Mr. Steam Plough Melrose has several hundred acres sown under this cereal, and Messrs. Paul, Purdy, and King have laid down between four and five hundred acres. The pasturage is in a fair state, and sheep in tolerable condition, although rain is much wanted to bring up the young grass, which is just beginning to sprout. There is not much local news from this quarter, the only event of importance lately being a race on last Saturday between an English mare of Mr. Watt's, and a 'malacara' horse belonging to the Comandante. The mare won by several lengths, 10 to 5 being offered on her, but no takers. There were upwards of 120 Britishers present, an unusually large number in these parts at such a small event.

We received yesterday a letter from a 'Sheepfarmer,' calling the attention of the other branch estancieros to the approach of shearing time, and the necessity that exists for sheepowners coming to an agreement amongst themselves as to the price to be paid to shearers, as also to troopers for carting the wool to town: want of space prevents our publishing the letter to-day, but we think no time should be lost in looking into the matter, for it is quite clear that estancieros cannot afford to pay the same price for shearing and cartage as when wool was at three times its present price.

The latest official telegram from the seat of war, announcing that Lopez had been surrounded in the mountains, caused some little excitement in town on Wednesday evening; but it is scarcely expected that he will be captured. He has lost the last of his artillery, and has now apparently little to trust to but his knowledge of the country, and his horses' heels, to keep him clear of the Brazilian light cavalry. We publish in another column the decrees of the Provisional Government, declaring Lopez to be an outlaw, &c.

The Provincial Government has applied to the Municipality that the necessary steps may be taken to have four Sisters of Charity sent at once to the army in Paraguay, to attend to the numerous wounded from the late engagements.

Dr. Adolfo Peralta has been sent by the Asociacion Filantropica to Paraguay to attend in his professional capacity on the wounded. He is to be accompanied by four practitioners who will aid him in his charitable task.

The deed of settlement of the B. Ayres Universal Exhibition has been revised by a special committee appointed for the purpose, and sent to the Provincial Government for approval. There is every indication that this undertaking, vigorously taken in hand as it has been by its intelligent promoters, will prove a very decided success.

Some of the Montevideo papers complain that the Government are keeping Sr. Aguirre still confined in Fort San José for his complicity in the late troubles, without showing any sign of coming to a definite conclusion as to how he is eventually to be disposed of. The rumors current of the approaching retirement from office of the first minister, Dr. Velaz Sarstfield, have been contradicted by the evening official organ.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of a look at the works on the new viaduct of the Boca Railway from the Casa Amarilla to the Plaza 25 de Mayo, which we find is now progressing with considerable activity; the works having been for some time suspended awaiting the arrival of materials from England. The iron girders are very handsomely constructed and add much to the beauty of the work. The Paseo Colon will be greatly improved by this perfect specimen of ironwork running along it. We understand the Municipality intend planting trees and otherwise improving this neighbourhood.

The Waterworks tank in the Plaza Lorea is now nearly completed, and everything connected with it is expected to be in working order in another month. It is a triumph of hydraulic engineering, and reflects the highest credit on Mr. Coghlan. The Lazaretto on the island of Flores at Montevideo was inaugurated on the 22nd. The Ministers and many leading citizens were present. Major Carrera was appointed Governor of the establishment. The Arno sails from Montevideo on Sunday 29th; a supplementary mail will be despatched from this port on Saturday. A cricket match will come off at Palermo on Monday, which is a holiday. The bases which were proposed for the settlement of the Maua banking affair were as follow:—Montevideo Debt to be taken at 75 p. cent.; Funded Debt at par; Junta Economica and that of the Government to the Bank the same; the interest on these debts, amounting to a million of dollars, annually to be applied to the amortisation; the interest from last July to next March to belong to the Government, who will undertake the conversion of the notes of the different banks according to the decree of the 16th of July. The 'Telegrafo Maritimo,' from which we take these data, gives them without vouching for their accuracy. As a proof of the immense utility to our shipping interests of Captain Manton's dock at Colonia we may mention that an eminent engineer assured us yesterday that had the vessels lately so quickly turned off from the Colonia dry docks, been repaired under the old system, it would have taken several months to effect what was done by Captain Manton's system in a few days. The Paso del Molino tramway will, according to the Montevideo papers, be inaugurated without fail on the 31st of this month. The Company have as yet only four carriages, but wish to open the line in order to prove to the public that it is a 'fait accompli.' We understand that Messrs. Lloyd, Leters and Co. of Liverpool, iron founders, are likely to obtain the contract for the erection of the new iron Custom-house, debits at Montevideo. They are to build a similar plan to those built at Valparaiso by the same eminent firm, and which were destroyed during the bombardment by the Spaniards. Messrs. Lloyds have now been commissioned to rebuild them. Robberies and murders are becoming more rife than ever, several have been attempted and committed within the last few days, amongst others a young boy was robbed of all his clothes, and left stark naked on the beach the other night by two soldiers, who of course escaped. A German was shot dead the other night at the Rodriguez Station on the Northern Railway, by some person or persons unknown. The contract for the construction of the line of telegraph between Cordoba and Jujuy, passing through Santiago, Tucuman, and Salto, has just been given by the National Government to Messrs. C. & A. M. Rojo. The Progreso Club give their next ball on the 17th September.

expedition," and it was a strange coincidence that like his Jewish prototype, French approached his commander and said familiarly to see French accompanied by Marshal Barlow, and a posse of sheriffs, etc. and comprehending all at a glance, asked "have you turned traitor?" French looked disconcerted for a moment (probably ashamed of his infamous conduct) then answered, defiantly "the Junta treated me ungenerously, now I am revenged—you are a prisoner."

You may readily imagine, Messrs. Editors, not only the disappointment of the Cubans, but the immense pecuniary loss they have sustained—it is over a million of dollars; for not only were they obliged under the peculiar circumstances to pay exorbitant prices for their ammunition and other stores, but the soldiers which they have kept under pay for two months have cost them five hundred dollars per day, in addition to the bounties paid on enlistment.

The names of the prisoners are given in to-day's papers; that of Roa, of Buenos Ayres, is not among them, but Dr. Bassosa and the noble self-sacrificing Alfaro [Secretary of the Junta Patriotica] are held prisoners on shipboard at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. All the courtesy and indulgence that United States officials dare to extend to the Cuban captives and their soldiers or assistants, is freely given to them, and when off duty, our officers express to friends their sympathy for the Cuban patriots and their detestations of Spanish spies.

The cable telegraph, yesterday, announced to us the arrival of Caballero de Rodas in Havana. The new Governor-General, immediately upon landing, issued a short and pithy proclamation, in which he says, "The insurrection must be suppressed, and Cuba secured to Spain, at all hazards." As Do Rodas has the reputation of an unscrupulous and ferocious tyrant, we can but anticipate terrible suffering and bloodshed.

Mr. Boisdre, Secretary of the United States Navy, has just resigned his position, causes assigned—"ill-health, and pressure of private business." He has been succeeded by a Mr. Robeson of New Jersey. The latter gentleman is a lawyer, who never having held any official position, is not at all known outside of his native state. His appointment has created universal surprise.

This is the third change in Grant's cabinet, and even yet there is disorganisation and rumors of other resignations. I fear the people of the United States will yet have cause to lament the election of Grant: he has no ability as a statesman, yet his ambition is boundless. Fortunately he has not brain enough to play the role of Napoleon III. It is to be regretted that the majority of the people, dazzled by the military genius of this man, deemed it in incumbent on them to honor him with the office of chief executive. Your correspondent, Messrs. Editors, is a republican, but was disgusted with Grant's equivocation in the Stanton embroglio, and surprised at his extremely quiet acceptance of the Tenure of Office Act.

The evening papers have just come in, and it is stated that the 200 Cuban expeditionists who escaped from Gardner's Island, under charge of Colonel Ryan, have been captured and brought to the Navy Yard. It is not known positively yet whether the gallant colonel is with them or not, as he had so disguised and disguised himself previous to his departure from the city, that only his most intimate friends will, it is said, be able to recognise him, however he may be identified when the Spanish inquisitors pass through the ranks of the patriots.

Much sympathy is felt for the devoted Sr. Alfaro; it is said, however, that he bears his imprisonment cheerfully, and visitors report having seen this refined and gentlemanly secretary yesterday acting as cook, and serving his messmates out soup with inimitable grace and good humor; the officers of the vessel would gladly save him from this menial position, if possible—but, as Admiral Godon, acting under instructions has ordered certain portions of the expeditionists to be placed on board the Vermont, and two other vessels designated, where they are fed by the U.S. Government, why they must take turns in preparing the food, no rank or preference being recognised among the filibusters. However, Sr. Alfaro's good humor and submission not only excites the admiration of the outside world, but endears him to his fellow-prisoners.

In Memphis, Tennessee, a few days since, a meeting of cotton and sugar-planters was held, and after a long discussion, it was resolved that funds should be raised to import 10,000 coolies for plantation labor. Arkansas has also sent agents to California to hire a large number of Chinese labourers.

This movement has been occasioned by the indolence of the negroes, who on many occasions have caused the entire loss of crops by refusing to work steadily during harvestings. Official reports state that 25,000 immigrants landed in the United States in the course of one week from the port of Liverpool alone, and one steamer brought 1,200 Chinese to the port of San Francisco; in truth, by each monthly steamer hundreds of coolies come to our shores. The probabilities are that they will soon spread over the Southern States.

Good bye! CORA. P.S.—I forgot to say that our newly appointed Minister to Spain, General Sickles, left here on the 30th ult. for his post.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT. (Continued) New York, July 4. Messrs. Editors— The failure of the expedition is attributed to the treachery of a man by the name of 'French,' who had for some time been employed by the Cuban Junta as a confidential agent. When the United States Officials proceeded to arrest General Goicouria this Judas Iscariot French, accompanying them in order to point out the commander-in-Chief of the Cuban

sheep industry. It has at last become universally acknowledged that capital must be employed in the sheep industry. These words are in every mouth but of how it is to be done, in what direction money is to be laid out, to what extent, there appears to be but a vague conception.

It is easy enough to expend or to waste money; but to employ it so that every dollar tells, and in sufficiency, that no dollars may be unfruitful for want of that other dollar which is needed to make a complete work, is a problem that very few have solved, even in their own minds. Some men may still imagine—and numbers have heretofore acted on such assumptions—that they are employing capital by breeding 'un gran galpon de material,' whereas they merely spend or waste money; others, that if they pay \$25,000 for a single ram, or invest in some half dozen good rams, they employ capital to abundant purpose, and that straight away their 25,000 or 50,000 sheep will be converted into good and profitable stock, as though their 20,000 or 30,000 ewes would grow good fleeces and yield an arroyo or more of grease by simply looking at a few good rams!

The fault is, that estancieros by no means realise the state of worthlessness to which they have allowed their sheep to grow,—for in truth they have grown to worthlessness,—and they have no conception of the extent of improving forces, the amount of capital and patient careful work required to effect appreciable improvement in the vast stock of worthless sheep which enumber the land.

What is the task before us? We have to substitute for some fifty million small, light-carcaised, 'galgo'-shaped, worthless sheep, a stock square-built, heavy-carcaised, and grease-making—to substitute for our fifty million light fleeced, short, fluffy, and comparatively valueless-woolled sheep—a race, large-fleeced, and of strong and long wool. This great work has to be achieved out of the existing ewe stock, for, of course, it is impossible to import ewes by the million.

It is altogether beyond possibility that appreciable improvement could result from breeding out of ewes defective in every quality of usefulness and profitableness, unless they were put to rams, which combine in high degree all the qualities in which the ewes are deficient.

It is to the last degree important, therefore, that the rams that serve in our flocks shall be of considerable weight and of the very best shape or build that is attainable, that their wool shall be of a very clear and defined character, of length sufficient for combing, and not so fine as to prejudice its strength, and moreover, that there shall be 'fixity' in these qualities and character,—that is, that the rams shall be well-bred, high-bred through several generations. Under no circumstances are half-breds admitted. These rules must govern in medium or mezzita flocks, as well as in the finest and so-called best existing if it is intended to get good stock.

We cannot afford to 'mesquinar' in this matter, for to put capital into any thing short of prime well-bred and well formed rams is merely to spend or waste money, be it little or much. Not one in a thousand of the rams that are at present—or that have been—used in our flocks, possess a single quality of the many that are essential—neither weight, nor form, nor wool, such as is necessary to gain their progeny value.

And here we encounter a great difficulty. Owing to the habit of low prices for stud animals for our flocks, and by consequence the low type bred for the purpose, also to the mistaken conception of the qualities which are most suitable for and productive under out-door shepherding, we have come to be very ill prepared with the stamp of ram which can alone benefit us. We require many hundreds of thousands (for our 50,000,000 sheep), whereas, the stamp of sires that can alone suit their mark of adequate improvement, could with difficulty be counted up to a few hundreds.

Moreover, were we to drain the one or two cabanas of Europe, where the required stamp of stud stock is bred, we should still have a totally inadequate number to effect immediate improvement in 1,500th part of our stock. Central Europe cannot supply us with any animals at all suitable. The character of the Central European races is precisely the reverse of that which is essential to us. Then again, the great raw-boned, high-chinned, camel-shaped French rams, which have, for the most part, been introduced here under the denomination of "rambouillet"—but from which race they would differ in all essential points—could only give us legginess, bad carcass form, and unprofitable feeding quality.

It is evident, therefore, that many years must elapse before a modicum of our flock-masters can supply themselves with even moderately good reproducers, and that those stud animals which combine high quality with the conditions of solidity and good form and desirable character of wool, can only fall to the lot of a few of those who, recognising their own manifest interests, will throw in capital, and, as a matter of course, sweep the market of the few prime stud rams, which exist, taking them in lots of fifties and hundreds, as recognise they must that it is an absolute condition of improvement to secure them in wholesale numbers.

The capitalist flock masters of the now pre-eminently good wool producing countries provided themselves with stock sheep of the very best stamp they could by any possibility lay hands

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

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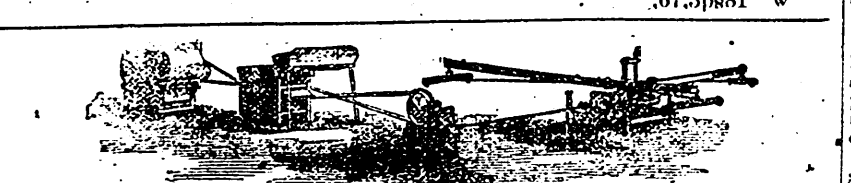
NAMES OF STEAMERS: CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BRUSSELS. This Company, having concluded a Contract with the Belgian Government...

WIFFLETILES FOR ONE, TWO, AND THREE HORSES

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LETTERS.

Captain R. T. Irwin, J. C. Meeler y C. Martin Egan, Miss Helen Cochran, Ann Smith, Joseph Edward Kelly, James Murray...

The Bank of Maua & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles...

LIST OF LETTERS AT NO. 48 CALLE REQUISITA.

John F. Brow e, 3; C. Bannan, 2; James Bannan, William or Thomas Boland, Bernard Bannan...

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND SHIPMASTERS.

The Marine Railway at Colonia being completed, notice is called to the following Tariff of Charges: Capacity of 300 Tons, dead weight.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Las Diligencias. Comercio de los Pueblos. Para el Bragado, 9 de Julio, y Languaca.

LA EMPRESA.

Lo que se ha de hacer. Lo que se ha de hacer. Lo que se ha de hacer.

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SECTION C. (200 PAGES)

I. The Province of Buenos Ayres—general outline. II. Life in the Camp—Cattle-farming, Shepherding.

SECTION D. (200 PAGES)

I. The Province of Buenos Ayres—general outline. II. Life in the Camp—Cattle-farming, Shepherding.

SECTION E. (200 PAGES)

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SECTION I. (200 PAGES)

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