

MAU BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Office of this Bank having been removed to this spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in the most prompt manner...

MAU BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 12 per cent.



REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their Rates of Passage: FARES: First-class to Southampton, £25 and upwards.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

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

MAINE LINE

TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). CHIEF OFFICE: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH

Plaza Constitución, Buenos Aires. South Barracas, Buenos Aires. South Barracas, Buenos Aires.

MAIN LINE

TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). CHIEF OFFICE: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.

MAINE LINE

TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). CHIEF OFFICE: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.

THE ARGENTINE BANK (LIMITED)

Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 sterling. Reserve Fund Jan. 1869 £140,000 sterling.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 sterling. Reserve Fund Jan. 1869 £140,000 sterling.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.

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

THE SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

Business Hours from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c. and \$16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest...

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CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Commission Agents.

Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, etc. 44 and 46 Calle Defensa, and 80 and 82 Calle Santa Fé.

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HOTEL EUROPA, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809.

Board and Lodging, at \$30 a day, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night. Day Boarders at Reasonable Terms.

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GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatorio de Frutos del Pais.

Wool and Produce Broker, 106 CALLE VENEZUELA. 105.

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KEAN & SOAMES, Grocers, Provision Dealers.

Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Camp Agents in General. For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep.

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BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY, 23-CALLE DEFENSA-23.

The undersigned respectfully request Subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through them, to call and pay within the further delay they incur.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 91-CALLE SAN MARCO-91.

In the Studio of the undersigned Likenesses of every description are taken daily at very moderate rates.

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ALLES, PORTERS, WINES, &c.

We beg to inform the Public of Buenos Aires, that we have commenced Business as Ale, Porter, and Wine Merchants.

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STEAMSHIP AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ

FOR BUENOS AYRES, PATRIZIA AND PORTS. The steamship PATRIZIA will leave every alternate Wednesday at 10 a.m., receiving Cargo and Passengers for which she has excellent accommodations.

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STEAMSHIP AGENCY

DIRECTOR:
MR. CHERI LABROO

GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT

GIFTS AND PRESENTS

FOR
Christmas and the New Year,

PER S.S. CITY OF BRUSSELS, &c.

We are in expectation of despatching from the Custom-house, in the course of the week, a variety of articles suitable for presentation and for personal use, say—
Games—King of the Castle, Pope Joan Board, rival squads, anap games, connect, snake puzzle, zig-zag, snap game, card and hole alphabets, stanton chessmen and boards, draft men in carved ivory and boards, cribbage boards in saddle wood, dice-box, back-gammon-boards, portable B.C.D. table, a large supply of conversation and card games, including the "happy families," stop-watches and watches, racy games and playing cards of all prices.

CHILDREN'S TOY AND STORY BOOKS.—Several copies of the last publications of Ward, Ward, and Lock, Routledge, and other houses in London.

MISCELLANEOUS—Fifty different articles in the much admired Scotch, tartan, fancy patterns, including all kinds of gold pencil cases and gold penholders, from the well-known Morlan, Dated and enamelled, aluminium pencil cases, microscope, polished silver fittings, work-boxes, ballroom companions, white Morocco companions with buttons, expanding gloves and handkerchiefs, and others, desirable boxes, of different others, sea-green hand-bags, a variety of purses for ladies and gentlemen, card cases, large portfolios, writing cases, besides an infinity of articles too numerous to mention.
MACKENZIE, BROTHERS,
44—Calle San Martin—44.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DAILY & WEEKLY STANDARDS in and about Chistomas, will please take notice that on and after the 1st of January, the Agents of the STANDARDS in that city, Messrs. Auld and Pettigrew, take exclusive charge of the subscription and delivery of the STANDARDS, they taking for their own account all papers hitherto sent to subscribers in that district. Parties owing back subscriptions will please pay same to Messrs. Auld and Pettigrew, at their earliest convenience. "Standard" Office, Dec. 1, 1868.

THE EDITORS
SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding Five Lines accepted six times for \$10.

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.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Jan. 2, 6 P.M.
Kepler expected here to-night.
Great escape of President Battle at the inauguration yesterday; rockets passed through the windows, and one struck an officer beside the President.
About 1,000 persons remained outside. No coaches to bring them in.
Tremendous losses in Fomento; one Frenchman lost 190,000 National dols. Liquidation for end of year terminates at 19. Perfect ruin for thousands; shares fallen within two weeks from 185 to 10. To-day a shade better.
No news from the war. Rumoured that Lopez has forces at Cerro Leon.
City illuminated on Thursday night.
Great bull-fights to-morrow.
Several Buenos Ayres families leave to night in the steamer.
No rooms in any hotel in town.
Money very tight here.
Commercial bank shares down at par.
Property also falling in value.
Foreign houses doing nothing.
Hotels only doing a good business.

THE OLDENDORFF FARM.

VISIT OF H. E. THE PRESIDENT
An historic association of great moment to the future welfare of the Argentine Republic, is now added to the many substantial merits that have made of this great Wurtemberg agricultural establishment one of the most valuable institutions of the country. It was here that the President of the Republic received the first official intimation that the disastrous war was concluded, which for three years and a-half has weighed like a fatal incubus on the fertile regions of the River Plate, and retarded the onward march of progress and civilization.

But let us not anticipate.—Mr. Oldendorff has obtained a promise from Mr. Sarmiento; at the time of his last visit in the month of November, that he would return to witness the harvesting operations. A party had been engaged for the day preceding Christmas, but the rain having disturbed the previous arrangements, it was finally settled to take place on Thursday last, leaving by the first train from Constitucion Station at 5.45. It happened that several ladies and gentlemen who were going to spend the New Year's fête, some under Dr. Gibbings' hospitable roof, and some in other neighboring estancias, had fixed upon the same train, and the station on that morning wore a more than usually animated appearance. The party bound for Oldendorff's estancia consisted of H. E. the President and his aide-de-camp, Mrs. Miss Josefina, and Miss Pemp Carrie, Don Pedro Agote, Provincial Minister, Mr. Leinau, and Mr. Craufurd. Dr. F. Perez and Don F. Balbin, who had been specially invited, joined the party by the next train.

The aspect of since our last, that lie to the right of the road, approached the house had been reaped, and presented to the sight, as far as the eye could reach, a succession of sheaths piled together at regular intervals. The only field where the corn was still standing was on the left of the road, and here several mowing machines were at work; in the field adjoining this, on the extreme left, a gang of laborers were busy carting dried alfalfa, while another portion of them were occupied in making a stack of colossal proportions in the farm yard.

Mr. Oldendorff and his amiable lady welcomed their visitors on alighting from the carriages, and after partaking of coffee and a slight collation, all started on foot to visit the field where the mowing-machines were then at work. There are seven of these on the establishment, but of these one or two are over in repair, so that seldom can more than five be used, and then, while doing their work in splendid style, have the defect of requiring constant slight repairs, which keep the chief carpenter fully at work from morning to night.

The standards do not seem to have caused any serious damage to the wheat crop, and what struck even the unprofessional eye was the total absence of any weeds, due to the admirable system of preparing the land pursued by Mr. Oldendorff according to latest and most approved methods. Mr. Oldendorff expects to have a yield of about 3,000 fanegas, and from the general failure of wheat crops in other parts, may confidently look forward to selling it at a very remunerative price. The broad bean crop of which Mr. Oldendorff made an experiment on a large scale promises to give excellent results, although the exact yield has not yet been ascertained, as the crop has been reaped but not yet gathered in.

A visit was then paid to the galpones where the fine flocks of Merino sheep were wending their way following, not followed by their respective shepherds on foot with pastoral crook in hand and accompanied by a couple of well-trained dogs, to pass the hot hours of the day. The stables and the fine stud of horses were also passed in review, and the gentlemen who saw the admirable arrangement of the whole establishment, found no words sufficient to express their admiration of all they saw, a minute description of which we have already given on a former occasion.

At about half past twelve o'clock a profuse breakfast or rather midday feed was served with true German hospitality. The party had by this time received a valuable reinforcement in Dr. Perez and Mr. Balbin, and the exhilarating camp air, the good humor that prevailed, the sumptuousness and excellence of the fare gave a zest to the enjoyment of the moment that enhanced the amiable hospitality of our excellent hosts.

Towards the conclusion of the repast a telegraphic message addressed to the President was brought from the station announcing that a messenger would leave town in a special train, being the bearer of an official report announcing the happy news that the Paraguayan war was over.

Mr. Oldendorff sent at once a conveyance to wait the arrival of the express train at the station, and shortly before 3 o'clock Mr. Luis Varela Under-Secretary of the Department of the Interior, accompanied by Mr. Banfield, arrived and handed to the President the official despatch of which he was the bearer.

The greatest excitement and joy were depicted on everybody's face when fresh bottles of champagne were uncorked, and Mr. Sarmiento, after cursorily glancing at the important despatch rose to his feet and said:—
"There is something Providential in the repetition of this occurrence. In Belgrano, I was assisting at the school examinations, when the electric wires conveyed to me the announcement of the beginning of the end of the Paraguayan war. In the model farm of Buenos Ayres, I receive, ladies and gentlemen, the following despatch: (here H. E. read the telegram he had received, and asked Mr. Varela to read General Gelly Obes' official despatch announcing the storming and taking of Lopez's headquarters at Cumberbit.) The Argentine flag waves over the house of the tyrant Lopez—honor to the Allies, to Generals Gelly and Rivas, and to our brave soldiers! The year 1868 closes its blood-stained pages by a glorious victory—the colonial part finishes to-day—to-morrow will begin a new page in our history—may be we have it before our eyes in this agricultural establishment—increased education—increased production. We can attain great things, if we follow these indications of Providence—if some one among ourselves does not prefer to deface that page by a dark blot, instead of writing on it deeds worthy of the

the occasion of the late inauguration present His National the Corps of the press, General military men, the leading private citizens. The foreign element was represented by Mr. Lavallol, Mr. Werner, Mr. Leinau, Mr. Craufurd, and several German, French, and English merchants. When the Archbishop retired, he was affectionately and reverentially saluted by the President. His Excellency looked well and in the best of spirits.

Mr. Raoul Legout, who has figured for many years in connection with literary and educational institutions in this country, and who had lately been appointed sub-inspector of the Provincial schools, has just been dismissed from that office, on the plea that he was one of the committee of direction of the Alcazar. Some say that ideas of economy, rather than morality, moved the Government in Mr. Legout's dismissal. If so, the economy is not less out of place, than the excess of morality. Active, clever men in this country are too scarce for so precise a division of labor.

The acrobats Penna and Bastos, who have lately been exhibiting at the Colon Theatre, leave for Montevideo this week. To-night they give their last performance. The Zarzuela Company are rehearsing for early representation, the "Tesoro Escondido." We must remind our musical readers that the present prima donna of the Zarzuela Troupe, Madame Segura, is a great acquisition. She has a clear and yet fresh soprano voice, that, added to a seductive appearance on the stage, and a pert, brusque, matter of fact, but winning Spanish manner, has secured the plaudits of all the lyric theatres, in which she has appeared.

The split in the Club Libertad, in other words the split in the Liberal party is assuming a serious political importance. The Varela influence, which has been intruded upon the public, is only on the surface of the strife, and will soon disappear in a much deeper question. A section of the Club Libertad has used its powers in coercing and cajoling the electors. Some of the most educated and the most worthy of the Liberal party have protested against this demagogic influence. To-day a large meeting is to take place at the Coliseum, for the consideration of the subject; admission is only by ticket. Mr. Castro and many of the leading men of the opposition see are actively canvassing for shares in a new journal to advocate the cause. We can judge of the general tone of the journal, and of the party it represents, when we know that such men as Messrs. Navarro y Viola, Quesada, Olivera, Quiroga, and Paz, have offered to write in its columns gratuitously. We do not know who is right or who is wrong in the case. Divisions are the natural vices of all liberal parties; but it will be unfortunate if at this auspicious moment, for the nation, the tocsin of local tumult should have sounded.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
To the Editors of the Standard.
Gentlemen,
Las Palmas, Dec. 26, 1868.

This morning at 6 a.m. the position of Cumberbit (Cumberbit is the name of a nice quinta, Lopez's headquarters, mentioned in my last letter) has been taken by a general assault; Lopez escaped with a few men through the wood that surrounds the place. Still the garrison of Angostura stands to the attack.

For the last two days the troops being very tired the Paraguayans have been kept in activity alternately by a heavy cannonade, and by the manoeuvres of five battalions of Brazilians. The position and entrenchments of Cumberbit were full of corpses, a great many of them already in putrefaction, so that the smell became insupportable, nevertheless the Paraguayans half starved by hunger and fatigue, for the greater part boys, parried three attacks, succeeding by the fourth; even then no sound Paraguayan would surrender, all the prisoners being wounded.

An officer with four men, the last remains of a small detachment that defended a rancho, in the middle of various Argentine battalions was summoned to lay down his arms, but he answered with two gun shots, and preferred to die.

Among the Argentine troops the following took a prominent part in the assault: battalion Cordova, Santa Fé, Rosario; artillery, Regiments No. 6, 4, 5 of the Line.

A soldier of the Santa Fé battalion took Lopez's flag.
I am very glad to add, that once the entrenchments were occupied the Argentine soldiers behaved very nobly, their first undertaking being to attend the poor remnants of the unlucky enemy who were all in a desperate state, a prey to their wounds, to hunger, fatigue, &c. Of course the losses on all sides heavy; among the Argentines Colonel Romero died.

Dec. 27, 6 a.m.
Last night a very heavy and repeated firing near Angostura; details still unknown.
Yours truly,
N. N.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

A state ceremonial of a new character took place on New Year's Day, at the Government House. President Sarmiento has introduced the custom of holding a levee on that day, more after the fashion of the receptions at the White House at Washington, than of those at the Tuilleries. President Sarmiento receives in an easy and friendly manner, without attempting formal and significant speeches, the compliments of the season, and congratulations from all his friends who like to look in and chat with him on things in general. The supply to the guests of Ind. Coopers and Tennent's beer is unlimited. The notabilities

no administration at the end of 1867. Many of the foreign and native dealers kept open their stores and refused to recognize such an unwarrantable interference with business, but the authorities sent round a picket of soldiers to close the establishments.
We have received the melancholy tidings of another murder in the Banda Oriental. On the estancia Martin Chico, where Mr. McCullough a puestero was found on Monday morning lying just outside his door with his throat cut. No one has been found to the murderer nor is the cause of the crime known. We await the next mail from the Uruguay for the particulars of the crime which strange to say, was perpetrated on the next estancia to where the Campbell family were killed two years ago. The murderer is still at large.

A leading member of the Medical staff writing from Cumberbit under date 27th (the day before the last fight) describes the Argentine position thus:—General Rivas is at Agüino with all our infantry and three regiments of cavalry under Col. Rivera besides a small division of Brazilian infantry and artillery, the rest of the cavalry to the number of 200 under the command of Col. Alvares occupy a strong position at the Yuguity pass, about two leagues from Rivas' headquarters.

For the sake of civilization and liberty, may, we might add, humanity, in whose sacred cause we have so long suffered and fought, it is to be regretted that the Argentines were so long kept back, for we learn from Captain Fernandez, one of Marshal Lopez's Aides-de-Camp, since taken prisoner, that Lopez, Mrs. Lynch, children, and body guard of 100 men made their escape through this very pass at ten o'clock that morning, whilst yet we were wending our way through the woods and bogs that covered the left flank of his entrenched camp. So worn out were the Argentines in their anxiety to share with their Imperial Allies the final dangers and glories of the campaign, that Rivas could not reach the point assigned him at the Yuguity Pass, and having sent the cavalry on before with the flying battery, had actually to bring the infantry to a halt, in sight of the spot, to gather up stragglers.

A letter dated from Rosario 30th ult. gives the following details of the great floods that have to a certain extent damaged the Central Argentine Railway:—The deep embankment on the Cordova side at the Carcaraña Bridge, was breached at a point about a quarter of a mile from the bridge, for a distance of about fifty or sixty yards, with a torrent passing through it. The small bank, some two hundred yards on the Rosario side of the Cuñada de Gomez bridge, was washed away, and the engine driver not perceiving it in time, ran off the line. As the train was proceeding very slowly, little or no damage was done to either engine or cars. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Cooper were in the train, and the former reports that the water was eighteen inches above the level of the rails, and so furious was the torrent, that a man was unable to cross, in order to signal the driver of the danger. It is expected that the permanent way will be ready for the passage of the train on Sunday (to-day.) Another letter dated the 1st inst. says, Mr. Cooper returned yesterday, and states the road to be passable between Carcaraña and Villa Maria. Notice was given to the public on Wednesday morning that the traffic would be stopped for a few days, but I believe Mr. Cooper intends continuing passenger traffic, and arranging for the two trains to meet at Carcaraña. There are two engines on the Cordova side. Mr. Cooper brought down a goat, many passengers from Villa Maria and Freyle Muerto yesterday.

RAMBLINGS UP THE URUGUAY.

Salto Oriental, Dec. 29, 1868.
To the Editors of the Standard.
Gentlemen,

According to promise I improve my first opportunity to write you what is going on in these parts; there is little to be said, but first let me say how I got here. The journey from Buenos Ayres to this place is short enough, and should not be expected to be anything but a stupid affair, to us however with weak nerves. Well, I will begin with the embarkment, on going down to the mole on Sunday 27th inst, to take the steamer Yi, I met a friend who advised me not to embark that a squall would soon break, &c., my last experience on the river about six months since being such a wetting that the effect is still exceedingly disagreeable, caused me to halt; the squall came in a few minutes sure enough, and passed over. Apparently on seeing a number of passengers, several being ladies, making way to the mole-head, I started also, we were soon bundled into a large whaleboat, bag and baggage, twenty in all; grown persons; but four children and three babies rather inclined to be equally, also increased our number to anything but agreeable proportions; in fact, there was scarcely standing room. We had hardly cast off from the mole before another squall came on, which we had, in our anxiety, to stow ourselves away peacefully, not noticed the waves rose tremendous

ly, and at every fall the water being shallow, the boat struck the bottom with such force that our teeth fairly rattled. Away we flew, but the helmsman either did not see or else was unable to avoid a chain to which was anchored a small craft, and in an instant away flew our rudder; the vessel instantly fell off from the wind, and we came as near being capsized as it was possible to be; the water came in on all sides, in a moment all were wet as though in bathing costume, but oh! what screams, four women, four children, and three babies; all joined together, adding by way of chorus "with the howling of the wind and the imprecations of the Italian boatmen as he ordered the sail cut loose—such a babel as can only be experienced to be understood. When the vessel keeled over, all were tumbled; luckily no one went overboard, but nearly all lost their hats. One young lady got upon her feet, and such cries as she uttered were enough to frighten even the fish-eyes. "Papa," she said, "Papa, por el amor de Dios, vamos a tierra; I don't want to go—oh! Papa." Then on discovering that her father was not in sight, her shrieks were redoubled. I looked around, and saw the father washed into a corner at the bottom, and a stout lady sitting on top of him. Another poor woman called her husband; I saw him standing, holding on by the mast, taking off his coat, unmindful of the cries of his consort. Feeling just then some one catch hold of my ankle, I moved my foot, not caring to be held just then; I found it for the first time that my foot, instead of being on a carpet-sack, was in reality resting on a poor woman lying at the bottom with a babe in her arms, by this time the rudder was again shipped, the sail hoisted and then with one voice we demanded to be put ashore, but the boatmen would not see it, and away we started for the steamer the waves going completely over us, you may rest assured that we were all much frightened, the coolest party on board was a catholic sextymen, he tried to console the women and hold fast at the same time, after several involuntary embraces with a fat "colored puss" apposite to him he gave it up. All things must end and so did our eventful trip off to the Yi. I immediately procured a state room and arraying myself in dry garments, felt as well as ever. On meeting again in the saloon we congratulated our selves that our troubles were at end but were doomed to another mishap which might have been attended with serious consequences. Opposite Martin Garcia, the Rio Negro, opposition steamer came alongside, the Yi was running with a sand bank close to her left side, when the Rio Negro coming closer and closer until within ten yards, the pilot then motioned to the helmsman to change the vessels course; whether it was misunderstood or intentional I cannot say, but certain it is the vessels came together with an awful crash the Yi being so much larger stove in all one side of the Rio Negro, forward the wheel, driving their own anchor through the wood work making a hole large enough to drive in an ox cart. The passengers drew up a protest and it is to be hoped that something will be done in the matter. Passengers lives should not be jeopardized by such conduct, be it either intentional or carelessness; all think it was prompted by jealousy as the Yi had a full compliment of passengers, and the Rio Negro but seven for this port. It were needless to speak of the accommodation, as this is splendid, but the food was detestable; it would be better to adopt the Yankee plan, food extra, pay for what you eat, then all could be suited. Among the passengers was the noted Colonel Varela, a loud talker and rather disagreeable personage, not liking his chicken neck, brought him, he sent it to the Comisario with the request that he would eat it, the tone was loud and insulting, and the Comisario retorted, other passengers joined in favor of the Comisario, and a row became imminent, the Captain in vain called order the ladies were beginning to leave, the writer watched for any motion towards drawing revolvers so as to be prepared to go under the table, however, no weapons were drawn and the breakfast proceeded, and the dispute to be settled on shore.

Arrived here without more of interest, find business resinded, no money. The "Standard" Agent Mr. O'Reilly is very kind and offers all in his power to make my short stay agreeable. I see no sign of building here as in Rosario and it is evidently not the sort of a place Rosario is, still they say it is improving rapidly a new market house on the hill is a credit to the town, the hotels passable, population mostly foreign, French, German and English being the principal languages. The same day I arrived, I started for a ramble through the city, forgetting the customs in the provincial towns of saluting all you see, I passed a lady who was so indignant at not being stared at, that she belloved out to two of her friends across the street, "mira que politico" the two friends were shocked at her and vanished from the window. I was tired, sick, disgusted and so re-

turned to the Hotel. This ends the two days travelling experience up the Rio Uruguay, and now to bed, to dream, of kind friends left in Buenos Ayres, whale boats, collisions, fights on steamers, belligerent females and the trials generally of a WANDERING GIPSEY.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
Dec. 26, 1868.

Gentlemen:
Will you allow me, through the medium of your paper, to address a few remarks to the public, for their consideration.

In the first place, with regard to flock-masters, these are now, in consequence of the low price of wool, export duties, and the high wages paid for shepherds, hardly able to live, especially such as are on hired camps.

It is with regard to shepherds that I would beg to make a few observations, as I think it possible, in a measure, to relieve them, i.e. the flock-masters.

The aborigines of South Africa are all a pastoral people, and it is from these that sheepfarmers in the Cape Colony, Natal, and the two Dutch Republics are supplied with shepherds. The shepherds are usually contracted for periods varying from one to five years, with wages from 5s. to 7s. 6d., and occasionally as high as 10s. per month, but this last rate is paid only to men who can make themselves useful in other ways besides herding sheep,—such as driving a team of bullocks, ploughing, &c.—as the herding of sheep and other stock is what the aborigines have been trained from their earliest years.

You will be struck with the low rate of wages, as compared with that of shepherds in this country, and the difference is greater when you consider that in South Africa sheep are always herded on foot, and are never left (at least by a good herd) going the day.

With regard to rations, there is also this difference, that in South Africa herds get neither coffee, tea, nor sugar, but are fed on maize, beans, milk, and meat, but of all they get little.

Now when a Kafir enters into a contract with the intention of getting as without it he cannot buy wives (as these people are polygamists); and as he occasionally has the chance of stealing, either when returning to his country from service, or when he has entered the colony for the ostensible purpose of seeking service, or visiting his friends; but when he has, as he thinks, a fair chance of getting off with his booty undetected, he is not able to resist the temptation, and carries off a few horses, cows, goats, or sheep. But in the Cape Colony sheep are counted at least once a day, and by most farmers twice a day; and as ewes and capons are kept in separate flocks, a farmer, when he has been robbed, knows the exact number of ewes or capons that are stolen, and whether stolen by day or night, an immediate search is made, sometimes resulting in the capture of the thief.

With larger stock the theft may not be detected so soon, as horses and horned cattle may sometimes run for four or five days without being collected; and should any be missing the authorities are immediately informed, or what is still better, should the farmer have a trustworthy servant he will send him on a search, lasting perhaps for two or three months.

On the conviction of a thief he is sentenced to not less than two years imprisonment for the theft of one sheep, this being fixed as the minimum. It was thought that so long a period of imprisonment, sometimes supplemented by flogging, would have the effect of stopping the evil; but it still continues, in spite of passport systems, police forces, detectives, imprisonments, and floggings.

You may not be aware that the reinderpest or that disease under the name of lung sickness, broke out in the Cape about sixteen years ago. This has reduced many of the Kafirs to poverty, and compelled many of them either to work or steal. Some prefer the last evil, and the Colonists, now have resolved on trying what transportation will effect, and it is with this object that I have addressed these remarks to you.

Should there be no difficulty in this country, about receiving these people I am pretty sure there would be no difficulty in the Cape about sending them here.

I should be thankful if estancieros and others interested in the matter, would state their opinion on this subject. I am, gentlemen,
Yours truly,
SOUTH AFRICAN.

Gentlemen,
I have another proposal to make to the public, that is: the formation of A Mutual Protection Association, against all manner of robbery, murder, imprisonment and injustice, both in town and camp. I have been occasionally victimized, but what is the use of applying to a Juez de Paz, when his vigilantes are the offenders? your testimony goes for little or nothing. I hardly take up a paper but I see an account of some murder, robbery or injustice, committed often by those to whom we would look for protection

