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By Authority of the Monte Videan Government.

THE
REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY,
MONTE VIDEO,
GEOGRAPHICAL, SOCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL.

A MANUAL FOR EMIGRANTS TO THE RIVER PLATE.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED,

BIBLIOTECA

NACIONAL

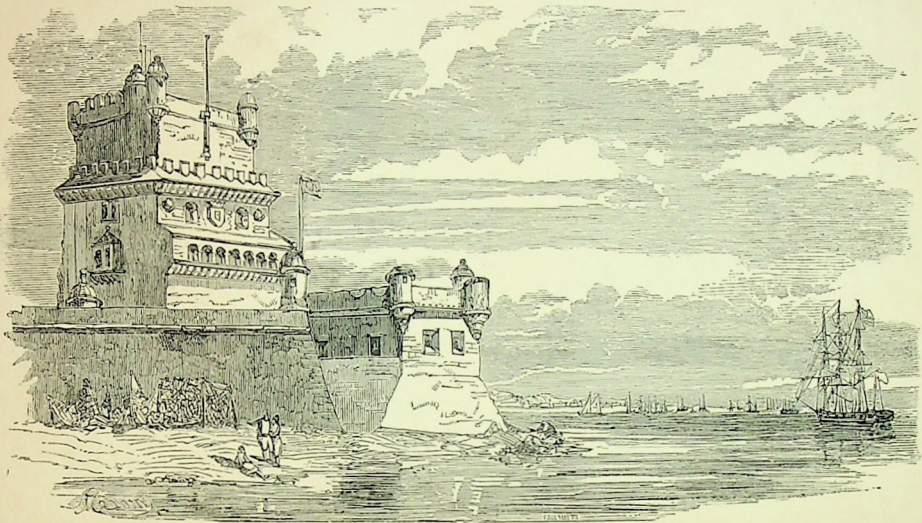
DONACION MELIAN LAFINUR

LIFE IN THE RIVER PLATE.

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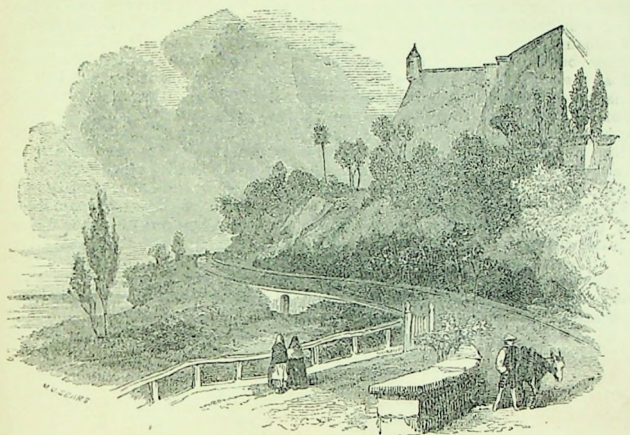
1862.



BELEM CASTLE, LISBON.

MEMORANDA FOR EMIGRANTS.

THE VOYAGE OUT.



FORT LOUREIRO (THE LAUREL TREE), MADEIRA.

ONE advantage which the Republic of Uruguay possesses over the Australian colonies is its comparative proximity to Europe. An agreeable voyage of little more than a month suffices to land the emigrant at Monte Video, if he avails of the steamers of the Royal Mail Company, which leave Southampton on the 9th of every month, arriving out on the 13th of the following month. There are besides the steamers of the French mail line, leaving Bordeaux on the 24th of every month, and reaching Monte Video on the 29th of the following month. First class fares by the former, including the use of bedding and linen, steward's fees, and all other charges, except for wines, spirits, malt liquors, &c., range from 45*l.* to 55*l.* for a berth, and from 60*l.* to 70*l.* for a separate cabin, according to the nature of the sleeping accommodation.

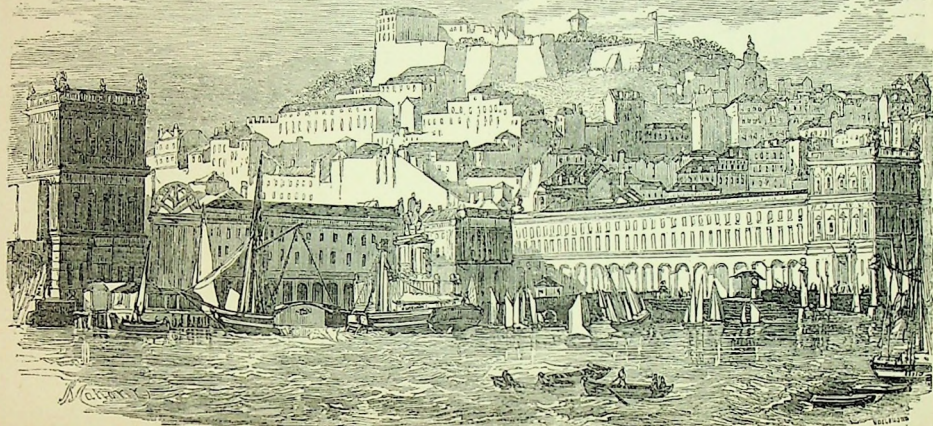
Emigrants of the artizan class are conveyed for 25*l.*, including bedding and rations. Horses and cows are charged 30*l.*, sheep and pigs 6*l.*, and poultry 15*s.* per head, the shippers providing food, boxes, pens, or coops; or the Company will, on timely notice being given, provide pens and fodder for *sheep*, on payment of 2*l.* per head in addition to the rates of freight above mentioned. Cabin passengers are allowed to carry luggage to the

extent of 20 cubic feet, and second class passengers to the extent of 15 cubic feet, free of charge. All luggage in excess of these measurements is charged at the rate of 3s. per cubic foot.

Lisbon is reached by the outward steamer on the morning of the fifth day after leaving Southampton, the passage along the coast of Portugal and up the Tagus bringing into view one of the most delightful panoramas in the world, of which Belem Castle is one of the most conspicuous features. Madeira, of whose beautiful scenery an example is given in the illustration preceding these memoranda, is not now included in the Company's itinerary; but by this omission the voyager is enabled to reach his destination in a somewhat shorter time. The Canaries and Verdes are passed, and the voyager may perhaps catch a glimpse of the celebrated Peak of Teneriffe, at the base of which is the hotel, formerly a convent, whose interior is presented on a succeeding page. Pernambuco is reached on the morning of the 21st day after leaving Southampton; Bahia on the evening of the 23rd; and Rio de Janeiro about midnight of the 26th. The steamer from Southampton does not go beyond the Brazilian capital, where passengers for the River Plate are transferred to another vessel, which, leaving Rio on the third day after the arrival of the steamer from England, makes the voyage to Monte Video in five days. The fullest information concerning the internal land and water communications of the Republic of Uruguay will be found in the succeeding pages of this Manual.



ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOUR OF PERNAMBUCO.



PRACA DO COMMERCIO, LISBON.

INTRODUCTION.

THE common error of confounding the Oriental Republic of Uruguay with the Argentine Confederation, situated on the opposite bank of the River Plate, and the little knowledge possessed in Europe of the economical and political institutions of this fine country, have determined the publication of the geographical and statistical information contained in these pages.

They show, in a complete manner, the surprising wealth that Providence has bestowed on this country, and the superior advantages it offers over many others better known to the capitalist and the labourer.

Situated at the mouth of the River Plate, the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay is the first of the countries which it waters. This circumstance, added to the liberality of its laws, which provide, equally in the interest of the native and the stranger, for the exercise of industry, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the payment of imposts, and guarantee security and liberty for the persons and property of its inhabitants, make Monte Video, the capital of the Republic, the abode of a large European population, exercising a powerful influence on the habits and ideas of the people among whom they reside. The Oriental Republic of Uruguay, among all the States of South America, is that which most exercises European customs, and in which the stranger will have the least cause of regret for his native country.

The disproportion which exists between its extent and its population, notwithstanding all those advantages, can, then, be only due to the fact that they are unknown, or that emigration inconsiderately extends itself to other countries which do not so directly and specially seek it. To correct this error, equally prejudicial to the emigrant and the country, is the object of this publication. No occasion can arise more propitious than the present for inquiring and learning what and where this Republic is, and what promises it holds out. Young in the nomenclature of American nationalities, it is old for the reputation of its fertile soil, the good characteristics of its people, the salubrity of its temperate and beautiful climate, the wealth with which it abounds, and the liberal hand with which it bestows its favours on all who seek them. Add to all these matters that the Republic, cautioned by a painful experience, has entered with a firm and resolute step on the paths of legal order and pacific progress, and that it and Chili are the only two States

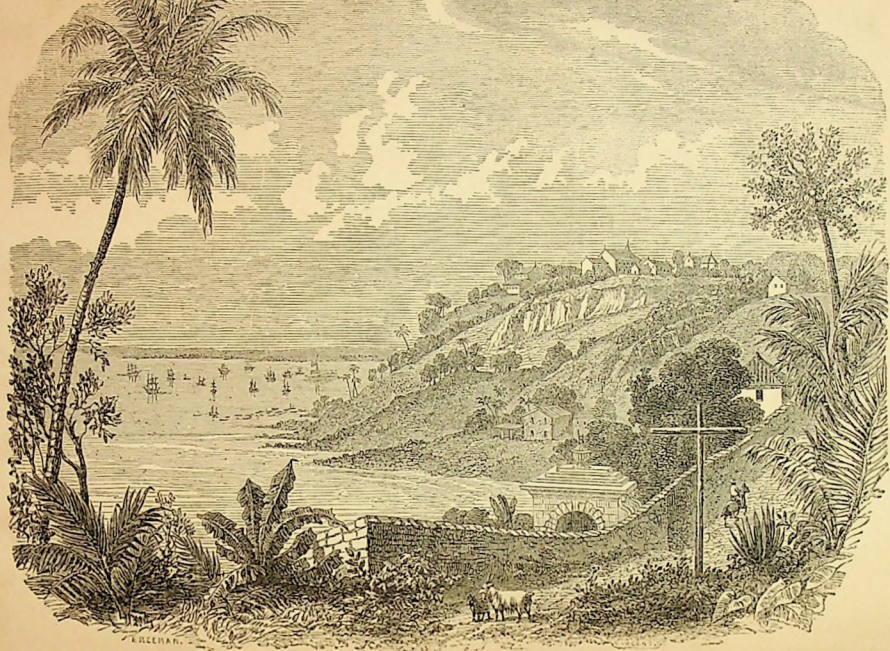
of South America which enjoy the inappreciable benefit of a lasting peace, guaranteed by its actual possession of institutions, both liberal and in harmony with the civilization of our time, and the reader will at once understand the economic importance of this little State, destined by its natural tendencies to a vast and proximate prosperity and aggrandisement.

A proof is presented of the extraordinary increase of its wealth and population in the last ten years, or rather of the great material and economic changes it has undergone, notwithstanding the alarms and consequent mistrusts created by the agitation of political passions at the beginning of this epoch. In such a state of affairs the Republic has tripled its population, and quadrupled its riches. The estancias (pasture lands) have increased in value from 2,000 to 12,000 dollars (£400 to £2,400) the suerte (consisting of 2,700 cuadra cuadradas). The stocks of cattle have increased by more than 6,000,000, besides what has been consumed. Sheep walks no longer exist, and to-day they are represented by numerous establishments, belonging for the most part to wealthy foreign capitalists. Moreover, the towns and cities have exercised a beneficial influence on the manners and habits of the people of the country, in habitually presenting before them all the marks and signs of an advanced civilization.

The estancias, formerly in the possession of men of a class less cultivated in their persons and habits, are now the abodes of a superior grade, and in place of the old ranchos, simply an indispensable provision for man's primitive state, now are to be seen large and commodious edifices, answering all the purposes that can minister to the wants of the most refined society. Hundreds of stage coaches and diligences daily ply upon all the high roads of the country with great promptitude and speed, thus maintaining constant communication and intercourse of the whole population with the capital with surprising regularity. This, then, is the position of the country, and what it promises to the speculator and the labourer, at a time when, free from all internal disorders, a certain guarantee is afforded of security and order for speculations in this great market of wealth, which continues ever advancing and improving under the shelter and favour of the most liberal and economic institutions.

To spread a knowledge of these facts is the object of this little treatise. The data which it contains are taken from official sources. They may consequently be regarded as substantially correct, and the reader may be assured that, if any defect is to be found, it is not on the side of exaggeration, but that facts are simply stated to enable him to appreciate properly the great advantages this country presents, and the high destinies in store for it.

Monte Video, April 16, 1862.



ENTRANCE TO THE PORT OF BAHIA.

BIBLIOTECA



NACIONAL

DONACION MELIAN LAFINUR

CORRIENTES

R I O G R A N D E

D O S U L



BANDA ORIENTAL.
REPUBLIC OF

URUGUAY,

ROUTE FROM MONTEVIDEO TO

MERCEDES.

ESTANCIA MAUA.

DOLORES

ACTUAL MORTALITY IN MONTE VIDEO, CORDON, AQUADA, AND VILLA DE LA UNION, IN 1859 AND 1860.

For 12 Months ending December, 1859.

Name of Department.	Sex.		Country.			Age.								State of Life.				Colour.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Unknown.	Under 7 yrs.	From 7 to 14.	From 14 to 45.	From 45 to 70.	From 70 to 80.	From 80 to 90.	From 90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowers.	Infants and children.	White.		Coloured.
Monte Video	647	420	662	396	9	460	20	329	181	41	18	6	1	11	264	208	106	489	876	191	1,067
Cordon and Aquada	113	96	158	51		122	6	37	36	6	1	1			26	43	13	127	165	44	209
Villa de la Union ...	60	51	91	20		65	1	21	16	7	1				14	24	7	66	99	12	111
	820	567	911	467	9	647	27	387	233	54	20	7	1	11	304	275	126	682	1140	247	1,387

For 11 Months ending December, 1860.

Monte Video	702	439	679	451	11	499	31	356	179	38	19	5	2	12	287	216	94	544	901	240	1,141
Cordon and Aquada	105	104	160	47	2	126	4	40	26	6	4	1		2	24	33	19	133	157	52	209
Villa de la Union ...	59	33	68	24		44	5	25	13	4			1		20	17	7	48	83	9	29
	866	576	907	522	13	669	40	421	218	48	23	6	3	14	331	266	120	725	1141	301	1,442

We have selected the department of Monte Video, as, being the most populous of all, there would occur in it the greatest number of deaths. According to the tabular statement already made, it contained in 1860 more than 70,000 inhabitants, and the number of deaths occurring in the same year being 1,442, it follows that the mortality is little more than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent annually. The year 1859 shows a result still more favourable, the number being less than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

Every little spot of ground here subjugated by the industrious hand of man, every piece of its virgin soil moistened by the sweat of his brow, has ever produced the richest fruits in compensation for his toil; and where the work of man has not yet penetrated, where the ploughshare has never yet opened a furrow, a spontaneous and luxuriant vegetation is to be seen, which gives promise of a great future for this country. We have said that we possess various ridges that pursue irregular tracks across the country. These elevations are a varied series of mountains, hills, and hillocks, with ranges of high tracts. From their slopes gush forth copious torrents, innumerable rivers and streams, whose wide-spreading irrigation, revealing the beneficent hand of God, distribute on every side life and abundance.

Our meridian system forming different physical regions, the country is capable of the cultivation and acclimatisation of all plants and vegetables known in the meridians of Europe, especially cereals, of many of the temperate, and even some of the torrid zone. At the time of the conquest this country possessed no wheat, rye, or barley, nor many other products which at the present time abound in it, and are of excellent quality. Corn, for example, has attained the highest importance, since not only does it suffice to supply our own wants, employing, as it did in the year 1859, 355 corn-factors' establishments, 31 flour mills, some of which are worked by steam, and 28 other grinding mills, but also to make large exportations to Buenos Ayres. The lands adjacent to the River Uruguay, in the upper and lower parts of its course, offer like the banks of the Plate, positions very favourable for the cultivation of many industrial plants, especially of the herb maté and of tobacco, recognised to be of excellent quality in the lands north of the Rio Negro, whose physical and geographical position admit of the acclimatisation of intertropical products, and favour the growth of indigo and tea, as trials already made with success sufficiently prove. The cotton tree, the sugar cane, and the plantain can also be cultivated in some parts of this territory. Moreover, on all the banks of our principal rivers, as well as those of their tributaries, numerous wild shrubs may be found which serve various uses, and which multiply themselves spontaneously and marvellously. On the islands of the Uruguay, and in the forests of the interior, other well known plants of great utility are met with, many of which are applied in

the practice of medicine. We have, in fine, an endless number of roots, flowers, and fruits, as well as barks for tanning and dyeing. Since it would be most difficult or nearly impossible to review the whole of the vegetable productions of our soil, we will limit ourselves to the two following sketches which contain only some few of those productions :—

TREES.

Utility of their Woods.

Names of some Trees.	For naval constructions.	For civil constructions.	For military constructions.	For white carpentry work.	For wheelwrights' work.	For cabinet-makers' work.	Observations.
Arazaa				fit	fit		Tough, but flexible.
Myrtle			fit	fit	fit		A hard and slippery wood.
Smooth-podded tare	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	Gives curves for boat-building.
White cedar	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	Good for flooring, &c.
Lignum vitæ		fit	fit				For coarse carpentry.
Guava	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	Similar to ash and beech.
Pomegranate							Fruit serves for dyeing.
Fig							Useful for its ashes.
Lapachillo... ..	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	A hard and heavy wood.
Black laurel	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	A kind of ebony.
Lapacho	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	Incorruptible wood.
Mulberry							For rearing silk-worms.
Orange						fit	For inlaying.
Walnut						fit	For fine cabinet work.
Nandubay... ..							Incorruptible, useful for corrals.
Olive							Useful for its fruit and oil.
Ombú... ..							Useful for its ashes.
Lemon pine				fit		fit	Of great circumference.
Quebracho	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	Its bark is useful for dyeing.
Scarlet willow	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	Very durable for dyeing.
Taruman	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit		For rafters and flooring.
Tamberay			fit	fit	fit	fit	For wheelwork and turning.
Urunday	fit	fit	fit	fit		fit	Incorruptible.
Viraro	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	Of better quality than lapacho.
Ynga... ..	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	fit	Tough and dense as cedar.
Zocarí			fit		fit	fit	Hard wood.

FRUIT TREES.—Almond, cherry (cereze), plum, peach, cherry (quindo), fig, lemon, apple, orange, and pear.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Cypress, oak, eucalyptus, grandiflora, magnolia, elm, oriental plane, and pine.

PLANTS.

CEREALS.—Oats, rice, barley, rye, maize or Indian corn, and wheat.

INDUSTRIAL.—Cotton, saffron, sunflower, indigo, flax, palma Christi, beet-root, tobacco, vine, and herb maté.

CULINARY.—Garlic, sweet potato or yam, egg plant, onion, cabbage, endive, chick pea, bean, lettuce, melon, potato, cucumber, parsley, turnip radish, and water melon.

AROMATIC AND MEDICINAL.—Poppy, wormwood, succory, common mallow, celery, mug wort, healing balsam, Spanish potato, holy thistle, gentian, genista, Spanish juniper, horse-radish, coriander, cummin, marsh mallow, camomile, common cress, liquorice, pellitory, rosemary, rue, sage, elder tree, and sarsaparilla.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.

It is the general opinion that the territory of Uruguay is rich in minerals, which deserve to be explored, and everything induces us to believe that it is well founded. We will confine ourselves to indicating a few matters in this respect. It is a fact well known both to natives and foreigners that we have many and excellent quarries, which would supply any quantity of stone we can require for building or paving purposes, and that we have marble in abundance and of various kinds, not excepting that for statuary. The riches we possess in agates are known not only in the Republic but also in Europe, being exported in abundance, and returning transformed by art into elegant objects. The excellent lime that we use in our buildings is produced exclusively from our own lime-kilns. We mention these simply, without enumerating other mineral products from which science and trade can derive great profit. These are within the reach of all for immediate requirements and for constant consumption. Moreover, to give an idea of the general opinion of what we speak of from principle, we transcribe two articles published lately in the capital of the Republic by the journals *Prensa Oriental* and *El Pueblo* :—

“MINERAL OPERATIONS.—PUBLIC COMPANY OF GOLDWASHERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINAS.—Before now we have spoken of gold being discovered in the river San Francisco, in the department of Minas, by Señor Feodor Cachon, samples of which were seen in the capital, being valued from their assay at from 22 to 23 carats. It is presumed by all that there exists here a mine of wealth—a new California in prospective. The explorations made in the last century in the sierras of the River San Francisco, and in those of the Penitentes, Campanero, Arequito, and Marincho, where were found grains of gold, veins of iron ore, silver, lead, &c., evidently point out the auriferous wealth that undoubtedly yet awaits exploring in those places. The practical assay made in 1749-50 in the Royal Mint at Madrid of some samples of those minerals gave, as a result, gold of the value of 19 to 21 carats. We know, by tradition, that formerly a mine of sulphuret of lead was worked, in the belief that it was silver, in the place where now stands the town of Minas, but was abandoned on account of the losses which that mistake entailed on the explorers. These antecedents give us an idea of the

mineral wealth which exists in that department, which, after more than a century since its existence was first discovered, has not yet been turned to profitable account. Señors Cachon and Bonilla have discovered auriferous alluvia in the River San Francisco. The subject is under consideration by the Government, but it is evident that there needs a special law upon mines to remove every impediment to their exploration. The executive power has already, at the end of the last session, recommended to the Senatorial Chambers for consideration a project of law upon this subject. In the meantime a company of shareholders has already been formed for working the auriferous deposits discovered in the river San Francisco, in the department of Minas."—*Prensa Oriental*.

"GOLD IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINAS.—By articles published in the newspapers of the capital, these few days past, we have seen that there has been, or is about to be, formed a company for working mines situated in the department of Minas, which abound in all the richest mineral productions—gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, salt, and sulphur, and in precious stones, including agates and cornelians, as also marble, but these sources of wealth are not yet fully recognized or developed for want of a law on minerals that will suit the exigencies of the country. In the departments of Tacuarembó and Minas, the inhabitants are actively employed in framing associations for this object. In Minas, according to the *Prensa Oriental*, there is already organized a company for exploring its rich mineral wealth, and at the present time Señor Don Feodoro Cachon, who is the joint discoverer with Señor Guillermo Bonilla, is in Monte Video, promoting the measures for carrying into effect an undertaking which will be very beneficial to the country in the development of its mineral treasures. The company which Señor Cachon has formed with so much enthusiasm, foresight, and perseverance, is viewed with much favour in the capital, and its liberal spirit, applicable to all conditions, according to the basis of its organization, offers the best guarantees and gives the best promise of seeing their object realized. We have also seen a small sample of silver extracted by fusion by Señor Cachon; it is pure and of good quality, and the mine from whence it was taken is in the department of Minas. These exertions of Señor Cachon will be supported by all men of enterprise."—*El Pueblo*.

There is also positive proof that there has been discovered in the sierra of Minas, by some Spaniards, a mine of sulphuret of lead, with a mixture of silver. It was first seen by chance, on the surface of the ground. It is in extreme abundance, every hundred weight of ore realizing 23½ ounces of silver, of a standard equal to that of Zacatecas, and 48 p cent. of lead. The discoverers, having rented the land, have erected a furnace for purifying the silver. For exploring the discovery, they hope the Senate will approve the regulations for mines, which have already been duly discussed and sanctioned by the Chamber of Representatives.

ANIMALS.

Though numerous woods and forests exist on the soil of the Oriental Republic, the existence of wild beasts and venomous reptiles is unknown. The feathered species are most abundant, many of them being celebrated as well for their singing as for the beauty and variety of their plumage. The cattle and horses which are reared on the north side of the Rio Negro were bred from those which the Spaniards, after the subjugation of the country, introduced into Paraguay from the province of Carcos, and which the Jesuits continued rearing in their missions. Those herds which multiplied on the south side of the same river are those which the old population of Buenos Ayres wrested from the subdued Chana Indians in St. Domingo Soriano. The sheep are descended from those which were distributed among the first inhabitants of Monte Video. Asses, goats, and swine were also first introduced by the Spaniards. Hence has sprung what has in course of time come to constitute the chief wealth of the Republic. The extent and abundance of its pastures, and its ample water supply, have produced, as was natural, a great development of pastoral industry in the prodigious number of herds of cattle, horses, and flocks of sheep which engage, and will long continue to engage, the chief attention of the inhabitants of the country. There are also a number of valuable estancias (sheep and cattle farms) belonging to foreigners, which are daily on the increase. Among them are many Brazilians, who occupy themselves principally in cattle rearing, and numbers of English and Germans, who devote themselves to sheep-farming. This latter occupation is assuming large proportions, both in the amazing increase of the number and in the improved refinement of the wool brought about by the introduction of rams of the Sajona, Rambouillet, Electoral Negrete, Leicester, and Southdown breeds; and, according to the opinion of intelligent persons, our method of washing and combing the wool only needs a slight improvement for our fleeces to be duly appreciated in Europe. Cattle, notwithstanding their excellent qualities, still further improve rapidly by crossing the various breeds. In proof of this assertion, trials have been made by various persons, among them Mr. Richard Hughes, who brought from England four bulls and as many cows of the Durham breed, which he placed on his estate, situated in the department of Paysandú, and which have produced a breed that perfectly preserve all the good qualities of their race. Much care has also been bestowed on the rearing of horses, which are beginning to attract much attention. The Baron de Mauá, who has sent samples of fine wool to the International Exhibition in London, has already introduced on his estate, situated in the department of Soriano, horses of the Arabian race. Draught horses are also becoming of essential consequence in the country. The English races, which annually take place in the environs of Monte Video, contribute to develop the improvement of race-horses. Our mules are highly

valued in the Isles of Bourbon and the Mauritius, and in the Cape of Good Hope, to which colonies we have exported them in large numbers.

The actual increase of our stock of cattle, &c., in 1861, not being known, we produce the following table, which, so far from being exaggerated, rather underrates the number which we believe to be the truth:—

Approximate Number of Cattle, Sheep, &c., in December, 1861.

Departments.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Monte Video	4,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	500	6,000
Canelones ...	50,000	10,000	1,800	80,000	500	16,000
Florida ...	900,000	130,000	6,000	1,200,000	700	15,000
San José ...	520,000	50,000	8,400	330,000	1,500	21,000
Colonia ...	410,000	130,000	3,000	500,000	2,500	5,400
Soriano ...	506,000	114,000	6,000	700,000	1,800	13,500
Salto ...	756,000	330,000	14,000	300,000	4,000	12,000
Paysandú ...	750,000	60,000	6,600	214,000	2,700	14,000
Minas ...	400,000	90,000	3,000	40,000	2,000	5,000
Maldonado ...	500,000	70,000	3,000	50,000	600	5,000
Tacuarembó	1,500,000	125,000	58,000	12,000	600	10,000
Cerro Largo	1,300,000	300,000	4,000	120,000	600	2,000
Durazno ...	500,000	45,000	1,800	70,000	500	1,300
	8,096,000	1,457,000	116,600	3,618,000	18,500	126,200

INSTITUTIONS.

The Republic is governed by a most liberal constitution, the principles of which are—"That the inhabitants of the State have the right to be protected in the enjoyment of their life, honour, liberty, and property, and that no one can be deprived of them except conformably to law. That slavery has no existence, and that the introduction and sale of slaves are for ever prohibited. That all men are equal in the eyes of the law, both in its protection and penal consequences, no other distinction being recognised but what may proceed from talents or moral worth. That men, in their private actions, when they do not infringe on public order, and are not prejudicial to a third party, are responsible to God alone, and exempt from any magisterial authority. That intercommunications by discourses, by private writings, and publications of the press are entirely free on all subjects, the author and the printer being held responsible before the law for any abuses that may be committed. That every inhabitant can devote himself to any business, trade, or branch of industry that suits him, if it is not contrary to the public good. That every individual is at liberty to enter, and to remain or depart from the territory of the Republic, when complying with the laws and without detriment to others."

Religious tolerance exists in the Republic, in whose capital there is a Protestant church and cemetery, erected by English subjects.

The laws on commerce are in strict harmony with this political liberality. According to the existing regulations of the Custom House, the following articles may be imported free of duty:—Printing and lithographic presses; paper, exclusively for printing; books and printed papers; maps and globes; all kinds of machinery and apparatus for improving and promoting road-making, agriculture, and trade; steam-vessels in pieces, to be fitted up in the country; instruments of surgery, and machines and apparatus for the study of the natural and mathematical sciences; gold and silver, coined and in bullion; precious stones, unset; breeding cattle of every description; complete ploughs, seeds and plants, wood and charcoal of every kind, timber, fresh fruits, ice, marine and rock salt, potash, soda, canes for chairs, ashes for soap-making, rabbits' hair, hops, iron hoops, iron wire for fencing, and in general all the chief materials of industry; plants and seeds, including wheat, Indian corn, or any other grain, which for its class and small quantity may, in the judgment of the Executive Power, be introduced for the purpose of improving or increasing those which are already in the country; iron in general, zinc in sheets, copper in plates or in bars, tin, solder-lead, quicksilver, bronze and steel unwrought; also equipages, apparel, and articles of use only, furniture and tools of emigrants, and effects brought for their private use by diplomatic Ministers, and other persons accredited to the Government of the Republic during the first six months of their residence, provided always that the countries which they represent concede the same privilege to the Ministers and agents of the Republic. Foreign products which have paid duty on their entrance are free of export duty. They are comprehended in the articles 1 and 2 of this law; hides, grease, tallow, and other animal products which come in transit by land or by water; grass, tobacco, and any other merchandize that passes in transit through the ports of Salto, Santa Rosa, El Cuarein, and La Constitucion; flour and fresh meat, hung beef, salted or prepared in any other manner.

The port laws equally favour and protect commerce, as will be seen when we come to treat of them.

HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS, &c.

The Republic is especially solicitous for the aid and protection of the suffering and the destitute, whatever the country to which they belong. We have, in consequence, hospitals for the sick, and asylums for the insane and indigent, and for foundlings. We have also public schools, in which instruction is provided gratuitously. All those establishments are well provided for, under the direction of persons whose pious devotedness has effected important improvements, and who have worthily responded to the confidence reposed in them. The great progress made in the schools in the Department of Monte Video is clearly shown by the following table:—

EXPENSES INCURRED FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOLS.	From March 1 to December, 1858.			For Year 1859.			For 11 months of 1850.			Total.
	Incidental Expenses.	Rents.	Salaries.	Incidental Expenses.	Rents.	Salaries.	Incidental Expenses.	Rents.	Salaries.	
	Dol. Mar.	Dol.	Dol. Mar.	Dol. Mar.	Dol. Mar.	Dol. Mar.	Dol. Mar.	Dol. Mar.	Dol. Mar.	Dol. Mar.
School for Boys in El Cordon		200	415 200	80 320	260	824	200 300	230	820	3,030 020
" " La Aquada	90 320	20	474 080	67 720	260	824	256 513	200	700	2,893 033
" " Girls in "	30 140	20	373 400	43	260	824	130	200	700	2,580 540
" " El Cordon		20	249	49	260	824	135 480	200	700	2,437 480
" " La Union			207 400	39	260	824	73	200	700	2,303 400
" " of Public Benevolence		384			460 640			407 160		1,252
" " for Boys in El Cerro				214 580	220	741 400	231 620	200	700	2,308
" " La Union				78 280	200	700	120	160	990	2,248 280
" " El Reducto				174 200	80	280	225 760	200	700	1,660 160
" " El Paso del Molino				174	80	280	218 450	200	700	1,052 450
" " El Paso del Duranas							147 200	90	144	381 200
" " El Penarol							92 200	90	180	362 200
" " El Paso de la Arena								72	144	216
" " Maronas							244 520	112	488 320	845 040
Central School of Monte Video							975 420	115 160		1,090 580
	120 460	644	1,719 280	920 500	2,340 640	6,121,400	3,051 463	2,676 320	7,666 320	25,261 183

LAND AND WATER COMMUNICATION.

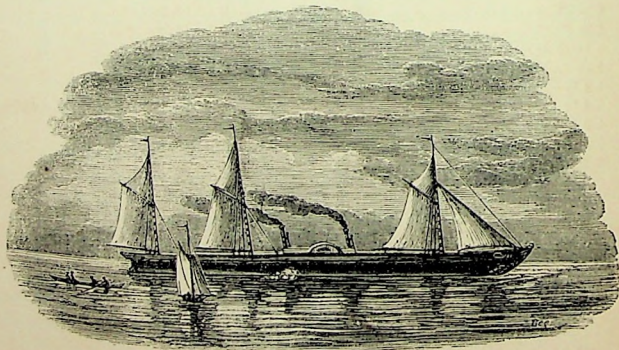
Believing it to be important to point out that we possess easy means of communication between all parts of the country and its capital, we present the following tables for this purpose :—

The first table shows the dates of dispatches from the various post-offices throughout the country.

The second table shows the times of starting and arrival of the stage-coaches and diligences which ply between the interior and the capital.

Table 3 shows the dates of arrival and departure of steamers running between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres and other coast towns.

We have reason to believe that the times and dates here noted will be further accelerated for the convenience of both mails and passengers. We ought also to remark that we have a large number of sailing vessels engaged in the coasting trade, which are a further means of frequent communication. It is certain, however, that our modes of travelling are susceptible of great improvements. One of the most important will be the establishment of railways, and already there is pending the consideration of the Government the construction of a railway from Monte Video to the harbour of Higuieritas, in the department of Colonia, whose course of more than 200 English miles will place the two harbours in direct and rapid communication, and make Monte Video the centre of all the business transacted on the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay with the Argentine Republic and Brazil. The undertaking is suggested by a company of English capitalists represented in Monte Video by a merchant of high standing.



POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

Mails leave and arrive at the Capital to and from the following places on the days of the month indicated.

Dates of Departure from the Capital.	Places of Departure and Arrival.	Dates of Arrival in the Capital.
2 4 8 12 14 18 19 22 27 28 ...	Santa Lucia ...	3 5 9 10 15 17 19 25 26 29
2 4 8 12 14 18 19 22 27 28 ...	San José ...	3 5 9 10 15 17 19 25 26 29
2 8 12 18 22 28 ...	Dolores ...	5 9 15 19 25 29
2 8 12 18 22 28 ...	Soriano ...	5 9 15 19 25 29
2 8 12 18 22 28 ...	Mercedes ...	5 9 15 19 25 29
8 12 18 22 28 ...	Fray Bentos ...	5 9 15 19 25 29
4 14 19 27 ...	Rosario ...	3 10 17 26
4 14 19 27 ...	Colonia ...	3 10 17 26
4 14 19 27 ...	Carmelo ...	3 10 17 26
4 14 19 27 ...	Nueva Palmira ...	3 10 17 26
4 14 19 27 ...	Piedras ...	3 10 17 26
4 14 19 27 ...	Canelones ...	3 10 17 26
4 14 19 27 ...	Florida ...	3 10 17 26
4 14 19 27 ...	Durazno ...	3 10 17 26
4 14 19 27 ...	Porongos ...	3 10 17 26
4 14 19 27 ...	Tacuarembó ...	3 10 17 26
4 14 19 27 ...	Minas ...	1 8 16 24
4 9 14 19 24 and last of month	Cerro Largo ...	1 6 11 16 21 26
4 9 14 19 24 „	Artigas ...	1 6 11 16 21 26
4 9 14 19 24 „	Pando ...	1 6 11 16 21 26
4 9 14 19 24 „	Maldonado ...	1 6 11 16 21 26
4 9 14 19 24 „	San Carlos ...	1 6 11 16 21 26
4 9 14 19 24 „	Rocha ...	1 6 11 16 21 26
4 14 19 „	Treinta and Tres	1 11 16 26

Arrivals and Departures of Diligences between the Capital and the Towns of the Interior.

Places of Departure.	Date.	Arrivals at.	Date.
Canelones, calling at Las Piedras	Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, & Saturdays	Capital ...	Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, & Fridays
Santa Lucia	Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, & Fridays	Canelones ...	Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, & Saturdays
San José, calling at Santa Lucia	Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	Capital ...	Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays
Colonía, calling at Santa Lucia, San José, and Rosario... ..	Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays	Santa Lucia	Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays
Porongos, calling at San José ...	2 4 7 10 11 14 17 21 22 25 27 30	Capital ...	1 4 7 8 11 14 18 20 23 24 27 30
Mercedes, calling at San José ...	1 4 7 8 11 14 18 20 23 24 27 30	San José ...	2 4 7 10 11 14 17 21 22 25 27 30
Fray Bentos, calling at San José and Mercedes	1 5 8 12 15 20 24 28	Capital ...	3 6 10 13 17 21 26 28
Artigas, calling at Cerro Largo...	2 5 9 12 16 20 25 27	Colonía ...	2 6 9 13 16 21 25 29
Rocha, calling at Pando, Maldonado, and San Carlos	1 5 8 12 15 20 24 28	Capital ...	3 6 10 13 17 21 26 28
Maldonado, calling at Pando and San Carlos	2 5 9 12 16 20 25 27	Porongos ...	2 6 9 12 13 16 21 25 29
Minas, calling at Pando	1 3 6 9 11 13 16 19 21 23 26 29	Capital ...	5 7 9 12 15 17 19 22 25 27 29
Durazno, calling at Florida ...	1 4 6 8 11 14 16 18 21 24 26 28	Mercedes ...	4 7 10 12 14 17 20 22 24 27 30
Tacuarembó, calling at Florida and Durazno	1 3 6 9 11 13 16 19 21 23 26 29	Capital ...	5 7 9 17 19 22 25 27 29
Florida	3 5 7 10 13 15 17 20 23 25 27	Fray Bentos	1 3 5 8 11 13 15 18 21 23 25 28
Polanco	5 10 15 20 25 and last of month.	Capital ...	1 2 6 11 16 21 26
	2 7 12 17 22 27	Artigas ...	4 9 14 19 24 27
	5 10 15 20 25 and last of month.	Capital ...	1 6 11 16 21 26
	5 10 15 20 25	Rocha ...	1 6 11 16 21 26
	2 7 12 17 22 27	Capital ...	4 9 12 14 19 24 29
	4 9 14 19 24 29	Maldonado ...	2 7 12 17 22 27
	1 5 8 12 16 20 24 28	Capital ...	1 5 8 12 16 20 24 28
	1 5 8 12 16 20 24 28	Minas ...	1 5 8 12 16 20 24 28
	1 5 8 12 16 20 24 28	Capital ...	2 6 9 13 17 21 25 29
	1 5 8 12 16 20 24 28	Durazno ...	2 6 9 13 17 21 25 29
	5 20	Capital ...	2 17
	13 28	Tacuarembó	9 24
	2 10 18 26	Capital ...	6 14 22 29
	6 14 22 29	Florida ...	2 10 18 26
	2 18	Capital ...	14 29
	12 27	Polanco ...	4 20

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MONTE VIDEO AND THE RIVERS
PARANA AND URUGUAY.

The steamers "Monte Video" and "Menai" leave the undermentioned places on the days following.—

Monte Video	...	...	5	10	15	20	25	30	of the month at 5 p.m.
Buenos Ayres	...	...	1	6	11	16	21	26	" " 10 a.m.
Nueva Palmira	...	...	1	6	11	16	21	26	" " 5 p.m.
San Nicolas	...	...	2	7	12	17	22	27	" " 6 a.m.
Rosario	...	...	2	7	12	17	22	27	" " 11 a.m.

Arriving at the Parana on the same day at 8 p.m.

The above steamers return from the

Parana	...	...	4	9	14	19	24	29	of the month at 6 p.m.
Rosario	...	...	5	10	15	20	25	30	" " 1 p.m.
San Nicolas	...	...	5	10	15	20	25	30	" " 4 p.m.
Nueva Palmira	...	...	1	6	11	16	21	26	" " 5 a.m.
Buenos Ayres	...	...	1	6	11	16	21	26	" " 4 p.m.

Arriving at Monte Video on the morning of the following day.

The above steamers are in connection with the following one for the River Uruguay.

Communication between the Parana and the Uruguay, per steamer "Salto," receiving passengers, mails, and parcels for the ports of the Uruguay as far as Salto, leaving—

Nueva Palmira	...	...	1	6	11	16	21	26	of the month at 5 p.m.
Fray Bentos	...	...	8	6	11	16	21	26	" " 10 p.m.
Concepcion del Uruguay	...	...	2	7	12	17	22	27	" " 7 p.m.
Paysandú	...	...	2	7	12	17	22	27	" " 9 a.m.

Arriving at La Concordia and Salto the same day at 6 p.m.

The "Salto" returns from—

Salto and Concordia	...	5 10 15 20 25 30							of the month at 7 a.m.
Paysandú	...								" " 1 p.m.
Concepcion del Uruguay	...								" " 4 p.m.
Fray Bentos	...								" " 10 p.m.

Arriving at Nueva Palmira on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, and 26th at 4 a.m.

Number of Passengers per the above steamers :—

February 1860	...	...	...	...	1,998
March	"	...	...	...	2,229
April	"	...	...	...	2,177
May	"	...	...	...	2,178
June	"	...	...	...	2,198
July	"	...	...	...	1,208
August	"	...	...	...	1,894
September	"	...	...	...	2,060
October	"	...	...	...	2,559
November	"	...	...	...	2,725
December	"	...	...	...	3,220
January 1861	...	...	...	...	3,061
With Government orders	...	...	...	...	420
Gratis for the Company...	...	...	...	...	47

Total passengers...	...	...	28,046
Passengers per the Monte Video	...	...	11,554
" " Salto	...	...	10,233
" " Pampero	...	...	4,782
" " Buenos Ayres	...	...	1,477

28,046

General Summary of Vessels in the Port of Monte Video in 1860.

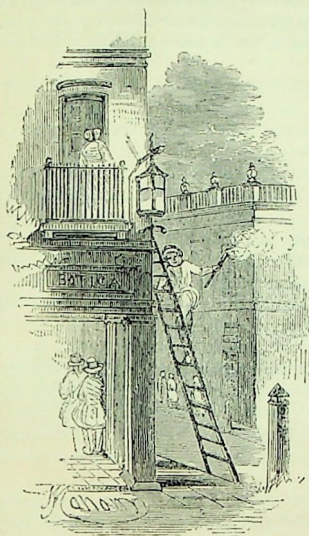
ENTERED.				SAILED.			
Description.	Number of Vessels	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Description.	Number of Vessels	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.
National ...	663	23,936	3,207	National ...	468	24,677	3,258
Argentine	286	10,224	1,641	Argentine	303	10,261	1,638
Brazilian...	2	98	12	Brazilian...	3	149	18
	951	34,258	4,860		774	35,087	4,914

Despatch of Letters, Official Packets, and Printed Papers in the Years 1858, 1859, and 1860.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number of Letters paid and franked, received...	18,526	40,213	47,662
Number of Letters franked and charged, despatched	...	...	...
Number of parcels and printed matter...	28,850	5,984	47,456
Number of official packets	3,499	7,137	10,065
	2,336	2,753	3,828
Total	53,211	56,387	109,011

Thus showing on comparison that the number despatched in 1860 was double that of 1859, and more than double that of 1858.

COMMERCE.



CHEMIST'S SHOP.

The greater part of mercantile transactions between the Republic of Uruguay and other countries are conducted by foreign commercial houses therein established. The legislative and executive authorities have lately granted them large privileges. They have diminished the customs' duties, extended the term for payment, and drawn up and promulgated very liberal port laws, which we will describe further on. By the tables annexed it is shewn that at the end of 1859 there were upwards of 5,000 business houses throughout the country, not quite 1,500 of which belonged to natives, the rest being owned by foreigners; that the number of vessels which entered the port of Monte Video in 1860 amounted to 900, with a tonnage of more than 200,000 tons; and that the number which left the port was more than 900, with a tonnage of upwards of 200,000 tons. As regards internal trade, it will be understood from the

table annexed that it is carried on by coasting vessels, and a very large number of other conveyances, by which goods for consumption are transferred from one department to another. We add also a table of the value of imports and exports for one year in the port of Monte Video, and the account of the Receiver General's office for the same period. Moreover, the treaties of commerce and navigation entered into between the Republic and many European Powers are a convincing proof of the liberal spirit that prevails in our councils.

PORT LAWS.

"The Senate and Chamber of Representatives met in general assembly, &c., Decree—1. After the promulgation of this law, national coasting vessels which navigate within the boundaries will pay annually as port dues a warrant according to the following tariff:—From 3 to 7 tons, 2 reals; 7 to 15 tons, 4 reals; 15 to 30 tons, 8 reals; 30 to 45 tons, 16 reals; 45 to 60 tons, 20 reals; 60 to 80 tons, 25 reals; 80 to 100 tons, 30 reals; 100 tons and upwards, 40 reals.

"2. Advice boats remain exempt from the payment of direct contribution.

"3. The register impost remains suppressed in favour of citizens inscribed on the roll of the State who are engaged in the capacity of masters of vessels or seamen.

"4. Foreigners who fit out or man coasting vessels only pay register duty; the masters pay two reals, and seamen one real each.

"5. As regards tonnage, there is but one impost of four dollars, whatever may be the capacity of the vessel.

"6. National and foreign vessels coming from seawards pay two reals p ton.

"7. They also pay a register impost, the captain four reals, and the seamen two reals each.

"8. Vessels to which art. 6 refers pay the duty of tonnage once only in whatever ports of the Republic they may arrive and discharge, though they return to them at different times from other points of the coast inwards.

"9. The following are exempt from tonnage duty:—1. Vessels of war and similar transport ships which do not carry merchandize. 2. Those which enter through damage, or other casual event, and do not engage themselves in mercantile affairs, discharging only with the object of repairing their damage, and re-embarking their cargo. 3. Those which come seeking a market, and do not discharge, provided always they leave the port within eight days.

"10. Coasting vessels belonging to the Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, and Brazil, pay in the ports of the Republic the same duties which national vessels pay in those States.

"11. Coasting vessels which carry the national flag, their masters being citizens, pay half those duties, and a third part, if, besides the captain, they have half their crew composed of natives.

"12. Health warrants for outside the coast boundaries, and for the ports of Paraguay or Mato Grosso, will be charged two dollars to national and foreign vessels.

"13. The law of the 7th July, 1829, is hereby annulled, and all rules and orders in opposition to the present decree.

"14. To be executed, &c.

F. CASTELLANOS, *President*.

T. A. DE LA BANDERA, *Sec.*

"Sessions Hall of the Senate, Monte Video, June 20th, 1860.

"Communicate; publish, and acknowledge receipt to H. C.

"BERRO, TOMAS VILLALBA."

General Summary of Trades, Professions, and Business Establishments, &c., carried on throughout the whole of the
Uruguayan Republic at the end of the year 1859.

[illegible]

ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Monte Video.	Canelones.	San José.	Colonia.	Soriano.	Paysandú.	Salto.	Tacua- rembo.	Cerro Largo.	Minas.	Maldo- nado.	Durazno.	Florida.	National.	Foreign.	Summary.
Cutlers' Shops	2															2
Curriers' do.	6															2
Dentists	2			2	2		1		1						12	12
Builders' Yards	4														2	2
Bone Warehouses	10													1	3	4
Gilders	1					1								4	7	11
Landing Piers	262			3							6			157	114	271
Book Binders	2													1	1	2
Brokers' Offices, Agencies, &c.	32													19	13	32
Starch Manufactories	3														3	3
Lamp Oil do	1														1	1
Coach do	3														3	3
Chocolate do	1														1	1
Vermicelli do	5														5	5
Liqueur do	7														4	7
Bakehouses	4													1	6	7
Patten Makers	10														4	4
Ironmongers, wholesale & retail	19														10	10
Hotels	7	2	2											7	12	19
Opticians	2													4	7	11
Cap Makers	2													2	2	2
Tallow Chandlers' Shops															2	2
Farriers	8									1					1	1
Smiths' Shops	50	9	4	5	5	4	9	6	5	5	5	4	2	13	100	113
Tin Smiths	30		1	2	3	4	4			1		1		6	46	46
Brick Kilns	15	5	6	2	5	5	11	2	3	3	4	2	1	13	51	64
Soap & Candle Factories	7				1	2	1	2	2	1		1		6	9	15
Jewellers and Silversmiths	18	3	5		2	3	6	2	5			3		18	29	47
Lapidaries & Marble Works	2													1	1	2
Booksellers	9													2	7	9
Needle-work establishments	10						3							2	11	13
Butter Merchants			5											2	5	5
Machine Grinding Houses	7	14	1	1	1					4				5	23	28

In the year 1859 the traffic of all ambulatory stalls and roving vendors of provisions was prohibited, travelling vendors of the produce of the country being permitted only in the departments of Monte Video and Canelones. 106 licences were granted for the purpose, three-fourths of which were given to foreigners.

Vessels entered inward and cleared outward at the Port of Monte Video in the year 1860, with their crew and tonnage.

ENTERED.				SAILED.			
Arrived From	Ships.	Tons.	Crew.	Left for.	Ships.	Tons.	Crew.
Ports of the Republic	46	9,939	463	Ports of the Republic	26	4,609	248
Argentine Republic	190	28,965	2,111	Argentine Republic	329	79,402	3,871
Brazil	139	29,831	1,552	Brazil	167	35,794	1,830
United States ...	37	13,290	479	United States ...	17	5,714	187
Spain	147	35,112	2,233	Spain	66	15,162	864
France	59	19,939	966	France	60	18,863	882
England	110	31,249	1,247	England	116	26,939	1,229
Italy	51	12,525	749	Italy	27	5,768	360
Germany	70	14,330	676	Germany	7	1,030	60
Portugal	12	2,825	130	Chili	11	5,068	195
Other ports	39	9,755	517	Other foreign ports	85	23,583	969
	900	207,760	11,123		911	221,993	10,695

Value of Exports from the Port of Monte Video, and of Imports into the same Port, with the exception of Brazilian Produce and the like, and of Articles exempt from Customs' Duties :—

Value of Imports.		Date.	Value of Exports.
Dols.	Mar.		Dols. Mar.
477,373	400	In the month of June 1860	651,276 400
513,409	400	„ „ July „	649,257
554,836		„ „ August „	322,269 400
820,772		„ „ September „	387,215 600
683,709	400	„ „ October „	437,423 400
650,665	400	„ „ November „	344,163 200
590,583		„ „ December „	223,791 400
617,550		„ „ January 1861	576,170 200
636,694		„ „ February „	515,221
937,825		„ „ March „	412,714 600
1,050,137	400	„ „ April „	434,884 400
748,667		„ „ May „	364,018 600
8,282,222	400		5,488,406

Amounts received by the Customs' Treasury from Import and Export Duties, including those with 2 p cent. additional:—

Import Duties.		Date.		Export and Additional Duties.	
Dols.	Mar.			Dols.	Mar.
19,950	193	In the month of June 1860		4,793	658
9,851	368	"	July "	1,852	555
11,005	207	"	August "	1,062	003
13,779	544	"	September "	4,059	611
11,386	747	"	October "	919	348
16,771	633	"	November "	4,636	518
12,864	542	"	December "	2,482	020
9,856	365	"	January 1861	1,556	752
14,663	712	"	February "	5,960	264
11,032	736	"	March "	1,377	214
11,402	268	"	April "	3,642	304
13,303	596	"	May "	1,701	089
155,869	311			34,044	336

The following are the additions for completing the total of the value imports in the port of Monte Video:—

			Dols.	Mars.
Amount of said value according to preceding table ...			8,282,222	400
Value of Brazilian imports for the third quarter of the year 1860 ...	322,420	500		
Do. do. for fourth quarter of another year ...	318,664	500		
			641,085	200
Do. of those similar to Brazil in the third quarter of 1860 ...	440,330	200		
Do. do. for fourth quarter of 1860 ...	277,509	700		
			717,840	100
			9,641,147	700
Increase of 5 p cent. on what is calculated the value of those free of duty ...			472,057	285
Total value ...			10,113,205	185

NOTE.—This table is calculated on the basis of the tariff rates, and includes only one six months' value of Brazilian and similar imports.

DEPARTMENT OF MONTE VIDEO.

This is the smallest of the Departments, but the most cultivated, the richest, and the most populous. In it rises the fair city of Monte Video, girded by the majestic River Plate, whose waters bathe its sides. In front of it is a hill (El Cerro), upon which a fortress is erected, and higher up a



GOING TO THE BALL.

revolving light gives notice to the navigator of the proximity of a secure and hospitable harbour. In 1723 the Portuguese fortified the place where now stands this capital, but were obliged to abandon it by the Governor of Buenos Ayres, Don Bruno Mauricio de Zabala. Three years afterwards the city was laid out, and called San Felipe and Santiago de Monte Video, a name which it still preserves. In 1751 a Lieutenant Governor was appointed to the city, which, until then, was in charge of the military commanders who administered the government of Buenos Ayres. The parish church was erected in 1790, and consecrated in 1804. In after years, since 1807, this coveted city was occupied alternately

by English, Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian troops.

The port of Monte Video is extensive and secure, and has no equal in this latitude. It can shelter more than 500 vessels of all sizes. Monte Video, on the whole, with its temples and theatres, commodious quays and fine Custom House, amply provided markets and well-paved streets, lighted with gas, and adorned with numerous public buildings and monuments, is a fine city—the centre, at the present time, of an active commerce and a large population. The rest of this department, with its farm-houses and beautiful country seats, many of which belong to foreigners, may be called a garden, in which are found the fruits of all countries, many of them improved in size and flavour.

Monte Video also possesses two banks destined to extend and favour commercial credit. That denominated “Mauá and Co.” has a capital of 1,200,000 pesos, and the other, called the Commercial Bank, has a capital of 2,000,000 pesos. The operations of these two establishments every day increase by means of branches, which they have commenced to establish in the chief towns of the department. Credit on mortgages is also the object of laws tending to promote their establishment in this country, seeing the

necessity that exists of giving to credit every possible extension which the development of its material growth demands.

DEPARTMENT OF CANELONES.

This department is most advantageously situated, being in close proximity to the capital, and encircling the department of Monte Video on every side, except where it is bounded by the Rio de Santa Lucia. It is strictly agricultural, producing extensive crops of wheat, Indian Corn, Potatoes, water-melons, onions, &c. Tobacco is also cultivated with great success. This department has been completely transformed by its contiguity to the capital, and the excellence of its land. The shepherd has yielded to the cultivator, and farm houses have taken the place of villa residences. It has, however, some cattle and sheep, and possesses excellent quarries for mill-stones, &c. It has also easy communication with the sea by the rivers Plate and Santa Lucia, which bound it on the South, North, and West.

DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA.

This is one of the central departments, whose inhabitants devote themselves more to pastoral occupations than to agriculture, their flocks of sheep, of both pure and cross breeds, representing a very large capital. Its arable land, which is excellent, and watered by numerous streams, produces some grain. It is bounded on the north by the river Ti, and on the south by the Santa Lucia. The first Legislature of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay was installed in Florida on the 20th August, 1825.

DEPARTMENT OF SAN JOSE.

This department is bounded on the North by the rivers Ti and Negro, on the West by the Santa Lucia, and on the South by the River Plate, so that, independently of its proximity to the capital, it possesses easy means of communication by water. In this department agriculture has made rapid strides of late years, and is still on the increase. It possesses cattle in abundance, as also sheep of pure and mixed breeds.

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIA.

This department possesses an extensive coast, with excellent harbours on the rivers Plate and Uruguay. The chief town, to which it has given its name, is situated opposite Buenos Ayres. It occupies a position of the greatest importance on the River Plate by its easy intercourse with the people of the west, its command of the navigation of so many channels, which, descending from the interior of the continent, meet together in its vicinity, and the excellent qualities of the surrounding soil. The principal wealth of this department consists in its numerous flocks of sheep, for the most part of the best breed and fine quality. There is reason to suppose that it contains numerous metaliferous rocks, from some auriferous quartz and grains which have been met with in the Cerros of Mahoma, and on the heights of Pichi-

nango and La Polonia, in which places are also to be seen samples of iron and lead ores, and, more generally still, of marble. This department has recently sent over 53 samples of medicinal plants, collected in Nueva Palmira, and 51 samples of woods from the same section and that of Carmelo. In Rosario, we have a farming colony which promises to give a great impulse to agriculture, under the direction of a society of capitalists, represented by three of its members. In November, 1858, it consisted of 40 families of Waldenses from Piedmont and the Alpine valleys of Lucerne, San Martin, and Laperouse. They now number 68 families, comprising 355 persons. Each family has a farm of 36 cuadradas cuadradas. This year their crops of wheat produced 1,900 bushels. This is the result of the labours of 55 families, as the rest were not established till August, when they could not sow wheat. Next year the crops ought to yield 3,000 bushels, provided the year is favourable. The Swiss portion of the colony numbers 172 people, and according to advices from Europe, a further emigration will add 300 or more people to the colony by the end of April. The colony has sent some samples of fine wool to the International Exhibition in London.

DEPARTMENT OF SORIANO.

Washed by the rivers Uruguay and Negro, this department has free communication with all parts of the world. It possesses localities which, like that in which is situated the town of Mercedes, enliven trade and commerce by their intercourse with the exchange markets of both banks of the Uruguay, and which, like that where the town of Soriano stands, unite the most important advantages, not only for commerce and agriculture, but also for pasture lands, by the fertility of their soil. It possesses iron mines, and on the banks of the river Cololó and Begueló are visible extensive strata of rocks of the carboniferous type, and highly suggestive of coal. Potters' earth is found in this department, of which a sample has been sent to the London Exhibition. It possesses also numerous herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, in which it is the richest of all the departments.

DEPARTMENT OF DURAZNO.

Situated between the Rivers Ti and Negro, this department possesses numerous streams which flow down from the Cuchilla which traverses it throughout its whole length. The lands are very fertile, but few of its inhabitants devote themselves to agriculture, preferring rather the tending of cattle and sheep. When the increase of population and capital clears away all impediments to the navigation of these rivers, no doubt this district will become strictly agricultural. The department contains numerous iron mines.

DEPARTMENT OF MINAS.

This department communicates by the Cebollaty with Lake Merin, and by the latter with Rio Grande. In treating of the mineral productions of the

Republic, we have drawn so much attention to this department that it appears almost superfluous to say more concerning it; but as we are considering each department separately, it may not be amiss to say a few more words. Its name, conferred upon it in former days, indicates at once its mineral wealth. There abound in it mines of lead and copper, and, as already said, of gold and silver. There are also numerous quarries of variegated marbles, and one of very rich statuary marble. According to the opinion of Señor Don Feliz de Azara, in his memorial presented to the Spanish Government, giving an account of the commission with which he had been charged, there exist also in the department diamond and topaz mines, which recent explorations have confirmed, though it is not positively declared. Dean Funes, in his historical essay, speaking of the observations made on this department by the mineralogist, Petivenil, by order of the Spanish Government, in the middle of the last century, also ratifies the statement, pointing out at the same time the places for examination, and the operations necessary for exploring them. The soil of this department is well adapted for the cultivation of plants and vegetables of temperate regions, including the vine. The herb maté is indigenous. In respect to cattle it has all kinds in abundance.

DEPARTMENT OF MALDONADO.

The great extent of coast possessed by this department on the River Plate and the ocean, as well as on Lake Merin and the River Cebollaty, is destined to create therein a large trade. In it are gathered abundant crops of wheat, Indian corn, barley, potatoes, and exquisite fruits. Flax and hemp are also cultivated with great success. Its soil is also well adapted for the vine and the olive. Its abounding forests of date trees have been explored for the fabrication of ardent spirits of very good quality and flavour. The mineral productions are equal to those of the neighbouring department of Minas, with which it is contiguous on the north. The abundance of its marbles is such that its quarries have for many years supplied the lime works of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, to the great injury of the country's wealth. Coal is also to be met with, and likewise in the department of Minas. A sample of this in the museum of Monte Video appears to be suitable for gas-making. Experience has proved what we have said with respect to the vine. A wine made by the late Don Francisco Aguilar at his country-house, close to the town of Maldonado, was equal to Canary. With respect to tobacco, that manufactured by the late Don Antonio Fernandez, in Chefalote, in the environs of Villa de Roche, was of superior quality. It is cultivated with success, though upon a small scale. Everything, however, induces the belief that in time we shall be free from the heavy impost we pay for it at present to Brazil. On the coast of this department there is excellent fishing; and on the islands a regular fishery is established for capturing seals, of which

several species are taken, yielding oil abundantly, and a great number of skins. Oyster beds have also been discovered. This department has several harbours on the River Plate and the sea, and several lakes communicating with the sea, and which will soon be transformed into secure havens, or into rich fields for cultivation.

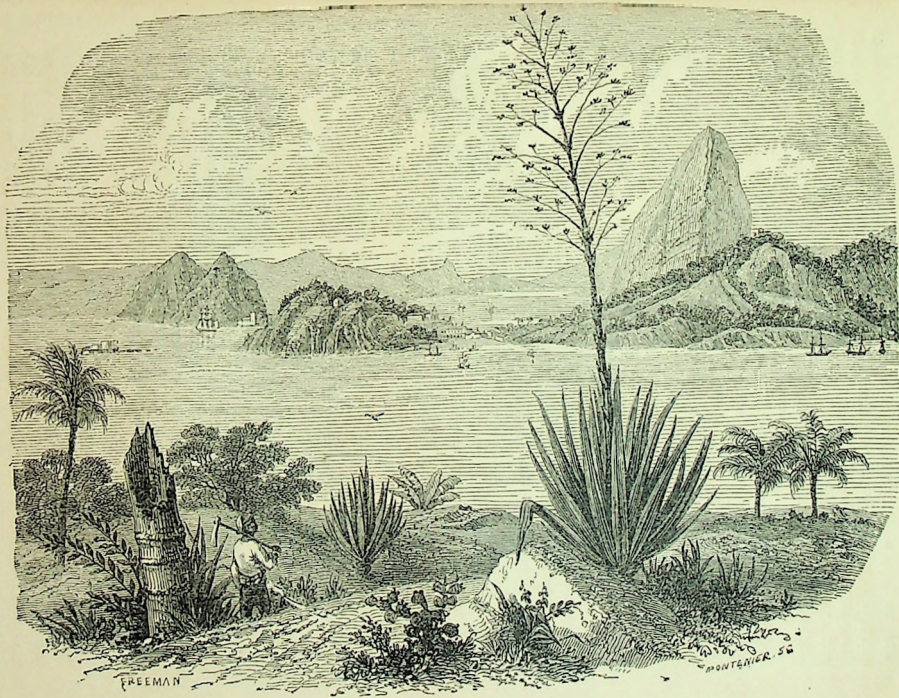
DEPARTMENT OF SALTO.

This department is separated from Brazil by the River Cuarein, from its source to its confluence with the Uruguay, in proximity with the 30th degree of south latitude, which divides it from the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes, belonging to the Argentine Confederation. In addition to its indigenous productions applicable to arts and commerce, and to the numerous medicinal herbs which abound in it, cereals are cultivated successfully, as well as all the productions of temperate, and many of those of tropical climes. Of mineral wealth, it possesses the agate, of which we have spoken elsewhere, also marble, jasper, porphyry, and alabaster, with other less valuable stones, applicable to architecture. It is not yet positively known whether it contains gold, silver, copper, lead, or coal, but it is so presumed on the unanimous opinion of competent persons, from the geological constitution of its soil. The climate of this department is temperate, and on its natural pastures are reared great numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses. The trading town of Salto, with its Custom House, is a central market which supplies with its exports the southern provinces of Brazil, and those of the Argentine Confederation as far as the confines of the West Missions. In it are collected the productions of the Brazilian coast, which supply the frontier markets of the Republic and those of the lower Uruguay on both its banks. This, united to the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, has made the department of Salto one of the most progressive of the Republic, both in its population, wealth, and civilization. Experiments have been made of the cultivation of tea, coffee, and yuca (a root from which mandioca is extracted), and have given satisfactory results, whilst cotton—a most important plant, indigenous to the soil—is met with in a district called Arapey. In 1852 the Government sent samples of this cotton to England, and from an examination made of it in Manchester it was found to be of excellent quality. Another sample of it has been sent to the International Exhibition.* According to the information of the commission charged with the collection of objects, the cotton tree lives from 10 to 14 years, and produces from 3 to 4 lbs. of cotton annually.

DEPARTMENT OF PAYSANDU.

This department is bounded on the West by the river Uruguay, which separates it from the Argentine Republic. It possesses a very fertile soil, and among its indigenous plants is indigo. The other productions are the

* A medal has been awarded for this sample, and a value of 1s. 10d. per lb. assigned to it.



ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOUR OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

same as those of the department of Salto. It has equal facilities for water communication by its situation on the left bank of the river Uruguay, and the right bank of the Rio Negro. Cotton is produced almost without cultivation, and of the first quality. It possesses also the mulberry tree and the silkworm.

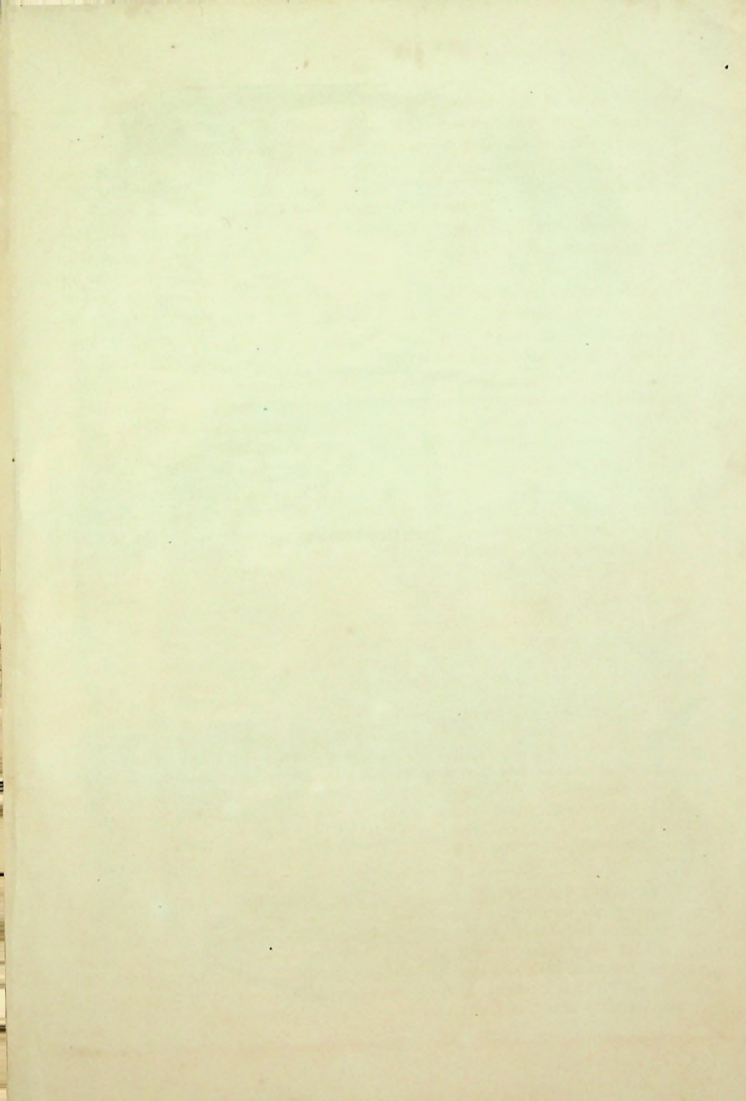
DEPARTMENT OF CERRO LARGO.

This department is separated from Brazil by the river Yaguaron and Lake Merin, by which it communicates with Rio Grande. Its vegetable produce differs little from that of the three last departments of which we have spoken. Endowed with a most fertile soil, it produces European fruits the most savoury and exquisite of their kind, including different kinds of grape, for the cultivation of which for wine-making it is well adapted. Mines of silver are said to have been here discovered, but this is without proof, though every thing induces us to believe in the existence of this mineral, and also of those others found in the neighbouring department of Minas. Its extensive and beautiful coast invites the establishment of agricultural colonies, which will find an easy outlet for their products in the port of Rio Grande. The herb maté is here an indigenous plant.

DEPARTMENT OF TACUAREMBO.

This department throughout nearly the whole of its frontier towards Brazil, is bounded by the Cuchilla de Santa Anna, which is prolonged to the South in various ramifications. Among these the Cerros Blancos on the East, and the extremities of Cuñapirù and the Sierra de Arecuá on the West possess rich auriferous strata, some samples of which on being assayed produced gold of the standard of more than 22 carats. Iron is also very abundant, and it is believed that, when a scientific examination is made of the mineral products of the department, lead, copper, and coal will also be found. Besides the vegetable productions common to the departments of Salto and Paysandù, here are also the herb maté and tobacco of superior quality, samples of which have been sent to the International Exhibition. The vine also is here cultivated, though on a small scale at present from the transitory causes already adverted to. This department, being the most extensive of all, has a population so disproportionate to its wide expanse as to be almost a desert. Its thousand and odd square leagues await expectantly a large population. Its communications with the coast are by land, but the time is not remote when engineering operations for removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Rio Negro will render this river and its tributaries available for communication with the Uruguay and the Plate.

NOTE.—Don Juan M'Coll, subject of Her Britannic Majesty, established for many years in the Republic Uruguay, has favoured the Commissioners of the National Industrial Exhibition at Monte Video with the preceding treatise, which they consider to have a real interest, not only because the observations recorded in it are due to his own experience, but also because his quality of being a foreigner gives to this production of his pen that character of impartiality and frankness which it certainly possesses.





DAIRY IN THE ENVIRONS OF MONTE VIDEO



BIBLIOTECA

NACIONAL

DONACION MELIAN LAFINUR



LIFE IN THE RIVER PLATE.

*** The following paper is from the pen of Mr. M'Coll, whose many years residence in the country he describes gives it a special value to intending emigrants; and it has been printed for circulation in England, under the auspices of Exmo. Sr. Don M. y Obes, President of the Commission for the National Industrial Exhibition at Monte Video, as an auxiliary to the interesting collection of wools, hides, tallow, wheat, and other products of the Republic, now on view at the International Exhibition.*



WATER CARRIER.

centre ridge, its situation is highly conducive to health; and, if we except an isolated instance of a bilious fever, which broke out in 1857, epidemics are completely unknown.

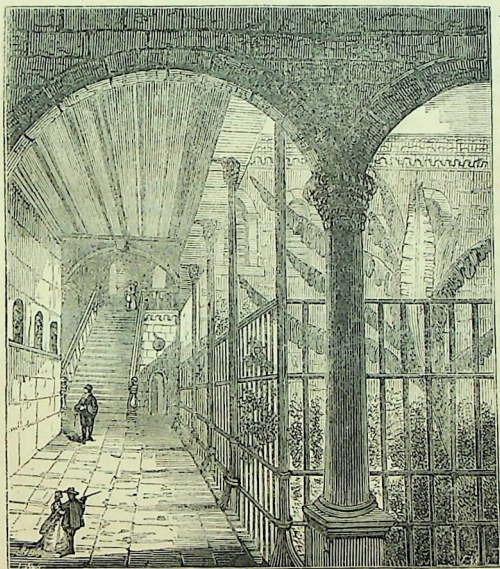
The society of the place is extremely agreeable, and the best families seem to vie with each other in extending their hospitality to the respectable foreigner. An enlightened Government, ruling its actions by a free constitution, sees with pleasure the rapid influx of foreign immigration, under the conviction that therein lies the whole secret of the State's future importance. To the furtherance of this end, no port dues are collected, on foreign vessels entering the harbour, and immigrants' furniture, tools, and agricultural implements, as well as all raw materials which can be manipulated in the country, are admitted free of duty.

THE Republic of the Uruguay, commonly called the Banda Oriental, is situated on the left margin of the River Plate, between the parallels 30 and 35 South. Its capital, Monte Video, which contains a population of about fifty thousand, is well built, and presents a most picturesque appearance. Standing on a neck of land which juts into the river, and which gradually slopes towards the water from a

Altogether this is a most enviable field for immigration. The beautiful climate, the rich quality of the soil, the abundance of cereals of all kinds, the facility with which all the fruits of Southern Europe are brought to perfection, and, above all, the splendid results for the employment of capital which are offered by cattle and sheep-breeding, hold out inducements to European emigrants and capitalists not to be equalled on the face of the globe. It is but a few years since wheat-growing was introduced here, and now a fair average crop produces much more than suffices for the internal consumption. Already large quantities are exported to Brazil and Buenos Ayres. Besides the innumerable mills moved by wind and horse-power, there are in the vicinity of Monte Video four steam flour-mills of large dimensions. It is a fact well worthy of notice that the wheat produced in the Banda Oriental is of a quality much superior to what is grown on the other side of the River Plate. A fanega (3 4-5ths bushels) averages 240 lbs., and this year, in some exceptional cases, has given as much as 252 lbs., while the Buenos Ayrean rarely reaches 210 lbs. This immense disparity can only be explained by the great difference in geological formation of the two countries. It is well known that the vast plains of Buenos Ayres owe their existence solely to the diluvium or marine deposit, whilst the Banda Oriental, which is situated upon the termination of the great ridges which descend from Brazil along the east coast of the Southern continent, contains, in great abundance, rocks of the volcanic and secondary formations. Hence it is that the River Plate winds so far southward before finding an outlet to the ocean. Hence it is, too, that the soil of this country is so impregnated with the phosphates and alkaline silicates which are so necessary, or rather so indispensable, to the growth and development of animals and grain-bearing plants. Without them, in the required proportion, the weight and quality of both stalk and seed of cereals degenerate, and puny, small-boned animals are produced. Here our soil is continually recruited by the disintegration of rocks and minerals. In Buenos Ayres, where these do not exist, the humus has been gradually yielding up the phosphates and alkalies it originally contained, and has no means of replacing the waste caused by successive grain crops, and the pasturing of countless flocks and herds. This circumstance will, doubtless, explain the lightness and bad quality of Buenos Ayres wheat, and the necessity they there experience of using a large admixture of Monte Videan flour to facilitate and improve the making of bread. It will also account for the smaller size of the sheep and cattle of that country.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned advantages, agriculture is still confined to a very limited space in the Republic, and pastoral occupations employ the majority of the population. With the exception of the Departments of Canelones and Monte Video, and small portions of those of Mal-

donado and San José, which are devoted to wheat-growing and general agriculture, the whole of the Banda Oriental consists of the most splendid pasture lands that nature can produce. Snow never falls, and in what in Europe is depth of winter, the whole extent of the Republic is covered with an extreme luxuriance of grass, capable of furnishing food for a thousand times the number of animals that now graze upon it. There is no need here, as in other less favoured countries, to lay in hay or turnips for winter supply. Beneficent Nature provides it ready to the farmer's hand, and consequently the only expense for the animal's maintenance is the interest of the money laid out in land or the rent paid for the farm. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon intending investors that the sooner they come forward to purchase, the greater certainty there is of a large profit, as the evidence of the last few years as to the fact that land is rising every day is a clear indication as to what may be expected for the future.



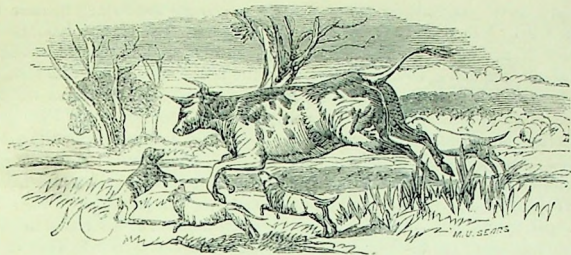
INTERIOR OF HOTEL AT TENERIFFE.

Droughts are unusual, the present year being exceptional in that respect; and their severity is mitigated by the very undulating nature of the country, as in every hollow is found a water-course, which is never dried up by the most scorching sun of summer. Even should the stream cease to run, deep pools are found at every hundred yards, which keep up a constant supply of cool, fresh water for the use of flocks and herds. Besides the con-

tinual supply from springs, and from the rain water that finds its way into these hollows, the country is everywhere intersected by rivers of considerable magnitude, some of which find their source in the Brazilian Empire, and are fed in the whole length of their course till they fall into the Rivers Uruguay and La Plata by the innumerable rivulets above mentioned, which carry fertility through the whole length and breadth of the land.

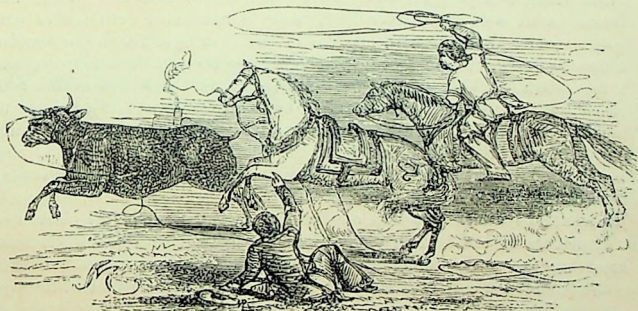
Another advantage that this country has over its rival, Australia, is its proximity to Europe. A constant communication is kept up between it and the old world by means of the Southampton and Bordeaux mail steamers, which leave on the 9th and 24th of every month, and arrive out on the 12th and 29th of the following one, touching at Lisbon and the Brazilian ports on the way out, so that they are never more than five or six days at sea. The voyage is but a summer trip, and well repays the invalid or traveller. To facilitate internal communication, eight or ten first-class steamers ply constantly on the inland waters of the Paraná, Uruguay, and River Plate; and the inland passenger traffic is carried on by excellent diligences, drawn by seven horses, which travel at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and often do their hundred and twenty miles a day. They pass through all the interior towns of the Banda Oriental, taking up and setting down passengers at any place on the road. Their establishment has had a most perceptibly civilizing effect on the inhabitants, and has been of extreme service to foreign estancieros, as it would be difficult to find any establishment on the south side of the Rio Negro, more than four or five leagues distant from one of the diligence routes. Formerly all travelling was done on horseback, a peon driving a troop of horses before him all the way to furnish a remount—a method both expensive and fatiguing. It appears certain that before many years pass the necessities of the country will call for railways, and no place seems better suited for them. They could be laid down at very little cost, as no expensive engineering is necessary. The whole of the territory is gently undulating, and everywhere intersected by cuchillas, or ridges, along which the roads now used are carried, thus of course avoiding the rivers and valleys. The interior of the country is well populated, and every ten or fifteen leagues towns are scattered about, with populations varying from one to six thousand.

English and German sheep farms already thickly stud the Departments of Colonia, Mercedes, San José, and Paysandú, and although few in number compared to the immense resources yet to be developed, and the large space still unoccupied, it is certain that a few years have added greatly to the number of these establishments. Although sheep-farming is as yet in its infancy, the brilliant results which have crowned the endeavours of every one who has given it even less than common attention are a fair ground for predicting that the Banda Oriental will soon be one of the most extensive



THE STRAY COW.

wool growing countries in the world. The ratio of increase in the value of property, especially landed estate, has been very great within the last few years. In 1855 the writer bought the land he now possesses for two thousand Spanish dollars the suerte (2,700 square cuadras of 10,000 superficial yards each, that is to say, 6,000 acres more or less). To-day, ten thousand dollars could easily be obtained for the same quantity. A Scotch gentleman, lately deceased, purchased seven suertes of land in the year 1853, at prices varying from nine hundred to a thousand Spanish dollars. To-day it is worth ten thousand dollars a suerte. It ought to be observed that these estates are not in the vicinity of Monte Video, but at distances of ninety or a hundred miles from it, towards the centre of the Republic, and at least twenty to thirty miles distant from any town, this solitude and distance from the stir of passers by being one of the qualities most sought after for a cattle



THROWING THE LASSE.

estancia, as the animals do not propagate to nearly the same extent when disturbed by the continual passing of strangers. For sheep-breeding the vicinity of a road is no such great disadvantage, and interferes but little with their increase. To one who sees for the first time a cattle estancia, the facility with which large herds are managed is a source of continual wonder. Under no immediate supervision, saving at most a daily gallop by a peon round the boundaries of the land, they are suffered to roam about the plains at will. Twice a week, however, they are all brought up to a determined spot called the rodeo; and so accustomed are they to this periodical assembling that the peon has only to set out on horseback, and make a tour of the establishment, cracking his whip, and shouting at the pitch of his voice, to make the animals troop off to their appointed place. It is singular to observe the ease with which large rodeos of cattle (sometimes as many as six thousand head in one) are managed by two men, or even a man and a boy, in open prairies where fences are unknown. The gauchos evidently had well studied the nature of the animal when they invented the plan now pursued for working cattle and subjecting them to the dominion of man. It has never been improved on by the numerous foreigners who have turned their attention to the breeding of cattle, so that we may conjecture it to be the system best suited to the country.

The rearing of cattle is much less laborious than that of sheep, but the latter pursuit is much more lucrative, for the simple reason that only two thousand head of cattle (representing a capital of eight thousand dollars) can be fed on a suerte of land, while fifteen thousand sheep, worth forty-five thousand dollars, can be maintained on the same extent, thus reducing the cost of maintenance in favour of the latter at least fourth-fifths. Notwithstanding this palpable advantage, and the fact that sheep reproduce themselves in a much shorter time, many individuals, both native and foreign, prefer dedicating themselves to the first from the much smaller outlay necessary, and on account of there being no care or study requisite for this pursuit. Although the wealth of the country may, and in fact does now consist in horned cattle, it requires but little reflection to convince us that the future of this country is bound up with sheep-farming. The subdivision of land which it brings about, the number of people it employs, and the habits of patient attention and subordination it engenders, are blessings which cannot be too highly appreciated.

It would be difficult to find any pursuit more suited to the active and hardy nature of the British youth than the management of an estancia. Horses are extremely abundant, and a good tropilla, accustomed to feed together under the care of a *madrina*, or bell-mare, can be had at the rate of £2 per head, and even lower. In the country no one thinks of walking even a few hundred yards, and to such a length is this carried that the

paisano, when he comes into town to make his purchases, mounts his horse to go to the opposite side of the street. Urchins of a few years of age climb on horseback, using the animal's fore leg as a ladder, and it is not uncommon to see a mother moving about with all her family before and behind her. In an estancia the manager's horse is saddled and bridled early in the morning, and stands all day in the palenque (a row of posts stuck in the ground) or under the enramada, ready for service at a moment's notice.

The following is the distribution generally observed in a sheep and cattle-breeding establishment:—The estancia-house, or homestead, is usually a comfortable stone or brick building of from three to seven rooms, in which the owner and his family live. At the rear clay buildings, with thatched roofs, called ranchos, are built for the use of the peons and capataz, or sub-manager. On one side of the house, and at some little distance from it, the corral, or manguera, is placed, and is either built of stone, or formed of thin hard wood posts cut from a neighbouring wood, the ends of which are driven into the ground to the depth of several feet. The heads of these posts are bound together with raw hide, iron wire, or the skin of the capincho (capybara, an amphibious animal, formed like a pig), which abounds on the river banks and cañadas. This corral is the yard or inclosure in which both cattle and sheep are worked, but to facilitate marking, curing, hoof-cutting, shearing, and separating the latter, some additional folds or pens, made of white pine, are added, and can easily be placed in doors under shelter when not required. A large galpon, or shed, which is always contiguous to the corral, serves to shelter the shearers from the broiling sun of November, and at other seasons is very useful as a store-house for implements of all kinds. Besides this shed, the enramada, a smaller one of a similar kind, is usually erected near the dwelling-house, and serves to protect saddled horses and domestic animals from the glare of the noonday sun. At the homestead a flock of sheep is generally kept, and is usually the finest, from which rams are bred for the use of the establishment.

On the confines of the land, and at the distance of little more than a mile from each other, ranchos are erected, and in each of these a shepherd is placed in charge of a flock of twelve to fifteen hundred sheep. His only duty is to drive them out gently in the morning, and accompany them all day to prevent mixtures with the other flocks, and in the evening to take them back to their rodeo, alongside of his hut, where they lie down, and never move till the dew is off the grass in the morning. Although every flock is furnished with a chiquero, or pen, the shepherds are not allowed to shut them up, except when a storm is threatened; and in case of any disturbance at night from dogs, foxes, or other intruders, his duty is to get up at once and attend to his charge.

The wages generally paid to a shepherd are sixteen dollars currency per

month (£2 16s.) and maintenance. He is in many cases allowed to invest his savings in cows, which graze on the land free of expense. Besides the shepherds, who never leave their posts, except when relieved from headquarters, three or four peons are always employed about the house to do odd jobs, and are paid two pounds sterling a month and their food. When extra men are employed for working the sheep, four to five shillings per day is usually paid. Shearers earn one penny per fleece.

To prove the extraordinary results to be obtained from investing capital in sheep the following calculation, based upon the writer's personal experience, is now added, with the assurance that so far from being exaggerated it is really under the truth, and can be implicitly depended upon:—

	DOLS.
In the first place, three suertes of land of the very best quality for sheep purposes, are worth to-day	
10,000 Spanish dollars p suerte	30,000
15,000 sheep @ 3 dollars each	45,000
Homestead, outhouses, corrals, and implements ...	2,000
Seven puestos, or shepherd's shanties, with chiqueros	1,000
Original outlay	78,000

Equal to about £15,000 sterling for a large establishment.

Sheep double themselves in two years at furthest, so it will be necessary to take a term of four years the better to illustrate the result. At the end of four years you will have—

	DOLS.
60,000 sheep, worth 3 dollars each	180,000
Your wool will have given you as follows—One year with another 2,500 arrobas, or 10,000 arrobas in four years, @ 5 dollars p arroba	50,000
	230,000 ^d

DEDUCT.

Interest on land, &c., 33,000 dollars, at 10 per cent. per annum for four years	13,200
Expenses of wages and maintenance, salary to capataz, clipping, carts with wool to town, taxes, and all expenses, 7,000 dollars per annum	28,000—41,200
	188,800
Deduct original stock, 15,000 sheep	45,000
	143,800

Gain in four years, after deducting 13,200 dollars for interest on dead

capital (land, &c.), which must also leave a splendid result even as a speculation, as it is rising in value all over the country. This is surely a result sufficiently attractive. It is almost needless to add more on the subject, for nothing can be more eloquent than figures. So far from it being an exaggeration that sheep double themselves in two years, in many cases the result has taken place in eighteen months. With two to three thousand sheep a good start can be made, even on rented land.

Two examples out of many may be cited in corroboration of the foregoing statements. One of our countrymen, well known here as owner of several estancias, invested 22,000 dollars in land and sheep in the years 1853 and 1854. In 1859 his investment left him a clear profit of 123,000 dollars ! It is true that both land and sheep rose in value, as already stated, but who can say, looking at the enormous profits just indicated, whether prices now considered high may not in a few years be thought ridiculously low. Another Englishman died here a few years ago, leaving to his family 300,000 sheep, besides some 40,000 horned cattle. His property in cash, land, and houses was also enormous, as may be easily imagined, seeing what his income in wool and oxen for slaughter amounted to annually.

The number of sheep now in the country is calculated to be about three millions, of which at least one half may be considered fine, the wool selling at from sevenpence to tenpence per pound in the grease, delivered at Monte Video. Our wools are not properly appreciated in Europe ; as to quality we have nothing to fear from the competition with Australia, but we are certainly far behind as to the method of washing and getting up the fleeces, and our woolgrowers ought to pay more attention to this important matter. Our breed is principally a cross between the Saxon ram and the Creole sheep, but they are now so much refined that hardly any trace of the original native stock is to be found ; indeed, we produce finer wool in the country now than that brought from Saxony and France on the backs of many of the rams imported. Rambouillet rams from the French Emperor's farm and neighbouring district were great favourites here for some time, and undoubtedly did a great deal of good by imparting size to the animal, and length of staple and fineness of the fleece, but now the Electoral-Negrete is more run after. Leicesters and Southdowns have been tried here to cross with, but they have been productive of nothing but vexation, and the greater part of those who have tried the experiment have hastened to root out all those showing traces of that blood. They may be very excellent where carcase is the principal object, but to wool-growers exclusively they are worthless. Our wool is largely exported to France, Belgium, and the United States. England is our smallest customer for this article ; but takes the largest proportion of our salted hides and tallow.

It must not be supposed that life in an estancia is one of solitude and pri-

vation. Far from this being the case, our countrymen here pride themselves on their hospitality, and fortunately there is no want of opportunities for its display. At four or five leagues distance a man is considered your next door neighbour, and drops into dine and pass the evening as often as his occupations allow. There is no want of good cheer in a well-regulated establishment; its kitchen garden furnishes a very pleasant addition to the standing attractions of beef and fat mutton.

Pumpkins in large quantities are grown, as well as Indian corn, which gives a delicious flavour to soup, and is besides an excellent vegetable when green. Cauliflowers, cabbages, potatoes, turnips, carrots, and onions even surpass those produced in England, and with a little care and attention the estanciero can surround himself with every comfort and even luxury.

The ubiquitous *Punch* visits us twice a month, and his jokes are retailed from estancia to rancho with the greatest gusto. Newspapers, too, keep us well posted up in European politics, and make us feel ourselves, from the interest their intelligence excites, still part and parcel of the old country. The packet brings us out the magazines and all the new publications of note, and

we have almost more reason to feel ourselves at home than if we were settled down in the north of Scotland or in Galway.

Stores for the sale of groceries and general articles are quite at hand in every part of the territory, but estancias owned by foreigners usually receive their supplies every few months from the wholesale dealers in Monte Video.

A happier and more tranquil life than that of the estanciero it would be difficult to imagine; and when a man is married, and has his domestic circle about him, it leaves nothing to be desired.

Game is extremely abundant. The small partridge is so plentiful that very little powder and shot is wasted upon them. A native will fill a bag for you in an hour by simply snaring them from the back of his horse by means of a horse-hair noose tied on to the end of a long cane, which he slips over their necks with the greatest dexterity. The large partridge, which is about the size of



GOING TO CHURCH.

grouse, is much more wary, and affords excellent shooting, but for this sport a dog is required. Snipes are also abundant, and wild swans and ducks of excellent flavour flee from the cold of the south, and in winter time cover our lagunas in countless numbers. The whole of the country is over-run with deer, which are sometimes seen in groups of ten or twelve, but oftener in smaller numbers. When several are feeding together outlying sentries are posted on the knolls at a little distance from the main body, and these scamper off to warn the rest on the approach of man.

Troops of ostriches stalk about in fearless confidence, and seldom go off at a run until the intruder is close upon them. So tame and confiding are these animals that troops of seventy or eighty often come close to the homestead, and stalk about quite unconcernedly. When caught young they are easily domesticated, and do good service in killing flies and all kinds of insects. In the hollows, where the grass is thick and matted, hundreds of apereás (a species of guinea pig) disport themselves of an evening, and reynard may often be seen creeping about the rocks, which serve as his shelter by day. The capincho, or capybara, frequents the river sides in great numbers. When alarmed he immediately jumps into the water, and unless shot so as to cause immediate death it is very difficult to secure him.

The puma and the jaguar, the American lion and tiger, are now almost extirpated in this country, and the hunter must search the banks of the Rio Negro or the Queguay, and penetrate the deep underwood, to fall in with a specimen. The puma never attacks man, and the jaguar but very rarely. Some stories are told of wood cutters being pounced upon unawares, but fatal accidents from this source are very rare.

On a hot day the large lizard, about three feet long, is often to be seen basking in the sun, and staring at the passers-by without the slightest fear. He is perfectly harmless, and affords an excellent dish; he is esteemed a great delicacy by many. The mulita and peludo (of the armadillo species) are quite common. The last-named feeds on offal and garbage, and is not eatable; but the mulita, which is grammivorous, is excellent, and no better present could be offered to a gourmand.

The rivers teem with excellent fish; and, in fact, nothing is wanting to minister to the most exacting palate; while the animal and vegetable kingdom offer an almost unexplored page to the intelligent naturalist.

The Banda Oriental is calculated to contain a superficies of eight to nine thousand square leagues, and is thinly populated by about 300,000 souls. Of these foreigners form a large proportion, and amalgamate wonderfully with the natives. French, Spanish, and Genoese bring the largest contingent. The latter are a particularly hardy race, and principally dedicate themselves to trade and the manning of the small craft which navigate the inland waters in great numbers. But the immigration which above all has

proved itself best suited to the requirements of the country is that of the Basque race, both French and Spanish. Their fine, healthy complexions and muscular forms do one good to look at, and their general good conduct does not belie the impression their appearance produces. It is truly wonderful to watch the rapid advance to wealth made by this sober and industrious people. They are our blacksmiths, carpenters, quarrymen, and shepherds; and many who landed at Monte Video a few years ago, with no capital but their labour, are now wealthy tradesmen or landed proprietors.

The natives, as already remarked, are excessively hospitable, and especially kind to strangers and foreigners; indeed, many of the first families have formed marriage connections with them, which have been almost invariably productive of happiness to both parties. A fine race is now springing up, gifted with energy and intelligence, and imbued with European modes of thinking.

The gaucho, or native peon, is a type well worthy of minute description. Far from being the bloodthirsty robber imaginative writers paint him, he is the incarnation of fidelity and endurance. Ask the *saladeristo*, who entrusts hundreds of doubloons to his care, and sends him out to purchase cattle, if he has ever had reason to repent his confidence. Camped out at night, with his saddle for a pillow, and his poncho as his only covering, he sleeps as calmly and with as little fear as if he were domiciled in the heart of London.

The gaucho is but little fitted for hard work, but, strange contradiction! place him on horseback, and there is no limit to his endurance. He will gallop thirty leagues a day without apparent fatigue. A bed he cares not for, but stretches himself out on his mother earth, with no protection from the damp of the soil but a thin piece of hide and a rug saturated with his horse's sweat. In consequence of over exertion, few arrive at old age; their irregular life, their long abstinence from food, and their neglect of a due proportion of vegetable aliment dry up their vital energies, and shorten their term of existence. A robust gaucho is a *lusus nature* seldom met with.

Their faults—and they have a good number—are to be traced more to the circumstances in which they have been brought up than to their innate character. Fond of change and impatient of reproof, they little brook a hasty word, and often bring a long connection to an end at a moment's notice by the request, "Patron, please make up my account." Horse-racing and gambling are their weaknesses, but intoxicating liquors are rarely indulged in by them, except on grand occasions, when they meet at the *pulperia* on a *día de fiesta*, and then quarrels ensue, which are settled in fair duello by the knife, which they manage with as much science as a fencing-master does a foil. Fatal results seldom happen, but the gaucho's great ambition is to inflict a cut on the face, and so leave his mark on his antagonist.

Taken as a whole, the gaucho character is a good one, and contrasts favourably with that of many who have more pretensions to civilization. Independence, intelligence, honesty, and valour are four good qualities on which to base bright hopes, and where these exist there is little fear for a country's future.

As population increases, and more exertion is required to earn a livelihood, the gaucho's latent energies will be put forth, and, foremost in the list of civilizing agents, sheep farming is destined to exert a powerful influence. The gaucho is already our most steady shepherd. Lodged in a comfortable puesto, with a decent bed to sleep in, encouraged to marry, and taught to cultivate a small patch of ground for the use of his family, he is rapidly being weaned from his wandering habits, and made a useful member of society; and revolutionizing experimenters, should any such unfortunately again arise, will find him a very impracticable subject for their seductions.

It would be an easy matter to descant more at length on the fertility, resources, and general character of this sheep farmer's paradise, but a few months' personal observation would more emphatically impress on the mind of any intelligent person the truth of the foregoing remarks, and would add much more to the conviction that this country, although little known in Europe, contains in itself the elements of greatness. All that is wanted is population and capital, the sure agents of peace and prosperity in a country where nature has bestowed her gifts in the most profuse manner in climate, soil, position, and all that is required as a basis for well-being and happiness.

Monte Video, 30th November, 1861.

JOHN M'COLL.

* * * The holding of land from the Government *in infinitensis*, or on feu, has been suspended for many years, and such properties are not now to be had. In many instances the right of possession is offered for sale, without title deeds of any kind, but it is not advisable to have anything to do with that class of property, as the Government will in all probability shortly resume possession. Lands in fee simple with good titles, granted by the Spanish colonial authorities prior to the Declaration of Independence, as also those sold by the present Government, are always in the market. For those whose means do not allow them to purchase, or who feel more inclined to invest all their capital in stock, there is no difficulty in finding camp to rent at prices varying from four to six hundred Spanish dollars (£80 to £120) per suerte according to situation.

CATALOGUE OF THE ARTICLES

EXHIBITED IN THE

URUGUAY DEPARTMENT,

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1862,

WITH THE

AWARDS OF THE JURIES.

COMMISSIONERS.

SENOR DON M. H. y OBES, Monte
Video, President.
DON JAVIER ALVAREZ, Monte
Video, Secretary.
JOHN FAIR, Esq., Argentine V. Con-
sulate, London.
DON EDUARDO BRIGNOLE, London.
E. B. NEILL, Esq., Monte Videan
Consul-General, 11, Parliament-street,
London, S.W.

COMMISSIONERS.

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FINNIS, Great Tower-street, and
Wanstead Park, President, London.
GRAHAM GILMOUR, Esq., Monte
Videan V. Consul, Glasgow, Acting
Commissioner.
JOHN PROUDFOOT, Esq., Glasgow.
Secretary.—C. R. STEWART, Esq.,
Uruguay Department, at the Exhi-
bition, London.

* * The following catalogue of the Uruguayan products in the International Exhibition is appended as an indication of the resources and capabilities of the country, the fact of Six Prize Medals and Seven Honourable Mentions having been awarded to a collection of only forty objects evincing the high quality of the articles exhibited.

No. 1. Twelve plants of Wheat. Grown in various departments, and on the lands of Señores Juanico and Poleo. Medal awarded to Señor Juanico for Goodness of Quality and Productiveness. These plants afford a remarkable illustration of the fertility of the soil of Uruguay. Each plant is the produce of a single grain of seed, and in one instance the plant bears 135 perfect ears of corn, showing an increase of many thousandfold. Both climate and soil favour the growth of wheat, the grain being extremely heavy (frequently 66lbs. the bushel). Manure is not required.

No. 2. Three bags of Wheat; from different departments. Honourably Mentioned for Goodness of Quality.

No. 3. Two bags; one of Flour and one of Wheat. Exhibited by Dr. S. Granelly. Honourably Mentioned for Goodness of Quality.

No. 4. Two tin cases of Flour; from the Uruguayan Mill. This flour is ground from the same wheat as the sample, and is of excellent quality.

No. 5. Tin case of Barley; from the department of Canelones. Barley thrives throughout the whole of the Banda, but is not largely cultivated.

The use of a decoction of the Yerba Maté as a tea superseding the demand for beer and ale, causes Barley to be but in little request. Ale of fine quality can, however, be brewed, the Barley being well suited for malting purposes.

No. 6. Batata Silvestre, or Wild Sweet Potato. A nutritious and valuable esculent, and very palatable after a little use.

No. 7. Sarsaparilla.

No. 8. Case of Medicinal and other Roots. Few portions of the world produce so great a variety of roots and plants as Uruguay. All the common vegetables of England may be grown in profusion, and many rarer luxuries of warmer regions. This case contains numerous dye-roots, and herbs of great value in medicine, Sarsaparilla being one of the wild plants of the country, and in such profusion that several of the rivers are perceptibly tinted by it. The water is, in consequence, rendered most agreeable and wholesome alike to man and animals. This may help to account for the extraordinary fecundity and superiority of the sheep and cattle of the Banda, especially in the vicinage of the Rio Negro and other streams similarly impregnated with the juice of this invaluable plant.

No. 9. Case of Minerals. The mineral wealth of Uruguay has been but slightly investigated, but there is ample reason to believe that its resources are both varied and inexhaustible. *Gold, silver, copper, coal, lead, and iron* have been worked to a small extent, and the existence of other metallic treasures have been well ascertained. The marble is of great merit, that from the quarries of Maldonado having been pronounced to be as beautiful a sample as any in the Exhibition, and the gold samples most pure.

No. 10. Case containing eight fleeces of Wool. Exhibited by Drabble Brothers, San Juan, Felz and Co., W. White, Esq., and A. Prange, Esq.

No. 11. Case containing six fleeces of Wool. Exhibited by Messrs. Mallman and Co. Medal awarded for Excellence of Quality.

No. 12. Case containing four fleeces of Wool. Exhibited by His Excellency the Baron de Mauá. Honourably Mentioned for Goodness of Quality.

No. 13. Case containing two fleeces of Wool. Exhibited by Señor Bento José de Lima. Skilled sheep-farming has only recently been introduced into Uruguay, but the results already are surprising. Millions of sheep pasture on the plains of the interior; and, by judicious crossing, breeds have been obtained remarkable for the length, weight, and fineness of the fleece. The best methods of cleaning and extracting the grease are not yet generally understood; but there can be no doubt that the wools of Uruguay will soon equal the finest productions of Australia or England. Wool is becoming one of the chief exports from Monte Video, and sheep-farming is carried on to an immense extent, and with the most satisfactory and progressive success. Señor de Lima is manager of the celebrated Estancia Mauá, Mercedes, on which there has long been a splendid flock of 320 Rambouillet sheep, the effect of whose admixture with other breeds has been most signal, although, generally speaking, such crossing is not followed by English Estancia owners in the Uruguay.

No. 14. Case of Dried Beef, called Charqui, or Jerked Beef. Exhibited by Señor Oliden. Medal awarded for Excellence of Quality.

No. 15. A large case of Dried Beef. Exhibited by Señores Burzaco and Piñeyrua. Beef is another of the chief articles of export from Monte Video, 500,000 Spanish quintals (100lbs. English per quintal) being annually sent to foreign countries, chiefly to Brazil and Cuba, for consumption among the plantation Blacks. It is very slightly salted, and then hung in the sun until quite dry. As an article of food it is highly nutritious and wholesome, and it can be produced in the interior departments of Uruguay at one penny per pound. It will remain good for a couple of years if kept dry. The Republic contains ten millions of horned cattle, the tallow and hides from which constitute their chief value. The flesh would, of course, be of great value in England could it be prepared in a manner suitable for the market, as will soon be the case, by the admirable, wholesome, and economic process of the Exhibitors referred to in the next article in this Catalogue, viz. :—

No. 16. Three glass jars of Dried Beef. Exhibited by Francis Sinistre, Esq., and Señor Don P. Nin. Honourable Mention awarded to Señor Nin for Goodness of Quality.

No. 17. Two glass jars of Wild Cotton. Medal awarded for Fineness and Length of Staple, and the samples valued respectively at 1s. 4d. and 2s. 10d. per lb. The cultivation of cotton in Uruguay has never been carried to any extent; but it is perfectly well established that cotton in large quantities could be produced in several portions of the Republic. The samples shown were grown in a wild state, but are nevertheless remarkable for their length of staple, as has been attested by an eminent member of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association at the Exhibition. In time, Uruguay may become a fine cotton-producing country, population being the chief requirement.

No. 18. Glass jar of Wild Tobacco. The tobacco of the River Plate is proverbial for its luxuriance, excellence, and variety, though the art of manufacturing it for the European market is imperfectly practised, other pursuits being more profitable.

No. 19. Glass jar of Yerba Maté. (Paraguay Tea, the *Ilex Paraguensis*.) This herb is found growing wild in several departments of the Uruguay. It is greatly esteemed by the residents, who prefer it to tea—drinking it by sucking through a tube. Some bales have been imported into England, but its consumption was prevented by an order issued from the customs, charging it with the same duty as tea. It is an extremely wholesome beverage, with something of the flavour of fine black tea, and is very refreshing. The adjoining republic of Paraguay derives a very large revenue from the supply of Yerba Maté to other portions of South America, it being in universal favour all over the Continent, where it is alike prized as a luxury and valued as a necessary.

No. 20. Three bottles of Wine, the produce of Paysandú and Tacuarembó. The grape flourishes in many parts of the Republic, and wine of excellent quality is produced with very little trouble, and inexpensively.

No. 21. Twelve bottles of Liqueur. Exhibited by M. Camard. Resembling the renowned “Chartreuse” in flavour, and equal to the finest Amsterdam liqueurs in preparation, and in freedom from pernicious effects.

No. 22. Twenty-one samples of Wood grown in various departments. Medal awarded for Timber Woods from San José, and the Woods of Salto Honourably Mentioned.

No. 23. Fourteen samples of Wood grown on the banks of the River Uruguay. Honourable Mention awarded to Mr. Proudfoot for their collection and preparation. By far the larger portion of the country is open pasture-land, covered with rich crisp luxuriant grasses, resembling in appearance an English meadow: but along the river banks there is almost invariably a broad strip of well-timbered land, producing the most beautiful and valuable woods. Unlike the timber of Australia, which is too hard for common use, there is in the Republic an abundant supply of the more easily worked woods, and there is scarcely a single district far removed from timbered land. Rough sawn planking and logs are everywhere moderate in price. Some of the hard woods are distinguished for their beauty, and it is highly probable that more than one of them will be largely introduced into the cabinet-making trade of this country. The Black Myrtle has been greatly praised by the jury.

No. 24. Earthen Tiles and Pipes. Exhibited by Señor Basco.

No. 25. Earthen Tiles. Exhibited by John Burlando, Esq.

No. 26. An Earthen Statuette. Exhibited by Señor Basco. In many parts of Uruguay there are immense beds of the finest clays. The statuette and tiles are merely exhibited to show the plastic nature of the clay, and its adaptability for various valuable purposes.

No. 27. Two jars of Farina, from the department of Tacuarembó. This farina in many portions of Uruguay is used in the place of potatoes. The dried beef is ground and boiled up with the farina, producing an excellent stew, or species of thick soup, that is highly nourishing. Farina somewhat resembles tapioca.

No. 27*. Glass jar containing specimens of a Fly peculiar to the country; found everywhere in great abundance; possessing the same pharmaceutical properties as cantharides.

No. 28. Glass bottle of Essence of Anise. Exhibited by Señor Migñone. Honourably Mentioned for Goodness of Quality. The strength of this scent is very remarkable, and its odour most agreeable.

No. 29. Bridle made of white plaited Leather. Exhibited by Señor Antonio Martin. Thongs made of leather are commonly used instead of twine. This bridle is a specimen of the art of plaiting thongs very common throughout that country.

No. 30. Two tin cases of Tallow. Exhibited by Señores Burzaco and Piñeyrua. Tallow forms a very important item in the exports of Uruguay, no less than 18,000 or 20,000 pipes being annually sent to Europe, the price being low, and the quality excellent, especially for candles. These specimens have called forth considerable attention.

No. 31. Two Sealskins. Exhibited by A. R. Lafone, Esq., of Liverpool. The one skin is in the condition in which it arrives in this country; the other has been prepared and dyed. The seals are taken on the island of Lobos, near Monte Video, and are greatly esteemed for the softness and beauty of their furs.

No. 32. A bag of Wild Cotton from the department of Salto. Vide No. 17.

No. 33. Various Skins. Exhibited by Messrs. Cabal and Williams, of Monte Video. The leather of Monte Video has been pronounced excellent, and the samples exhibited have been greatly praised. The method of tanning

differs from that employed in England; but the leather produced is of the finest quality. The leather from the hide of the wild horse is especially noticeable; delicate and flexible as kid, and tough and strong as calf. There are also many other skins of great beauty.

No. 34. Two Capivari Skins, from the department of Salto.

No. 35. Case containing a Salted Cow's-hide. Exhibited by Señores Burzaco and Piñeyrua. This sample represents the ten millions of horned animals which the Republic contains, and has elicited numerous inquiries among curriers of many nations.

No. 36. Saddle and Spurs, from Monte Video. Exhibited by Messrs. Antonio Rivolta and Sons, 156, Leadenhall-street, London.

No. 37. Saddle and Accoutrements, from Monte Video. Exhibited by J. Crawford, Esq., Glasgow. These saddles are only fair samples of those in ordinary use throughout the Republic. The one exhibited by Mr. Crawford was in actual wear in Uruguay for more than twelve months. The whole of the elaborate work on the leather is done by hand. These saddles never cause sore backs to the horses, no matter how long they are ridden. Both articles have been greatly admired by most competent judges, that of Messrs. Rivolta affording a good idea of the expense the natives go to in fittings and appointments of this kind; a pair of spurs alone being often of the value of three ounces of gold.

Nos. 38 and 39. Various samples of Wool in paper cases. Exhibited by the Baron de Mauá, Señor de Lima, Mallman and Co., and Señores Gallé, Chata, Alvares, Rodriguez, Mendez, Rosario, &c. Medal awarded to the entire collection of wools for their Excellent Quality.

No. 40. Large Map, showing in great detail, the whole area of the Banda Oriental Republica del Uruguay. Furnished by John Fair, Esq., [Messrs. John Fair and Sons,] Argentine V. Consul, and one of the Commissioners, Angel-court, Bank of England, London, E.C. One of the most useful and acceptable contributions in the whole collection; affording strangers an excellent idea of the singular compactness and extent of the Uruguay, its facilities of riverine conveyance, the numerous post roads over its undulating surface, and the general geographical and physical features of the country.

MEMORANDUM

ON THE

JURY AWARDS IN THE URUGUAY DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

TO EXMO. SENOR DON M. H. Y OBES, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION,
MONTE VIDEO.

EXCELLENCY,

Appended hereto is a copy of the Awards of the several prizes to Exhibitors in this Department, which has taken a larger amount of honours, in proportion to the number of Exhibitors and the comparatively restricted variety of products shewn, [all of the useful, none of the merely ornamental kind,] than probably any other in the entire Exhibition.

Perhaps the portion of this Department most interesting to the European public, both from its commercial importance, and the indications it offers of the suitability of the region it is produced in for the employment of capital in Sheep Farming, as well also on account of its being the most successful in obtaining honours, is the Wool. Two Medals and one Honourable Mention have been assigned to it; the one Medal being for the aggregate merit of the contributions; the second to Messrs. Mallman; and the Honourable Mention to His Excellency, the Baron de Maua, for his varied assortments from the Mercedes Estate. The whole Collection comprised only 20 fleeces. Uruguay Wool is, on all hands, admitted to be very fine, and its quality most excellent, even to a degree much greater than the Awards would imply. Its alleged faults are, 1st, its imperfectly cleaned condition, not being so thoroughly freed from extraneous matters as could be desired; and, secondly, a deficiency in length of staple as compared with that of other prize wools; though these latter must be regarded as exceptional, and nothing like the average of the countries they came from. The prizes our Wool has obtained, have, nevertheless, given much satisfaction to the many enquirers who have made themselves practically cognizant of its merit. Among these must be specially noted dealers from France, which country promises to absorb nearly all the Plate Wools that may be produced for a considerable time to come, particularly those of the finest description, required in the more delicate French fabrics. Uruguayan Wool is constantly advancing in price in the Havre and other French markets, as also in several of the continental markets, especially Antwerp. It is less popular, at present, in England, where Australian is more in favour, chiefly because it is much whiter than Uruguayan Wool; but the microscope shows that the texture of the latter is quite as delicate, while manufacturing experience proves that, when made up, it yields to none whatever in any essential that should commend it to general adoption, in flexibility, warmth, or endurance in wear. The concurrent assurance of all judges is, that very few years more improvement, such as the last few years have witnessed, will enable the wool-growers of the Plate to meet any rivalry, from any part of the world, alike as to quality and price.

Several enquiries have been made as to the Falkland Islands Company's Wool; for the 1,300 fine Cheviots belonging to that proprietary are reputed to have yielded some very remarkable fleeces. But no information on this point can be given, as the Company, of whom the chairman is Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., whose services to the Uruguay, when H.B.M. Minister Plenipotentiary, are so well remembered in Monte Video, and who is still a most zealous friend of the Banda Oriental, are not

represented at the Exhibition. Neither is the Argentine Confederation, nor Paraguay; the only other South American Republics that are so being Peru and Venezuela.

A protest has been made against the justice of the Jury's Award of a Medal in favour of our Cotton. But, as shewn in our Catalogue, circulated in the Exhibition long before the Jury's decision was known, our wild Cotton had been greatly admired and commended by members of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and other most competent judges; and, since the notice alluded to, we have had no cause to regret further investigation, whether as to the higher or lower priced samples.

The next article entitled to note is the Wheat, which has been greatly praised for its quality; while in point of the quantity of yield, whether as to size and weight of each grain, or as to the number of grains yielded by each plant, it stands at least equal to anything in the Exhibition. A competent judge has declared that in Algeria alone was to be found any wheat of productiveness equal to that of the Uruguay. The communication of the knowledge of these facts to British agriculturists cannot fail to be of great utility in connection with Emigration.

Next comes a commodity of most promising commercial importance to the Republic, viz.—the Dried Beef. This has attracted a large amount of attention; and as a considerable number of the visitors have been allowed to taste it from the case, it has furnished one of the most popular subjects of conversation connected with the Exhibition. Many enquiries have been made, from many quarters, as to where it can be procured; and there cannot be a second opinion that a large trade in this Beef might be carried on with this country, to whose markets the meat is well adapted, being as succulent and tender, and of as fine grain, as the best English Beef. The fat is not in the least rancid, nor the lean stringy; while it is but very slightly salt; in short, it is free from all the faults that have hitherto prevented the extensive consumption in England of prepared foreign meats. As to the length of time it will keep, it is enough to say that our samples have been exposed to the air since the opening of the Exhibition; and what remains is as fresh and palatable as on the day of arrival. Its introduction here at the almost nominal rate at which it can be delivered would be one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred on the British labouring population, more particularly considering the progressively increasing price of butcher's meat, and, unhappily, the correspondingly diminishing means of the multitude to obtain it. The circumstance of there being twelve millions of horned Cattle in the Uruguay has been accepted as a "great fact" in connection with this cheap and excellent Beef, and has done much to popularize the Republic, alike with persons seeking a new field for their energies, and with those interested in the material welfare of the masses at home. Mr. Alexander Lafone, of Liverpool, has been kind enough to apply for portions of the Beef, with a view to introduce it on the continent; but our samples had been nearly all eaten up—in the raw state, by visitors to our Department, many of them ladies!—and compliance with Mr. Lafone's request was impossible.

We now come to the Woods, which have been greatly commended, and to the intending emigrant have proved objects of perhaps most interest in the collection. One of the first questions asked by those who contemplate settling in the Uruguay, is—"What is the price of timber? and to what purposes is it best adapted?" The samples shewn are regarded as exceedingly satisfactory, for they fully prove that there are both hard and soft woods in abundance, from timber of good size easily convertible to every purpose [defying dry rot and the ravages of the *Teredo Navalis*,] to the most delicate cabinet work, of the closest grain and the brightest natural polish. One gentleman has solicited advice as to a scheme for establishing a new Saw Mill on the Rio Negro; and it cannot be questioned that the enterprise would be lucrative for many such; for, if rightly managed, with adequate knowledge and capital, it should supersede the extensive importation into the Plate of pine deals and lumber from the North of Europe, and substitute a far more durable and better native article, as well as supply foreign markets therewith.

Our Leather, though exceedingly good, has, by some oversight, failed to take the prize which those who know the affluence and excellence of the Uruguay in that commodity so fully anticipated. This is greatly to be regretted, for Leather in other departments, of far inferior quality, has been honourably mentioned. The same remark applies to our two beautiful and highly finished saddles—splendid specimens of solidity and elegance of native workmanship. But though they have been omitted in the awards of the jury, their merits have met with a most flattering recognition, in the

circumstance that they have been photographed for a recherche and costly illuminated publication, now in course of issue, by Messrs. Day, Lithographers to H.B.M. Queen Victoria, as peculiarly fine samples of saddletry, to be inserted in their illustrated work on the International Exhibition.

Neither the time preceding the Jury Awards, nor the limited area of our Department, has permitted the proper arrangement of our large collection of Medicinal and other valuable Roots, Herbs, Seeds, Grasses, Flowers, and Cereals. Nor are such articles calculated to secure the minute attention they deserve in so busy and bustling an atmosphere as this. At a calmer season, probably after the close of the Exhibition, they will receive the investigation of the botanist and the herbalist, the pharmacien, and the market gardener, and their several qualities be duly elucidated. In the partial classification we have been able to effect, as well as in various other ways, much aid has been derived by our excellent Secretary, Mr. C. Stewart, from the cordial courtesy of Mr. W. Bollaert, whose well known publications on the archæology and natural history of many portions of South America, and his general scholastic and scientific attainments, constitute him a ready reference in nearly all the multitudinous particulars on which enquiring strangers need information.

Our samples of Yerba Mate having been exhausted,—in the same way as the Dried Beef, by visitors of "taste,"—Mr. Alfred Blyth, the eminent London builder of iron steam ships of war and commerce for so many governments, including that of Paraguay, has obligingly furnished a large quantity, a portion of some sent him lately from Asuncion, by Brigadier General Don F. S. Lopez; and though this Yerba is not the growth of the Uruguay, it suffices to explain to strangers what the herb really is. Hence Mr. Blyth's liberality has proved most opportune and acceptable.

In regard to our Minerals, Metals, Marbles, and Clays, nearly the same remark is applicable as to the Herbs and Roots. There has not been time or room to display them in proper order; nor has there been the disposition on the part of Juries to examine them thoroughly. They are admitted, in general terms, to be as encouraging in quality as they are miscellaneous in number, and to evince great metallurgical promise in so compact a territory as the Banda; it being seldom that Gold and Coal, Silver and Iron, Copper and Lead, Fuller's Earth and Granite, are met with in such close propinquity. Some of these are now undergoing professional analysis, and the assays shall be published as soon as complete.

It is gratifying to be able to close these remarks with the assurance that Uruguay has established a most creditable status in this competitive congress of nations; and by the intrinsic excellence of its natural products only. It derives no adventitious eclat from such curiosities as the mob of wonder-mongers run after in such places, and is free from external ornamentation, save what was essential to meet the injunction of the Royal Commissioners. Though in proximity to some of the most attractive courts in the building, including that of Brazil, on the mere sitting up of whose beautiful contents alone £1000 have been expended, our Department has been, and continues to be, the focus of crowds, who examine Mr. John Fair's large and valuable Map, and ask for information about the Banda Oriental; and if this information be now supplied liberally as I am doing, and reasonable inducements be held out on the part of the Monte Videan authorities, it is certain that within a few months there will commence to flow, in a progressively augmenting volume, a strong tide of most desirable British and other emigrants to the Banda Oriental.

In conclusion, I beg to commend strongly to the favour of your Excellency and Colleagues the zeal of our President of the Commission here, Mr. Alderman T. Q. Finnis, a distinguished member of the London Corporation; and Mr. Graham Gilmour, Glasgow Vice Consul for the Uruguay, our Acting Commissioner. These gentlemen, both on the opening day of the Exhibition, and on the day of the Jury Awards, represented the Republic most becomingly. On the closing day they will also receive the Medals and the Honourable Mentions, which shall be immediately transmitted by

Your Excellency's most obedient and devoted servant,

E. B. NEILL,

11, Parliament Street, London, }
July 24, 1862. }

{ Consul General for the Banda
{ Oriental Republica del Uruguay.

AWARDS OF THE JURIES.

MEDALS.

SEÑOR JUANICO	WHEAT	Excellence of Quality and Productiveness.
SEÑOR OLIDEN	PREPARED BEEF	Goodness of Quality.
MALLMAN & Co.	WOOL	Excellence of Quality of Fleeces.
COLLECTIVE EXHIBITION	WOOL	Excellence of Quality.
DEPARTMENT OF SALTO	COTTON	Long Staple, Value 2s. 10d. & 1s. 4d. per lb
DEPARTMENT OF SAN JOSE	WOODS	For Collection of Timber Woods.

HONOURABLE MENTIONS.

EXMO. THE BARON DE MAUA	WOOL	Goodness of Quality of Fleeces.
DON P. NIN	PREPARED BEEF	Goodness of Quality.
DR. S. GRANELY	WHEAT & FLOUR	Goodness of Quality.
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS	WHEAT	Goodness of Quality.
SEÑOR MIGNONE	ESSENTIAL OIL	Goodness of Quality.
J. PROUDFOOT, ESQ.,	WOODS	For Collection of Timber and Hard Wood.
DEPARTMENT OF SALTO	WOODS	For Collection of Woods.

CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS OF THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Aberdeen—J. F. White
Birmingham—J. Collis
Belfast—H. Andrews
Bristol—P. D. Alexander
Cardiff—S. D. Jenkins
Cork—R. Foley, [Consul]
Cowes—G. T. Winther
Deal and Dover—A. S. Hodges
Dublin—W. F. Caldbeck
Falmouth—W. Broad
Glasgow—G. Gilmour
Grimsby—J. F. Granberg
Guernsey—W. Le Mesurier
Hartlepool—J. Joel, [Consul]
Harwich—O. J. Williams
Hull—J. Rutter
Jersey—J. Deslandes
Leith—A. I. Simpson
Limerick—M. Ryan

Liverpool—J. A. Hall, [Consul]
Londonderry—J. Graham
Lowestoft—M. Butcher
Milford—T. Roberts
Newcastle—E. S. Bilton
Newport—G. W. Jones
Penzance—R. Pearce
Plymouth—J. Driscoll
Portsmouth—V. Pappalardo
Queenstown—W. D. Seymour
Ramsgate—A. S. Hodges
St. Ives—R. Pearce
Scilly Isles—J. Buxton
Southampton—J. H. Wolff
Swansea—G. A. Bevan
Topsham—J. Holman
Waterford—J. Williams
Weymouth—G. Welsford
Yarmouth—M. Butcher

CHEAP BEEF.

The following letters, relating to the preserved beef referred to in the sixth paragraph of the foregoing memorandum, were addressed to the Commission appointed by the Uruguayan Government for the collection of the objects displayed by the Republic in the International Exhibition in London, 1862.

No. 1.

Gentlemen—

In the wish that my adopted country should figure in a manner worthy of its opulent productions in the Exhibition which takes place in London in 1862, I take the liberty to forward my little contingent of a glass jar, marked No. 1, containing a specimen of beef preserved by me on the 12th December, 1860, which was laid aside until the 30th of October last, when it was placed in the said jar; another jar of equal size, marked No. 2, inscribed "No more hunger,—Beef at the lowest price,—Sound and wholesome eating,—Protected by patent—Prepared the 15th November, 1861—Pablo Nin, Monte-Video;" a case marked No. 3, containing six arrobas of beef, similar to that marked No. 2, which, if it is considered worthy of a place in the said exhibition, you will please to forward; and, if the contrary, I would beg leave to withdraw it. As a knowledge of the article, with the moderation of its price, and its nutritious and agreeable qualities, concerns this country and all people in general, it is right that it should be known that its preparation is both simple and harmless, since there is in its composition no other foreign substance than seven pounds of salt for each head of cattle. At the same time allow me to observe how wonderful the article is as an object of mere curiosity. The two jars alone will suffice to show how durable is the preparation. But as it is desirable to demonstrate practically the commendable qualities of the article, I send the case No. 3, for the precise object of both proof and analysis by anyone who may wish so to interest himself, giving him for the purpose a sample gratis, advising him beforehand that exclusive patent rights of invention have been already granted by the Government for preparing the article on a large scale.

As in a matter so important as is the question of food, which up to a certain point may be considered as resolved, if this beneficial preparation is well received by the European populations, it may be proper to advance all the data possible concerning it. The proprietor advises the party charged to represent the Government in the Exhibition, that if it is possible to effect sales in those markets, or contracts on a more or less extended scale, commencing at the rate

of 4 dollars per 100lbs. in the port of Monte Video, or payable in ready money on delivery at that exchange, he would with pleasure transact business, and confidently hope that it would prove of mutual advantage to both parties.

I am deeply convinced that a preparation so salutary as that I offer will not fail to attract the attention of men engaged in solving the great problem of "wholesome and cheap food for the people"; since, if they examine with care its advantageous qualities and its moderate price, and consider the economical applications it admits of; that it is already used by vessels of war, which are frequently scourged by fatal epidemics, which have destroyed so many lives by reason of the unwholesome food they are obliged sometimes to consume; that merchant vessels make use of it to improve their provisions, in furnishing them with a more agreeable aliment, and protecting them from those terrible plagues; that it is already improving the dietary condition of unfortunate prisoners confined in gaols and penitentiaries, where very often, on account of the climate, or the nature of the locality, their food is both unwholesome and repulsive; and, finally, that it is already being used on those protracted and laborious expeditions to India: they will find it applicable to the wants of all classes, but especially to the poor and humble, whose earnings barely reach the cost of their maintenance, and who, for this reason, undergo much privation and suffering.

Greeting the honourable Commission with all due consideration, &c.,
Monte Video, November 30th, 1861.

PABLO NIN.

No. 2.

The inventor of this process of preserving beef is Dr. Tomas Pablo Oliden, a native of this country, who has patented it here and in Buenos Ayres, and who two years ago brought to perfection his mode of preparation. Dr. Francisco Fleury, resident in this city, will, in the event of his decease, be his representative. This beef withstands rain without decomposing, especially while fresh. It can be suspended from the yards of a ship even with bone. The residue which falls to the bottom of the case has the same properties as the beef itself. The modes of preparing it are as various as those of fresh beef, the only difference being that it should be steeped in water from 12 to 24 hours before cooking, changing its position if the weather be hot. In its natural state it can be sliced and eaten like ham, or cut in small pieces, and fried with eggs. The residue of the beef may be prepared more easily when a large quantity is operated upon. This beef may be prepared with salt, but is not so palatable. It preserves its good qualities, both of fat and lean, upwards of a year. The ingredient used in its preparation is as simple and harmless as many articles of food in daily use. The cost of beef prepared by this system is the same as that of salted or hung beef.

TOMAS PABLO OLIDEN.

Monte Video, November 18th, 1861.

LAND SALES AND PROFITS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

The following letter was addressed by the late brave and esteemed associate of Bolívar and San Martín, General O'Brien, so well-known from his long connection with the South American Republics, to the Representative of the Monte Videan Government in London.

London, October, 1860.

I have had 49 years' experience of South America, embracing nearly every portion of the continent; from the extremity of Patagonia, on the South, to the Amazon, through its whole course, on the North; and from Monte Video, on the East, to Lima, on the West, and thence to the Straits of Magellan.

I have repeatedly traversed the whole area between those points, residing at several for lengthened periods, in different capacities. In connection with immigration, I had occasion to give particular attention to the region of the River Plate, where, I am happy to say, many thousands of my countrymen are prosperously settled, enriching the country, and enriching themselves. A few years' moderate industry, in a most healthy and agreeable climate, secures a certain independence to all, and will do so for ages to come, be the influx what it may. As fast as savings can be accumulated, there is an assured field for immediate lucrative investment, in fertile land, in cattle, in sheep, and in horses. The produce and profit of these far exceed anything known either in Europe or North America.

I am well acquainted with the fine Estate of the Mercedes. I consider it unequalled by any other of the same size, for compactness and advantages in respect to land and water carriage. Situated between two of the most rising towns in the peaceable and well-governed State of the Uruguay, it commands large prospective as well as present advantages. Improvements in wool have been so great, and continue to be so profitable, that so extensive a flock as 315 Rambouillet sheep, in addition to 10,000 of the ordinary sheep of the country, is alone a feature of the highest importance.

Having been accredited by the Monte Videan authorities both to the Peel-Aberdeen Government, and to that of Louis Philippe, I can testify to the liberal disposition of the Republic towards foreigners desirous of settling there. Every encouragement is afforded, and no invidious obligations of any kind are imposed. The law is mild, inexpensive, and justly administered, and all are equal in its eye. The tenure and transfer of land are simple and effective. I know no place in which, with so small an outlay, a competence can be more readily acquired by agricultural pursuits, especially in connection with horses, cattle, and sheep. For the rearing of these the resources of the country are inexhaustible, and there are always ready markets for the produce, in hides, horns, hair, tallow, and wool. The preparation of the latter affords occupation for the women and children of the farmer's family; while food of the best quality is plentiful and cheap.

JOHN THOMOND O'BRIEN.

To the Consul General of Monte Video, London.

Since the foregoing was written, the Mercedes Estate has been extended three and a half leagues towards the Rio Negro and the San Salvador. It now embraces an area of 100 square miles, or about 80,000 acres, of the finest undulating pastoral and arable land. It is nearly environed by three navigable rivers, with numerous convenient creeks, admitting vessels of from eight to fifteen feet draft; and watered by many minor streams, abounding in fish. It is well wooded with many sorts of useful timber. There is upon it an abundance of varied game, but no noxious or dangerous animals of any kind. It is stocked with an aggregate, in proper proportions, of about sixty thousand head of sheep, cattle, horses, asses, and mules, selected with the greatest care, from the best breeds in different parts of the world. In short, the Estancia Mauá is so replete with buildings, lime-kilns, boats, vehicles, implements, and every convenience for the effectual administration of such an estate, that it is proverbial throughout the whole region of the River Plate. Its admirable commercial situation, [about equi-distant from Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, and midway between the fast-rising towns of Mercedes and Soriano, in the Uruguay], its natural superiority of soil and adaptation to the requirements of the live stock at all seasons, and the advantages derived from the unlimited but judicious application of capital by its liberal-minded proprietor, His Excellency the Baron de Mauá, of Rio de Janeiro, through so experienced and discriminating a manager as Señor Jose Bento de Lima, during several years past, and at the present time, have long deservedly secured it the reputation of a model property in every respect.

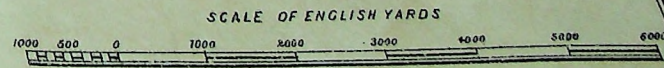
With a view to draw thither an increased proportion of that British enterprise and industry which have proved so eminently profitable in other parts of the River Plate, it is proposed to offer for sale, in lots, to suit different classes of purchasers, this magnificent estate, yielding a large and rapidly increasing revenue. Full particulars respecting the estate and the stock thereon, with the terms of sale, may be had at the Monte Videan Legation, 11, Parliament-street, London; and at the several Consulates and Vice Consulates in the United Kingdom.

FINIS.

ESTANCIA MAUÀ, MERCEDES, MONTEVIDEO,
1862.

PLAN OF THE ESTATE
OF HIS EXCELLENCY
SNR. BARON DE MAUÀ,
IN THE
REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

This Estate comprises 80,000 acres of Pastoral & Arable Land, & has a superficial area of 100 square miles. It is well wooded & watered, being bordered by rivers on three sides. The bank of the Rio Negro is indented with numerous creeks, enabling vessels drawing from 10 to 12 feet of water to load & unload on any part of the Estate. There are all the necessary conveniences for Sheep & Cattle Farming, for which the Estate is specially adapted. The Stock consists at present of 20,000 cattle, 30,000 sheep, 3,000 horses, 100 mules, & 100 asses, all of superior breeds.



[From the *Times* of August 29th.]

Monte Video is the seat of government and the capital of the Republic of Uruguay, otherwise called the Banda Oriental, and is situate on the left bank of the River Plate. Its eastern boundary is the South Atlantic; its northern, the Brazilian Empire; and its western, the River Uruguay, which separates it from the Argentine province of Entre Rios. The Monte Videan territory—for it is better known by the name of its capital—is limited, but extremely fertile, well watered, possesses excellent pastures, and abundance of minerals, as yet unexplored. . . . The deficiency of labour is so great that any man who offers is hired as a shepherd, at wages equal to about £40 per annum, besides rations. This rich and healthy territory, which could easily maintain a population of 2,000,000, probably does not contain 200,000.

[From the *Times* of Saturday, August 23rd.]

In a paragraph in yesterday's *Times*, upon the great increase which has lately taken place in the importation of Wool, notice was omitted to be taken of the fact that the largest proportionate augmentation has been in the supply of Wool from countries unspecified in the Board of Trade accounts. During the first six months of the present year the imports of Wool from those countries increased more than 50 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of last year—the total increase from all countries being under 12 per cent. A large proportion of this increased supply has been received from the River Plate, whence, though the introduction of really skilled Sheep Farming is only recent, Wool is fast becoming one of the chief exports. Millions of Sheep pasture on the undulating plains of that fertile region, and, wherever crossing with the Merino breed has been adopted, as on the Mercedes Estate of the Baron de Mauá, in the department of Soriano, in the Banda Oriental, the Wool obtained is remarkable for its length, weight, and fineness. The demand for fine Wools increases so rapidly, both in England and on the Continent, that Manufacturers would do well to examine the samples in the Monte Videan Department of the Exhibition, to which two medals and one honourable mention have been awarded, though the entire collection consisted of only 20 fleeces. The best methods of extracting the grease from the Wool are not as yet as generally practised in the Plate as could be desired, but much attention has been given to this important point since the intrinsic merits of the Wools of that region have been recognized in the European markets; and there can be no doubt that the English popularity of these Wools will soon equal that of Australian.

The samples in the Exhibition have attracted the earnest notice of dealers, especially French buyers, whose constantly growing demands promise to absorb all the finer descriptions of River Plate Wool for some time to come. Uruguayan Wool has, in fact, been steadily advancing in price in the Havre, Antwerp, and other continental markets for several years. It is not so well appreciated at present in England, owing to the high favour enjoyed by Australian, chiefly on account of the whiteness of the latter; but microscopic examination shows that the texture of Plate Wool is quite as fine as that of the best colonial, while the experience of all manufacturers who have largely used it proves that it yields to none in the essential qualities of softness, warmth, and durability.

The River Plate authorities are doing much to attract capital and labour thither, than which no country offers greater facilities for Sheep and Cattle Farming. At a time when he civil war in the United States is closing up one of the principal absorbents of European Emigration, these facts cannot be too widely known, the soil and climate of the Plate being admirably adapted for the growth of cereals, while it has also capabilities for the production of any quantity of Cotton and Tobacco. The sample of Wild Cotton in the Exhibition has been awarded a medal for fineness and length of staple, and assigned a value of 1s. 6d. per lb., while the Tobacco in the same department, also grown wild, has likewise attracted much attention from the excellence of its quality.

From the *Times* of Sept. 8th.

Messrs. John L. Bowes Brothers, of Liverpool, in their Wool Circular for the River Plate mail of the 9th inst., state, in reference to the present speculation in wools, that the market has recently become more active, and some branches are excited by speculation. Prices are ½d. to 1 ½d. per lb. higher than a month ago, and have an upward tendency, particularly for "common" and "medium" kinds, which have advanced more per pound than the finer classes—the two former, when quite clean, costing at present (currency only one-third) two-thirds of the value of American cotton, while the cost of the majority of "fine" wools in a clean state equals or exceeds that of this description of cotton. Stocks of most wools are below an average, and consumption is increasing, so that at length it seems as if the partial substitution of wool for cotton, so long deferred, was in progress.