

TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA L. RICA ITALIANA.

Miercoles, 28 Abril, LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.

THE HANDBOOK IN M.VIDEO. ON SALE AT THE AGENCY.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD. DAILY per Month \$30.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN DAILY, not exceeding five lines, three insertions, \$10.

LADIES' OUTFITTER. White calico of all sizes and quality.

DOMINGO BOLAK, Calle Peru 104, and Rosari, 190, Sp. a22.

ROSARIO. KEAN AND SOAMES, Shipchangers, Butchers, Grocers.

CALLE ADUANA 76, 78, and 80. Agents for the "Standard."

WILLIAM ANNESLEY BAILEY, of Montevideo, South America, a letter addressed to you.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The Standard. "Nil falli audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."

TUESDAY APRIL 27, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD".

Montevideo, April 26, 1869, 4.30, P.M.

Maua project before the Chambers to-night.

Gold, 104. Paper falling rapidly.

The Cuiapiu mining materials are landed at Davidson's barraca.

Races and bull fight yesterday. The Union tramway was crowded on Saturday.

At the opera Poliuto a splendid ovation was given to Carozzi and the tenor.

A high tide floated off the Adela yesterday. The Galileo is leaving.

French packet expected. INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS.

AMONG the roar of politicians, the squabble for spoils, and the eternal clashing of interests, the voice of that well-known firm of Russell & Anderson

heard high above the turmoil, teaching us truths which we are unwilling to learn, and pointing with unerring figures to the decline of trade, the falling off of staples, and the rapid go-aheadism of the River Plate.

It requires no small amount of moral courage to calmly contemplate the future of this country, with this excellent broker's circular in our hands; the figures stagger us—here we have in one article alone, wool, a depreciating stock in our barracos of 740,000 arrobes

which either must be sold at a most ruinous loss, or allowed to remain in deposit until ship captains will take it to Europe as ballast, and if the fall in the value of this once splendid staple is so severe as to drag down to penury the sheepfarmers 'en masse', so also the diminution in the quantity of the clip, notwithstanding the increased trade in sheepskins and tallow, proves that the candle is burning at both ends, and the great and glorious Argentine Republic is on the high road to perdition.

So long of course as tallow maintains its price abroad, the rearing of sheep for saladero purposes will always yield something, but the tallow markets of the world are about to follow in the wake of the wool markets; everyone who holds live stock is a contributor to the tallow market. In Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, saladeros are at work; the supply cannot fail soon to surpass the demand, and then down come prices with a tumble.

There is no real 'bona fide' prospect for this land save agriculture, and if, as some insist, the country never can be agricultural, owing to natural defects, then, the sooner Don Mariano Billinghurst calls an auction and sells off the Argentine Republic lock, stock, and barrel, the better.

Who in Buenos Ayres to-day is fully aware of the misery, nay, ruin which exists on every side in the camp? Estancieros who have valuable establishments, splendid lands, and fine stock, even under the most economic administration, find it difficult to make the annual receipts cover the expenses, and this without taking into account the value of the land or the interest on the capital which it is supposed to represent.

The sheepfarmer who five years ago boasted of a humble but honorable independence, with sufficient means to provide his home with the few necessities of life, which are regarded as rustic luxuries, is to-day compelled to do without tea, sugar, or biscuits, his family in rags, and eking out a miserable existence on meat and yerba, or, as we have been assured, in many cases on meat and water, and this great poverty is destined to work a very serious moral effect upon the land for the children of the shepherds are deprived of every means of instruction; the days of camp schoolmasters are passed; the sheepfarmers are unable to employ even a peon, owing to the high rate of wages, &c.; down, down, is everything in the camp to-day and yet where is the statesman who can grasp the question.

Merchants, bankers, shippers, brokers, even editors, all pack up, unless the whole country turns to agriculture. There is nothing to save the situation but agriculture; there is nothing to support the Government but agriculture; pastoral industry has in a measure been played out in the Plate; it may be carried on in a limited scale we may regard sheepfarming, and even cattle farming as auxiliaries, but nothing more; and if we allow another year to pass like the last, who will tele the figures of Russell & Anderson's report for April 1870?

Even in the cattle business we notice that there has been a falling off. The 'faena' of the saladeros here, in the rivers in Montevideo and Rio Grand, amounts to 1,148,500 animals, against 1,225,000 for last season. Here we have another serious deficit, which plainly points to the declining state of the industry, when by right, if things were in the Plate as they ought to be, the 'faena' this season should be at least 100,000 head over last year's.

Ninety-five vessels in the roads on last Saturday night, without a ton of cargo, 20,964 register tons disengaged, and nothing in the way of freight for Europe save a few boxes of River Plate Handbooks and stone ballast from Martin Garcia. What a melancholy state of things! and yet there are to be found people who say that the River Plate is going ahead. The position of the country was never more critical than at the moment; the Governments are both unwieldy and expensive, the taxes to support these Governments are far too much for the land to bear; every one in the country seems to be living above his means. All the Argentine world consumers and but a fraction of the population producers! The ploughshare is our only hope, our only salvation!

With deep regret we learn from many of our country friends that nearly all who tried agriculture last year lost heavily owing to the heavy rains. One comfortable sheepfarmer in Lujan, anxious to set the example, sowed wheat on his estancia, stating that henceforward all sheepfarmers should grow their own wheat and buy no more flour. The crop came up and looked beautiful, but the rains came and so completely destroyed it that there was never even a hook put into it. This has damped the spirits of all in that district, so much so that we fear few will sow wheat in Lujan for some time. But this is a great mistake. There is no reason to suppose that next season will be as unfavorable as the last; on the contrary, the probabilities are that next season will be excellent. Farmers would do well, also, not to risk too much on one crop, but to sow different crops, and, at least for the present, on a limited scale. Now, if at every sheep puesto in this province a square and a half of land would be tilled—say half a square of wheat, half a square of maize, and half a square of potatoes—this would give about one hundred thousand squares of land under tillage, and not dependent upon one crop, but upon three. This increased production would at once emancipate the camp from its present impoverished condition. Farming in the River Plate is not properly attended to, and hence the continued losses. Either we go in all sheep, all cows, all mares or all wheat: this is not the system at home, and should not be so long established here.

That things in the River Plate have, as regards pastoral interests, assumed an unfavorable aspect we must admit, but we deny that they are altogether so bad as many of the young men leaving this country represent, and we conscientiously believe that under a different system of farming, and with a more merciful system of taxation, the agricultural laborer can make more headway here than even in the States or Australia.

In the Kepler who sailed yesterday, a young Scotchman left for his native hills, having in the short space of thirty-six months saved up a little money. He landed three years ago on the Mole head without a shilling: he took home with him yesterday one hundred pounds sterling, being the savings from his wages as a camp schoolmaster on an estancia near Chascomus, where he was engaged at the rate of \$400 mpc. per month. We gathered from this thrifty and intelligent young man the following facts:—On the estancia where he was employed there are several Scotch puesteros, each of whom has a flock of sheep or thirds. Now these puesteros are

thrifty, industrious men; they find time to till a small patch of ground to grow maize, rear poultry and swine, and their average earnings from their little farms for the last two years has been \$20,000 mpc. per annum each. These men started in the very worst season, and without one penny of capital. This proves what even still can be done in the camp by honest industry and economy. The estancia in question is well known; the puesteros are still there, and any one who thinks proper to question our statements can obtain the fullest particulars by calling at our office.

Now, we put it to the sensible portion of this community: how different would be the prospects of the country if, on every estancia in the R. Plate, the same excellent system of farming was pursued, and we have no hesitation in stating that if the Scotchmen's example be not at once followed, the whole River Plate will go headlong to perdition.

The Government ought to take the initiative, strike off all taxes on ploughs, spades, harrows, and carts, open an agricultural department in the Government House, where the farmer will be heard, start a model farm on the most approved system, and offer an opening for some of the surplus talent of the country, in sowing wheat and planting potatoes.

MONTEVIDEO. BARON MAUA'S PROJECT.

Saturday. Now that the Magariños project has been knocked on the head, it seems Baron Maua intends coming before the Legislature with a Curso Forzoso programme, which is sure to bring down the maledictions of the commercial public. The "Mercantil" says that the project embraces a Curso Forzoso for fifty months, besides empowering the banks to double their issue, and in consideration for such privileges an extraordinary accommodation will be conceded to Government—say half a million, or a million dollars. At present it is impossible to foresee the wind up of this monetary difficulty, but the friends of the projected Grand Bank hope to make capital out of the rumored Maua proposal, as they think the indignation of the public will drive many to subscribe who would otherwise have held back. Meantime the rumor has subsided that Magariños would retire from the Finance Department, and it is not likely the public mind will be distressed by any new Cabinet changes. The official report of the debate in the Chambers on Thursday evening shows that the opposition to the Magariños project was not on the merits of the same, but on a point of dignity, as the Chambers maintained that all projects having reference to taxation must originate from their body, and not from the Executive. The Minister and Sr. De Maria vainly argued in another sense; they were over ruled by a sweeping majority, and the projects sent back to the Government without saying 'oste' or 'moste.' One of the speculators tells me that the session was a ludicrous one, and that the proceedings partook of a serio-comic character.

Senator José María Piá died yesterday in his 74th year, and the flag was as usual, half-masted over the Cabildo. It seems the deceased was an old 'habitué' of the Legislature, and his funeral this morning was attended by a long train of coaches. Truth obliges me to say that most of the coaches were empty, but this is not at all unusual in Montevideo. This is the second Senator that has died this month, in each case over the appointed term of 'three score years and ten.' Their legislative labors do not impair their health.

The Chambers continue to vote military pensions with great liberality. The bell-ringer of the Matriz Church has also thought fit to ask for a trifling pension of £200 a year, as we read in to-day's "Tribuna." He tells his story in the following words:—"I have been bell-ringer for forty-four years to the Matriz, and in this period I have had to ring the changes for many glorious revolutions and national triumphs. I rang for Gen. Rivera's victory of Cagancha. I rang in February, 1843, when Oribe drew his lines round the city, and for every day during the nine years' siege I rang for some exploit against Oribe's cohorts. I rang when Garibaldi won his laurels at San Antonio, and again when the fall of Rosas put an end to the ten years' war. Lastly, I rang for eight hours, without stopping, on the memorable 20th of February 1865, when General Flores and the 'liberators' entered Montevideo in triumph." The bell-ringer's question is now an old man and as black as any of his friends from Congo. He adds that he will abandon his post for good if his petition be not favorably received within fifteen days.

Mr. G. V. Hansen has petitioned the Legislature against Sig. Ohlappé's project of a lighthouse at Cape St. Mary, as it seems he submitted a previous project for erecting lights at various points between Montevideo and the mouth of the River Plate. Respecting the proposed new taxes the "Siglo" announces that Sr. Aguilar has withdrawn his proposal of putting a dollar a head on all cattle killed in the saladeros. It is likely, therefore, that he means to persevere in his scheme of

putting a dollar a ton on coal, and adding three per cent. to the import duties. This is lamentable.

The accounts from Paysandu represent that place as anything but a paradise, and it does not seem that the utmost harmony prevails between the town-folk and the authorities. The latter are said to entertain crude notions of Republican liberties. Perhaps, however, things will mend, when the gas project is carried out, and that the Gefe and his subjects will pull more in unison and according to the spirit of this enlightened age. It seems that at present the citizens have to go through their drill as National Guards every week, very much to their annoyance.

The Bull-fighters positively take their farewell to-morrow and let us hope they may never come back. It is said Pestalardo has been paying them very high salaries, as much as £100 sterling per month to the 'primer espada.' A photographic group of the worthies is on exhibition in a shop-window in Calle 25 de Mayo.

The new tenor, Ilfre, will make his second appearance to-night in the admired opera of Pollino, when the ballet company will also perform. Some people object that the clothing of the dancers is very scanty; but there is no denying that their dances are very graceful. It is very likely we shall have L'Africain next week.

The English races are to come off on the 25th of May, and as the day is a holiday we may expect a host of racing visitors from Buenos Ayres.

The Bishop of Honolulu is expected here next month; his Lordship will by this time, have arrived at Pernambuco or Bahia and already begun his mission of conferring confirmation, according to the rites prescribed in the church of England.

The mortality yesterday comprised 4 foreigners, 1 native, and 3 children. A gentleman named Chain has come forward with some antique maps and soundings, to show that it is a false alarm about the port of Montevideo sensibly filling up within the last 50 years. He maintains there is no ground whatever for such an impression.

At the same time that the Madero project, of building a harbour at Buenos Ayres attracts general notice, it is a remarkable coincidence that similar projects are now debated in the Brazilian papers, to make Doeks &c., at Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco.

The gross tonnage of Rio, in 1866, exceeded 1,300,000 tons, about three times the trade returns of Buenos Ayres: the estimated costs of Docks, similar to the Victoria Dock, London, would be £900,000 sterling. The trade of Pernambuco is represented by 500,000 tons; the cost of a harbor would be 3 millions sterling. The tonnage of Montevideo is second only to Rio, and exceeds 600,000 tons. The average tonnage dues in London are £1 per ton which would give Buenos Ayres £500,000 per annum of which amount about one half would go for working expenses. The merchants here are in favor of Madero's project, and hope we shall soon have a similar one for Montevideo.

In the Brazilian papers I find some interesting returns about the trade and revenue of the Empire. The revenue is set down at \$73,000,000, of which 63 millions are derived from the Customs-duties, and the rest from internal taxation. Imports 143 millions; exports 166 millions. Average rate of duties 17 per cent. ad valorem. The total tonnage of the various ports of the empire in 1868 amounted to 2,740,000 tons, comprised under the headings of 6,000 ocean traders and 6,000 coasting-craft. The coast-line of Brazil extends for 3,600 miles, and has only 18 light-houses, or one in every 200 miles, whereas in England the ratio, I believe, is one every two miles.

Mallmann's trade auction finishes to-day, and next week there will be another at the great French house of Coutras and Co.

The Cerro signalled this morning that a merchant steamer was aground off Punta Yeguas, in the direction of Buenos Ayres. The French packet is expected on Monday, with 5 day's later news from Europe than that by the Magellan.

The "Telegrafo" reports the following—"vessels spoken." "French barque Bellars from Montevideo to Havre, spoken Feb. 9th, 1 N. 31 W. by the St. Anne from Marseilles to B. Ayres, 34 days out." "Trove from Hamburg to Montevideo," spoken March 14th off the Lizards, 21 days out."

The Saturno leaves this evening for Buenos Ayres and the Uruguay. The arrivals of coal continue daily from England. We have also to notice importation of cereals from Chile, one vessel yesterday brought 16,000 sacks of flour, and another 4,000 do. of wheat.

Gold went down to-day, from 9 to 8. The money market is, however, very weak and at any time we may look for further depreciation. P.S.—The steamer aground off Punta Yeguas, beyond the Cerro, is the English steamer Adela.

By a late census taken in the province of Jujuy the population of the 13 departments of that province is found to be 37,500 souls.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

The following letter which we received yesterday from a highly authorized and well informed quarter, shows that the news that a regiment of Brazilian cavalry had been surprised by the Paraguayans is unfounded, and still more unfounded the rumour of a probable conflict between the Brazilian troops and their fellow countrymen the Rio Grandenses. We also learn from an official source that the proceedings connected with the so much talked of sale of hyles have been carried on in strict accordance with the form stipulated at a council held by the Allied Generals.

Asuncion, 21st April; 1869. At 2 p.m. on the 14th inst. the steamer Alice having on board the Commander-in-chief of the Brazilian forces H. H. the Count d'Eu. east anchor in the port of Asuncion.

The men of the Imperial navy made the customary salutes, and the Prince on landing was received by the whole staff of officers belonging to the Brazilian garrison of Asuncion.

Count d'Eu during the two days he has been in Asuncion has not had a moment of repose. He has personally inspected all the military establishments and made every possible provision to accelerate the active operations which before long will be resumed.

On the morning of the 16th, the anniversary of the memorable passage of the Parana, H.R.H. repaired to the encampment at Luque, where he received the army, and was enthusiastically cheered by the troops.

On the 17th he proceeded to examine the bridge now in construction over the Ygurey; and he at once perceived that it was open to attack from cavalry, a contingency he took immediate steps to provide against. He went to the vanguard, and inspected the most advanced picquets beyond the bridge and took the opportunity of examining the ground where the troops under his command will soon have to manoeuvre.

In the Commander-in-Chief's order of the day, dated 17th inst., are the following nominations, which will, without doubt, be received with universal commendation. Gen. Osorio Viscount Iruval, is nominated to the command of the first division of the army. During Gen. Osorio's absence the command will be temporarily exercised by Marshal Guillermo X. de Souza.

The second division will be commanded by Gen. Polidoro. Colonel F. Pinheiro is appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

There are many other nominations, all equally judicious and creditable to the sagacity of H.R.H.

The wise measures adopted by the Allied generals since the military occupation of the city of Asuncion, are commencing to produce the best results. A perfect system of police for the port, city, and suburbs has been adopted; and the delivery of property claimed by individuals proceeds according as the legitimate documents in proof of the ownership are produced, to the entire satisfaction of the mixed tribunal, ad hoc.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Villa del Salto arrived yesterday from the Uruguay. We received our files of up river papers, but the news from the upper provinces is not of importance. Reference will be found below to those items worthy of mention.

The Arno left yesterday at her usual hour. The day was beautifully fine, and a number of people accompanied their friends to the Mole Head to bid them good bye. The Arno takes a large mail this time. We have contributed our quota in the shape of several boxes of Handbooks.

In consequence of the change in the wind on Sunday, the river rose suddenly at Las Conchas and the Tigre. The water reached the railway track at the latter place, and at Las Conchas boatmen were beginning to anticipate a good time of it through the street traffic falling into their hands. Up to a late hour yesterday we had not heard that there was any sign of the waters receding.

For some mornings past the neighbourhood of the Retiro has from early dawn presented a novel and animated appearance in consequence of our "Athletic" friends having commenced taking their preparatory gallops for the display on the 6th prox. At first the guard, seeing a number of broad-chested, sinewy armed young men engaged in flying round the Plaza, throwing the hammer, and sundry other athletic movements, seemed to be of opinion that they were the precursors of some newly invented and formidable revolutionary tactics, but they now, together with the nursery maids and children, enjoy beforehand the treat preparing for a larger number of spectators on the 6th of May.

If people feel inclined to be amused by exhibitions of strength and agility, they can see plenty of both on 6th of next month.

We understand that Sr. Saravia will shortly be in Buenos Ayres with the object of laying before the National Government a plan for the construction of a road from Corrientes across the Gran Chaco, which will, when

completed, place the riverine districts in direct communication with the provinces of Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy. The probable cost of this road which will be 20 yards wide throughout, is estimated at \$8,800,000, not a large sum, when we consider the vast importance of the scheme, and the benefits likely to accrue from it.

In consequence of the sufferings from neglect and want of proper treatment of some unfortunate creatures at Corrientes who would have died but for the prompt and efficacious interference of Dr. Paigdemaza, it is now proposed to erect a public hospital in that city. It is astonishing that a city of the importance of Corrientes should be left until now without an hospital.

The Provincial Government of Santa Fe is at present giving plots of ground for farms, building, and other purposes at San Lorenzo, on the condition that the parties to whom they are granted at once commence on them whatever pursuit they intend following. Although the province of Santa Fe has not hitherto found much permanent favour with immigrants, the present is a favourable opportunity for settlers with a small capital.

The "Lanceros," whose first ball, given some time ago at Rosario, was such a decided success, gave another on Saturday night, which had an equally happy result. This club, whose object is to foster Terpsichorean proclivities, is becoming very popular in Rosario.

Things are looking unsettled in Corrientes. Another teapot storm has arisen between the Municipality and the Government about the payment of the balance of a sum of 60,000 dollars, which the latter owes to the former, and is neither able or willing to pay. The Executive and Legislature are also at loggerheads about the acceptance of the resignation of one of the Provincial Deputies. These eternal local squabbles are most serious drawbacks to the material progress of the country.

The Naorm, English brig, cleared from Rosario last week direct for England, with a heavy cargo of salted hides and bones.

The immigration into the United States in the year 1856 was estimated at 141,500 souls; in 1867, it had risen to 245,500.

In Cordoba, as in Rosario, there exists a great demand for masons, bricklayers, carpenters, and men of all trades connected with house building. There appears to be a kind of brick and mortar fever raging in all the principal cities of the Republic. We call the attention of workmen to the fact.

Some interesting statistical data that have reached us give as the total loss of the Paraguayans by sword, pestilence, and famine (including those who were shot by order of Lopez) since the beginning of the war, 150,000 men, or the fifth part of the population of Paraguay. From the same source we find that the force under Lopez's command, taking everything into account, must at present amount to about 6,000 men, all told.

The importation of paper into this country in the year 1863 amounted to 7,700 reams; in 1868 it had risen to 11,154 reams. What a quantity of scribbling these figures represent! The years 1867, 1868, and 1869, with their election struggles and consequent visitation of newspapers, must have increased our imports of this article to an enormous extent.

We have been asked to call the attention of the authorities to a panacea of fetid and rotting mud and water in Calle Cochabamba, between Calles Bolivar and Peru. The effluvia arising from this place is sometimes awful, and must be prejudicial to the health of the locality. The Municipality should at once attend to the removal of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, and have something done with this hotbed of infection.

Mr. Phillips, of the well-known Mineral Water Establishment, has asked us to inform his friends and the public in general that he intends moving in a short time to other and larger premises in Calle San Martin, as he finds his present quarters too small for the increasing number of his visitors. Mr. Phillips intends to have his new establishment got up in unexceptionable style.

Some University students intend starting a new periodical, 'El Lucifer.' What has become of 'La Bohemia,' or did it ever appear? if so, we have not yet had the pleasure of seeing it. We publish in another column interesting particulars from the seat of war. The allied soldiers received with decided satisfaction the appointment of General Osorio as commander of the 1st corps d'armee. At last things are beginning to look like business.

Up to the present, but very few members of the National Legislature have arrived in town. The time for the opening of Congress is now, however, very close at hand, and no doubt the present week must bring our legislators to their posts—at least, we hope it will.

On Sunday, notwithstanding that there was a chilly wind blowing, thousands of people availed themselves of the Northern and Western lines in order to snatch a mouthful of fresh air after the toll of the week. Flores, Belgrano, Palermo—all had their share of patronage. Although the match

announced to come off at Belgrano had to be postponed, several races were improvised, affording a good deal of amusement. A band played in the Parque in the evening, and large crowds kept promenading about until a late hour.

The works on the Boca Railway are proceeding apace, the viaduct from the Casa Amarilla to the Custom house will be a splendid specimen of its kind when completed. The new Station will also be a splendid building. We were surprised on Sunday to see the progress made in the works, we did not think it possible to move so quickly in Buenos Ayres.

The hole in the mole again!—A German gentleman when going aong the mole to take boat for the Arno, by which he was a passenger, suddenly disappeared from the gaze of his friends who were seeing him off. They were very near seeing him off after quite another fashion, for he was in the hole in the mole, and only by superhuman exertions and the loss of his shirt collar, torn to ribbons in the effort to pull him out, was he saved. If a member of Congress or a Jefe de Paz were to get smothered here it would be of infinite public service; until then nothing will be done.

Within the last few weeks immigration appears to be on the increase—every day batches of Italians, French, and Basques keep arriving. Last week 150 Spanish Basques, 66 Frenchmen, and a number of Italians, reached our shores. A great number of these went at once to the camp and up the river, but a large proportion of them preferred remaining in town.

We call the attention of the Secretary of the Post-office to a flagrant abuse that has for some considerable time past been the means of loss and annoyance to our mercantile community, and which was yesterday brought prominently under our notice by a member of one of the first houses in the city. The gentlemen in question has long had to complain of the overcharge continually made on letters to his firm. On yesterday he went himself to the Post-office with a letter, for which he had been charged \$5, although on weighing it the clerk acknowledged that it was ten reals too much. This, on a large number of letters, would amount to a very respectable sum in the course of a year. We trust that immediate steps will be taken to put a stop to this injustice to the public.

The following vessels sail to-day:—For Salto and intermediate ports, the Parana, at 10 a.m.

For Rosario and intermediate ports, the Capitan, from the Retiro Station (train fare free) at 9.50 a.m.

For Montevideo, the America, at 5 p.m.

For Victoria, the steamer Victoria, from the Retiro, at 9.50 a.m.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

A RUN IN THE COUNTRY ON A WINTER'S DAY.

SCENES BY THE WAYSIDE.

ORCHARDS OF TROPICAL FRUITS.

FLOWER GARDENS AND FLOWERS.

SAN AUGUSTINE SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

ASCENT OF SAN CHRISTOBAL.

Lima.

In the absence of any very exciting political news, I will briefly speak of a delightful little trip I had the pleasure of taking recently to the country farms and sugar estates in and around the pampas of Callao, and also a delightful though arduous ascent of San Christobal, the highest of the many high peaks of mountains that surround Lima, and inclose it in its ashy volcanic valley. Our first destination was a large country farm-house and plantation, called 'Villogas,' where we expected to stop long enough to inspect some of the farming operations of Peruvian life, and possibly get lunch.

We left Callao by the vehicles peculiar to this country, our horses galloping, singly and in harness, whipped almost incessantly by their Cholo drivers, and whirling us along amid a cloud of dust at a furious pace, as Peruvians invariably drive. Our old rickety carriages away and bump over the stones, across the brooks, and wherever they see anything suggestive of a road. And now we pass an old Moorish arched gateway of rough adobe, tumble-down and as ancient as the oldest of relics in this country, dating back, not by dozens, but by hundreds of years, and every earthquake crumbling a little from its stone top and sides. Now we emerge into the open pampas or fields, and the green springing grass, the smell of wild brier roses and fragrant flowers, the green trees and overhanging branches of the banana trees delight us, and make us sniff the air and about like very children. After a residence in a walled, stony city, with flagged do-yard, and no grass nor green, except as we grow it in pots, and only the glaring yellow hills and bleak barren hills and the roll of the sea to look upon, we begin to see the verdure of the forests, the country farms, and the sight reminds us of home. Now we pass a merry Cholo party of young folks encamped in the open field, playing at croquet, their horses turned out to graze, and

HERMATIA. De la Cabaña y Establecimiento de la Sociedad Pastoral, en los Campos de la Quinna, partido del Vecino POR LIQUIDACION.

Por BENJAMIN NAZAR y Cia. Del hermoso Campo y Poblaciones conocido por el nombre de "Posta de Acaña," situado en el Partido de Carmen de Arco, perteneciente al Sr. D. Pedro Henly.

TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR. SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR.

BUENOS AYRES ATHLETIC SOCIETY. AUTUMN MEETING. To take place at the Cricket Ground, at Palermo on Thursday, May 6, 1893.

The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 1st December, 1893, the Trains will run as follows:

JOHN E. DEE. MEDICAL PRACTITIONER AND OULIST. Of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and the Medical Board of Health, Montevideo.

English Drapery. PLAZA DE MERCEDES, (In front of the Church.) Messrs. MORAN and ALLAN.

COLEGIO INGLÉS. 112-A RTES-112. (In front of the "Mercado del Plata.") The undersigned, in acknowledgment of the liberal patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed...

WHY HAVE GREY HAIR? L. L. JONES AND CO'S DEPOT. ROSSETTER'S HAIR RESTORER.

NO OIL. NO DYE.

SANTA FE RACING CLUB. SANTA FE RACES. To be held at Roldan on the 27th of May, 1893.

AGENCIA DE VAPORES DEARAVILVEZ Y RISSO. 99 1/2-RECONQUISTA. Para Montevideo el vapor "Rio de la Plata."

WATSON'S HOTEL, BELGRANO. Dinnings... Breakfasts... Luncheons... Suppers at all hours.

Table with columns for stations and train times. Includes stations like Chascomus, San Fernando, and Buenos Ayres.

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FOR COLONIA, THE BRITISH STEAMER, NAPOSTA. Will leave this port every Wednesday and Saturday, at Ten a.m., returning on Monday and Thursday.

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SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & Co. 101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated...

CONDITIONS. First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

PLEASURE STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES. Up to 35 feet long, carried on Ships' decks entire, with Machinery complete.

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LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AUTUMN GOODS, AT THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.

LA BARRACA DEFENSA. SITUADA ESQUINA DE LAS CALLES ALZAGA Y DEFENSA, FRENTE A LA BARRACA DE BALCAORRE, EN BARRACAS AL NORTE.

T. B. Coffin, Son, & Co., 83 to 87 Calle Esmeralda, BUENOS AYRES. WAREHOUSE OF MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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NO MORE GRAY HAIR! NO MORE BOLD HEADS! NO MORE DANDRUFF!

ORIENTAL TONIC FOR THE HAIR. It makes the Hair Soft and Glossy. It makes it grow Thick and Heavy.

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CRANWELL, Chemist, 30-Rivadavia-30. BATH OILS, LANE'S LONDON CAPITAL FIVE MILLION STERLING.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. BATH OILS, LANE'S LONDON CAPITAL FIVE MILLION STERLING.

Richard Hoare, Esq. (Horse, Miller, & Co.) Buenos Aires, Esq. (Horse, Miller, & Co.) Buenos Aires, Esq. (Horse, Miller, & Co.)

DEUTSCHER TURNVEREIN. Generalsversammlung. Dienstag, 27 April 1893, 5 Uhr, in Vereinslokal.