



New Advertisements.

DEFERRED AT ALL TIMES... which Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills always conquer.

Teatro de la Opera.

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA Y DE BAILE. 6ª FUNDICION DE ABONO. SABADO, 26 DE ABRIL. SEMIRAMIDE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Palcos, Tertulias, Entradas, etc.

Victoria Theatre.

Compagnie Dramatique Francaise. Under the Direction of Messrs. BIZARD and ROMEAL. BOX OFFICE open from Noon till Four p.m.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Palcos, Tertulias, Luneta, Cazuelas.

COURTNEY & SANDFORD'S GREAT European Circus

WILL OPEN THEIR COLOSSAL PABELLON (Built expressly for this troupe) CORNER OF TUCUMAN AND PLAZA PARQUE Saturday April 26 AND CONTINUE Every Night Regardless of the Weather.

Female Phenomenon, ON EXHIBITION.

99-CALLE PERU-99 THE BIGGEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD. From 2 o'clock to 10 daily. Admission—10 mpc.

River Plate Telegraph Company.

Latest Telegrams For Transmission to BRAZIL, NORTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

CALLE RECONQUISTA, 63.

COMPANIA Argentina de Seguros SEGUN lo dispuesto por la Direccion, la Junta General de accionistas...

ARTICULO 27

Todos los años en el mes de Mayo, la Direccion envia a la Junta General de accionistas...

CASA QUINTA EN FLORES.

SE A QUIEN la que ha d-ido Mr. Gray, a cuatro cuadras de la Calle Real...

OFFICES TO LET.

A SUIT OF THREE ROOMS, suitable for OFFICES. Apply at No. 117 Calle Reconquista.

Attention!

Grand Auction.

BY ENRIQUE RAYMOND. In the Patio of the CAFE DE CATALANES, CALLE GARGALLO.

SPLENDID CAMP.

In the Partido of Bragado, Distant 7 Leagues from said Town, and 4 from Junin.

TO BE SOLD IN ONE OR TWO LOTS.

The AUCTION will take place on Tuesday, May 6th At THREE P.M. Precisely.

The Camp is known as that of Sr. Pedro Castro, and is situated 7 leagues from Bragado, and 4 from Junin...

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The Fifth Ordinary Meeting of this Society is convened for THURSDAY 24th inst., at SEVEN P.M.

THURSDAY.

FOR CARGO AND PORTS, at 10 o'clock the English steamer IRIS, for Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Recife, Fortaleza, and Ceara.

LETTERS.

Mackinlay, Le Rossignol, Miss F. Whitmore, Newman, 2, Nugent, Barnett, Ward, Wells, Collins, Mrs. Walter.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD.

DAILY, per month, \$30 WEEKLY, per month, \$10 PACKET EDITION, single copy 2 Do. Do. mailed from Office, including postage (per an.)

The Standard

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1873.

Special Telegrams

to the CHILIAN TELEGRAM. Valparaiso, 20th April 1873.

Committee for the reorganization of Fiscal offices has begun its work. Municipal elects on Sunday.

The Nat. Bank has saved its books and papers. The losses not yet known.

In Bolivia the Candidate Ballivian has majority, but not Mayoría Absoluta.

Congress to decide the election. Coal 15 pats per ton. Nitrate 2-40

Barley 3-25 Wheat 3-40 Flour 6-60

Freights—Flour 57s. to 60s. Copper 57s. 6d., direct port. Nitrate 60s. Liverpool 65s.

New York 65. Continent 60. Exchange 44 1/2, 44 1/2

18 vessels chartered 17,000 tons. 23 do disponible 11,000 do.

Arrivals. Pernambuco, Aspasia. Montevideo, Rosa Eupirina, Mary S. Weir.

London, Rimac. Liverpool, Cuzco, Emily Waters. Paraguan, Covenante.

Hamburg, Egimont Hoop, Americana. Patagonia for Liverpool.

Stand-by O'Gorman to STANDARD. Montevideo, April 23rd.

During the night heavy pampero. Government steamer Oriental driven ashore.

Fever somewhat decreasing, but alarm still continues.

REPLY.

Did the Argentine Republic depend for the development of its agricultural, pastoral and mineral resources on English immigration?

which he refers, was established by Mr. Parish Robinson some forty years ago. The proprietor failed from over speculation, but the families succeeded, and most of them became the most wealthy farmers in the province.

There probably are not a hundred English farmers in the Plate. There are numbers who have come out with more or less capita, who have taken to agriculture or sheep farming; but an immigration of Anglo-Saxons with a defined object and profession may be said to have never existed.

Those who have come out may be classed as adventurers and not settlers. I give no offensive meaning to the term 'adventurer'. I only desire to define the man who emigrates without any definite object from those who come for the definite purpose of settling down permanently to a given trade or profession.

Of these latter there are so few Anglo-Saxons that, unless there exist in England a feeling favorable to emigration to the Plate, engendered by the success of their countrymen, it was hardly worth the trouble Mr. MacDonnell has so ostentatiously taken in warning intending emigrants against the country.

With these preliminary observations I will now make my animadversions on the Report that H.M. late Chargé d'Affaires has thought fit to present to his Government. That Mr. MacDonnell was conscientious in his 'Remarks' I do not desire for a moment to doubt.

He believed it to be his duty to write down the country, and naturally took for his text every offensive feature, and also naturally exaggerated their characteristics. In order to understand why a public man should be animated by the animosity against the Republics of the River Plate which pervades the entire of his Report, we must remember how cavalierly Mr. MacDonnell was treated, and even snubbed, by the Argentine and Uruguayan Governments.

When the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs thought fit to ignore the common diplomatic courtesies due to Ministers of foreign and friendly nations, he was oblivious to the mighty powers of retaliation these Ministers possessed; and although I can far from asserting that our late Chargé d'Affaires was actuated by a spirit of retaliation or revenge, no one will venture to deny that it is beyond the power of our weak human nature to prevent our opinions, our thoughts, and our actions being influenced, to a greater or less extent, by our passions and prejudices.

The greater part of all histories are tainted by the same bias. Mr. MacDonnell, perhaps, believed that he was writing a dispassionate and conscientious review of the subject he had in hand, when in reality it is little more than an acrimonious diatribe against the River Plate, and the reflex of his own prejudices. It must also be borne in mind that England, with her numerous colonies, views with jealousy any emigration to foreign countries not under her jurisdiction.

Thus the Emigration Commissioners, who are dependents of the Government, are continually warning intending emigrants against all the advantages possessed by the British Colonies. Ministers accredited to foreign nations receive these impressions, and taking them for granted, can consequently never be strictly impartial in their opinions upon this subject.

Mr. MacDonnell says that "the exaggerations of certain pamphlets and newspapers have prompted him, in accordance with the desire expressed by her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, to record the following observations." Did it never occur to her Majesty's late Chargé d'Affaires that a strongly prejudiced country is equally conducive to exaggeration as a strong feeling in its favor?

maize, nearly a hundred thousand bushels of potatoes, large breadths of land for lucerne, abundance of peas and beans, and millions upon millions of fruit trees; while the number of Buenos Ayres, Rosario, and other towns overflow all the year round with vegetables of every kind.

It is very easy to condemn a man as well as a country if only the defects of either are broadly delineated and their good qualities studiously ignored. My own country, Canada, so recommended by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, might well be a case in point. Were the defects only in that country to be commented on for six months' winter, climate so inhospitable that throughout Lower Canada fall wheat cannot be grown; forests that render the clearing of a farm the labor of a lifetime; thousands of indigent settlers that after twenty years of hard work are as poor as when they first commenced; other thousands of young men who, without profession or trade, but possessed of a little capital, purchased lands and entered into agricultural pursuits without any knowledge or experience, and consequently met with the same fate as Mr. MacDonnell's so feelingly deplored for the same class that has emigrated to the River Plate.

Another significant fact, while the three large towns of Canada, Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, have rarely doubled their population in twenty years, Buenos Ayres has quadrupled hers—while that of Rosario has increased six-fold in the same time. But it is not the less true for all this that Canada is flourishing, as it is not the less true that the Argentine Republic, notwithstanding the "bichos, the droughts, the rains, defective justice, the inferior class of immigration, &c.," has made within the last dozen years gigantic strides, not only in general prosperity, but also in the most undervalued profession of Agriculture.

I would here ask Mr. MacDonnell what is his idea of agricultural success; or has he ever studied the bearings of the question? Of all professions, and in all parts of the world, that of an Agriculturist is the least likely to lead to the speedy accumulation of a fortune. Even in commerce or the trades probably not more than five per cent make more than a competence. A competence is, then, the goal of the great majority of the farmer who is most likely to attain it. The first question to enquire in a Colony is "Do the people produce enough food to supply their wants?"

The second—"Have they a surplus to purchase clothing?" The third—"After supplying the wants of the family, have they a surplus to purchase implements of a superior character, and to pay their rents or instalments on the purchase of their land?" The fourth—"Have they after all this a further surplus to lay aside for any other object whatsoever?"

The primary question is that of a sufficiency of food. I am speaking now of the predominant class of immigrants to whom a sufficiency of food is a painful problem in their own country. I think I may say without fear of contradiction that with half the labor necessary in Europe or North America, the settler in any part of this country is sure of obtaining from the earth, in the worst of seasons, enough to feed his family. As to a surplus, everything depends upon the settler's own energy, his industry, his skill as a husbandman, and of course a great deal in co-dependence as is common, not as Mr. MacDonnell would have us believe, only in this, but to all countries under the sun.

Now, without taking into consideration the very inferior class of agricultural settlers we have in this country, the number of farmers who have attained the position indicated in the fourth question, that is to say, who have surrounded themselves with comforts, have bought modern implements, have paid a part or the whole of their land, and have laid by a surplus, is greater in proportion to the same number of poor immigrants to Canada or the United States, in the same space of time.

Had Mr. MacDonnell visited the colonies as I have done, and conversed with the settlers, it might not have migrated his antipathy to the country; but he would have prevented him from making such a wholesale condemnation of the prospects of Agriculture. There are plenty of families in the older colonies who arrived penniless ten and fifteen years ago, and who are now owners of large cultivated farms and have handsome balances in the Bank. The cash deposits of the Baradero colonists in the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, amount to four times the value of the lands of the colony; and I will observe that the first colonists were more liable to the plagues dilated upon by Mr. MacDonnell, than more recent ones. For instance ten and fifteen years ago locusts were common; it is now seven years since they have been known in the province of Santa Fé.

Mr. MacDonnell spares no pains in accumulating what he considers to be proof upon proof against the possibility of this ever being an agricultural country. When he finds himself obliged to acknowledge that the soil is fertile, and that wheat and other cereals are raised, and that the locusts and hailstones, dust-storms, locusts and 'bichos' on the crops. If these do not destroy them he brings in the Indians. If they fail to consume everything he raises revolutions, armies of hungry soldiers, 'gauchos malos,' and lastly the unfortunate cornfields escape all these contingencies he has still in reserve the last shot, there is no market for the grain and no means of transportation! It is thus difficult to understand the use of the dozen steam flour mills we possess in this province, since, according to Mr. MacDonnell, there ought to be no grain to supply them.

Mr. MacDonnell makes some singular statements in his indiscriminate onslaught upon everything and everybody in this country. One of these is that the south limit of wheat passes through the province of Buenos Ayres. This statement is of course with the object of leaving the impression that wheat cannot be profitably grown on the verge of that limit. Now this is pretty much as if I were to say that the limit of wheat growing passes through Canada. So it does; but there is no necessity of going to Labrador to find it. The district of Chivilvey alone, that Mr. MacDonnell takes good care not to mention, is one great wheat field; and I have to correct the late Chargé d'Affaires in a very serious error when he says "it is very impossible to maintain a comfortable standard of living on wheat crops in this country." The importation of wheat from other cereals is now so rare that for the last four years no such thing has existed in Rosario; and in Buenos

Ayres only some few cargoes of wheat have been sent from Chili, when the price in that country happened to be unusually low, and when, at the very same time, large sums of money were made by Chilean merchants on shipments of wheat and flour to Australia and New Zealand.

The contention of Mr. MacDonnell's Report lies in the fact that while he adheres to truths, acknowledged even here, he so distorts these truths to serve his purpose, and so studiously abstains from mentioning facts that mitigate to a great extent the conclusions he draws, that the picture in its totality is not worthy of credence; for it is a legal axiom that he who proves too much proves nothing.

His remarks on the relations of the colonies and the settlers are very very exaggerated. He says agents are sent to Europe to enlist a cheap and inferior class of emigrants. Are emigrants a species of Manchester goods with variable values? Agents enlist of course the best emigrants they can find, as good ones are just as cheap as bad ones, and infinitely more valuable. The usage the settler receives from what Mr. MacDonnell calls a "contractor," in order to make a more pregnant case, is also greatly exaggerated. That the indigent settler "finds toil, hardship and privation his lot" is most undoubtedly true; but it is not true in all classes of society, and in all parts of the world, who have no money, are pretty much in the same condition. But in the case referred to it is very evident that it is the interest of the owner of the land to assist the settler in his progress towards independence. As want of success, or the abandonment of the land, must in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred entail a loss on the owner. Facts corroborate this view. I have never heard of a case where a settler who evinced a willing and honest industry has been driven from a colony because he has not been able to comply strictly with his engagements. It is true that many desert from the colonies either to avoid paying their debts, or to work in the towns; but when Mr. MacDonnell draws the picture of the "disheartened colonist deserting the colony, forfeiting the fruits of many months hard toil, and risking his life on the journey," he simply gives a casual occurrence a general and tragic importance that tends to lead his readers to a very false conclusion as to the real facts. And yet, after gratuitously drawing a picture of the former writer however important or even prejudicial against the country, has ventured to do; and after drawing his illustrations from extreme cases such as the colonies outside the frontier, he coolly adds, "such, more or less, is the history of the colonies of Santa Fé." And all this without even having taken the trouble of visiting the colonies, and informing himself personally on a subject of such vital importance. I believe I am right when I assert that Mr. MacDonnell has never visited a single colony. He passed through the Central Argentine colonies only on his way to and from Cordoba; and I consequently give his remarks as to "their apparent progress" and their "skillful management" just as much credit as I can make on them that their progress is not due to the success of agricultural labor, and in another place that their success is doubtful. This dictum emanates from a gentleman who says that it would be "premature to express an opinion" on these colonies as they are of such recent formation.

Such assertions as that of the Colonies of Santa Fé being composed of Swiss and Germans, when it is well known that they are scarcely less than half of the American gentleman's establishment at Cañadita Gomez—that maize is scarcely ever remunerative—that the Le id Company's Colonies are in the province of Cordoba, while they are all, with the exception of one, in the province of Santa Fé—that the natives do not consume milk, butter, fruits or vegetables, etc.—are all in significant errors that only tend to show what loose information Mr. MacDonnell depended for his data. One paragraph I must notice. Mr. MacDonnell, who throughout the whole of his Report speaks of the isolated and individual disadvantages, as general and indigenous, says—"Fruits again suffer from the attacks of a bicho (bicho is any kind of insect) which here is a sort of locust, the destroyer of the pea, through the centre of every branch, throughout its length down to the very root of the tree—of course the tree dies." Now we would think that after this the poor tree might be left in peace—but no; he goes on to add: "Whilst to make the ruin complete a cloud of basket worms swarm over the leaves, and leave not a vestige of them in their track." The uninformed reader would naturally believe that Mr. MacDonnell speaks here of all the fruit trees of the country; the bicho of the round hole may exist, it must, or Mr. MacDonnell could not have heard of it. But I must say that during my twelve years residence in the country I have never heard of it. But so far from fruit being exceptionally liable to depredations of insects in this country, I have never seen them in any country so free from the injurious exiguities so common in England or the Continent. Fruit trees of all kinds grow well here, and pears, peaches, apricots, figs, pomegranates, and other fruit, are as fine as any I have seen out of a conservatory.

The whole of the Report is in this spirit; generalizing and exaggerating isolated drawbacks, and concealing the real advantages of the country. I would draw attention to the words of Dr. Rawson, one of our most distinguished men, and equally notable for his vast knowledge, integrity and impartiality. He remarked at a dinner given to General Mitre: "Do you remember, my friends, this Republic in 1802—it has grown—look at the dimensions it has taken in a hundred years! In twenty years it had twenty-six millions. In 1872 our import and export trade had risen to eighty millions. Our revenue in 1802 was but five millions, in 1872 it had reached seven million millions. Our public credit at home and abroad—but why speak of it! In 1802 it hardly existed; it was born in 1803 by the recognition of the claims upon the Government, and it is to-day 80 at home and 95 abroad. In 1802 we had 30 kilometers of railways—in 1872 we have 1100 kils. As for telegraphs we had only that used on the Western Railway, 30 kilometers; in 1872 we have 4500 kilometers of lines to Montevideo and to Chile, which join us to the most important of our territory. In 1802 only one mail steamer arrived in the month of Europe, by way of Rio. In 1872 we have steamers arriving direct all over Europe, and of the largest tonnage, with reduced freights and passage money. Immigration in 1802 was 5000 per annum, in 1872 it was 40,000, which shows our rapid growth,

and which gives us double our population in eighteen years, when even in the United States it takes 22 years. In 1802 there were 22,000 children attending the public schools; in 1872 we have 80,000. There were then two National Colleges; in 1872 there are four; and may I speak of the free press which has kept up in this race of progress, and grown with the growth of the country?"

Let us take the last published tables of British Exports: we will find that the value of exports to the Argentine Republic is greater than to any of the British colonies, with the exception of India and Australia; for, although the whole of the North American colonies together take more than double the amount of goods, we shall find that separately they are inferior to the Argentine Republic. Of foreign nations, this country stands twelfth on the list, and heads Spain, Chile and Peru, and doubles Portugal, Denmark and Sweden. All these indications of a rarely paralleled progress have been totally ignored by Mr. MacDonnell, her Majesty's late Chargé d'Affaires, whose duty it was to keep the English community informed as to the true state of the country, and not to confine his observations to insects which bore round holes in fruit trees, and a host of minor evils that exist to a greater or less extent all over the face of the earth.

The individual advantages, or wealth, improvements of every kind, comfort of life, growth of towns, etc. in the Argentine Republic, and more particularly in Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, must have a cause. Fifteen years ago, when the wealth of the country consisted solely in cattle and sheep, our foreign commerce amounted to little more than twenty millions of dollars. Within fifteen years it has nearly quadrupled itself. Now we know that sheep-farming has not very materially added this wonder years for this industry were between 1848 and 1855, since when sheep-farming has not been so remunerative; it helped of course, however, to enrich the nation. Cattle have not increased in such a manner as to explain the great progress of the country. Mining and manufactures have been as yet but slightly developed. What, then, has been the powerful agent that has caused the progress we have noted? What else but Agriculture and Immigration? We do not export cereals; it is true, but we are producing abundance for our own consumption; there is comfort and plenty where there fore was privation. The great bulk of people eat only meat, and more the cheapest of clothes. They now eat bread, vegetables and fruit, and can afford to purchase good English manufactures. Instead of yerba maté they drink tea and coffee; instead of "botas de potro" they wear French and English boots. Instead of a horse saddled with a native 'recoado' there are all kind of vehicles. Warts have been created with the power and facility of supporting them. All this has been done by the cultivation of agriculture; and though there are plenty of individual cases where farmers have failed, on the other hand many have become wealthy; while in the aggregate farming, without having as yet a rivet at a point of producing a surplus, or even to supply the new demands that are every day arising, has already changed the aspect of this country, and has been one of the most powerful agents in its vast development and its prosperity within the last ten years.

There can be nothing more offensive malignant than the following paragraphs:—"The descendants of the Spaniard companies, with more or less of Iberian blood, inhabit chiefly the capital and other chief towns; in the provinces that blood is found still further corrupted by admixture with the Indian in many generations, combining, as is generally the case, the vices of the two races." By the words "with more or less of 'pure blood'" Mr. MacDonnell would have his readers infer that no purity of blood exists. The antithesis "more or less of 'impure blood'" would have been sufficiently offensive, because although true to some extent, the assertion without a proper explanation would greatly mislead the reader. But it is a well received fact that the Argentines on the whole are as pure a type of Spaniards as any in South America. A certain number of Spaniards, more or less of Iberian blood, inhabit chiefly the capital and other chief towns; in the provinces that blood is found still further corrupted by admixture with the Indian in many generations, combining, as is generally the case, the vices of the two races." By the words "with more or less of 'pure blood'" Mr. MacDonnell would have his readers infer that no purity of blood exists. The antithesis "more or less of 'impure blood'" would have been sufficiently offensive, because although true to some extent, the assertion without a proper explanation would greatly mislead the reader. But it is a well received fact that the Argentines on the whole are as pure a type of Spaniards as any in South America.

That the very serious charges that Mr. MacDonnell brings against the Government and Authorities in reference to the insensibility of life and property, and apathy with regard to the interests of immigration and of the colonies, are not without foundation, is deeply to be regretted; and had they not been detected in the exaggerated manner that Mr. MacDonnell has chosen to adopt, might have been serviceable. But he has defeated his own object. Mr. MacDonnell asserts that one individual out of every nine hundred is murdered in this country, or that there are 2100 murders committed yearly. He adds that this is taken from official returns. This is so monstrously improbable that I am inclined to believe that some typographical error has crept into his Report.

Since writing the above I have received a copy of the Field, a paper that possesses as much influence in the country as the Times. Curiously enough I find in Field of the 1st March the letter of a correspondent which, in speaking of Cañadita, gives a most terrifying picture of that country. As a Canadian myself, I know he exaggerates, but like Mr. MacDonnell he exaggerates truths. The following is the letter alluded to:—"The experience of a long residence in the British colonies of North America may be useful to your correspondent, and also to others who ask similar questions. Very few English farmers thrive in Canada. The present generation of English farmers are so utterly brought up and educated so to render them utterly labor distasteful, if a man has sufficient capital to buy or rent a farm in Canada, my advice is, stay in England; there are plenty of farms to be had in various parts of Great Britain. You are, you say, 'not afraid of work.' Very well; take off your coat and work, as you have made up your mind to work in Canada; east away all your ideas of 'English

luxury, sport, market-day, merry meetings, &c.; and, take my word, by hard and good management your labour will be far better remunerated, and you will be able to bring up your family better than in any part of Canada. If you have capital, you may buy a farm in Canada ready 'cleared' and fit for immediate possession; but such a farm will cost very near a much as land in England if it is near a large town or market; and if you buy a piece of land in the interior—prime forest-land—it will take you years to bring the farm into anything like an Englishman's idea of well-cultivated land. You cannot get labour for love or money—at least the amount of labour you require; and what you do get is bad and very high-priced. A forest farm has broken the heart of many a stout, hard-working Englishman. It is not easy to clear a piece of land from heavy timber and underbrush; such is seldom seen in England, and the usual mode is to set fire to it, and when the charred logs are on the ground, it will take you years to burn again; but then you get the stump and root to get rid of, and anyone who has cut timber must know what that means. You have but little fuel, and live all the time in a house not so good as that of your father's houses, away from all civilised life and every sort of convenience. You may think this a far-fetched picture; but I can assure you it does not come up to the miserable facts. It will take a lifetime to properly clean and cultivate a very few acres of primeval forest land (some of the prairies) which need but little cultivation; but Canada, for the most part, is forest. The climate of Canada is also against the farmer; snow and frost usually render all farm operations in the field impossible for at least four, and often nearer six, months in the year; and I have known farmers snowed up for a month, so as to be shut out from all communication with even the nearest neighbouring farm. In such a case; if a man's house is not well provisioned, he and his household must starve. His stock often die, if they do not are little better than skeletons by the spring. I am quite aware that many of your correspondents have given you a very different account of farming in Canada; and very likely, if this is read, many will endeavour to paint a more favourable picture."

There are parts of America (some of the prairies) which need but little cultivation; but Canada, for the most part, is forest. The climate of Canada is also against the farmer; snow and frost usually render all farm operations in the field impossible for at least four, and often nearer six, months in the year; and I have known farmers snowed up for a month, so as to be shut out from all communication with even the nearest neighbouring farm. In such a case; if a man's house is not well provisioned, he and his household must starve. His stock often die, if they do not are little better than skeletons by the spring. I am quite aware that many of your correspondents have given you a very different account of farming in Canada; and very likely, if this is read, many will endeavour to paint a more favourable picture."

There are parts of America (some of the prairies) which need but little cultivation; but Canada, for the most part, is forest. The climate of Canada is also against the farmer; snow and frost usually render all farm operations in the field impossible for at least four, and often nearer six, months in the year; and I have known farmers snowed up for a month, so as to be shut out from all communication with even the nearest neighbouring farm. In such a case; if a man's house is not well provisioned, he and his household must starve. His stock often die, if they do not are little better than skeletons by the spring. I am quite aware that many of your correspondents have given you a very different account of farming in Canada; and very likely, if this is read, many will endeavour to paint a more favourable picture."

There are parts of America (some of the prairies) which need but little cultivation; but Canada, for the most part, is forest. The climate of Canada is also against the farmer; snow and frost usually render all farm operations in the field impossible for at least four, and often nearer six, months in the year; and I have known farmers snowed up for a month, so as to be shut out from all communication with even the nearest neighbouring farm. In such a case; if a man's house is not well provisioned, he and his household must starve. His stock often die, if they do not are little better than skeletons by the spring. I am quite aware that many of your correspondents have given you a very different account of farming in Canada; and very likely, if this is read, many will endeavour to paint a more favourable picture."

There are parts of America (some of the prairies) which need but little cultivation; but Canada, for the most part, is forest. The climate of Canada is also against the farmer; snow and frost usually render all farm operations in the field impossible for at least four, and often nearer six, months in the year; and I have known farmers snowed up for a month, so as to be shut out from all communication with even the nearest neighbouring farm. In such a case; if a man's house is not well provisioned, he and his household must starve. His stock often die, if they do not are little better than skeletons by the spring. I am quite aware that many of your correspondents have given you a very different account of farming in Canada; and very likely, if this is read, many will endeavour to paint a more favourable picture."

There are parts of America (some of the prairies) which need but little cultivation; but Canada, for the most part, is forest. The climate of Canada is also against the farmer; snow and frost usually render all farm operations in the field impossible for at least four, and often nearer six, months in the year; and I have known farmers snowed up for a month, so as to be shut out from all communication with even the nearest neighbouring farm. In such a case; if a man's house is not well provisioned, he and his household must starve. His stock often die, if they do not are little better than skeletons by the spring. I am quite aware that many of your correspondents have given you a very different account of farming in Canada; and very likely, if this is read, many will endeavour to paint a more favourable picture."

There are parts of America (some of the prairies) which need but little cultivation; but Canada, for the most part, is forest. The climate of Canada is also against the farmer; snow and frost usually render all farm operations in the field impossible for at least four, and often nearer six, months in the year; and I have known farmers snowed up for a month, so as to be shut out from all communication with even the nearest neighbouring farm. In such a case; if a man's house is not well provisioned, he and his household must starve. His stock often die, if they do not are little better than skeletons by the spring. I am quite aware that many of your correspondents have given you a very different account of farming in Canada; and very likely, if this is read, many will endeavour to paint a more favourable picture."

There are parts of America (some of the prairies) which need but little cultivation; but Canada, for the most part, is forest. The climate of Canada is also against the farmer; snow and frost usually render all farm operations in the field impossible for at least four, and often nearer six, months in the year; and I have known farmers snowed up for a month, so as to be shut out from all communication with even the nearest neighbouring farm. In such a case; if a man's house is not well provisioned, he and his household must starve. His stock often die, if they do not are little better than skeletons by the spring. I am quite aware that many of your correspondents have given you a very different account of farming in Canada; and very likely, if this is read, many will endeavour to paint a more favourable picture."

There are parts of America (some of the prairies) which need but little cultivation; but Canada, for the most part, is forest. The climate of Canada is also against the farmer; snow and frost usually render all farm operations in the field impossible for at least four, and often nearer six, months in the year; and I have known farmers snowed up for a month, so as to be shut out from all communication with even the nearest neighbouring farm. In such a case; if a man's house is not well provisioned, he and his household must starve. His stock often die, if they do not are little better than skeletons by the spring. I am quite aware that many of your correspondents have given you a very different account of farming in Canada; and very likely, if this is read, many will endeavour to paint a more favourable picture."

There are parts of America (some of the prairies) which need but little cultivation; but Canada, for the most part, is forest. The climate of Canada is also against the farmer; snow and frost usually render all farm operations in the field impossible for at least four, and often nearer six, months in the year; and I have known farmers snowed up for a month, so as to be shut out from all communication with even the nearest neighbouring farm. In such a case; if a man's house is not well provisioned, he and his household must starve. His stock often die, if they do not are little better than skeletons by the spring. I am quite aware that many of your correspondents have given you a very different account of farming in Canada; and very likely, if this is read, many will endeavour to paint a more favourable picture."



COMING COMING COMING

COURTNEY AND SANFORD

GRAN CIRCO EUROPEO

Comprising 40 Celebrated Artistes from

COOK'S, SARGER'S & HUAGLER'S

AMPHITHEATRES, LONDON

AND THE PRINCIPAL CIRCUS OF PARIS AND MILAN

Twenty Thoroughbred Horses

Perfectly Trained to Pad Bareback and School The Most Complete and Varied

EQUESTRIAN ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA

The Gran Circo Europeo

WILL GIVE IN THIS CAPITAL

Series of Performances

Comprising the newest and most startling acts ever introduced into the Arena.

The Uniforms, Chabrics and Palafrueria of this

Colossal Establishment

Are of the most exquisite taste and luxury and were made expressly for this Company by

Fred'k. Vokes.

LONDON COSTUMER OF COVENT GARDEN AND DRURY LANE LAST OF THE COMPANY.

Bareback and principal Rider.....Miss Mary Rosallés

Scene and Pad....." Celina,

" " " " " Forsotti,

Principal female....." Anita Bragazzi,

BAREBACK, SOMERSAULT, AND PRINCIPAL RIDERS.

JAMES HICKEY, JERRY BELL, RODRIGUEZ,

AND COULAY.

The Unrivalled Italian Artist,

PALMIRO BRAGAZZI

Whose Performance has been the ADMIRATION OF EUROPE.

The Incomparable

Brothers Rusillions

In Their

MID-AIR FLIGHTS

THE CHAMPION JUGGLERS OF ENGLAND,

BROTHERS BALE

The Rivals of the Great Magiltons,

BROTHERS VERSELLES

The popular and unrivalled Cuban Clown,

JOSE CAMILO RODRIGUEZ.

The Celebrated Hibernian Humorist,

PETER M'HAFFIE

The wonderful Mexican Acrobats,

Teofilo Cevallos and Nicanor Leitón.

The great Pantomimist from St. James's Hall,

Peter Sterling.

The Celebrated

DELACEY TROUPE

The magnificent Thoroughbred Horses,

Lady Flora, Victoria, Patric, Lara, Moska, Coquette, Capitan, Brilliant, Prince, Humpty Dumpty, Cuervo, Hawk, Franconi, Figaro, Turco, Eagle, and Gispo.

THIS UNRIVALLED COMPANY

Is now en route for this city, from Chile, via La Cordillera,

and will shortly commence

A SERIES OF PERFORMANCES.

Which the Manager trusts will gratify the

taste of all

LOVERS OF ARENIC DISPLAY.

NOTE.

Due notice will be given of the day and place

of the

Debut del Circo Europeo.

COURTNEY & SANFORD.

g 150 3p a 18

La Popular Argentina.

Drawing on 31st March, 1873

First Prize, 1500 Pats. No. 25,017.

Ten Prizes of 50 Pats. each.

2756 9547 8822 13 65. 17308 17151 18077 19167 25083 26133

Twenty-five Prizes of 20 Pats. each.

1076 1805 2521 3518 3509 4621 6043 9069 9104 11398 12910 13731 17233 18930 19521 23215 23892 25353 26186 28475 28929 30294 30850 31275 32956

350 Prizes of 10 Pats. each.

1169 1305 1310 1425 1471 1906 1930 1986

2089 2259 2280 2355 2665 2678 2659 2704 2761 2764 2817 2857

3079 3145 3150 3266 3511 3519 3560 3622 3638 3690 3713 3875 3936 3985

4050 4237 4327 4416 4444 4578 4756 4767 4785 4935 6974

5081 5652 6000 6085 6216 6439 6449 6472 6513 6513 6910

6852 6134 6164 6164 6279 6313 6138 6174 6513 6513 6910

7002 7034 7341 7526 7579 7579 7609 7713 7714 7824 7872 7917 7938 7956

8029 8287 8354 8431 8846 8845 8860 8894

9055 9059 9311 9332 9485 9548 9844 9862 9920 9928

10150 10321 10363 10371 11872 10411 10432 10665 10670 10513 10532

11050 11214 11568 11664 11776 11858 11914 11916

12065 12095 12112 12176 12352 12373 12373 12560 12530 12556 12708 12718 12830 12986

13225 13746 13897 13901 13928 13921 13963 13977 13994 13994

14092 14426 14478 14632 14794 14821 14955

15146 15150 15151 15181 15189 15207 15285 15334 15345 15439 15516 15663 15767 15931

16055 16102 16166 16489 16532 16537 16546 16560 16945 16968 16976

17025 17041 17077 17167 17260 17290 17306 17359 17476 17575 17684 17754 17825 17890 17922 17966 17985 17989

18162 18197 18260 18394

19104 19115 19161 19225 19251 19429 19473 19601 19613 19616 19825 19851 19914 19961

20167 20286 20205 20417 20468 20749 20772 20816 20860 20974 20987 20992 20992

21042 21064 21079 21176 21304 21487 21745 21806 21941

22042 22155 22374 22517 22585 22673 22997 22928 22932

23045 23061 23088 23169 23274 23286 23346 23377 23546 23600 23668 23712 23731 23788 23995 23720

24078 24165 24269 24730 24829 24841 24830

25042 25151 25270 25343 25390 25395 25414 25498 25746 25791 25994

26073 26294 26267 26303 26375 26643 26571 26576 26685 26727 26757 26885

27043 27082 27144 27185 27264 27343 27474 27574 27692 27676 27713 27794 27941

28054 28265 28327 28402 28421 28430 28533 28761 28858

29042 29175 29241 29282 29433 29753 29922 29924

30004 30143 30164 30197 30240 30260 30253 30590 30895 30993

31118 31199 31200 31230 31299 31353 31393 31511 31555 31796 31849 31927 31915

32179 32360 32493 32591 32605 32777 32998 1 19 2m 44

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

Gran Ferro-Carril de Buenos Ayres.

AL ROSARIO.

Habiéndose fijado el día 28 del presente mes de Abril, para verificar la inauguración de los trabajos de la empresa, se previene a los Señores Accionistas, en la República Argentina, que el 1º de Mayo próximo deberán hacer el abono en el Banco Argentino de los Señores 33, de las 22-0-0 por acción correspondientes a la 1ª cuota. MARIANO BILLINGHURST, e 17 23p 8a

g 150 3p a 18

La Popular Argentina.

Drawing on 31st March, 1873

First Prize, 1500 Pats. No. 25,017.

Ten Prizes of 50 Pats. each.

2756 9547 8822 13 65. 17308 17151 18077 19167 25083 26133

Twenty-five Prizes of 20 Pats. each.

1076 1805 2521 3518 3509 4621 6043 9069 9104 11398 12910 13731 17233 18930 19521 23215 23892 25353 26186 28475 28929 30294 30850 31275 32956

350 Prizes of 10 Pats. each.

1169 1305 1310 1425 1471 1906 1930 1986

2089 2259 2280 2355 2665 2678 2659 2704 2761 2764 2817 2857

3079 3145 3150 3266 3511 3519 3560 3622 3638 3690 3713 3875 3936 3985

4050 4237 4327 4416 4444 4578 4756 4767 4785 4935 6974

5081 5652 6000 6085 6216 6439 6449 6472 6513 6513 6910

6852 6134 6164 6164 6279 6313 6138 6174 6513 6513 6910

7002 7034 7341 7526 7579 7579 7609 7713 7714 7824 7872 7917 7938 7956

8029 8287 8354 8431 8846 8845 8860 8894

9055 9059 9311 9332 9485 9548 9844 9862 9920 9928

10150 10321 10363 10371 11872 10411 10432 10665 10670 10513 10532

11050 11214 11568 11664 11776 11858 11914 11916

12065 12095 12112 12176 12352 12373 12373 12560 12530 12556 12708 12718 12830 12986

13225 13746 13897 13901 13928 13921 13963 13977 13994 13994

14092 14426 14478 14632 14794 14821 14955

15146 15150 15151 15181 15189 15207 15285 15334 15345 15439 15516 15663 15767 15931

16055 16102 16166 16489 16532 16537 16546 16560 16945 16968 16976

17025 17041 17077 17167 17260 17290 17306 17359 17476 17575 17684 17754 17825 17890 17922 17966 17985 17989

18162 18197 18260 18394

19104 19115 19161 19225 19251 19429 19473 19601 19613 19616 19825 19851 19914 19961

20167 20286 20205 20417 20468 20749 20772 20816 20860 20974 20987 20992 20992

21042 21064 21079 21176 21304 21487 21745 21806 21941

22042 22155 22374 22517 22585 22673 22997 22928 22932

23045 23061 23088 23169 23274 23