





ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 97-CALLE VICTORIA-197.

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI I A BROCAIRE.

GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, At Eight o'Clock precisely.

BUENOS AYRES ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Spring Meeting will take place on Monday, 12th October, 1868. The following is the Program (subject to alterations): 1-High Jump, Standing.

Interval of One Hour. 9-Boys' Race: 150 Yards; allowing 5 Yards Start for each year under fourteen. No Subscription. Entry, 1/4.

The following Resolutions were passed at the last General Meeting: 1-The Committee are subject to the approval of the Committee.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FIRST SPRING MEETING, NOVEMBER 11, 1868. Stewards-R. Oglivie, R. Browne, N. Sarman.

1-FLAT RACE-100 Yards-Entrance, \$1, with \$15 added. 2-THROWING THE HAMMER-16lb-Entrance, \$1, with \$3 added.

SALMIENTO'S BOOK ON THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

For Sale at the Standard Office, Messrs. Mackern's, Ledes's, Rushton & Trilla's, and Behren & Co.'s, Montevideo.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER MONTH.

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

The Standard.

"Dit fama auctoritas, nisi veri non auctoritas." CEREO.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Sept. 21, 5 P.M. Business very dull.

GREAT DAY FOR BUENOS AYRES

THE WATER WORKS.

On Sunday pursuant to general invitation, the public of Buenos Ayres, attended at the foot of Hale's quinta to witness the laying the foundation stone of the water works.

So great was the crowd that it is impossible to give the names of those who attended. The Governor arrived shortly after 2 o'clock, the French Minister about the same time.

I place therefore in the hands of your Governor and his Ministers who helped in the cause, the trowel destined to lay the first stone of this important enterprise, which soon will supply the city with an abundant supply of water, good, clean and cheap (cheers).

Dr. Aneiros, acting for the Archbishop, officiated and blessed the works with the customary formalities. The 'acta' was then read by the Secretary, Mr. Charles A. Mansilla, and deposited beneath the foundation stone with some medals and papers.

Governor Alsina, Dr. Sarmiento and several others present attached their names to the document. Sor. Castro presented Dr. Varela with the gold pen used on the occasion.

The band then struck up, rockets fired off, and the invited guests proceeded to the Saavedra Quinta, where a splendid dejeuner awaited. Gov. Alsina, when the champagne began to flow, took the lead in the toasts. He spoke in his own straightforward and energetic style; showed the terrible state of a city with 200,000 inhabitants without a drop of clean water to drink.

Dr. Sarmiento then rose, and in a speech remarkable for its truthful perspicuity electrified the guests. Never during our experience in these countries has any man spoken so clearly and to the point, as the President-elect. We may be excused for praising a discourse, which in every word endorses all we have said and written on this subject for so many years. This remarkable speech we give intact to our readers, reserving our comments for a future number.

It is the second time that I have the good fortune of arriving in Buenos Ayres on the eve of the inauguration of some public work. In 1855, I was present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Gas Works; in 1868, I witness the same ceremony with regard to the Water Works. Great cities are organizations destined to live centuries, and must be provided with the organs for their own life. Light, water-supply, cemeteries, main sewers, the police, roads and means of communication are the constitution of a city, and it is to be remarked that, while Buenos Ayres has developed its strength on all sides, it has been dilatory in constituting itself, and acquiring the proper organization of a city.

The Provincial Executive did wisely in setting about the work whose beginning we solemnize to-day. A city without abundance of water is a sickly body, and subject to the ravages of ignorance, egotism, intemperance, and dirt. Cholera owes its origin to the crowding of semi-barbarous fanatics in Mecca, and hence it spread, by means of commerce and civilization itself over the whole inhabitable world. We must not give ourselves up to a false security—cholera is not yet gone. It exists among us in a latent state, and will remain here for a long series of years, and the seed will be vivified whenever the conditions favorable to its development are reproduced. If it does reappear, let us not lay the blame on Providence. If it commits ravages, let us blame ourselves for our own want of prevision and for our indolence.

Cholera to-day is the bond that unites the poor and the rich, since from the fate of the one depends the life of the other's family. This is the reason why boards of hygiene, appointed to watch over the public health, have become regular participants in the government and in the administration of cities, possessing authority of their own to issue ordinances, force of their own to have them complied with, and direct action on persons and things which enables them to take prompt measures investing them with the powers necessary to conjure an evil that may carry off so many thousand lives. I have been assured that the Paraguayan war has cost us less than 4,000 lives, whilst cholera, in a few months, has carried off more than 40,000.

What state of siege, what martial law, what committee of public health is organized to oppose this internal enemy, much more cruel than the one we are combating with so much courage on our frontiers. Whilst the city is being provided with water to remedy the state of dirt that is so prevalent among the southern populations of

Europe and America, it is absolutely indispensable to organise an administration that shall watch over the public health, with powers to become effective. I come from a country where a strong feeling for liberty and for individual guarantees is compatible with the power of throwing down unhealthy buildings, remove noxious industries, and visit without any formality the most intimate portions of the domestic hearth. It is not considered as among human liberties to-day to allow any one to enjoy advantages, allowing the poor to succumb victims of their own ignorance. Cholera has taught new truths, as war had some centuries back betrayed the dangers with which it threatened liberal ideas. Both teach the necessity of imposing sacrifices upon ourselves, and providing for the common defence. Let us not alarm ourselves but prepare ourselves for the struggle. Cholera appears in New York every four months. It comes with every vessel loaded with immigrants, and breaks out at sea from the same causes that propagate it on land. The hygienic committees await it calmly with their system of precautions, with fifteen gallons of drinkable water for each inhabitant, with cheap and efficient disinfectants, with the aid of science given in time. Is it true that when cholera appeared in our rural districts, fathers abandoned their children and these their dying fathers? Is it true that a husband administered a whole bottle of laudanum because he had seen that the spoonful given every hour had produced good effects? Let us educate the people to preserve our own selves from cholera. Educated individuals do not omit to make the ablutions necessary for the preservation of health; ignorant people, although provided with abundant water, will persevere in their dirty and intemperate habits, if their character is not raised by improving their moral and intellectual state. It has been said that education is my monomania. Monomanias have made the world what it is.—Liberty has been the monomania of nations who, like the English for centuries shed their blood to conquer it; independence was the monomania of the generation that preceded us until it secured it for us.—Only when some great social aspiration assumes the character of a monomania, does it become a fact, an institution, and a conquest.—Let us give water supply to the people, light to the cities, temples to religion, laws to society, constitution to the Nation—All is necessary and excellent: but if we do not give education to the people, full, sound, and open handed, civil war will devour the state, cholera will decimate our tows every year, because civil war and cholera are the justice of God, that punishes the sins of nations.

For the preservation of thousands of lives to whom these waters are destined, and for the intelligence displayed in these works, I propose a cordial vote of thanks to the Governor of Buenos Aires and his Ministers, who conceived and realized the idea.

Dr. Avelanedo, Don. M. Varela, Don. H. Varela, Dr. Aneiros, and Dr. Montes de Oca, also made brilliant speeches on the occasion, and thus terminated this interesting ceremony. Let it be engraven on the foundation stone that the Municipality of Buenos Ayres were absent? but their hour is fast coming. Public opinion, like the bubbling waters which gushed up at the works, is equally irrepresible. Already the tocsin is sounded, the empire of filth and dirt is passing, and the bright happy era of cleanliness and health at hand. Mr. Coghlan has struck the rock, the waters have come, and the dull Municipal Ammonites are confounded.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASP.

REAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The long-looked-for American gunboat Wasp arrived on Sunday, with the American Minister and family on board.

Yesterday we had a visit from the gallant commander of the Wasp, Capt. Kirkland, who requested us to contradict each, every, and all of the statements published in the *Telegramo Maritimo* of Montevideo, and also in the various boletins in this city, respecting his vessel, and touching matters in which his name is mixed up, and which appear to be taken from the *Boletin del Ejercito Aliado*.

It appears that as yet no ironclads have gone up to Matto Grosso. The captain of the ironclad Silvano received orders on the 7th to pass Angostura, and at once weighed anchor. On doubling a bend in the river the Brazilians received a terrible fire from a 15-gun battery on the Chaco shore. The balls entered the plates and pierced the ship in many parts; the fire completely raked the vessel and shot down all on deck. The Captain of the Silvano, nothing daunted, ordered the band to strike up the "National Hymn," and dashed past the battery; when he had passed up about half a mile he turned his vessel, and re-passed the battery—for what object it is difficult to say except it be to show the Paraguayans that Brazilians care nothing about land bat-

teries. Rather a better pass this Angostura.

The Silvano returned the fire on the battery, and we hear with much effect. But the whole ironclad fleet is below the pass, and possibly the next steamer will bring the news of a formal bombardment of the place.

The pass at Ylleta is defended, but we could obtain no particulars as to its strength.

It appears that Lopez has more troops than is generally supposed in Buenos Ayres, and he has expressed his determination to fight to the very last; his soldiers and people are steadfast to his cause.

Mrs. Lynch and family are at the Campamento, the story of her having left for Bolivia is utterly false.

The terrible state of things in Paraguay can be realised by a close perusal of Mr. Washburn's note, which speaks for itself. We deplore the fact that the news about the execution of Berges and others is fully confirmed; but it is a grave error to delude the public by misrepresentations as to the done-up state of Paraguay, &c.

The mails just to hand will entirely undeceive the public, hitherto gulled by previous despatches. Several respectable residents of Goya have arrived here with their families, having left their lands after their horses and cattle had been swept off by the rebels, their servants forced into the ranks, and their own lives jeopardized.—These people represent the state of the Province as terrible beyond description, not a horse has been left in the country, and the armed hosts, both of whom pretend to labor for the Constitution, occupy themselves in carrying off the stock from the neighbouring estancias. In this way the department of Maria Grande, where Mr. Caceres and his satellites hold sway, has been entirely cleared of cattle, most of which have been driven into Entre-Rios.

In this age of civilisation such acts appear almost incredible: and but for the reliable source from which we have them, one might be excused for doubting the perpetration by christian chiefs. Some deserters from Caceres' camp report the arrival of ex-Governor Lopez and a small band of followers. It seems that on his way to Caceres, he fell in with and surprised a body of the enemy, twenty of whom he made prisoners and having conducted them to head-quarters, fourteen were at once shot.

The exact position of the belligerents is not known, but the national troops are said to be advancing on the interior, and it is hoped that soon a decisive fight, one way or the other, will occur.

GREAT FIRE IN ROSARIO.

On Sunday the alarming news arrived in town that the new capital of the Argentine Republic had been burnt down. Intense excitement prevailed in foreign circles to learn the fate of their friends and relatives established in that thriving town. Natives were satisfied to think that the authorities had not yet moved up to their new quarters. Verily, these National authorities are nasty neighbours, and it seems probable that, but for the vote of the Deputies last Friday, the fire would never have occurred.

By a strange coincidence the law was scarcely passed here, when the flames were first observed by some loungers in Calle del Puerto. So great was the volume of smoke, that for a time the exact spot could not be determined: some thought it was the Café Paris, others the Theatre, and all were lost in conjecture as to its origin or magnitude. Very soon these too became apparent. At nine a.m. the flames burst forth from the roof of the Theatre, lighting up the whole town with the glare. The wind was happily N.W., and the fire was turned to a point where least food remained for the devouring element. The inhabitants had turned out to a man, and labored with becoming zeal, but, as usual, great scarcity of water prevailed.

All who lived close by were seen making off with their valuables. The whole town was in a state of ferment—people rushed wildly hither and thither, whilst others valiantly worked at the engines. The merchants had early taken the precaution to close their shops, and thus, with the exception of pickpocketing in the crowd, few lost anything.

At 11 o'clock the rafters fell in with a terrible crash, and the flames, after destroying all the scenery, rushed through the body of the house, jumping from tier to tier of the boxes, and rolling up to the clouds in one unbroken column.

The Opera Company were preparing to give "Lucrecia Borgia," and in a little side room under the stairs leading to the boxes the porter was trimming the lamps; one of these fell, spilling the ignited oil on the floor and communicating with the kerosene deposit. In a moment the place was in a blaze. The affrighted clown bolted out, followed by the panic-stricken company.

As soon as possible the police were on the ground, headed by their chief, Don Pascual Rosas, and the Governor, Don Mariano Cabral, who directed all their efforts to prevent the spread of

country. must therefore have robbed it from the Government.

Your threat to Captain Kirkland, on his first arrival, that you would keep me a prisoner in the country, would be duly represented to my Government, and I only wish to confirm my reply to you, that had you done so my Government would have hunted you not only through all S. America, but throughout all Europe.

Your obedient servant, [Signed], CHARLES A. WASHBURN.

THE COBRENTE REVOLUTION.

TERRIBLE STATE OF ANARCHY.

Whether for political reasons or otherwise, the news from this lately peaceful and progressive corner of the great Platine Republic, has been so carefully hushed up, that what with the peaceful attitude of General Urquiza, and the oft repeated story of Caceres being in rapid flight with the few demoralized remnants of his scattered followers, we had long since supposed that law and order had been restored in Corrientes.

The mails just to hand will entirely undeceive the public, hitherto gulled by previous despatches. Several respectable residents of Goya have arrived here with their families, having left their lands after their horses and cattle had been swept off by the rebels, their servants forced into the ranks, and their own lives jeopardized.—These people represent the state of the Province as terrible beyond description, not a horse has been left in the country, and the armed hosts, both of whom pretend to labor for the Constitution, occupy themselves in carrying off the stock from the neighbouring estancias. In this way the department of Maria Grande, where Mr. Caceres and his satellites hold sway, has been entirely cleared of cattle, most of which have been driven into Entre-Rios.

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As soon as possible the police were on the ground, headed by their chief, Don Pascual Rosas, and the Governor, Don Mariano Cabral, who directed all their efforts to prevent the spread of

the fire, for from the first it was evident that the theatre could not be saved. The serenos were posted at the corner streets to keep off the crowd. Great praise is due to the captain and crew of the Portuguese gunboat Zarco, who on the first sign of the disaster tendered his services to the Chief of Police, and by the most gallant exertions succeeded in saving much.

Of the theatre there is nothing left but a heap of ashes. The Café de Paris adjoining, is little better, for, though the masonry suffered little, the internal arrangements were destroyed in the confusion to save the furniture. The grand crystal roof was broken in by falling rafters; and the proprietor's books and two infant children were rescued from the debris.

Messrs. Ortiz and Olivera, who have an auction mart alongside, were landed with desks and papers into the middle of the street. The owner of the French barber's shop, though half a square off, determined to follow their example, and soon the street was strewn with wigs. Mr. Garcia Gonzalez, whose house adjoins the theatre, had the two back rooms thrown down, thus cutting off the dangerous communication.

Up to one o'clock in the morning the fire still raged, and fears were no longer entertained of its spreading. No lives were lost, and none of the English residents suffered by the accident.

HIPPARCHUS MAILS.

Owing to the over zeal of the Captain of the Port having put the mail steamer Hipparchus in quarantine, the unfortunate passengers did not get on shore until sundown on Saturday evening. The agents had also to struggle with a quantity of specie [£35,000] and the mail bags; the latter were immediately taken to the Post-office, but that establishment was closed, and the man in charge declined to receive the bags. They were ultimately deposited at the British Consulate, where they quietly rested until 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. These delays and difficulties are very encouraging to enterprising companies to put fast steamers on the route.

List of passengers: For Montevideo—Mr. and Mrs. S. Keeling, two children, and maid servant, Mr. W. Cookston, Augusta Tagerstrom. For Buenos Ayres—Mrs. Nettleslip, Miss Gregory, Mr. James Carman, Mr. R. Millington, Mrs. H. Crabtree, three children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Heimendahl, Mr. R. C. Nicholl, John Kane, John S. Harrison, F. Newmann, Hubert Brennan.

Messrs. Lamport and Holt have favoured us with the following telegram: "London, 20th August, 1868. Consols remain without recovery, but there was yesterday more animation in the railway market than for some time past.

"There was a heavy fall of rain in London last night, also an extensive fire broke out in the ballroom and picture gallery of Northumberland House, Charing Cross, by which very many of the valuable pictures, frescoes, tapestries, and vases were destroyed.

"Telegram from New York yesterday gives gold 14 1/2. "Exchange on London, 109 1/2. "Cotton—middling upland, 30. "Flour, 8 40 to 9 40."

Her Majesty is still in Switzerland and in very infirm health. The intense heat greatly affects her. In Tipperary a terrible agrarian outrage had taken place, caused by a landlord trying to evict a large number of tenants. The whole barony turned out. The police were chased, the bailiff and landlord shot. Government offers £5,000 reward for the apprehension of the parties implicated.

Several cases of cholera had occurred in Dublin. The intense heat continues, and some parties who had driven in open carriages in the sun died from the effects of sunstroke. The Scrip of the new French Loan closed firm at 1 1/2, 3/4 prem.; and the French Atlantic Telegraph Company at 3/4, 1 prem.

There has been a moderate demand for discount to-day, with a fair supply of money on offer. The rates, however, remain as previously, 1 1/2, 2 per cent. for the best short-dated bills. On the Stock Exchange loans were obtainable at 1 1/2 per cent. upon English Government Securities. On 'Change to-day the rates for bills upon the principal Continental cities were rather higher.

The Paris Bourse has been firm, the Rentes closing to-day at 70f 60c for money and account. A further sum of £35,000 in bar gold has been sent into the Bullion office of the Bank.

The City of London, from New York, has brought £220,000; the St. Laurent, also from New York, has arrived at Bresl, with £51,500. At Paris the price of gold is par, and the short exchange 25-10 1/2. Comparing these rates with those current here it appears that the metal is about the same value in Paris as in London.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Emperor, accompanied by the Prince Im-

We are informed that Messrs. Barling Brothers and Co. have to-day received a second remittance of \$1,000,000 from the United States, on account of the payments to Russia for the purchase of the Alaska territory.

The amount of Australian gold known to be now at sea is 732,000, of which a large portion is due. The Lincolnshire has 279,500; the Essex, 139,000; the Vimeira, 142,500; the Flying Cloud, 30,500; the Wave of Life, 101,500; the Mataoka, 15,000; the Wooloomooloo, 15,000; and the Sir John Lawrence, 9,000.

There has been more activity in the great centres of business this week than for some time past, and trade in general is assuming a healthier appearance. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the cotton market has nearly, if not quite, touched the lowest point likely to be reached during the ensuing two or three months, and this has given confidence to operators in Manchester, and to buyers in the linen and woollen markets. No one looks for any marked reaction; but it is thought not unlikely that trade will be steadier in character, and more satisfactory in its results than for several months past. Paucity of supplies has caused an advance in breadstuffs. The absence of operators, and the adverse influence of the French loan, have reduced the business on the Stock Exchange to a minimum, and the whole round of securities have declined in value.

Money has continued in good demand, and the current discount rates for first-class short-dated bills range between 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, while for day to day advances on the Stock Exchange 2 per cent. has to be paid. Notwithstanding the forwardness of the harvest, and the largeness of the yield, the new crop comes but slowly to market. The result is, that the quantity offering is much less than the amount in demand, and prices have hardened daily; wheat, both on the spot and for floating cargoes, having advanced 2s. to 3s. per quarter.

A rather better feeling has pervaded the wool and woollen markets, though there has been very little increase in the volume of transactions. Buyers show more disposition to operate, and a hopeful view is taken of the immediate future of the trade at large. The East India wool sales have been the chief feature in our local market this week. They commenced on Tuesday, and were brought to a close on Saturday afternoon. The total quantity catalogued comprised 13,000 bales. The attendance of buyers has not been quite so large as usual, and competition not very brisk. Prices must be quoted lower by about 1d. than in May last, with the exception of middling yellow wools, which, being scarce, brought a slight advance. During next week the miscellaneous descriptions, to the extent of 17,000 bales, will be brought forward. Imports of foreign—this week, 3,952 bales; previously, 89,970 bales; total, 93,922 bales.

The Court Newsmen states that the Queen, after her arrival at "Pension Wallis," Lucerne, on Friday, was much "fatigued by the journey and great heat, but has been able to drive out in the neighbourhood since her arrival." The Continental papers do not appear to consider it possible that the Queen's visit to Switzerland can be without political significance. The Nord even declares that it has already served the cause of peace. According to that journal the Queen, in her interview with the Empress Eugenie, dwelt upon the conciliatory disposition of the great Continental Powers, and pointed out that the maintenance of peace solely depended upon France. Another paper states that a Congress is likely to result from her Majesty's Continental tour, and a letter from Berlin says that the Queen and Lord Stanley are expected to have long and important conferences with the various Sovereigns of Germany.

A telegram from Lucerne states that the Queen has taken walks over Krietz, through the romantic ravine of the Ronggbach, and has also made excursions of the lake on board the steamer Winkelreid, which is kept in constant readiness. The town council has placed the Belvedere on the Gutsch at her Majesty's disposal. Lord Stanley has arrived, and the Queen of Holland, who is at Than, will, it is expected, pay a visit to her Majesty.

A young man, named Drought, engaged in the extensive drapery establishment of Cannock, Tait, and Co. Limerick, has been arrested and lodged in the city gaol, charged with a robbery of great magnitude, which is supposed to have been systematically carried on for the last three years. The discovery made is quite of a sensational character and the depositions recorded, both as regards the pilfering of money, goods, &c. enormous. The person in custody was held in the highest respect, and in full confidence of his employers. It is said that he had taken a business house in Listowel, which was to be opened in a few days. He was night superintendent of the monster establishment of the firm.—Saunders's Newsletter.

FRANCE.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Emperor, accompanied by the Prince Im-



perial, left the Tuileres on horseback and passed along the line of troops drawn up in the Garden of the Tuileries and the avenue of the Champs Elysees.

The review passed off without any incident of note. A large crowd assembled and there was considerable cheering. Lord Napier of Magdala arrived here this morning and was present at the review.

The trial of M. Rochefort for inciting to hatred and contempt of the Government by his writings in the 'Lanterne' came off to-day. M. Rochefort was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and a fine of 10,000F.

The American papers brought by the Hipparchus contain much interesting matter. The Washington Government is about to make another territorial acquisition.

Another opportunity has now been afforded to Mr. Seward to acquire fresh fields and pastures new on behalf of the United States Government.

EDITOR'S TABLE. On Sunday and yesterday mails arrived from all parts, and our editorial table yesterday was covered with newspapers from Paraguay, England, Montevideo, Brazil, and the interior provinces.

Although the weather was very unfavorable and slightly showery on Sunday afternoon, an enormous concourse of people on foot, on horseback and in carriages, were present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Water Works.

We have much pleasure in saluting the Hon. Charles A. Washburn and lady on their arrival in town from Paraguay, on board the Wasp.

The 29th inst. is the day fixed for the grand banquet to be given to Sr. Sarmiento, by the Masons of Buenos Ayres.

The proposal to remove the Mercado Constitucion to the old killing-ground (Corrales del Alto), meets with the most decided opposition in the commercial community of the Plaza.

In the newspapers to hand from Rio de Janeiro, which come down to the 12 inst. not a word is said about cholera, yet our neighbours in Montevideo have taken alarm, and subject all steamers coming in from Rio, to a "visite sanitaire."

We have received the first number of the Revista Argentina, a new monthly periodical edited by our talented friend D. Jose M. Estrada.

The English steamers have brought us back two well known foreign residents, Mr. James Carman, barrister, and Dr. Wolff, apothecary.

A correspondent writes to us to decide a wager as to whether in any trotting match against time either in England or the United States, 20 miles has been accomplished within the hour.

These successes of Monagas were celebrated in Caracas on July 4 and 5 with a Te Deum, processions, receptions, illuminations and gratuitous theatrical representations.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTEI & PIERA, 361 CALLE CUYO. The steamer Lujan, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, 67 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. The steamer Estrella, on Sunday, at 10 a.m.

JUST RECEIVED, PER "KEPLER," AT THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE, No. 69, CALLE SAN MARTIN.

ON CHANGE. September 21, 1868. Ounces 400, Sovereigns 12 1/2, Patacos 25.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING IN VENEZUELA. MONAGAS TRIUMPHS. Curacao, W. J., July 31, 1868.

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REBATE. POR BENJAMIN NAZAR y Ca.—Do las existencias del establecimiento de campo, de Montevideo, queda en venta...

EXTRACT OF MEAT BISCUITS. One Pound of these Biscuits contains in an unaltered condition, the quantity of Liebig's Extract of Meat obtained from 3 lbs. of the finest Beef.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day Established a Branch of their House at Montevideo, under the Management of M. Auguste F. LEBLANC, to whom Power of Attorney has been given.

NOTICE.—You should always keep in mind, as much as possible, the ways of the good and wise men of Olden Times, and never let anything drive you from the right road when you are on it.

THE ADVERTISER, wishing to return Home, has on Sale about 2,150 to 2,250 fine Mexican Sheep, 22 Rams, Puerto, Troughs, Poles, Corns, and Knives, which he offers to any person wishing to establish himself in Sheep-farming.

REBATE. POR BENJAMIN NAZAR y Ca.—Do las existencias del establecimiento de campo, de Montevideo, queda en venta...

EXTRACT OF MEAT BISCUITS. One Pound of these Biscuits contains in an unaltered condition, the quantity of Liebig's Extract of Meat obtained from 3 lbs. of the finest Beef.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day Established a Branch of their House at Montevideo, under the Management of M. Auguste F. LEBLANC, to whom Power of Attorney has been given.

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