

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA.

7^a funcion del 4^o abono. Miércoles 19 del corriente 1866. Primera representación por la actual Compañía de la Opera.

LINDA DE CHAMOUNIX.

Del Maestro Donizetti. A las 8.

Teatro Franco-Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Jueves 20 September, 1866. 12^a Representación de la obra.

ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

Opera Bouffon en 2 Actes et 4 Tableaux. Musique d'Offenbach. Décorations nouvelles de M. Casanova. Costumes par M. Guiterres.

COLISEUM.

THIRD AND LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT.

JOHN ROSSINI, GIVEN BY JOHN ROSSINI REIKER.

With the object of raising the elements to establish a weekly "Union," under the title of "La Sociedad Filarmónica de Buenos Aires." A large number of native and foreign ladies and gentlemen have kindly undertaken their valuable assistance, with the object of realizing this idea.

PROGRAMME.

- First Part. Overture from the opera "Alecandro Stradella" by Felow. Chorus from the opera "Giovanna" by Verdi. La Barcarola, for soprano, sung by Mrs. Teresa Ortega by Guarcia. Fantaisie de Concerto, from "Les Feuilles Mortes," for piano, four hands. Executed by Mrs. Sofia Zabalza and Mr. Albert Bismeyer. Prudent. Terzetto from "Il Lombardi" sung by Mrs. Letie, Messrs. Zeneroni, & Salomonio Pietro. Verdi. La Carita, soprano solo and chorus, sung by Mrs. Letie, Messrs. Zeneroni, & Salomonio Pietro, Sanchez, and Miss Giovannelli. Rossini.

Second Part.

- Overture, "Freischütz" by C. M. v. Weber. Cavatine from "Lucia" (ancor non giunge, ahilasso!) for soprano, sung by Mrs. Gary de Mantilla. Donizetti. The Calm of the Sea; and "Happy Voyage." A symphonic Cantata. L. v. Beethoven. Fantasia of "Rigoletto," for Piano. Executed by Miss Letie. Prudent. Duetto "Notturmo," for two soprano, sung by Miss Letie and Mrs. Letie. Campaña. Sestetto and Chorus Finales of the 2d act from "Lucia." The solos sung by Mrs. Letie and Miss Giovannelli; Messrs. Miles, Salomonio Pietro, Calvo, and Reinken. Donizetti.

Third Part.

- Overture, "William Tell," by Rossini. Finales of the 2d Act, from the opera "Oberon." The solos sung by Miss Sanchez and Mr. Calvo. C. M. v. Weber. Air from the "Somnambula," sung by Miss Sanchez (by particular request). Bellini. Grand Overture, "Hansel and Gretel," for two Pianos, by Mendelssohn and Schumann. Kottler. "Norma," sung by Mrs. Letie and Miss Letie. Bellini. Chorus from the opera "Norma." Verdi. The orchestra consists of 40 performers, professional and amateur. Tickets, \$60 each; can only be obtained at Messrs. Macken's Library, Calle San Martín, No. 41. Mr. Reinken requests those persons who are holders of the "Abono" or "White Ticket" for the three concerts to hand same to Messrs. Macken, who will substitute a colored one for the above. Concert, the white ticket being by this measure rendered useless.

Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

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.

"All hail success, all hail non success diore." Greco.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1866.

GREAT NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

MITRE, FLORES, AND LOPEZ IN CONFERENCE.

COURTESIES AND COMPLIMENTS FROM 8 A.M. TO 2 P.M.

THE BRAZILIANS REFUSE TO TREAT.

ARRIVAL OF SINBAD.

CHIEF REVOLUTION IN CORRIENTES.

Yesterday morning the firing of rockets awakened our citizens: it was the announcement of a great editorial victory by the "Tribuna," which had received despatches by overland courier, containing the great news of peace-negotiations between Generals Mitre, Flores, and Lopez, the Brazilians refusing to take part in same. The details, as given by "Falstaff," are most interesting.

Corrientes, Sept. 14th, 1866. The steamer this time takes to B. Ayres great news, which will astonish you all, because it is about peace, instead of a sanguinary battle. Lopez has sued for peace, and, to the wonder of the whole allied army, the Paraguayan ruler held a conference of 5 hours with Gen. Mitre, at the close of which Gen. Flores also assisted. As the affair is "tremendous," I send this despatch to Rosario to be forwarded overland. On the morning of the 10th, at the hour of muster-roll, it was announced that a flag of truce was coming towards our lines: whether from accident, or owing to the absence of the officer on duty, the outpost fired on him, and for this the officer has been placed under arrest. Next day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. the parliamentary again presented himself, and after some formalities usual in such cases Col. Rivas sent to receive him: he ordered him to halt and then went in person to see him. The Paraguayan handed Rivas a letter sealed with black wax, it being the anniversary of the death of Lopez I. The letter passed like lightning to the hands of Gen. Mitre. This caused the most phrenzied anxiety throughout the allied camp. Gen. Mitre opened the missive, it contained but two lines. No one can know what the contents were, which gave rise to a multitude of conjectures, and doubt, anxiety, and desperation! General Mitre at once sent for Generals Flores and Polidoro: a conference was held, in which it was resolved to reply to Lopez. While this was going on in the Generalissimo's tent, we crowded around Lopez's envoy outside: he was a young man of gentlemanly bearing, fair complexion, and blue eyes; his name, Francisco Martinez, and his rank Captain and Adjutant on Marshal Lopez's staff; he wore a fine uniform, and received us in an easy manner, merely asking if General Flores was still with the army and in the enjoyment of good health? He informed us that Captain Villalon died of his wounds fifteen days after being taken prisoner, notwithstanding every care and attendance, which he said his countrymen always shew their prisoners: he told Colonel Sosa that his wife was well, but refused to take her a portrait which the Colonel wished to send. The Paraguayan officers with us pressed round him, but he turned haughtily away from them. After two hours, General Mitre sent for the Paraguayan officer and delivered him a letter for Marshal Lopez: the officer with difficulty pushed his way through the tents, such was the crowd of people, especially women, who crowded around him. All that day we passed in the most intense impatience, for no one knew a word of what the despatches contained. The Argentine army, as I privately told you in my last, was to embark that evening (Tuesday) at 5:30: the men were all drawn up; with the General-in-chief at their head giving out his orders, when it was announced that the officer with flag-of-truce again appeared, bringing another despatch. This was at once handed to General Mitre, who gave a verbal reply and continued riding up and down in front of his men. So many despatches to and fro increased the anxiety of our men: the bands struck up a march, and we all burned to know what was on the "tapis" before leaving our old encampment. That same night (Tuesday), all the Argentine infantry (except Mansilla's 12th batt.) and a Brazilian brigade crossed the Potrero Piris to the bank of the river Paraguay, where they embarked for Curuzú: they were joined yesterday by the 12th batt. and all are now stationed at Curuzú. Colonel Vedia proceeded with 12 field-pieces and Krupp's steel-gun to Itapirú, where we have now 41 guns, including 11 left behind by the enemy. If peace be not arranged we shall be in a position to fall on Curupaity with 20,000 men. On Wednesday morning, 12th, it was known to every man in the allied camp, that Lopez was going to have a peace conference with Gen. Mitre. At 8.30 a.m. the sentinels announced that Lopez and his train were coming towards the allied lines, and at the same time Gen. Mitre with a brilliant staff, including Gen. Hornos and 20 officers, sallied forth to meet him. Both retinues carried flags of truce, and when they drew near, Lopez and Mitre advanced from their respective staffs, saluted each other affectionately and shook hands. They then entered the historic thicket of Yatayti-Corá (so fiercely disputed on July 18th), and here took place the eventual conference, which lasted from 9.30 a.m. till 2.30 p.m.: five hours of conversation! (We do not hear if refreshments were provided.) Our friend Mitre wore, over his general's uniform, the blue and white sash of President, and his customary jim-crow hat. Lopez had a splendid vicuña poncho embroidered with gold, and a rich uniform underneath. At the close of the conference, Lopez, by way of courtesy, took Mitre's whip, and the latter that of Lopez. I may observe that on the opening of the conference, before chairs were brought for the Generals to be seated, or paper and pens put on the table, Gen. Mitre sent his adjutant, Espoleta, to invite General Flores and Polidoro, as Marshal Lopez desired to salute them. Flores was not long in coming, and, contrary to his custom, appeared in full-dress uniform. Gen. Polidoro refused point-blank to take part in the business, saying—"since the General-in-chief of the allied armies is with Gen. Lopez, my presence there is useless." There is room for much commentary on this particular; but it will suffice to say that Gen. Polidoro treats the whole thing as a farce. Very little has transpired of what occurred at the conference. General Mitre says that Lopez is animated with the most humane sentiments, and that he is anxious to draw the war to a close, regarding it as a great calamity; he adds that Lopez is not so vulgar a man

as people suppose (he speaks English and French fluently). He exchanged some hard words with General Flores, upbraiding him with the cause of the war by bringing the Brazilians into Paraguay, and stated that the independence of the Republic of Uruguay from Brazil. General Flores retorted that it was a gratuitous offence to himself and his brave comrades, as no one more than they were anxious to defend Oriental independence. Flores also blamed Lopez for the blood vainly shed at Paysandu, the garrison having held out on the hope that Paraguay would aid the Blancos. He concluded by saying that he desired peace as much as anyone, for the good of his afflicted country, but that he would sign no treaty that did not fully carry out the objects of the Triple Alliance. General Mitre is so reserved that we cannot learn how he expressed himself, but Flores testifies that he behaved him in a manner becoming the dignity of the Argentine nation: "During the conference, it happened like at Uruguayan: the allied soldiers fraternized with the Paraguayans, talking and mixing with them in a friendly way within the advanced lines. The Paraguayans received our men with the utmost kindness, exchanging bread, biscuits, and farina. Two Brazilian Majors, Elias and Varela, distributed sovereigns among the Paraguayans, who expressed their surprise at so strange a kind of money. General-Mitre has now assumed the immediate command of the forces at Curuzú, leaving General Flores in charge of the army at Estero Bellaco in front of the enemy's lines. Flores displays wonderful activity, and I saw him at one moment give 22 distinct orders. He has postponed his return to Montevideo, and will take home the news either of peace or a great victory. I am certain that if Lopez does not surrender at discretion, operations will be at once resumed. Yesterday (Thursday), at 8.30 a.m., Gen. Mitre went to Itapirú, and General Paunero remained in his place. Mitre at once proceeded to Curuzú. The peace negotiations continue. FALSTAFF. P.S.—Mitre has given Lopez a short interval to reply; if not, he attacks at once. The imperial fleet is at anchor. "Sinbad" has just arrived from Corrientes, and confirms the above news in most particulars, but attaches little credit to the probabilities of peace: the most contradictory versions were afloat—one saying that Lopez only asked a gunboat for free passage to England, another that he insisted on the allies falling back to Corrientes. Meantime, a most ludicrous revolution occurred at Corrientes on Thursday night: the rebels were 10 in number, under the command of Dr. Benitez, who, with five men, assaulted the cabin, disarmed the guard (25 in number), and set loose all the vagabonds in prison. The governor and authorities fled to the Lomas, assembled some men, and re-took the city; only nine men hurt. The leading grocers of Corrientes brought about an arrangement, Dr. Benitez and his colleagues consenting to banishment; they have come down in the steamer to B. Ayres. We subjoin a note from Sinbad: On board the Ibiocy, Sept. 17, 1866. Gentlemen, The novelty of the hour is a revolution in Corrientes. Dr. Benitez, the ex-Minister, on the morning of the 13th, with ten armed comrades made a formal attempt to depose Lopez. Small as was the force, they attacked and took possession of the barracks, Cabildo, and police without opposition; the municipal guards fled or took sides with the revolution. Lopez made a timely retreat. He was soon after joined by many adherents, when he returned in force to replace himself in power. Twelve prominent citizens were commissioned by Lopez to propose terms to the rebels, which were, to disperse in the course of an hour. The conditions were accepted, when the revolution terminated. In the fray eight lives were lost of those belonging to the followers of Lopez. On the part of the revolutionists the brother of Dr. Benitez was wounded, which is said to be the only casualty that occurred to them during the two days they had possession of the capital. As usual in like cases, the inmates of the prison were set at liberty. The ex-Minister, his wounded brother, and four others of the vanquished party come passengers in the Ibiocy. When the steamer left Corrientes, Curupaity had not yet been taken, preparations were being made to storm it. I purposely abstain from noticing the many rumors respecting peace, as well as what is said to have taken place at Yatayti and Estero Bellaco. SINBAD.

IMPORTANT BRAZILIAN COMMUNICATION. We have been favored in a semi-official manner with the following purport of despatches just received from Admiral Tamandaré: the Brazilians of course are entirely opposed to the rumored peace, so that we must receive the annexed information *cum grano salis*—

The propositions of peace made by Lopez have had no result at all. Polidoro refused to assist at the interview, which took place between Mitre, Flores, and Lopez. "After that, Mitre, Flores, Octaviano and Polidoro have met together, and have been unanimous to make known to Lopez, that the peace could not be accepted, only with the condition of executing all clauses of the treaty of alliance. "And Lopez on being informed of that resolution, replied: "Very well, I will continue the war with so much horror that the world will be stupefied, and Paraguay will be my tomb." "Therefore it is probable that at the present moment, hostilities have been resumed with the greatest activity."

FURTHER PARTICULARS. The *Palabra de Mayo* throws much doubt on the rumors of peace, and publishes the following letter brought by *chasque* overland from Las Piedras: the writer is on Gen. Mitre's staff— Curuzú, 13th Sept. 9 p.m. We left Itapirú this morning with Gen. Mitre and his escort on board. As the peace-negotiations ended in nothing, the general comes here to take command in person and attack Curupaity, to-morrow or Saturday (15th) at latest. The *Parana* of Friday, the 14th, says: On the 8th, the few cavalry of Gen. Flores came to Paso de la Patria, crossed into Corrientes, took horses, and set out for the Banda Oriental, via Concordia. On the 9th, the Argentine cavalry reached Itapirú; motive not known. On the 10th the Cosmicos left, and Gen. Flores was preparing to embark with his men in the *Aliado* for Montevideo. Baron Port Alegre's men were within a few "cuadras" of the enemy's lines. It is said some 50 vessels with stones are sunk in the channel below Curupaity. The *Nacional* says: Lopez has proposed peace to Gen. Mitre, and is ready to abandon the country if necessary. This is a great moral victory for the Argentine Republic. The results are not yet known. It is said the Paraguayan army lay down their arms and surrendered at discretion, but this is doubtful, as we could hardly expect the like, unless after a signal victory by the allies. The conference took place at the Naranjal, none but Mitre, Flores and Lopez being present: the various escorts remained at a distance of 150 yards; the conference lasted five hours. The *Esperanza* says—Hopes of peace gladden the hearts of all. Lopez is coming to terms, but his proposals are not yet known. It is not likely he will give in so readily as the hero of Uruguayana, but the negotiations give room to hope we may avoid the torments of blood that a prosecution of the war must cause. General Mitre sent 12 Argentine and 12 Brazilian battalions of infantry by land to Curuzú, and Colonel Vedia took 2 batteries of artillery round by Itapirú. The river has fallen so much that the fleet is now wholly unable to move.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Truth is strange, stranger than fiction. The astounding news of peace, which reached town yesterday morning, convulsed the city; not for years have we seen Buenos Ayres in such a state. There was not a man in town prepared for the news, it came on us like a thunder clap; and as far as we can judge, the Paraguayan question is at last arriving at a solution. No matter what may be the various political opinions of the day, no matter what the animosities, the prospect of a prompt conclusion of the war was hailed by all with joy; we could read this pleasure, able hope in the very countenance of the crowd,—the peace terms are not even mooted. Sinbad, who arrived in town yesterday, states that people should not repose too much faith in the happy prospect of peace, as he says, when he left the allies, were preparing to storm Curupaity, and slight—very slight—hopes were entertained that terms could be concluded. The arrival of Sinbad, coupled with the extraordinary bulletin published by the "Tribuna," convinced every man in town that the war is at an end: indeed it is a significant coincidence that our far-famed correspondent should have arrived at such a moment. The Brazilians seem to hold aloof from all peace negotiations; but as yet we are in the dark as to the whole of this business, and therefore can form no opinion. It appears, however, when President Mitre and Lopez were about to shake hands, they both took off their gloves, and raised their hats; one of Gen. Flores's soldiers carried a table on his head, and another a couple of chairs. This interview, memorable as it must be in the annals of South American history, completely surprised Tillet. The tall arrow-like palm trees which surround the spot are splintered with musket balls; Yaquereta Cora is the name of the wood, and the scorching rays of a tropical sun were concentrated on the table where the future of the River Plate countries was being dictated. Could Bate & Co. have only photographed the scene, what a fortune would they not realize by the sale of the pictures!

country, and which resulted in the present order of things. Few battles in this country have ever been attended with more important results than the memorable struggle on the banks of the *Pavon*. At that period the *Pavon* camps were deserted and neglected: to-day thousands of sheep roam over the battle-field, and the *Pavon* camps are now almost as thickly studded with puestos as those of Lujan or Mercedes. Any camp subscriber in quest of a small estancia in the partido of Giles can, by applying at our office, obtain full details of a very fine establishment, the present owner, Sr. Rocha, being anxious to sell same. The report of the committee named to inspect the Northern Railway accounts must evidently have got mislaid in the Government House, since it has not been yet published nor the slightest notice apparently taken of the matter, save by the "Standard." As the shareholders at home are impatiently waiting the solution of this matter we think it high time to remind H.E. the Minister of Hacienda. The account published by the bank of its business for the month of August shows 35½ millions of paper money and three millions of patacons. This is a rather gloomy look-out for the approaching wool season, when it was anticipated that the bank at this time of the year would have a paper reserve of at least forty millions. We have received the following interesting sketch of affairs about Higueritas—Camps hereabout are in a beautiful condition, and sheep and cattle generally fat. Shearing will commence early this year; but shearers are very scarce and dear; some are paid from two to three patacons per day. The wool, so far, is very clean and healthy. A few capones are always sold yet for saladero purposes, price about 10 to 12 rls., according to wool and fatness. No sale of sheep. A fine piece of camp of about 3 suertes was rented the other day to a German, who will stock it in summer with about 30,000 sheep. It has a beautiful river on each side, and good rivulets in the middle of the camp. It is rented for 10 years: rent rather high, about \$720 m/p. per suerte per annum, but it is good land and may be well stocked. No *bañados* or other hindrances. We had mails yesterday from Rosario, and read in the *Ferro-Carril* that 22 boxes have arrived from the Province of Jujuy with articles for the Paris Exhibition. Santa Fé will also make up a fine collection. Governor Oroño has published some new laws about land, calculated to favor immigrants and buyers. Another of Mr. Powell's periodical children's parties took place in Calle Independencia on Monday evening. The children were about 100 in number, belonging to Mr. Powell's and Miss Stuart's schools; after tea there was dancing and singing, and the young people enjoyed themselves beyond measure, the party, as usual, being a great success. The *Galileo* may be expected this morning from Montevideo. The next steamer from headquarters will be either the *Aliado* or the *General Flores*, both at present at Itapirú. The *Liverpool* steamers *Ada* and *Calypso* are both due, but will only bring mails to Aug. 13th and 11th respectively; we may get later telegrams from Lisbon about the German peace. M. Guézin's ram-auction was a great success, all the buyers being foreigners: see report in next column. The opera of *Linda de Chamounix* will be given to-night: we are anxious to see Mme. Briol in this beautiful opera.

LATEST FROM GUARDIA DEL MONTE.

Monte, Sept. 15, 1866. At Sr. Ferrero's splendid estancia shearing commences on the 1st. There are over one hundred thousand sheep on that estancia to be shorn. This estate is some fifteen square leagues, a magnificent property. Bernardo Perez, a shopkeeper in the town, is buying wool. He has already bought some small lots at very low prices. Camps are looking beautiful, and the increase is very good. The price paid for capones is very low, \$40, and they are in prime condition. Sheep of the very finest and best class of mestiza can be bought here at \$30 m/p before the shearing. When the war concludes, possibly the farmers will get a better price. Señaling at Mr. Dillon's estancia, of flocks of 1,600, gave from 400 to 500 increase. On Mr. McOlymont's estancia the increase has been the same. There is an English estancia in this district for sale. It is a fine place. Shearing, say \$50 per hundred, capones \$25 to \$30 per day. Since my last, nothing of importance in this neighborhood; everything is quiet; the sheep are heavy with wool and look well; very little scab. The enrolling of the National Guard is going on since the 5th; all in good order and without complaints. An Irishman has been wounded in the camp by two young gauchos, but is rapidly recovering. Capones are awfully scarce in this neighborhood, and we could employ 500 if you send them out to us.

A GLANCE AT THE PROVINCE OF CUYO. Carolina; Cañada Honda, Carritos Bishops and the other central parts of this province are rich in mineral wealth which up to the present for want of capital and the proper machinery has been little worked, and if a few enterprising explorers would but turn their attention to this fertile spot, they would doubtless discover many virgin treasures. In the Cerros del Gigante and Quijada, gold, silver and lead are found in large quantities, but owing to want of experience among the native miners and the primitive tools with which they are provided, until now little trouble has been taken to turn to good account these natural advantages. There are few parts of the Confederation which offer so strong inducement for immigration; the natural talent of the natives quickly reconciles them to the enlightened ideas of the foreigners, among whom a good feeling always exists. For sheep-farmers and agriculturists the points which offer the most striking advantages are the Rio del Rosario, the partido Cañada del Moro, which stretches for an immense distance across an almost unpopulated country; The Bio Quinto is by far the most picturesque stream in the province, its banks are rich and mistier sooner or later prove a fertile soil. The Lagos Babederos: owing to the extreme flatness of the country, the least rain or overflowing of the river is sufficient to cover the surrounding camps with water which on the appearance of fine weather as quickly disappears, refreshing the soil and preparing it to receive seeds, plants, &c. The Sierra de Varela has also its advantages, and here, on the bank of the river, might be established a small farming colony; at Plumerite also, a little to the south-east of Varela, a flourishing little agricultural town may be formed; the same may be said of the camps of Pantanillo or Panilla, as also those to the south-east of Morro, which are watered by large streams, thus providing an easy conduct for all the produce of the surrounding country. A little capital judiciously employed here would produce great returns; besides this, steady active men will always find lucrative employment, and good tradesmen, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, turners, tailors, shoemakers, &c.; will always find an opening in their various callings, and bricklayers and masons are in particular demand, and as marketing is a small expense, they can manage to live very comfortably without encroaching on their savings. The best fresh meat only costs 4 rls. Bol. the arroba, a chicken 2 rls., and so on; an arroba of wool will fetch 3 dollars cash in any market; besides this, the lands are cheap and fertile, and the natives generous and kind to their foreign brethren. Although now so thinly populated, San Luis, from its superior geographical position, must at no very distant day become a place of considerable importance; already it enjoys a monopoly of the interior trade of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; every stride of the "iron horse" adds a fresh importance to this valuable trade. Of late, public lands have increased wonderfully in value; and this fertile valley now only awaits the completion of the projected line from Rosario to Mendoza to open up this vast tract of country, and render it the rendezvous of foreign immigration. It speaks highly for the natives; that the representatives of the various nationalities which have from time to time settled there should so readily intermarry with the fair daughters of the soil. The inhabitants are an industrious people, given to labour; and their natural respect for law and order has saved their country from the revolutions which have devastated the neighboring states.

SANT-LOTHIAN RAMS FOR B. AYRES.

(From the "Scotman.") In the somewhat straitened circumstances of farmers at home—with high rents for their farms and low rates for their produce—it is all the more gratifying to notice the success which has crowned the efforts of those who have carried their capital and enterprise to a foreign shore. The districts of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, in South America, have for some time been the favourite resort of farmers and others from this neighbourhood, and, from all accounts that have been received of their success in the land of their adoption, there is little doubt that the Pampas are well worthy of the attention of farmers in general, and especially of sheep-farmers. The vast and almost interminable plains which extend westward from the sea, and particularly the rich alluvial lands on the banks of the *Parana* and *Uruguay*, seem to be the favourite localities with those who have emigrated from this quarter, and become, in a great measure, the pioneers of civilization in those regions. Besides making the most of the plants and animals indigenous to the soil, not a few of those who have emigrated are exerting themselves to improve the character of their produce, both cereal and animal, especially the breed of sheep. Amongst the latest of those who have devoted themselves with praiseworthy zeal to this task is Mr. Alexander Denholm, a native of Dunbarton.

