





ALAZAR LYRIQUE, 197-CALLE VICTORIA-197. DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE. Ajour'd'hui LE RETOUR DULYSSE Opéra lyrique en un acte.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS FOR Christmas and the New Year, PER S.S. CITY OF BRUSSELS, &c.

We are in expectation of despatching from the Custom-house, in the course of the week, a variety of articles suitable for presentation and for personal use.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DAILY & WEEKLY STANDARD in and about Chiswick, who have the honor to be notified that the list of names of the subscribers to the Standard for the year 1868 is now being prepared.

DESCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD FOR MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding five lines inserted six times for \$10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What is intended for publication must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard. "Nil falsi autem, nil veri non autem dicitur." Cetero.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1868. SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, December 23, 8 P.M. Very little doing on Bolsa. Wool sales nominally nothing, 2,000 ar. fine mestizo at 2.32 quarter. 1,500 American hides at 5.70 gold, despatched estilo antiguo.

THE FOMENTO CRISIS. Whoever visits the queen city of the Plate, wanders through its well paved streets, its neatly Macadamized roads, or drives through the gardens which encircle Montevideo, he is his object curiosity for the present, or enquiry for the past, a feeling of sadness as well as reverence must be excited in his breast, as he views on every side evidences of a prosperity too brilliant to last.

No spot in 'poor' South America this day affords to the philosophic mind greater subject for contemplation than Montevideo. Within the last few years it has risen from an interior South American town, to be one of the finest, if not the finest city on this continent. Its rise has been as sudden as its collapse, and to see the causes which produced the blight,

must for an intelligent reading public be a matter of no ordinary interest. We have studied the matter with all the attention which it merits, we have traced the humble and insidious emblem of money from the plates of the Bank Note Company, New York, until converted into bricks and mortar we have porol over all the works to be found on the shelves of the British and other libraries, that could even remotely bear on the topic; judge of our surprise, therefore, after such a severe course of study, to find that all our conclusions are like the baseless fabric of a vision.

The Bolsa committee has solved the difficulty, and the ruin of the land is solely to be attributed to the Brokers. Physicians say that to cure a disease it is essential that the cause should be removed, and the Bolsa committee has decreed that so long as the present crisis lasts in Montevideo, no more brokers shall be admitted.

Why not, instead of publishing such a flat against a 'gremio' which in every civilized country is regarded as respectable, shut up the Bolsa of Montevideo at once, call an auction of the goods and chattels, and oulminate the crisis by pasting up on the stately doors—

"THIS HOUSE TO LET" Montevideo, beautiful even in tears, is seated on a melancholy bay; at times when the surf beats over the 'Rompe Olas,' the waves moan wistfully on the pebbly shore; when the wind is from a certain quarter there is a sort of 'banashee' music in the environs of the aguada, and it is not surprising that yielding to the influences of the elements, and writing in the agonies of a phantasmagorical fomento crisis, a public victim should be required. The public of Montevideo is composed of one vast list of 'fomento' shareholders, whose interests have been seriously affected by the present crisis. They toil at their shops, their counters, and their desks; the few spare dollars which they accumulate they place in Fomento shares. The gaze of Montevideo is centered on the blackboard of the Bolsa. Figures make fortunes in a moment—

The premiums keep rising, and hope—bright, happy hope—beams in the countenances of all. There is sunshine on the Bolsa, and in the tiendas. The brokers rush through the streets intent on commission; they are the agents of the prosperity; so also must they be the victims of the ruin. Down, down, down go the Fomento shares; fortunes vanish in a moment. The shares are there, but the figures are gone: and at the wipe of a sponge half Montevideo is ruined.

Physicians at some stages of disease recuperate the system by what is technically termed 'fomentation.' But Montevideo must now change her doctor; fomentation has almost killed the patient. We suppose the next best remedy is 'the sugar-coated pill,' which, if properly administered, will purge the market.

That Montevideo is in a state which demands sudden relief there cannot be the slightest doubt, but, that the osracism of the brokers will effect any radical good, we deny. The speculators not the brokers, are to blame; and, rather should the committee have prohibited further speculation in Fomento shares, than publish an edict against brokers of every name, nature and description.

Brokers are men of the most varied occupations; there are— Exchange brokers, Stock brokers, Pawn brokers, Real-estate brokers, Money brokers, Insurance brokers and Fomento brokers.

Shall we regard the edict in question, levelled against each, all and every of the above list? Are the sorrows of Montevideoan speculators so exquisite, that even pawn brokers must be sacrificed?

It is melancholy to behold such a want of candor and fair play—diseased indeed must be the financial mind that sacrifices the most useful agents of a commercial public. Fomento speculators hate the brokers, because of the fortunes they have made in commissions. "Olimus accipitron quis semper vivit in armis," Brokers in every land make money, but they drive their carriages when they live in a gulfible community. If a Quintus Curcius is necessary to save Montevideo, let us seek the hero rather in the board rooms of Fomento Companies than in the pigeon hole offices which encircle the Bolsa.

The state of Montevideo calls for urgent measures. Fomento shares keep falling, but the brokers are innocent. Something sound and practical must be done, else we may look for the New Zealander some fine morning on the Paso Molino bridge.

THE COBDOVA EXHIBITION. The first meeting of the commission-ers of this grand National fair took place yesterday afternoon, having been convened by the Secretary Mr Craufurd. The meeting was held in the rooms of the Sociedad Rural. Don Manuel Ocampo, Don J. Martinez de Hoz, Don Eduardo Olivera, Don Gervasio A. de Posadas, Dr. Burnmeister, and Don

Rufino Varela were present, besides Mr. Craufurd. A letter was read by the Secretary from Mr. Maxwell, excusing himself from attendance on account of his official engagements. Mr. Posadas was then called temporarily to occupy the chair, and proceeded to inform the meeting that the first thing to be done was to elect a President, and he proposed that Don Manuel Ocampo should be called to the chair, a proposition that, being duly seconded, was voted by unanimity. Mr. Ocampo however stated that he regretted that the state of his health debarred him from the possibility of duly fulfilling the onerous duties of President, and earnestly begged to be excused from assuming the responsibility of this post, proposing Mr. Olivera instead. After a good deal of desultory conversation, in which all the gentlemen present took part, and endeavored to make Mr. Ocampo alter his resolution, it was finally agreed to name Mr. Olivera President, Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen vice-President, and D. José Martinez de Hoz Treasurer. It was moreover agreed that the commissioners should for the present meet every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m. The meeting then broke up.

MONTEVIDEO. Dacember 21, 1868. People here have not yet made up their minds as to the nature of the late victories in Paraguay claimed by the Brazilians; some seem to think that they have been bought at a ruinous price. Private accounts represent the losses of the Allies as much over those stated in the Press. The fate met by the 200 women and girls who were taken prisoners by the Brazilians, is represented as horrible in the extreme, and if the accounts received are not exaggerated, their brutal treatment of those defenceless women must ever remain a foul stain on the honor of their flag.

Talking [perhaps, I should say, writing] of Paraguay, reminds me of a curious letter, published by Bliss, one of the prisoners just handed over to the Americans, by Lopez. It is headed "The Clemency of Marshal Lopez," and is as follows: "On this 2nd of December 1868, it has been intimated to me, on the part of the court before which I was tried and convicted of high treason, that my life has been graciously spared, on condition of my being handed over to the laws of my country, there to answer the charges, which, according to the North American Legation, should be laid against a citizen, who has abused as I have done, the welcome and protection I received from this Republic, and chiefly from its first magistrate, the Marshal President, against whose life I have even gone the length of conspiring.

"The enemies of Marshal Lopez accuse him of being a ferocious monster, comparing him with Nero and Tiberius, and representing him as utterly devoid of any sentiment of pity or compassion for his neighbors. Let my pardon be a lasting testimony of the falsehood of such assertions, and a touching instance of the exercise of clemency, one of the characteristics of Marshal Lopez, who, in this respect, resembles the Most High, wishing not the death of the sinner, but rather that he be converted and live.

"Where, in the history of great men, can be found an example of clemency comparable to that shown towards me by the Marshal President? "Nero exterminated the last of his enemies, and even the puissant Octavius Augustus hesitated not to sacrifice to his resentment thousands of illustrious citizens, amongst them Cicero, for crimes, insignificant, compared with that of which I confess myself guilty. And still there are some to be found who accuse Lopez of being ferocious and bloodthirsty, although a number of others, as well as myself, who took part in the conspiracy, are still alive.

"Wherever my lot may be cast, I shall endeavor to show sincere repen- tance towards my 'Saviour,' the most merciful of potentates known in history, His Excellency the Marshal President of the Republic, Don Francisco Solano Lopez."

PETER CORNELIUS BLISS. I have probably given you enough about Lopez and Paraguay; now for a little local news. This weather is entirely too hot for anything solid, even in the way of mental food; by solid, I mean, news about the Bolsa, auctions, new companies, Fomentos, &c. &c., besides I really have none of this kind to send you, there being nothing new either in or out of the papers. There is consideration in the Government offices. Don't be alarmed; there is nothing wrong with the State ship, which, just at present rolls along under easy sail; but there has been a mild row in one of the cabins. The case is this—the heads of departments, having observed that their subordi- nates, preferred passing the time in exchanging glances with pretty wif- ers, to minding their books, like good boys, an order has been issued for putting before each window, in any of the favored thoroughfares, wire gauze, sufficiently open to let in the air, but close enough to prevent, or at

all events, nullify the effect of "artillery practice" from outside, useless precau- tion, live laughs at locksmiths, and the distant connection, flirtation, has an equal contempt for these gentle- men. We had no balloon ascent yesterday, to the great disappointment of every- body, particularly the pickpockets, who anticipated a rich harvest. The cause of the fiasco was, scarcity of tin, eighty dollars being the amount sub- scribed towards an outlay of two hun- dred. The committee of the Bolsa has come to the resolution not to admit any more brokers, giving as a reason, the present unsettled state of monetary affairs. This may appear a logical and valid reason to the committee, but with the greatest possible respect for the financial abilities of the members of that body, I don't think their new rule is based on any very clear percep- tion of the first principles of political economy. The weather is so hot that the atten- dance even at Solis has fallen off. I saw Carrozi the other night in Ernani She was grand—but the house was a very poor one.

THE SOCIEDAD RURAL ARGENTINA. Mr. Martinez de Hoz, has kindly favored us with the two following highly important communications, ad- dressed to the "Sociedad Rural," of which he is President, and which are most eloquent testimonials to the great importance this Society is acquiring in the most civilized and advanced countries of the World.

Sir, In reply to your letter of the 25th of July, addressed to the President of the Society, I am directed by His Royal Highness to inform you that the Council have acceded to your wishes for an interchange of publications; and in obedience to their directions, I have this day forwarded, under cover to Mr. Fair, a set of the journals, less some early parts, which are out of print. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, H. HALLDARE, Secretary. The President of the Argentine Rural Society.

Washington, Dec. 15, 1868. Señor Don José M. de Hoz, President, &c., Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. Sir: I am in receipt of a letter addressed to this Department, by C. H. Trum- bull, Esq., dated at New York, 22nd inst., in which he informs me of your having forwarded to his care, for transmission to this Department, the first volume of your works, &c., which have been received with thanks.

In return, I beg to send for your Society, through Mr. Trumbull, five volumes of the Annual Reports for 1862-63-64-65 and 66, with two volumes of bound Monthly Reports, and single copies for 1868, as far as published; the annuals dating from the organiza- tion of the Department.

Allow me to embrace this oppor- tunity to express the interest felt by this Department, in the condition of agriculture, and the soil productions of intertropical countries, and that I should be pleased to exchange such productions of our country with the Argentine Republic. You, perhaps, may be familiar some- what, with our series of fruit and roots used for food; the introduction of approved varieties of these, it would afford me pleasure to place at your disposal, as a representative of your Government, for distribution to those desirous to cultivate such in that Republic; and on the other hand, I should be pleased to receive samples of raw material used in arts or manufac- ture there, or otherwise subservient to the purposes of life; seeds of plants used as food, or ornamental purposes, which can be acclimated here, the latter can be determined in our experimental gardens; and as there are many arti- cles of food but little known to us, a collection of all such would be accept- able. The fibrous and textile materials of your country may have among their number something new and valuable to us; varieties of the vine and plants from which sugar or molasses may be obtained, other than the ordinary cane.

The object in view, in placing the Department in relation with foreign Governments, is to obtain and intro- duce any new material useful as food and manufacture; samples of new materials from freshly opened mining regions; specimens of natural history in the insect sub-division, which can be preserved and forwarded in alcohol, would also be gladly received. All such articles may be forwarded in small packages through the United States Department of State, by the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, ad- dressed for Department of Agricul- ture. Any packages that may exceed nine pounds in weight, may be for- warded through Mr. Trumbull, New York.

It will afford me great satisfaction to receive assurances from you, of your willingness to accept the propos- ed interchange of the productions of our respective countries. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, H. HALLDARE, Secretary. Commissioner U.S. Department of Agriculture.

NEW RECIPROCIY TREATY. It may interest our readers to know that General Grant, the new Presi- dent of the United States, is an intimate friend of Sr. Sarmiento, and we have reason to believe that the friendship which exists between these two distinguished men will probably result in more reciprocal trade regula- tions between the two countries. The impolitic tax which the United States since the war placed upon our wools has injured the trade of both countries. A few years ago our har- bor was crowded with American ship- ping, and the consumption of U. S. staples in the River Plate was such that notwithstanding all the produce we shipped to New York and Boston, the balance of trade was ever against us, but the Custom House regulations in the United States soon nipped in the bud this splendid trade; our wools, which formed the chief part of our exports to the States, were subjected to a tax which is so severe that it almost amounts to a prohibition, and the trade which was just springing up between the two countries was diverted from its course, and is now carried on with Europe. The total amount of our wool clip, when compared with the enormous consumption of the article in the States, is for the Americans but a mere trifle, whilst for this country it is a subject of the most vital interest, and we trust that the President of the Argentine Republic will use his influence with the new President of the United States, to have these Custom House disabilities removed, and a fair, straightforward reciprocity treaty concluded. There are some articles that we consume here which may be regarded as staples, such as pine and kerosene; now if the Americans will admit our wools in free, we propose that we also abolish the import duties on pine and kerosene; both these articles we can dispense with, but for the general interest of trade we suggest this reciprocal arrangement. As our commerce stands at present the only trade left us with the States is in dry hides, and this, owing to the prices paid here in the market, is by no means a remunerative business, thus our trade with the States, whether for better or worse, is gradually expiring. Soon all our dry hides will go to the continent, and then we shall limit ourselves to Baltic pine or Gran Chaco cedar. The subject is one of high moment for both countries, and demands the most careful attention both in Buenos Ayres and in Washington. Half the country is supplied with American; four-fifths of our agricultural imple- ments are American; even the very starch which our washerwomen use comes from the great Union. All this must gradually stop. This country is too poor to deal with nations that refuse to deal with us. We must begin to follow with the farmer who has taken to Belgian ploughs, and furnish our houses with Belgian chairs, even though they cost dearer, upon the principle of supporting those who support us. Whatever Custom House animosity against Europe, he can have none against us; for we have been a steady customer, and always met our obliga- tions. But we cannot go on any longer with such one-sided reciprocity. We take the American staples; but Americans refuse to take ours—we must pay in gold for everything American which we consume. There can be little doubt if our trade relations with the States were on a more reciprocal footing, they might be immensely enlarged. There is a political—and there should be a commercial sympathy between the two peoples. The matter has to be only rightly discussed in the proper quarter; and we have little doubt it can be satisfactorily arranged. We hail, therefore, with pleasure the election of Gen. Grant as the har- binger of better times for our friends the sheepfarmers.

EUROPEAN NEWS. There are five well defined shades of opinion in Spain. Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete hold firmly to the engagements made with the Duke de Montpensier, and reject, a priori, any other solution. Marshal Prim has his candidate, known by no one, and who, according to some, would be no other than himself; while certain people think his project is the famous Iberian union. The Moderados closely beset Marshal de Navales, trying to in- duce him to support the Prince of the Asturias. The army he commanded is said to be very discontented, and that party are very rich. The de- parture of the Count de Ochoa for Paris is said to have for object an understanding with the ex-Queen Isabella as to the means to be employed to proclaim a regency with the Prince. The choice of the regent is the Cordian knot of this combination. The Carlist party was believed to be dead, but it was only slumbering. There seems to be all the difficulty in the world in re- training the chiefs of the guerrillas, and precise orders were obliged to be given by Don Carlos to prevent, for the moment, an appeal to arms. As to the Republicans, they will fight their own battle, and much sooner

than is expected. They say they have been mystified by the rising of Cadiz, and repeat in every tone that the decentralization and autonomy which the provinces require can only be achieved by the form of a Common wealth. At Murcia, Malaga, and in Andalusia, these ideas have many warm partizans, and the manufactur- ing population of Barcelona will second them with all its strength. Streams of lava from Mount Vesuvi- us have filled up and overflowed Posse Vetran, still following the course of the eruption of 1855. During the first two hours the lava flowed at a distance of two kilometres, but now it flows more slowly. Last night the upper cone discharged columns of ashes in the form of gigantic pine trees, illumi- nated by occasional flashes of flame. The eruption presents a sublime and magnificent spectacle, and many per- sons are proceeding to the vicinity of the mountain. The proceedings against ex-Governor Eyre have assumed another form. On Tuesday he was the defendant in an action for assault arising out of the disturbances in Jamaica. The damages are laid at £10,000. The Court of Queen's Bench took time to consider its judgment. Up to Wednesday night, so far as could be ascertained, 370 members of the new House of Commons had been returned. Of these, 247 were Liberals and 129 Conservatives; so that Mr. Gladstone had a clear majority of 118. Of the seats then undecided, 86 were uncontested by Conservatives and 73 by Liberals, so that the latter have 13 more seats in their favour, Mr. Gladstone's majority being thus raised to 131. The results of the election yester- day have made matters even worse for the Tories, as of 65 members re- turned 36 are Liberals and only 28 Conservatives. This increases the Liberal majority to 139. Owing to the late hour at which we received the returns last night, we are unable to state the relative gains and losses yesterday. We notice, however, that Mr. Disraeli has got a Liberal colleague for Bucks, in place of Mr. Henry, a Tory; that Mr. Horsman retired from the contest at Falkirk, leaving Mr. Merry unopposed; that the Liberals won a seat in Hertfordshire, another at Ipswich, another at Christchurch, and lost two in South Derbyshire. Appended is a return of yesterday's proceedings:—

The directors of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company, Limited, have issued a very satisfac- tory report in anticipation of the half- yearly meeting to be held on the 27th instant. There is a clear net profit upon the six months' working ending June 30 of £24,026, which is only £474 short of the amount guaranteed by the Government, and from the traffic receipts of the current half-year it is confidently anticipated that the repay- ments will be made to the Government whilst dividing at the rate of 7 per cent. Meanwhile the dividend for the past past six months is 12s. per share, which is equal to 6 per cent. per an- num. The prospects of the line are exceedingly encouraging. The work- ing expenses are only 40½ per cent. in the previous two half-years, and the fine and rolling stock are in perfect order. A project is suggested for the construction, either by the company or by an independent organisation, of a line to Azul and Carmen de la Flores, which will bring all the traffic upon the line from the interior, which is now carried to Buenos Ayres on bul- lock waggons.

INCIDENTS AT THE ELECTIONS. Mr. Olney, a leading Liberal, was walking to the declaration of the poll at Cheltenham, on Tuesday, when he was set upon by Mr. Gardner's sup- porters, dreadfully beaten, and now lies in a dangerous state. At the close of the poll at Newport, Monmouthshire, a serious disturbance took place—not what may be termed a political one, but entirely one of spleen against the police, who were considered by the mob to have inter- fered with boys and young men who were parading the streets exhibiting the colour of the popular and success- ful candidate. The principal attack was made on the town hall, the win- dows of which were speedily smashed, as well as the windows of several hotels and private houses, no respect being paid to Liberals or Conservatives. The mob getting excited, the Riot Act was read by the mayor and the military were called out, and the wife of a tailor named Grant was unfortunately killed, owing to her remaining in the street while the military were charging. Several persons were seriously wound- ed, and the greatest excitement pre- vailed. The following day hundreds of persons assembled in the streets, and were loud in their invectives against the police. The son of Grant, the tailor, has since died from the wounds he received, and another little boy was expected not to live on the day. It is understood the conduct of the police is to undergo a strict in- vestigation.

At the declaration of the poll for Nottingham, Mr. Basil Osborne, who was defeated, allowed that Sir Robert Clifton was the real working man's candidate for Nottingham. They had also a good man in Colonel Wright. He, however, did not like its principles; but there was something about him he liked—and that was his wife [who was sitting on the horse]. (Great laugh- ter.) [Mr. Osborne then took the hand of Mrs. Wright and kissed it.] When he saw two of the handsomest and most winning women in England, in the shape of Lady Clifton and Mrs. Wright, coming to Nottingham, he wrote to his wife and said, "It is all UP with me." [Roars of laughter.] They had heard something about the bribery at elections, but he accused Lady Clifton and Mrs. Wright, by the witchery of their smiles and the charitableness of their hands, of having won the day. He had been beaten by two women, and he accepted his position. [Cheers and laughter.] As a demonstration of opposition to Mr. Armistead, one of the Liberal candidates for Dundee, four live bears were led through the streets of the town on the nomination day. Mr. Armistead's mother was a Russian lady; therefore, it is stated, this treat. Under the head of "Election Casualties," the "Birmingham Post says"— A number of 'broken' head cases were attended to at the hospitals on Tues- day. At the Queen's, 23 men were received as out patients, but none of the cases were of a serious nature. Henry Bowker, clerk, and a special constable, sustained respectively two scalp wounds and a dislocated finger. About a dozen cases were admitted at the General Hospital as out patients.

EDITOR'S TABLE. This morning by the 5.25 train, from the Lima Station, H.E. Sr. Sar- miento and a party of gentlemen and ladies leave for the Donselaar Station to visit the Estancia Santa Maria, belonging to Mr. Oldouhoff and Laiqu, and to witness the harvest operations. The "Standard" is well represented on the occasion, and we shall be able to give our readers a full account in Sunday's number. We believe His Excellency Governor Castro and his Minister are also of the party. Nothing fresh from Paraguay came yesterday, but our contemporaries publish several interesting details of the late actions, which are unquestionably the most important engagements that have taken place since the war began. Marshal Caxias had a narrow escape of being made prisoner: he was completely surrounded by the Paraguayans, when the 51st Regiment, headed by Lieut.-Colonel Villar, charged gallantly to the rescue and saved him from his critical position. Lieut.-Colonel Villar was promoted on the field to the rank of full Colonel for this important service. Osorio was wounded in the month, the ball passing through both cheeks and carrying off some of his teeth. As soon as the wound was dressed, this dauntless officer mounted again his horse, and only got off when the fighting was over. The Wassimon, Brazilian transport, was to sail from Rio de Janeiro on the 16th instant, with a further contingent of recruits for the army in Paraguay. Our Catamarca contemporaries publish a letter addressed by President Sarmiento to General Octaviano Navarero, which must go a great length in showing to all sensible people the soundness of the policy pursued by the new Administration. We regret that press of copy prevents our inserting a translation of this im- portant document, but we will en- deavor to find room for it in a sub- sequent number. Yesterday was the hottest day in the coolest office in town. No mails from Montevideo—no news from the war—museum crowded with camp subscribers settling up the year's accounts, and Fahrenheit 88 in the cellar. A rumour that was current in Mon- tevideo relative to a Ministerial crisis in our Provincial Government House, and which assumed that Minister Fer- nandez had sent in his peremptory resignation, is, we are happy to say, not true, and if any difference has existed between this gentleman and the Governor, it has been satisfactorily arranged. The Hipparchus left yesterday for Montevideo, 'en route' for Brazil and Liverpool with a full cargo and several passengers. In several parts of the town letter boxes have been put up for receiving letters for town delivery. Due notice will be given by the Post Office authorities when this excellent measure will come into force, which we believe will be on New Year's day. A large party of pleasure soakers avail themselves of the sailing of the America this afternoon to go and spend their Christmas in Montevideo; they will have a merry time of it no doubt. One of the "Standard" staff intends to be one of the number, and although he goes to rest for two or three days from his arduous duties, he will not fail to keep our readers "au courant" of the gay doings in the sin- ter capital during these festive days. The editor in chief of the "Repoblica," D. M. Bilbao, is also in Montevideo. The Operations in advertisement on the day after to-morrow for Liverpool. His critics are well ill







