



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Theatre Franco Argentin

Direction de M. Armand Guillot.

GRAND BALLE PARE MASQUE ET TRAVESTI.

SAMEDI, 15 JANVIER, 1870.

Le bal comencera a 11.

Ferro-Carril del Sud

AVISO A LOS ACCIONISTAS.

El dividendo de once chelines por accion (a razon de 7 por ciento por año) de el dividendo en Londres en la reunion general el 26 de Noviembre 1869, sera pagado a los Accionistas en el registro de Buenos Ayres desde esta fecha en el escritorio de la Compania 121 Calle 25 de Mayo entre las diez de la mañana y las tres de la tarde.

- Roca C. Milligan Williamson
Alcorta y Ca. Martinez F. de S.
Aring y Huiz Mignansu Inau
Ashworth E. Perez Inao
Bombery y Ca. Riquelme A. de la
Boca C. Roson Hopman
Cabrera y Ca. Rosi O.
Sra. Dolores Cobo y L. Rufino F. S.
Destin G. C. Riquelme y L.
Lopez de Hnos. Schiaffino N.
Echeverri Hnos. Torres G.
Echeverri Francisco Zavalza J.
Echeverri Juan N. Zavalza M.
Echeverri Juan N. Anchorena J.M.
Echeverri Juan N. Bonnomous C.
Echeverri Juan N. Durrogo Luis
Echeverri Juan N. Franqui J.
Echeverri Juan N. Guimaras Maria
Echeverri Juan N. Kohlet y Ca.
Echeverri Juan N. Lastra José
Echeverri Juan N. Larrea A.
Echeverri Juan N. Lavia M.
Echeverri Juan N. Maza M.
Echeverri Juan N. Riquelme José D.
Echeverri Juan N. Riquelme José D.

FRANK PARISH.
Presidente de la Comision Directiva.
Buenos Ai es 12 de Enero de 1870. 4p j15

CARBASSA'S BANK

172-CALLE CANGALLO-172

From this date the rate of Interest will be a follows:
ALLOWS
In Account Current..... 6 per cent. per an.
On a fixed term 30 days..... 6 "
" 60 "..... 6 "
" 90 "..... 7 "
" 12 months..... 7 "

CHARGES
For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cent. per annum.
Bills and Pagares discounted at conventional rates.

Bank hours from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 11, 1870.
JOSE CARBASSA
136, 5p, jan 15

CORDOVA LOTTERY.

The next Cordova Lottery will be held on the 20th of January, Ten large Prizes of \$12,000 each. The tickets are on White Paper, Green Print, Black Figures, Black Seal, and will be on Sale to-day. Nearly all the last Prizes fall in Buenos Ayres, the lucky numbers being 64-12-33-73.
The Lottery is called the Moderna de Cordova, and is the fairest Lottery played in the Plate being on the European system.

Office in Buenos Ayres.
59-CALLE PARQUE-59
Jan. 14, 1869 138-jan 15



LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Table with columns: Ship, Tons, Ship, Tons. Lists various steamships and their capacities.

NEW LINE BETWEEN RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, AND HAVRE.

The Steamer NEWTON, 1074 Tons Register, WRIGHT, Commander, FOR HAVRE, On SATURDAY, 14th of JANUARY, 1870.

The S.S. COPERNICUS, 1397 Tons, Captain HAIRBY, Will be despatched for ANTWERP, Via Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and Bahia, on or about the 26th inst.

Cargo will be received on Board until Noon on the day of sailing. Freight on Specie—One-half per Cent. Parcels and Specie at the Office of the Under-Signed until 10 P.M. of the day of sailing. These Steamers have excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewards.

RATES OF PASSAGES.

Rio de Janeiro..... \$4 50
Antwerp..... £ 35 sterling
The usual allowance made to families.

STEERING PASSAGES: One-half.

FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS.

Tickets granted to parties here wishing to bring out their friends, between Florida and San Martin, on the Gold Watch, with the owner's name engraved on the inside. Maker, Pemberton, of Liverpool. The above reward will be given to the finder upon delivery of the Watch at 29 Calle Temple. 138-jan 15.

CARTAS DE EUROPA—Se hallan archivadas las direcciones en la oficina del vapor Saturno, sus interesados pueden ocurrir por ellas Calle Reconquista 149.

Casos: John (Engineer)
Ham Ion William
Fido Francis (Engineer)
Young J. Robert (2)
Linton Dushan
McKenzic Alex. (3)
Paterson Robert (2)
Buenos Aires, Enero 13 1870.
Sp j14 El Agente

FOR SALE, A SQUARE PIANO, by Broadwood, Second-hand. F. r particulars apply to Mr. Gentles, Watchmaker, No. 171 Calle Reconquista. 138-jan 15

\$500 REWARD.

LOST on the night of the 13th inst., (it is supposed in Calle Reconquista, between Florida and San Martin), a Gold Watch, with the owner's name engraved on the inside. Maker, Pemberton, of Liverpool. The above reward will be given to the finder upon delivery of the Watch at 29 Calle Temple. 138-jan 15.

FOR SALE, A SQUARE PIANO, by Broadwood, Second-hand. F. r particulars apply to Mr. Gentles, Watchmaker, No. 171 Calle Reconquista. 138-jan 15

CALLE de la Piedad No. 472 en los altos—Se alquila esta casa compuesta de once habitaciones recientemente empapeladas y pintadas con escalera de marmol, aljibe, chimenea y aparador de gas todo en el mejor estado como para ser habitada por una gran familia. Para tratar ocurrir San Martin No. 37 4p j16

SE ALQUILA calle Corrientes num. 273 una sala y aposento amueblado para hombre solo, o un matrimonio sin hijos. 16p j16

UNREGENERATE EMILY—An intelligent young German, of much experience in business, and desirous of improving himself as a linguist, would like to be employed in a foreign house, salary no consideration. Address M. M., at the Office of the German paper. 121, 3p, jan 15

DEPENDIENTE que sea inteligente el ramo de libreros pudiendo presentar buenas recomendaciones de su honradez y actividad puede presentarse en la Libreria Nueva, Cangallo 39, 4p j14

COOK—If there is a good Cook in Buenos Ayres, let him call at 86 Calle Corrientes. 128, 3p, jan 15

PRECEPTOR—Una familia del pais la solicita para enseñar 4 niñas, y quiora vivir en la casa. Se prefiere que sepa ingles y piano, calle de Corrientes No. 124 5p j15

WANTED, a Maid Servant. Apply at No. 228 Calle Reconquista, or at the Office of the Standard. 130, 3p, jan 15

PEONES—Se necesitan diez para trabajos de campo a pie, y un peon para arar con calabazas a doce leguas de la ciudad, ocurrir calle Beltrane No. 4 3p j15

WANTED, a Clerk by a young Englishman's office. Has good knowledge of business, and can give security if required. Address: J. O. D. N., at the Office of the Standard. 137, 3p, jan 15

DR LEBSON has removed to Calle Defensa No. 113 altes. 143, 3p, jan 15.

PER MAIL.

Mr. Joseph Anderson, W. R. Flood, 2, Edward Hurley, J. C. Delmege, H. Garden, John Gilchrist, Margaret Nannery, 2, James Machen Thomas, W. Lewis, Sr. M. A., Reeves. NEWS-PAPER.

Joseph Henderson, 2, James Saunders, E. M. Hunter, Editor of 'Rio de la Plata.'

REGISTERED LETTER For John Casaban, at No. 48 Reconquista.

ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS. X. I. C. S., A. B. 2.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD: DAILY, per Month..... \$3c WEEKLY, per Month..... 20c PACKET EDITION, Single Copy..... 2c Do. Do. mailed from Office, including postage (per annum)..... \$2

Advertisements in Daily, not exceeding five lines, three insertions, \$10. Do. WEEKLY, one insertion, 45 Do. Permanent at conventional rates. 'Standard' Office, January 1st, 1869.

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

The Standard.

'Will fail no more, will fail no more' Obrero.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870.

Special Telegram for 'Standard.'

Montevideo, Jan. 14, 1870, 6 P.M.

Paper, 4 dis. Exchange on London, £3,000 at 52 gold.

On France, 100,000 francs, at 5.45, gold, 5.20 and 5.22 paper.

On Rio Janeiro, very little done—reserved prices.

Another sale of 6,000 salted cow hides sold at 61 ris. gold; and grease at 20 and 20 1/2 ris.

Weather fine.

THE PARAGUAYAN LOAN.

The melancholy condition of Paraguay certainly appeals to our better feelings. Sad as was the fate of Poland, that of Paraguay surpasses it—during the long continuance of the war the sufferings of the people have become a matter of history; but a partial peace has in nothing ameliorated their condition. Every one who comes down from Asuncion brings the sad tale of suffering and woe, even in the very capital of the country: the classic pen of an Estrada has recently astonished our community by a simple series of roadside sketches. The atrocities of deserts from Lopez's camp, recounting miseries which grieve the heart, sink into insignificance when compared with the inhuman sorrow of the starving denizens of Asuncion—and yet that city boasts of an artificial army trade which crowds the port with shipping, and must necessarily for the time give great employment. It would indeed seem almost appalling for the surviving Paraguayans that the Brazilians persist in carrying on the war, for nothing short of widespread famine awaits Paraguay when the Brazilians evacuate the country.

There is no language to describe the misery of Paraguay. The gaunt forms of the owners of the soil stalk through the streets of Asuncion, lying proofs of a mendicancy of which the world in its eventful history can point no parallel. We witnessed scenes in Paraguay last July which no pen can describe—too shocking, too repulsive to think of. Better, far better, that the whole Paraguayan race had gone down into one common grave at the Lomas Valentinas than survive to such afflictions. The charity of Buenos Ayres has been taxed to the very utmost both by the conquerors and conquered. We have succeeded to raise soldiers, to heal invalids, and to feed Paraguayans until we may almost say charity has ceased to be a virtue; in fact the subscription business on account of this war has been pushed to such an extreme that the last appeal for the asylum opened in Asuncion for the homeless met with scarcely any response save from the Masons, although the most deserving charity since this charitable war began.

Sr. Don Juan de Dios de Bedoya, a Paraguayan gentleman who has been for many years resident in Buenos Ayres, where he has a wide circle of friends, a member of the present Provisional Government of Paraguay, and belonging to one of the most respectable families in his native country, has come down, empowered by his Government, to negotiate a loan for two millions of patcons. With a very cautious prudence we notice that the decree authorising the loan is silent as to terms, but most specific as to the securities which the Government offers to hypothecate for the payment thereof. As a regular business transaction, or as a money speculation, the loan in question will be difficult; as a charity it may be realizable. Borrowers should ever bear in mind the fact that when asking for money it is essential to state for what purposes the funds are required. We have no doubt that the Provisional Government of Paraguay calls for this money for the very best of purposes; but it is only fair towards the lending public to state for what the money is required. There may be, and we believe there is, abundance of money to give for Paraguayan relief, but Mr. Bedoya unfortunately comes at a most inopportune moment to raise his loan, when the money market is so tight that the very Provincial Bank has been obliged to apply to the Legislature for relief, when the first signatures in this market are with difficulty discounted at 12 per cent. per annum, and even for the legitimate requirements of trade money is most inconveniently tight. Had Mr. Bedoya applied two months ago he might possibly have arranged the business, but at present, as regards this market, the loan is utterly out of the question.

The most tangible security which the Government offers is the railway, but the trade on that road is purely military, and when the army retires the only passengers in the trains will be the engine-driver and guard.

Perhaps Sr. Bedoya may discover some River Plate Peabody, who, more to aid suffering humanity than to gain a usurious interest, will advance the funds which the Paraguayan Government requires; but there are too many of the Vanderbilt stamp amongst us to admit the hope of the loan being negotiated, even on the most advantageous terms, and from our present knowledge of the money market, as at present situated, we doubt if all Paraguay were put up at auction it would fetch even one half the amount of the mooted Paraguayan 'emprestito.'

ENGLISH COMMERCE.

BRAZIL AND LA PLATA Pursuing the subject of English commerce with Brazil, we extract from recently published official statistics, figures showing the combined annual value of our imports from, and our exports to, the empire for the last 15 years; giving also the figures of our trade for the same period with the Argentine Confederation and the Republic of Uruguay:

Table with columns: Year, Brazil, B. Ayres, Uruguay. Shows trade statistics from 1854 to 1868.

These figures show the vast increase of our trade now going on with both Brazil and the River Plate, and there is besides a proportionate augmentation of their commerce with other countries. There is, however, the distinction to be made between the increase of our trade with Brazil, and that with the Platine States; that, as to Brazil, the increase has of late been concurrent with a war which has pressed heavily on the resources of the empire, while, in the case of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, the increase has been stimulated by the large expenditure of Brazil in the Plate, consequent on that war; in the former case it is, therefore, of a more substantial and probably more permanent character than it is in the latter. But, setting aside this distinction, the rate of increase of British commerce with these three States of South America in the last fifteen years will more than bear comparison with the general rate of increase of our trade with most other foreign countries, and indicates the probability of still increasing rates of increase, at all events, with Brazil.

The immense rise in the extent of English commerce with that empire since 1862 has, of course, been principally caused by the addition which cotton production has made to its exports to this country. But that production has now become a new staple of Brazilian agriculture, and year by year the amount of Brazilian cotton imported into England will, no doubt, still further increase. It is, moreover, always to be borne in mind in appreciating the importance of Brazilian commerce, so far as it is illustrated by English statistics, that, although Brazil supplies the world with probably one half the coffee it consumes, the consumption of Brazilian coffee in England is quite insignificant.

Now the statistics just given show that the more and more independent Uruguay has become of its neighbors,

and the more it is left to the free management of its population, the more its trade increases; so the probability in an increasing degree, that its independence rests on the more and more secure basis of augmenting prosperity. Already, with a much inferior population, the value of English trade with Uruguay is within £1,250,000 a year of the value of our commerce with the far larger and more populous territories of the Argentine Confederation, and unless Buenos Ayres makes great exertions to maintain its supremacy, it is by no means improbable that Montevideo may become what Buenos Ayres is called, the Liverpool of the Plate and the entrepot of its commerce; for Montevideo has great natural advantages over Buenos Ayres.

We add the exports of bullion from the United Kingdom to Brazil, and exports from Brazil to the United Kingdom for the last five years.

Exports of bullion to Brazil:—1864, £1,069,630; 1865, £1,376,071; 1866, £392,052; 1867, £1,101,701; 1868, £1,070,923.

Imports of bullion from Brazil:—1864, £250,924; 1865, £416,859; 1866, £392,052; 1867, £1,101,701; 1868, £1,070,923.

Under this head, too, it will be seen the movement is encouraging and satisfactory.

In the present year our commerce with Brazil has gone on increasing; the exports of our cotton goods for the first ten months, showing a value of £3,288,681, against £2,005,925 in the same period of 1868—woolen fabrics of £182,181, against £142,947 in the two periods—linen manufactures of £288,598, against £230,603—earthenware of £91,986, against £62,627. While to the Plate our exports have remained nearly stationary. In imports from Brazil, the value of sugar in the first nine months of 1869 has been £1,256,092, against £1,156,763 in the same period of 1868; and of coffee, £439,394, against £263,275. In cotton, however, there has been a substantial reduction, the figures for those two periods being £2,957,310, against £3,494,972.—River Plate Mail.

MONTEVIDEO.

Thursday. Bustamante embarked yesterday for the Rio Negro, accompanied by Col. Moyano, Major Casto Herrera and Capt. Larrobla. He intends to visit Mercedes, Paysandú and Salto, and then proceed inland to Tacuarembó. It is thought the tour will occupy 15 or 20 days, and that the Minister intends to make some reform in the wretched mode of administration in the camp districts. It is not clear whether he will visit the Cuñapirú gold-fields.

The Port-Captain seems inclined to introduce some useful improvements, such as providing a life-boat, capable of holding 30 persons; and putting up a light on the Rompe Olas.

Dr. Ferreyra, director of the Museum, has started for Paysandú to look at some fossil remains found there, which the Geol. politico, Dr. Eduardo McEachen, supposes to be those of a Mastodon.

Mophistopheles the correspondent of the Tribune writes from Buenos Ayres that an extraordinary duel came off a few days ago at Belgrano, between two ladies. They fired with Montecristo pistols, and both were wounded, but not mortally. He adds that the motive was a double case of adultery.

Some thieves got into the Matriz church yesterday and carried off a quantity of valuable effects.

It is remarkable that although infanticide was hitherto a crime unknown in these countries, cases are now reported both in Buenos Ayres and this city.

A subscription has been got up for the family of the colored man who was killed by a bull at the last bull-fight.

There is some talk of making Maldonado a sea-port and constructing a tramway from the town to the shore. A horrible occurrence took place at San Carlos on New Year's day. A man named Correa got into a dispute with a photographer, and a policeman came up and struck the former with his sword. Correa thereupon stabbed the policeman: the Commissionary happening to be near, drew a sword—Correa and ran Correa through. The man was, however, not killed, and the neighbors cried out to him to throw down his 'facón' and surrender to the authorities. The Siglo states that he did so, whereupon, instead of taking him prisoner, the police at once killed him.

Advices from Minas state that the coal deposits are very rich, and promise a new industry to the Republic.

Immigration continues pretty brisk: today we have had 41 arrivals from Bordeaux and Vigo.

The city mortality yesterday was—two foreigners, one native, and two children.

The consulting committee of merchants, connected with the Junta of Public Credit, had their first meeting today, and elected Mr. Thomas Tomkinson as chairman, with Don Equilio Berro for secretary.

Buella has published the Customs Valuation tariff for the current year. About £29,000 has been drawn today on London at 5 1/2 to 5.48, and 400,000 frs. on Paris at 5.45 to 5.48. Also £3,000 on Rio at reserved rates.

A contract has been made by a saladero at the Cerro, of 10,000 salted hides at 604 gold, and the tallow at 20 to 20 1/2. The wool market is paralysed, the barbaqueros asking very high prices; the stock is small, and several estancieros are shipping for their own account.

The Siglo takes exception to the new decrees of the Government appointing

a Junta of Public Credit and a committee of 9 merchants to aid the Junta. The merchants happen to be all foreigners, viz, 3 Spaniards, 1 Englishman, 1 Frenchman, 1 German, 1 Brazilian, 1 Italian and 1 Argentine. It could not, however, well be otherwise, seeing that in Montevideo there is not one able-bodied native to 10 foreigners.

There seems to be some mystery about the military disturbance at Paysandú. The town people knew nothing of it until the night that it occurred, but found next morning that three soldiers had been buried in the cemetery. An enquiry is spoken of but it seems Capt Saudoval is entitled to every praise, for having saved the town from scenes of pillage and murder.

Bathing is now in full force, and deaths from drowning occur almost daily. The Junta is now selling the sand of the sea-shore at the Bucoo.

Dr. Felici-Angeli has commenced suit against the Italian Minister for an article in the Tribuna about the funds for an Italian Hospital. The editor of the Siglo is Dr. F.'s lawyer.

The mail-bags from Buenos Ayres for Valparaiso have been again left morning in the Rio de la Plata at the moment that the Magellan was steaming out of port.

Last Sunday the steamer Sirena got adrift from where she was aground, and it is intended to send her for repairs to the Colonia dock.

The same day Sr. Bustamante gave a dinner at his quinta to General Castro and the officers returned from Paraguay.

Last week the servant of the Paymaster of the Peruvian fleet eloped with \$1,000: the fleet sailed for the West Coast, but the thief has since been taken.

Arrivals. Cardiff, Lizzie Raymond, coal, to Gowland. Bordeaux, Meridien, gen. cargo, to Dufrechon. Oporto, Gomez de Castro, wine, to Sosa.

London, Ida, general cargo. Bologno, Jenny, Roman cement, to Favry. Vigo, Na. Ignacia, emigrants, to Pihiero.

San Francisco, Cittleton, flour, to Concoigo. Liverpool, Red-deer, coal, to Rich. Wilson. Cadiz, Olio, salt, to order.

St. John, Transport, lumber, to Zimmermann, Fair & Co. Pernambuco, Hironelle, sugar, to B. Stokes. Santos, A. H. Wille, salt to order.

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Company was held on November 26, at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street; Mr. G. A. H. Holt, the deputy-chairman, presided.

The report was taken as read. The Chairman said he had little to say, for the report laid before the shareholders was so clear and satisfactory that they were fully informed of the cheering progress and prospects of the company. The increase in the receipts went on steadily from year to year. In 1869 the gross receipts for the first half-year exceeded those of 1868 by 40 per cent., and the increase in the net profits was 28 per cent. A proof of the good management of Mr. Banfield was found in the fact that the receipts per train mile had been 13s. 3 1/2d. for the previous year, being 18d. more than the previous year. Every description of traffic had increased during the half-year. The passenger traffic showed an increase of 20 per cent., and the goods traffic of 60 per cent. The item of receipts from grease and tallow exhibited an increase of 120 per cent. This traffic, which was almost entirely in the hands of the railway, had sprung up thus rapidly from the necessity on the part of the sheep proprietors of boiling down their sheep for tallow, in consequence of the low price of wool. The receipts from grain and hay were also a new item. The Paraguayan War caused a demand for hay, but the traffic receipts for grain were a more legitimate cause of congratulation. They were told that this year the crop of wheat had been large enough to meet all the requirements of the country, and prevent the necessity for any foreign importation. When they remembered that the wheat now grown in the country was sufficient for a population of 500,000, it was apparent that a great breadth of land must now be under grain cultivation. Notwithstanding the great increase of traffic carried by the railway there was no diminution in the traffic by the bullock carts. The cart competition was almost entirely confined to the carriage of wool, but it must eventually give way, and Mr. Banfield expressed an opinion that the extension line to the other side of the river Salado would probably almost put an end to this opposition. As the bullock-cart traffic showed little or no falling out, it was obvious that the enormous traffic over the company's line, amounting to £130,000 a year, was a new traffic which there was every prospect would go on increasing as it had hitherto done. With regard to the extension line to the Salado, which had obtained the sanction of the shareholders a long time ago, the Board had made every preparation to commence the works, but their operations were necessarily deferred until the passing of the Bill which had been brought before the Chambers in May or June last. The delay in getting this Bill through had been very great.

It had obtained the assent of the Senate and also of the committee of the House of Deputies, to whom the Bill had been referred. It was hoped that it would obtain the sanction of both branches of the Legislature. The meeting would, however, see that until the necessary legislative sanction was obtained, the Board would not pretend to commence the extension line. As soon as the Bill passed, the local committee, representing the company in Buenos Ayres, would negotiate with the Government and fix the exact route which it might be desirable to adopt, and then the Board would lose no time in constructing the line. The chairman concluded by moving that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. S. Herapath, director, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Fisher was sure he was expressing the feeling of the shareholders when he said they had all cause to be gratified with the success of the line; but he hoped the Board would let the proprietors share in the prosperity of the undertaking, and if a little more than 7 per cent. could be divided fairly, he hoped it would be done.

The Chairman said there was no disposition on the part of the directors to keep back anything, but until the contract made with the Government was formally repealed by the Bill now before the Chambers, the Board were not at liberty to deal with more than £40,000 per annum. The terms which had been approved by the Senate were—first, a release from the obligation to pay to the Government the sums paid by them in respect of the guarantee for the years 1860 and 1867; secondly, a payment to the company of £10,000 which included the arrears due under the guarantee for the years 1867 and 1868; and thirdly, a subvention of £500 per mile upon any extension which should be made by the company with the approval of the Government. If the Board got rid of the guarantee altogether, and if the line earned 10 per cent., they would be glad to divide that amount among the shareholders.

The report having been adopted, thanks were voted to Messrs. Parish, Santa Maria, and Zimurner, the local committee in Buenos Ayres; to Mr. Banfield, the general manager, and also to the chairman and directors for their valuable services.

THE WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, Nov. 15, 1869.

The Paraguayan Investigation—Brazilian Designs Against the South American Republics—Minister Washburn's Despatches.

The House Sub-Committee of Foreign Affairs met at ten o'clock this morning and continued in session until three o'clock this afternoon. Mr. James Watson Webb read a few more letters of his own on American diplomacy in Brazil, after which the worthy gentleman wound up his extended remarks, without making any impression whatever on either side of the Paraguayan difficulty and affording no new light to the committee. It is understood that Mr. Webb read three volumes of diplomatic correspondence as part of his testimony.

After Mr. Webb had ceased Mr. Washburn got up and made a variety of statements promiscuously, contradicting a number of newspaper articles. Mr. Washburn has not been summoned here by the committee, and his presence before that body of gentlemen is a mere act of tolerance on their part. Notwithstanding all this Mr. Washburn has taken quite a prominent part in the recent investigations. After Mr. Washburn had finished General McMahon was called before the committee. Mr. Wilkinson seemed to be very much exercised over the reputed barbarities of Lopez. All the letters published were put forth by the Argentine Republic, inimical to the interests of the Paraguayans. The gentleman in question asked in regard to Francisco Sanchez, Vice President of the Paraguayan Government, a gentleman of standing, having reached the age of eighty-seven years, and always standing high in the estimation of his fellow countrymen. This officer was enumerated among the persons killed by Lopez in his miscellaneous butcheries. General McMahon replied that when he left Paraguay Señor Sanchez was still alive, though reported dead, and the departing American Minister rode in his coach and four from Peribebuy and Azurra, so that at the time of General McMahon's departure Señor Sanchez was still alive. The testimony further demonstrated that a large number of persons said to have been butchered by Lopez died of disease in Paraguayan hospitals and others were shot for desertion. General McMahon then asked the question whether Mr. Washburn, the American Minister, did not pledge the faith of his government that Messrs. Bliss and Masterman should be punished in the courts of the United States, and afterwards the same Bliss was appointed by Mr. E. B. Washburn, then Secretary of State, translator in the State Department.

To this interrogatory the committee objected.

Mr. Orth, the chairman of the committee, then asked what interests there were that necessitated the presence of an American Minister in Paraguay.

Mr. McMahon replied, because of republican independence and the necessity of preventing the absorption by Brazil—a slave empire—of all the republics of South America, whose destruction would necessarily follow that of Paraguay; also the magnificent prospective commerce which Paraguayan success in this war would open

to the world, and especially to the United States, by the free navigation of La Plata and its tributaries. He also called attention to the fact that Brazilian policy in regard to that river has been one of Chinese exclusion, and that the treaty of the triple alliance significantly stipulates that upon the overthrow of the Paraguayan Government La Plata shall be made free to the allied nations. It should be remembered in this connection that Paraguay ten years ago, by treaty with all the great Powers, guaranteed the free navigation of La Plata to the flag of all nations, and that Brazil and the Argentine Republic opposed this. It was shown that Mr. Washburn, in several despatches which have already been published, had insisted that Bliss and Masterman could only be tried in their own countries, and that he, as Minister, was bound to see that they should be so tried and that stern and inflexible justice be administered. His despatch of July 22, 1868, closes with these remarkable words: "I will, therefore, undertake to hold Mr. Bliss and Mr. Masterman close prisoners in this Legation till I can send them out of the country." This statement, in connection with the charge brought by Mr. Washburn and his friends as to their treatment as prisoners by Admiral Davis, certainly appears remarkable. In reference to the existence of a conspiracy in Paraguay, which Mr. Washburn now personally denies, it appears by a despatch of July 25, 1868, that Mr. Washburn offered his cordial and earnest felicitations to President Lopez on the discovery of that plot. He compared the intended deed to the assassination of President Lincoln. The testimony being taken by the committee was closed to-day. The evidence was distributed among the members of the committee, who will meet on Monday next, in order to consolidate the documents into a general report.—New York Tribune.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Royal Mail steamship La Plata sailed yesterday afternoon with the general European mails. She took a full complement of passengers.

The Newton steamer to-day for Havre, calling at Montevideo and Rio Janeiro; she takes a large cargo of wool and other produce. Letters can be posted at the Port Captain's up to 1 o'clock p.m.

The America arrived



SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103

The immense advantages of Accounts Current now so generally felt and appreciated...

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from 11 a.m. till Three p.m. every day...

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes open an account current, according to the terms of the Bank.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH HER MAJESTY'S POST-MASTER-GENERAL AND THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The CITY OF BUENOS AYRES will sail on Monday, the 17th. The MEDWAY is the next steamer expected.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, RANSOMES, SIMS, & HEAD, ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH.

George Searles and Co., Agents and Representative throughout the Argentine Republic of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Head, of Ipswich, England.

FINE OLD COGNAC. JOHN EXSHAW. Best and only genuine mark, which, after more than 60 years, fetched in India the highest price.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

English Drapery Establishment, J. R. MURDOCH & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO ALEXANDER FULTON AND CO.)

A Happy New Year to Everybody. The Proprietors of THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT, in wishing the Compliments of the Season to the Public in general...

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MANUEL SCOURIAR & Hijo. 344 CALLE CUYO. For Montevideo, the splendid Oriental Steamer AMERICA.

HART'S ROOMS, 63-CALLE FLORIDA-63. Beer's and Lind Co. and Co.'s Ales, on Draught or in Bottles, in splendid condition.

Now Landing, ex RETRIEVER. 10 CASKS OF BEARS BREASTS, 6 CASKS OF IRON SAFES, 49 CASKS OF GLASSWARE.

SAILMAKER-36 CALLE CANGALLO. In the above Establishment a first-class selection of todos, sails, valde sin fondo, covers for carts, water buckets, etc.

5000 Pesos DE GRATIFICACION. Se dará al que entregue la manada de yeguas y caballos que desapareció el 1º de Noviembre de 1869 del Puesto Copeda, Estancia Ynamon en San Vicente, todos los años...

CAFE AND RESTAURANT DEL OJONCE, PLAZA OJONCE. The Proprietor of this new Establishment begs to call the attention of his numerous friends and acquaintances to the many advantages which he offers to all who favor him with a call.

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR, ROSARIO Y BUENOS AIRES. El Vapor Paquete COMERCIO DEL ROSARIO, Captain J. V. MORSE, Sale del Puerto de destino al ROSARIO.

WESTERN RAILWAY. SUMMER TIME-TABLE. Table with columns for Stations, Days, and Times.

DEPARTURES. Table with columns for Stations, Days, and Times.

RETURNS. Table with columns for Stations, Days, and Times.

N.B.—indicates where the trains cross. On Sundays and Holidays an extra train will leave the Parque at 2 p.m. for Rosario, returning at 4.30 for town, where it arrives at 5.30.

Boas, Barracos, and BARRACAS. Between Venezuela and Barracas Bridge. Table with columns for Stations, Days, and Times.

The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 2nd of August 1869, Trains will run as follows—

Table with columns for Stations, Days, and Times.

FRUIT LADDERS. Four Sizes—Very light but strong. AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, 8-CALLE ESMERALDA-89.

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. James Sims, John Longley, Henry Roach, Patrick or Maria Matronio Beas...

LETTERS AT NO. 48 CALLE RECONQUISTA. James Joseph Allen, Bridget Allen, Michael Brennan, John Brown, John Bernard...

LETTERS AT BARRY AND WALKERS. (Address unknown.) John Barry, John Crosby, John Furlong, Mary Barry, John Barry, John Barry...

AT THE POST-OFFICE, MERCEDDES. James Walton, Stephen Webster, A. B. Donahue, Henry H. M. Russell, T. Logan 2, Heilly, T. Reddy, A. Reilly, Eli-abeth Pileard...

REGISTERED LETTERS. The following are unclaimed at the Correo or General Post-office, Calle Bolivar:—

LAWYER. ALEXANDER CORNAC, Advocate of the Imperial Court of Appeals, and also received as a member of the Argentine Bar, has opened his Office at No. 129 CALLE POTOSI.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. THOMAS HOLMES AND CO., 1414-Calle Florida-1414.

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET. Practice—Tuesdays and Fridays. A Professional in Attendance.

EXTRACT FROM "WATER". DO NOT forget the magic Numbre FAMILIES MOVING. Will please observe that the best Spring Yans in town are to be had from their obedient and humble servant.

CHARGES OF HEAVY SHOT. Sir—In the month of June last your well-informed correspondent, "Ubuque," put a question of great interest to your readers. During his sojourn in America he had been in the practice of charging his gun with 41 drachms of powder (American grain) and 14 ounces of No. 2 shot.

LETTERS AT NO. 48 CALLE RECONQUISTA. James Joseph Allen, Bridget Allen, Michael Brennan, John Brown, John Bernard, John Brown, John Bernard, John Brown, John Bernard...

LETTERS AT BARRY AND WALKERS. (Address unknown.) John Barry, John Crosby, John Furlong, Mary Barry, John Barry, John Barry, John Barry, John Barry...

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HEALTH! BEAUTY!! STRONG, PURE AND RICH BLOOD. INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT. CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

Dr. Radway's Pills. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

Dr. Radway's Pills. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

Caution: As some unprincipled Druggists are selling a spurious preparation, representing it to be the genuine "Dr. Radway's Ready Relief," the Public are cautioned against purchasing same, as it is only called by the name of the medicine, and is not the genuine article.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. To Now and Commodious Premises, 139-CALLE FLORIDA-139 THOMAS HOLMES.

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND SHIPMASTERS. The Marine Railway at Colonia being completed, particular attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges:

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61, CALLE COHRENTES, REMOVED. To Now and Commodious Premises, 139-CALLE FLORIDA-139 THOMAS HOLMES.