

Teatro FrancoArgentino.

BOUFFES PARISIENS. Sous la Direction de M. d'Hoie, Representation Extraordinaire, Jeudi, 10 Juin 1869, LES MEMOIRES DE DIABLE Comedie Vaudeville en 3 actes, 4 s.

SOLIS OPERA COMPANY, MONTEVIDEO.

SIG. FESTALARDON'S Grand Opera Company gives performances at the Solis Theatre three times a week.

ATHLETIC SPORTS. To be held on the Ground of the MONTEVIDEAN CRICKET CLUB, JUNE 29th, 1869.

Entries will be received by Mr. C. H. Fuller, 18-CALLE RINCON-18 my27

ENGLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH, MONTEVIDEO.

MASS and BENEDICTION every Sunday at Twelve o'clock, and an English Sermon by Father 19 p.m.

THE HANDBOOK IN M.VIDEO ON SALE AT THE AGENCY, 103 Calle Zavalta 103.

Subscription to THE STANDARD DAILY, per Month \$30 WEEKLY, per Month \$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.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR "STANDARD"

Montevideo, June 7, 5 P.M. (From "Standard" agent in Colonia.) Rosario still in hands of Caraballo's party.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO.

The U.S. difficulty settled. The 'Diario de Rio,' of May 30th, has the following official notice:—

CITY OF LIMERICK MAILS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. THE ALABAMA QUESTION. REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA. DIFFICULTIES IN SPAIN.

ANGLO ARGENTINE MINING COMPANY.

We have dates from England to May 3rd. The Alabama question is the order of the day. Senator Sumner made a speech in the United States Congress to the effect that Great Britain is responsible as follows:—

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

POSITION OF THE THREE BELLIGERENTS. AN ARMY NEARLY DROWNED. THE PRESIDENT ENCAPMATED AT LOS MAULAS.

OUR RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Common sense is but too truly said to be the rarest and most precious quality; it is not unfortunately the scarcest, where it might reasonably be expected to prevail, viz., among those whose occupations are of a practical character.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN THE PLAZA.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF 104 PRISONERS. A BRITISH CLERK'S HEROISM.

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Lord R. Grosvenor had an interview with Napoleon about the proposed submarine tunnel or suspension bridge from Dover to Calais. The Emperor is against the tunnel, but strongly supports the bridge project.

The question of Life Peerages is still before the House of Lords. The Nawab of Bengal visited the Queen at Osborne.

At the closing of the French Chambers many of the Deputies cried 'Vive l'Empereur!' M. Jules Favre ascended the tribune and exclaimed, 'Vive la Liberte!'

The Dean of Arches has refused to prosecute the Rev. Mr. Bennett for heresy. The case is now before the Queen's Bench, in a suit against the Bishop of London.

In the convent case of Miss Saurin the judges had allowed an order for a new trial, to reduce the damages to £200.

The King of Prussia has sent a present of a handsome porcelain vase to the Pope.

It seems the Swiss authorities have requested Mazzini to leave the Canton of Lugano.

The 'Posen Journal' states that many arrests have been made in connection with an attempt to establish a Slavonian Federal Republic, comprising Moscow, Warsaw, Wilna, Kiev, and other Russian provinces.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected at Florence.

News from China reports the massacre of hundreds of Christians, including several Catholic missionaries.

The Carlists and Bourbonists are intriguing in Spain.

The British Government has ordered the Admiral on the West Indies station to insist on the Spanish authorities surrendering the American vessel Mary Lowell, captured in English waters.

The money market in London was busier, and the rate firm at 3 1/2 for good bills.

Argentine bonds, 7 1/2; Brazilian, 8 1/2; B. Ayres, 92.

A letter from Major Rickard speaks highly of the Anglo-Argentine Mining Company's prospects, predicting that San Juan will rival the Don Pedro del Norte mines.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

LATEST FROM HEADQUARTERS. Piray, May 30, '69. The railway bridge near Paraguay is now repaired and complete.

The Argentinians have made a reconnaissance, and at a pass leading to the mountains discovered the Paraguayans in force with one piece of artillery, and four battalions of 500 men each, all well armed and clothed.

President Lopez had despatched a note, said to be couched in the most insulting terms to the Allies on the subject of arming a Paraguayan Legion, to which the Commander-in-Chief sent an appropriate reply.

The warlike operations proceed. An officer from the Paraguayan camp, with a flag of truce, had crossed the lines and delivered despatches from General MacMahon, addressed to Mr. Worthington, American Minister in Buenos Ayres.

Further intelligence has been received to the effect that the Allies were on the march, and that any moment an engagement is imminent.

The town of Paraguari is completely deserted; it was once one of the largest and most prosperous country towns. The farms show the signs of recent tillage and the place was evidently occupied by the Paraguayans until the taking of Aregua.

The railway is found an immense convenience, but the Allies require more rolling stock.

Thousands of head of horned cattle had arrived from de la Patria.

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

POSITION OF THE THREE BELLIGERENTS. AN ARMY NEARLY DROWNED. THE PRESIDENT ENCAPMATED AT LOS MAULAS.

The comedy of the triangular campaign is still in Act the 1st. The Banda Oriental being a trifle larger than England, it is quite possible many days, weeks, and months may elapse before the belligerents chance to fall in each other's way. Those who remember how often General Flores crossed and recrossed the River Yi on the Cuchilla Grande, without coming into collision with the armies of Laguna, Moreno, or the other generals in pursuit of him, will readily understand that the present campaign is likely to continue for some time before anybody gets hurt on either side. The event of last week has been the crossing of the Santa Lucia river by the Government army, under President Battle; they effected the crossing on Friday at Paso de Puchi, on the camps of Sr. Vignolo, and halted at Los Maulas to dry their clothes; next morning, after being reinforced by Major Burgos with the Capelones Infantry, they were to continue their march towards Florida, leaving Col. Vidal behind to gather up a supply of fresh horses.

The Gefe of Florida, Major Enciso, has declared for the Government, and writes the following note to the President:—

"Florida, June 3. Last night I received Your Excellency's note, advising me that you were at Guadalupe with 600 men.

"I regret that General Caraballo should suffer himself to be led away by certain parties, who seek only their own ends, without considering the injury they cause the country.

"I have ordered the National Guards to be called out, and beg you will let me know where to meet you.

"General Caraballo is at Ombuca de Castillo with 200 men: Col. Mora has joined him, and he is waiting for Valiente, Perez, and other chiefs; it is said Moyano also means to join him, but I suppose this is false. In this department only two officers and a few men of little influence have accepted his invitation and thrown up the poncho.

"I have just now sent a 'chasque' to Major Milan with Your Excellency's orders."

Under the circumstances, it is likely the President will establish his headquarters at Florida, and remain there to watch the current of events.

We are in the dark as to the exact movements of Caraballo, whose centre of operations seems to be San José. One of his enterprising lieutenants, Major Tolosa, is riding rough-shod over the departments that lie between Colonia and the Rio Negro; his brother, with the Paysandu garrison, is gone to annex Salto; and other smaller adventurers are preaching the crusade of republican liberties on their own account.

General Goyo Suarez passed through the quiet little village of Pando with a gang of liberators, en route for Minas and Maldonado. Thus the only departments as yet free from the war are Cerro Largo and Tacuarembó, which remote districts have, however, been rarely visited for some months past by daring bands of freebooters.

The Government people count on General Caraballo, who is assembling forces at Minas, having been so requested by the President, as well as by Caraballo and Goyo Suarez; it is said he has refused to join either of the rebel armies.

The principal forces now in the field stand thus:—

Government army at Los Maullas 1,000 strong. Caraballo's forces near San José 600 " Tolosa's men at San Juan 200 " Caraballo's brother, near Salto 700 " Maximino Perez, at Mercedes 700 " Goyo Suarez, at Las Minas, probably 500 "

As the rebels are mostly Gaucho cavalry, their positions will change so rapidly that no precise method of campaign can be foreshadowed. It is simply a game of hap-hazard, and if an encounter occur, neither of the opposing commanders will be fairly responsible for the consequences.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Goyo Suarez is at Solis Grande. Caraballo offers to submit: he says the cause of his revolt was that Pedro Varela, Zaballa, and Magariños assured him that he was to be banished to Cuba. He demands guarantees, and President Battle requires his unconditional surrender.

The rebels have bought arms in Durazno, giving in payment bills of Don Pedro Varela.

Caraballo is collecting men for the Government.

Moyano has not been murdered; his attitude is doubtful.

Everybody is grumbling at Maximino Perez's delay.

President Battle's soldiers are drying their clothes at Los Maullas.

The National Guards are doing garrison duty in the city.

There is talk of arming two little steamers.

OUR RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Common sense is but too truly said to be the rarest and most precious quality; it is not unfortunately the scarcest, where it might reasonably be expected to prevail, viz., among those whose occupations are of a practical character.

It is proverbial that the agricultural mind is slow, or that it was slow until science infused itself into the avocation of the farmer. The sheep-farming mind in the River Plate is slow to an incomprehensible degree, and common sense is 'non est inventus' scarce one in a thousand engaged in sheepfarming steps out of a grove, or they follow in the furrow that A B C opened half a century ago, a furrow that answered well enough in its time, but now altogether out of date and unserviceable.

Take any and all the points of sheepfarming practice in the Plate, and it will be found that common sense the most obvious is disregarded, and every rule of improved reproduction violated. Even the most intelligent fail to estimate the value of time in relation to improvement, or to understand that improvement is regulated to the improving forces employed. A false economy both as regards time and means is the order of the day. A cockle shell would be a long time in emptying a lake! So with sheepfarming improvement, as we shall see by and by.

A sheepfarmer (it may be assumed) proposes to grow wool, and let us see how he goes about it.

Well, he allows his sheep to suffer from a skin disease called scab, owing to which one-fourth, one-third, two-thirds, or three-fourths of the wool falls off the sheep's backs, and that which remains, owing to the disease

state of the animal is badly grown, weak, and brittle, and of small value. He keeps his sheep in mud and dirt, which further checks the growth and damages the quality and condition of the wool. He has an opportunity of selling ewes to the graserias: he sells the pick, and remains with the inferior, which give him the least wool and the worst lambs.

It is an object in sheepfarming to obtain a large increase of strong lambs. How does the River Plate flock-master go to work? He keeps all the old scrags in his flock; also his capones, young and old, his borregas, lambs, &c., biggledly-piggledly; among these he runs from year's end to year's end a lot of scraggy, scabby rams, half-starved and used-up mongrels. Of course, lambs are dropped from early spring to midsummer, from autumn to midwinter, against all law, by old, milkless ewes and half-grown borregas. The whole batch, rams, dams, and capones, are driven and galloped in the camps and budded in corrals; lambs overrun, trampled down in mud, smothered in dirt, or left in the camps, smothered—"eh, bueno!" From scraggy ewes and ill-conditioned rams, lambs must be comparatively few. Of these, from the causes enumerated 35 to 50 per cent. die; the remainder have hard times of it, catch the scab, and do not make their growth—born and reared scrags, they remain scrags.

Another object in breeding and rearing stock is to obtain a maximum return from the products of the animals. But this is ignored in the products of the R. Plate flock-masters, inasmuch as they breed sheep of the very smallest and most scraggy, yielding the smallest carcass returns, and less wool than any and every other race of merinos, and that of small value as being deficient in character, strength, length, and condition. Moreover they retain their old sheep until they die on their hands. Add to these the causes affecting increase and production of deterioration above cited, and it will be admitted that, common sense is, indeed, a scarce commodity where such practices are the rule, and that it would be miraculous were sheepfarming not to come to grief, and go to the bad by the run.

It is according to the laws, and a manifest fact of animal economy that all types have the inevitable tendency to degenerate under anything short of high culture, also that modifications, changes, and improvements are attainable in unlimited sphere under persistent intelligent cultivation.

Improvement or change of character in certain stages and particulars are easily effected; but there are others which are very much more difficult, and require the combination of good management, discrimination, and long patient labor to effect, and equally so to maintain, in fact, high quality attained the highest intelligence, and care is needed to escape degeneration.

Thus it is a very easy matter to 'fine' the wool of croole sheep by crossing them with merino rams of any description, even under the most primitive management. But it is a very different and infinitely more difficult matter to give weight of fleece, good and uniform character, length, elasticity, and strength to the wool, and well formed profitable and weighty carcasses to the sheep. It is precisely in these all-important matters that the flockmasters of the River Plate have signally failed.

Now let us see the application of the simile of the cockle shell. Very few flockmasters put rams into their flocks that are more than a shade better than their ewes, wretched diminutive beasts, which they pick up at a small cost, but which would be dear as gifts. Cockle shells, with which they propose to counterbalance the continuous flow of degeneration and empty the lake of evil 'conditions! some few more enterprising (?) men invest in from two to half a dozen really good rams (the majority of them professing, enterprising men, purchases diminutive short woolled rams which, however high in blood, only perpetuate the most prominent defects), which they put into what they call their 'Merino flocks,' out of which to provide rams for their estancias, etc.; but as all the causes of degeneration are in operation (scab, insufficient care, etc.) much of the little good that would otherwise be effected is lost. Assuming, however, that there is no scab and a little more than ordinary care, much time must elapse before even small progress can be made; thus, two years must elapse before the flock-master can have rams of an age fit for service in his general flocks of half a degree of improvement; from these say he gets a full average increase under the ordinary system 20 to 25 per cent., he will have at the end of four years then only 10 to 12 per cent. of evil stock, of an age to put to the raw, improved one-fourth of a degree, and so on—a veritable cockle shell.

Common sense points to the fact that only a bold course of radical reform will serve that occasion in which sheepfarming finds itself in the River Plate, and suggests the means.

Thus, an estancia owner who has 20,000 sheep may be able to pick and part out of them six or seven thousand passable ewes and borregas. These allow he should keep, all the rest he should sell off or melt down (out of

an 'invernado') as fast as they can be brought into sufficiently fat condition: then, say about 13,000 may realize him a matter of, more or less \$300,000 mpc, which amount will give him the means of regulating his establishment up to progress standard. The first things to do are—to thoroughly cure the scab—to divide the six or seven thousand ewes into flocks of not exceeding one thousand breeding ewes each, not suffering anything but breeding ewes in them—to 'cut' all the rams and put them with the other capones and ewes for fattening into an enclosed 'invernado,' where they will not need to be corralled, and therefore will fatten rapidly, and as they fatten melt down—to put up such fencing as is most desirable, sink wells at the puestos, prepare accommodation for rams, and then purchase a sufficient number of square-set weights rams, with large fleeces of strong long wool, of that character which answers alike for 'felting' and combing. These rams must be always well kept and well fed (in roomy potreros with open sheds) and should be put to the flocks only for two months in the spring of the year.

If only reasonable care and quietude is provided for the ewes at lambing season, and they are quietly put into large enclosures in lieu of dirty corrals, it is a safe calculation that the flock-master will sell 85 per cent. of the lambs: that is, from 7000 healthy ewes 6000 lambs, 50 per cent. better in all respects than their dams. It only needs to carry out a very simple calculation to show that in four years (instead of 10 or 12 per cent. improved as shewn in the other system) he will have his land fully stocked with sheep, two-thirds or three-fourths of which 50 per cent. improved, and one-fourth or one-third 75 per cent. improved—meanwhile he will have melted down the original 7,000 ewes, and 5,000 or 6,000 improved capones.

The 300,000 realized from 13,000 capones and ewes, would suffice to purchase suitable rams for the six or seven thousand ewes—put up the requisite plant for them, sink 'aguas,' and go far towards facing a league of land. There is only one little hitch in the whole programme, and that is that there do not exist in the country anything but a very limited number of rams of a suitable class; but that will be remedied in the course of time: in the meanwhile, those who take the lead will have the race and its prizes in their hands.

A word may be said profitably touching agriculture—an indispensable compliment to stockbreeding as stockbreeding is to agriculture. There is an 'agitation' with a view to stimulating agriculture, or, more properly speaking, grain growing: it is trumpeted as the salvation of the country, a sort of miraculous intervention. Now, with a full appreciation of the value of agriculture proper, skillfully practised, it is necessary to impress the fact, that growing wheat and maize will not 'per se' rectify the errors and remove the causes of depression of sheep and cattle farming—the industries 'par excellence' of the River Plate. The interests of the country will not be promoted through the development of wheat growing to the prejudice and hindrance of the improvement of the established pastoral industries. Unquestionably, the true policy is a work in the fields where there are accumulated materials, immense scope for improvement, and immense interests at stake, supplementing them with agriculture proper and encouraging the immigration of skilled agriculturists with capital.

MENTOR.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN THE PLAZA.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF 104 PRISONERS. A BRITISH CLERK'S HEROISM.

Verily we sleep on a mine in this city. No man can answer that the morrow will bring. On Saturday afternoon the city had the most miraculous escape from being blown to atoms by a Paraguayan gun, and but a few hours later the citizens had an equally providential escape.

It appears that one of the clerks of the house of Messrs Zimmermann, Fair, and Co., having some heavy work on hand, was obliged to stay rather later than usual at the office on Saturday night.

The porter of the house, whilst waiting for the clerk to leave, paced up and down the patio, and his attention was attracted to a room filled with boxes and goods by a peculiar noise in the wall as if some person was cutting away outside at the bricks; he quietly entered the room, and found that right in front of the spot from whence the noise proceeded was a large door lying against the wall. To remove this door and see what was going on was but the work of a moment.

The wall, it appears, was lined with canvas, but he perceived a small hole, and clapping his ear to the hole, he distinctly heard the fellows on the other side removing the bricks. The porter at once took the alarm, and ran to acquaint the bookkeeper.

Both then proceeded to the room in question and discovered there was no longer any doubt. The prisoners in the Policia were actually boring a hole in the wall in order to escape. At the same time a voice was heard to

say, "No nos dejan salir," or in plain English, "They won't let us out."

The clerk and porter placed the heavy door against the aperture as before, while the latter went round to the Policia to see the Chief. It was once found that there were 104 prisoners and four policemen in the very room where the attempt was being made to effect an opening into Zimmermann Fair's premises.

Some policemen returned with the porter to the spot where the clerk was still on guard; and they desired the clerk to remove the heavy door in question! The clerk requested they would have the kindness to do so themselves, as he was unarmed, and the thing was not without its risk.

On the removal of the door, it was found the prisoners had almost completed their work, having removed several of the bricks, &c. Some of the police kindly passed the night on Zimmermann Fair's premises, and as yet it does not appear any of the prisoners have succeeded in liberating themselves.

It would not be fair to charge the police on guard with the prisoners as accomplices in the attempt. Very possibly the poor fellows had fallen asleep after the day's labours; still there can be no doubt that but for the occurrence of the clerk working so late on Saturday night, we should have had to lament the escape of 104 prisoners, if the news ever got to the ears of the public.

Indeed, for all practical purposes, we no longer require police or prisons in Buenos Ayres. There is no punishment for crime, and what is the use of so much expense as the Policia and Cabildo entail?

EDITOR'S TABLE.

His Lordship the Bishop of Honolulu will land this morning at eight o'clock from the America. A launch from one of the gunboats will be in waiting to convey him to the Mole, where he will be received by a deputation of the churchwardens of the English Church and other leading members of the English community. The Right Rev. Prelate will be a guest of Mr. Drabble's during his stay in Buenos Ayres. He is the first Anglican Bishop that ever landed on this shore, and we most cordially welcome him on his arrival.

The news from the seat of war in Paraguay, although meagre is still satisfactory. The Allies appear to advance slowly but surely, and have now reached as far as Paraguay, in the environs of which there has been a skirmish with Lopez's forces, consisting of two thousand well-armed men, with one piece of artillery. The affair must have been of but slight moment, as the Allies report no losses. It is evident that Lopez has now but small chance of even retarding the onward march of the invading force.

The news from Montevideo contains but little novelty. The President is creeping away from the capital with his handful of men, seemingly but little anxious to come up with the rebels. The revolutionary leaders are displaying more activity. Tolosa has turned out all the public officials at Nueva Palmyra and Carmelo, replacing them by his own partizans. There does not appear to be much of any organized or combined action on the part of the insurgent leaders. The feeling amongst the mass of the people is in favor of the Government, and a little more energy on its part, inadequate though its resources be, might have the effect of changing the present aspect of affairs which is by no means a favorable one for the Government.

Robert Le Diable" was again performed at the Opera House on Sunday before a crowded house. Mlle. Siebs was as effective as on her former appearance in the character; Madame Passi also coming in for a large share of the applause of a brilliant audience.

The Societa Nazionale Italiana gave a grand lunch on Sunday at the Pobre Diabolo on the Palermo road. This reunion was intended to do honor to the anniversary of Italian independence, and passed off, we understand, in a very successful manner.

On the southern frontier the Indians have made another raid, carrying off some horses and cattle. The savages appear to have given our men the slip this time, and are said at one time to have been twelve leagues in the rear of Col. Campos' men, who are evidently too few in numbers to successfully cope with their adversaries.

The murder of a changador the other night by an officer of a regiment of the line, who has escaped, is but little creditable to the service, and has created a strong feeling as to whether there are not unfortunately many similar characters mixed up with the bulk of the honorable and brave men composing the majority of the officers of the National army. Such an example is a most pernicious one to the rank and file, and no effort should be spared to capture and make an example of this epuelted assassin.

The state of our streets during the past week was a disgrace to any civilized city. It was almost impossible to walk with safety through any of our best streets on Thursday and Friday, and the efforts of elderly gentlemen, and ladies, young and old, to crawl along without coming down were most painful to witness, and would have moved to compassion any

one with a less perturbed heart than a member of the Municipality. When will our aldermen and town councillors mind the business they are elected to do, and make the street scavengers do their duty?

The news from Cordoba respecting the Central Argentine Railway is very satisfactory, and leads to the conviction that should the weather prove of an average nature during the winter, the line will be completed to Cordoba well within the contract time. The permanent way has now been laid down to Laguna Larga, which place is only sixteen leagues from the city of Cordoba, and there are one hundred and fifty plate and rail-layers at constant work, so that not a day passes but this great undertaking takes a stride in advance towards its goal. The stations are also progressing, and are being constructed of the best and most durable materials. We congratulate the Directors on their energy and on the progress the great work under their charge is making.

A Cordoba colleague considers the moment of starting a National Exhibition an opportune one for establishing an identical currency throughout the Republic. There can be no question of the necessity and utility of such a measure, one of the worst defects of the confederate system of government being the various currencies it entails, which are an obstacle to commerce, and in favour of which no sound financier can say a word. We need not wait for the opening of the Exhibition to initiate this reform, which is one preeminently deserving of the attention of the Government and Congress of the nation.

We hear of some sales of Central Argentine Railway shares in Rosario at 80 per, or 20 pct. discount. In consequence, however, of the progress being made towards the completion of the line, there are none now to be had at that price, which in our opinion is much too low for the security.

The President of the Council of Health has just presented to Government a report on a subject of vital interest to the public at large, viz., vaccination. The Council say that a change should be at once made in the present system, and that instead of using the inoculating matter taken from the human subject, that from animals should be used, as being free from the danger of transmitting blood diseases. Experiments made in France and Italy have proved the advantages of using the matter taken from animals, and the subject assumes a graver aspect, as we believe our principal medical men consider the small pox here to be of a decidedly endemic character. The subject is indeed one worthy of and demanding the most serious attention, for there is no more awful plague than small pox.

Some very serious defalcations have, says a morning contemporary, been discovered in the Chilivicy branch of the Provincial Bank. We believe they have been traced to former employes of the Bank, and their discovery is due to the minute examination of the books instituted by the present managers.

There are again rumors of the establishing of a new line of steamers between Rosario and Liverpool, they have not yet, however, assumed consistency. An arrangement with some of the existing companies is in our opinion the only way of carrying out this idea successfully.

A subscriber who has just arrived from Concepcion del Uruguay informs us that everything is peaceful, and looking well up there. The place is crowded with refugees from Paysandu, the majority of whom are valiant soldiers of the National Guard of the Uruguay Republic, who, after short deliberation, decided in favor of discretion as opposed to valor in the present disturbed state of their mother country; and consequently intend to await in Concepcion the return of better times. The new screw pile pier is progressing favorably, the chief drawback being the swollen state of the river, which greatly interferes with the completion of the masonry work; everything else connected with the work is advancing rapidly.

The 'Megatherium' is the present 'nine days' wonder.' Every one should pay the monster a visit at Fusoni's, where he is at just now on view. Some fears are entertained that this antediluvian monster may make his way to Europe, where, if his merits are half what connoisseurs represent them to be, he will certainly fetch a large sum.

The ironwork for the pier at Parana has now been lying here for a considerable time, and the Government shows no sign of forwarding it to its destination, although we are informed by the engineers that everything is ready for its reception, and that the works can be commenced immediately on its being forwarded. This delay is probably due to the negligence of some subordinate official, and should be at once enquired into.

Our fair readers will remember some few remarks which, in their interest, ever chiming as it does our first attention, we felt bound to make in reference to confirmation as to its bearing on dancing. The following extract from the same source may possibly be of importance to some amongst them. In the present emergency, we call their special attention to the concluding paragraph:—

The large and daily increasing demand for the fair hair with which many ladies of the period are wont to deck the scanty supplies granted to them by nature has run up the price of that article to such an extent that the finest sorts are positively sold for more than their weight in the gold whose colour they are supposed to possess.

The following steamers will leave TO-DAY: The steamer Tala, for Rosario, San Nicolas, and intermediate ports at 10 a.m. from the Retiro.

The steamer Tala, for Rosario, San Nicolas, and intermediate ports, at 10 a.m. from the Retiro. The Rio Uruguay, for Salto and ports, at 10 a.m.

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WRECK LIST FOR 1868 OF VESSELS LOST ON THE COAST OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

Jan 4.—English barque James Longton, Liverpool to Montevideo, stranded on Paloma island, north of Cape Santa Maria—saved.

9.—English steamer Onix, Montevideo to Itapira, ran on a rock near the Cerro, was saved.

13.—Dutch brigantine Gertrudis, Rotterdam to Montevideo, ran aground at night at the Carretas Point—total loss.

Feb. 8.—English barque Janet, B.A. yes to Plymouth, dismasted by a sudden squall off Lobos Island.

Mar. 3.—English ship Western Chief, New York to Montevideo, ran on English Bank, but got off, having thrown a portion of her cargo overboard.

4.—Italian barque Nova Asunta, while at anchor in port during a hurricane at three o'clock in the morning, was driven on shore.

Brazilian steamer Marquis de Caxias, also at anchor at same time, lost some spars and her bowsprit.

Uruguay schooner Palmar, lost both her masts and part of her bulwarks.

Brazilian brigantine Marino, rigging injured.

French ship Fenelon, rigging injured.

Spanish barque Hernan Cortes, run foul of by two French vessels, and injured.

French brigantine Emile Ernestine, Bordeaux to Montevideo, ran on English Bank—saved by throwing part of her cargo overboard.

French barque Jean Victor, from Bordeaux; much damaged.

French barque Ker Aimée at anchor in port, damaged.

22.—American ship Hattie E. Tagley, Cardiff to Montevideo; ran ashore at 4:30 a.m. on English Bank.

Oct. 1.—Italian brigantine Josepe Ferraro, Uruguay to England; ran ashore on Gorreti Island. Got off uninjured.

13.—Italian lugger San José, Montevideo to Salto; reached Colonia leaky.

14.—French barque Louise Amelie, Newport to the Plate; ship, cargo, and crew all lost off Paloma Island.

Norwegian ship Festina Lente, Cardiff to Montevideo; ran on the English Bank. Total loss.

21.—National sloop, the Uruguay to Paysandu; capsized in a squall. Three men drowned.

Nov. 8.—Guatemalan ship Uruguay, San Tomé to Montevideo; ship lost off Flores Island. Crew and part of cargo saved.

Dec. 19.—National schooner Comercio del Salto, in collision with the steamer America; foundered; master and one sailor lost.

TEMPERATURE. Monday, 2 P.M. Fahrenheit, 57.

ON CHANGE. June 7, 1868. Ounces 470, Sovereigns 122 1/2, Patagonians 25, National Bonds 57.

Our active and well informed reporter gives the following important sales to-day at the Plaza and Station:—Wool.

2200 ar. mestiza, with carretilla, 37, 39, 40. 1100 do do do 45. 1600 do do do 40.

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exports the very high figure of two millions now it is quite evident that unless the tax is raised this estimate is exaggerated, it is safe therefore to suppose that one million will be the largest possible yield from exports.

THE undersigned beg to notify that they have established themselves in this city as Import and Commission Merchants, under the style of RICHARD CRANWELL and CO., Calle Chacabuco, No. 114.

DOG POST. LOST, on the 4th inst., a small, Tan, Fancy, L. Smooth English TERRIER, with a blue leather collar, answering to the name of "Snap."

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, A HALF SEXTANT, by Owens, of Liverpool, Ebony Frame, with Ivory Scales. It is nearly new, and will be sold for 4500 mrs. Cost 24 1/2. Apply at No. 171 Calle Defensa.

CLAMPOS PARA ARRENDAR on San José B. Banda Oriental, corta del Rio de la Plata 2 1/2 suertes con su ganado. En el Pampán, suertes con 5,000 cabras ganadas vacunas. E esta cabada una suerte de 85 albosca. Saupicha 121 de 8 a 11 de la mañana, y de 4 a 7 de la tarde.

FOR BENJAMIN NAZAR Y CA. Importante Remate de la valiosa Casa de altos y bajos, Calle de Rivadavia, Nos. 201 y 205, situada a dos y media cuadras de la Plaza de la Victoria, perteneciente a la testamentaria de D. Irindoa Martinez de Vera-Raico.

SE ALQUILA—Una Casa de Altos, Calle de la Florida, No. 64, entre Piedad y Casagrande. Darse razon Calle Peru, 48. 34. 6 p. e 4

MENSAGERIA UNION ARGENTINA, 9—FACUARI—11. Itinerario, de las Mensagerias que se despatchan de esta Empresa.

AT THE FAMILY GROCERY 72—PLAZA VICTORIA—72. The very best Teas, Wines, &c.

WANTED, INFORMATION of the whereabouts of Harry J. Maiden, Engine Driver, by Edward A. Hopkins, Hotel Argentine. 49, 9p, j68

WANTED, TO know the whereabouts of John Scanlin into from Brazil. Address Bernard Conlan, Estancia Santa Anna, Carmen de Arico. 42, 6p, 2w, j53

ENGLISH WEAPONS OF DEFENCE THE CARTER EDWARDS and SNIDER CARTRIDGE is the most effective arms ever introduced into this country.

BREACH-LOADING RIFLES AND REVOLVERS. The very latest intended Revolver made on the principle of the "PATENT NEEDLE-GUN."

WATERPROOF CARTRIDGES AND CAPS. All kinds of repairs undertaken and speedily executed. AT E. PARIS' ARMERIA, 20—RIVADAVIA—20

TO ESTABLECEROS, who may be in want of Two steady young Men, as Medianeros, where their position may be as certain, so that they can make a home for themselves, who will contract for a certain term, required. Call for a prospectus by addressing T. V., at the Office of the Standard. 68, 6p, j68

PARA LOBOS Y SALADILLO 189—RIVADAVIA—189. Solo de Moran los Juven. Legra al Saladillo los Viernes. Legra a Buenos Aires los Domingos. Para Lobos los Dias de Regreso los nones. RAFAEL SABORIDO, Empremario. —j65

PARA HOMBRES Solo—80 alajunas piasas Amobladas al Calle Maipu, No. 196. 48, 6p, j65

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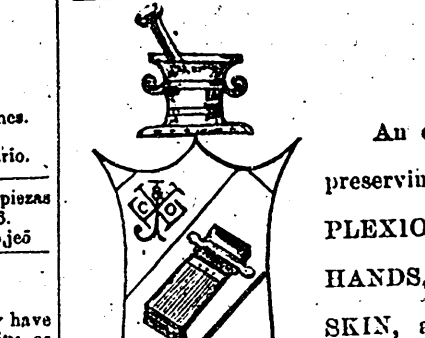
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BREACH-LOADING RIFLES AND REVOLVERS. The very latest intended Revolver made on the principle of the "PATENT NEEDLE-GUN."

During the COLD WEATHER The use of PHILODERME,



An especially unequalled Toilet, requisite for preserving and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION, is a sure safeguard against CHAPPED HANDS, ROUGHNESS OR REDNESS OF THE SKIN, and the many similar inconveniences resulting from the prevalent piercing winds.

L. L. JONES & CO., Operative Chemists, 58 and 60 CALLE FLORIDA. 23, 1m, j53

COMMERCIAL NOTICE. DURING the absence of Mr. Edward Glover our Firm will be represented by Messrs. Miles, A. Pasman, and Walter Heald, to whom we have granted Power of Attorney.

SEAMAN'S MISSION. Free Reading Room open daily. Religious Services every Evening. German Meeting every Thursday. Temperance Meeting every Saturday, at 7.30. Scamen and their friends cordially invited. 32, 1m, j4

WANTED, by two Gentlemen, a nice furnished sitting and two Bedrooms. Address Z, at the Office of the Standard. 238, 3p, j65

TO LET, at No. 34 Calle Belgrano, up stairs, two nice rooms with Balconies to the street. 43, 3p, j5

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, to LET, a Sala and Bedrooms, newly papered. No. 37 Calle Defensa. 16, 3p, j64

TO BE LET, a Bedroom Furnished, with Board (if preferred) in an English house No. 194 Esmeralda. 4, 3p, j65

SE NECESITA una Muchaca, con cama, para una cierta familia. Calle Saupicha, 100. 24, 3 p. e 4

TO LET, Furnished Apartments, Calle Parque, No. 90. 30, 3p, j65

WANTED, a good Woman Cook. Must speak Spanish. 239 Calle Corrientes. 55, 3p, j66

WANTED, a Situation as Cook or General Servant, in an English or German family, a respectable Woman, a native of Germany. Address 282 Calle Temple. 65, 9p, j68

CONSTANTINE'S PINE TAR SOAP. For the Toilet this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, the skin soft, healthy, and healthy.

STEAMBOAT TO LEAVE For Colonia, the British Steamer NAPOSTA, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 a.m.

REDUCTION IN FARES. LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL & GREAT BRITAIN. Ships. Tons. Shippers. Tons.

THE Postmaster-General of Her Majesty's Government has concluded a Contract with the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company Limited (Messrs. Lamport and Holt's Line), for a second regular Mail in each month by British Packet to Brazil and England.

Mail Steamer FLAMSTEED, 1376 Tons, KIDD, Commander, Will be despatched from Buenos Ayres FOR LIVERPOOL, via Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and Bahia, ON WEDNESDAY, 9th of JUNE.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY. First-class to Liverpool... 235 sterling. The usual allowance made to families.

PUBLIC TRANSLATOR. JOSE T. GUIDO. CALLE DE BOLIVAR, No. 42. 21, 9p, j63

REAL HOLLANDS. Sole Exporter, HERMAN VAN HOUTEN, Rotterdam. Importado solamente por WILLIAM PAATS Y CIA.

THE undersigned beg to advise the Customers of this old and well-known mark, that they have just received, per Dutch bark Royal, from Rotterdam, a new supply of this excellent Gin, in large and small boxes; at the same time, they avail themselves of this opportunity to call the attention of the Public to the fact, that an imitation has been introduced into the market of the above-mentioned mark, in order to avoid imitations.

WILLIAM PAATS & CO., 96 Calle Venezuela. 240, 2m, j61

MASTERS of Vessels arriving in the Harbour of Colonia, are respectfully cautioned against anchoring in a direct line of the track of the Marine Railway, within one cable's length of the shore, as by so doing they may foul their anchors, and otherwise cause damage.

M. D. DAVID STEWART. Formerly of Messrs. Stewart, Rowell, Stewart & Co., of Aberdeen, and now Merchant, 72 MARK-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

It removes Dandruff and all impurities from the head, and prevents the hair falling out. It promotes the growth & strength of the Hair, giving it the lustre and a health of youth.

ROSEBERRY'S HAIR RESTORER. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST RESTORER EVER USED. IT IS NOT A DYE. IT CONTAINS NO OIL.

ORANWELL AND MURRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 65—CALLE RECONQUISTA—65

