

The office of this bank having been removed to the above address, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this bank...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT SPECIE. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of customers, 10 per cent.

RO YACAL MARI STEAMPACKET COMPANY

REDUCTION OF FARES. The Royal Mail Steampacket "ARNO", J. BRUCE, COMMANDER, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro...

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). Chief Offices: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO. CENTRAL STATION: 37 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 2066—EIGHTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1868. CIRCULATION 3000

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDRA—80. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 do.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDRA—80. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the bank will be as follows, till further notice:

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

On deposits in both currencies in account current, 4 per cent. On deposits for 90 days fixed, 6 per cent.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River. Office—118 CALLE PIEDRA.

THE BENEHOCHIA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT. CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

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Deposits of not less than \$100 m/c and \$100 pesos. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days.

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Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, &c. 44 and 46 Calle Aduanas, and 80 and 82 Calle Santa Fe, ROSARIO.

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DIRECTOR: MR. CHEBI LABROUARE. LE RETOUR DULYSSE. Opéra mytologique en un acte.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS FOR Christmas and the New Year.

WE are in expectation of despatching from the Custom-house, in the course of the week, a variety of articles suitable for presentation and the general GAMES—King's-head game, Pope Joan Boards, rival squads, agon gamos, croquet, snake...

CHILDREN'S TOY AND STORY BOOKS—Several copies of the best publications of Warrne, Ward and Lock, Routledge, and other houses in London. MISCELLANIES—Fifty different articles in the month edited Scotch, tartan, fancy patterns, islands of all kinds, gold pencil cases and gold penholders, from the well-known Jordan, Bute and enameled, aluminium pencil-cases, microscopes, polished steel ivory tables, shell card cases, a new supply of oval and round work-books with carried fittings, work-books, balloon companions, white Morocco companions with fittings, expanding globe and handkerchief cases, photograph albums, all sizes, tinted covers, despatch boxes, card boxes, and others, sealskin hand-bags, a variety of purses for ladies and gentlemen, carte cases, ladies' portfolios, writing cases, besides an infinity of articles in the stock.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS, 44-Calle San Martin-44, 648,lm.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the DAILY & WEEKLY STANDARD in and about Chiscomum, will please take Notice that on and after the 1st of January, the Agents of the STANDARD in that city, Messrs. Auld and Pettigrew, take the exclusive charge of the subscription and delivery of the STANDARD, they taking for their own account all papers hitherto sent to subscribers in that district. Parties owing back subscriptions will please send them to Messrs. Auld and Pettigrew, at their earliest convenience. "Standard" Office, Dec. 1, 1868.

THE EDITORS

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD \$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding Five lines inserted six times for \$10.

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.

"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere." Cicero.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Dec. 30, 7 P.M. Meeting to-day of the shareholders of the Fomento Territorial. Committee named to investigate the affairs of the company. Per Arno more than £50,000 of 45 paper and 5 1/2 gold, passed upon London, and over 900,000 of our former quotations. Bank paper, 130 dis.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 27. Exchange on London, 17 1/2 ounces, 548000.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The Romans made an especial holiday of the first day of the year, offering sacrifices to Janus, whose principal festival occurred on this day, and taking care that all they thought, said, and did should be pure and favorable, since everything was ominous for the rest of the year. They appeared in the streets in festive garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave to each other presents called strenæ, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes, and copper coins, having on one side the double head of Janus, and on the other a ship.

In England the ringing in the new year from the bellies of churches, is now the only open demonstration of joy at the recurrence of the anniversary. In Germany, many ceremonies derived from old superstitions are in vogue; but throughout continental Europe although the day is a universal holiday, congratulatory wishes have been generally substituted, for the more substantial expressions of esteem formerly interchanged by friends.

In the city of New York the day is made the occasion of social visits, by gentlemen, among the families of their acquaintance, whilst in Washington, not only is this pretty custom equally prevalent, but it is considered a duty, both of etiquette and good breeding, for all the high officials and the foreign diplomatic corps to go and pay their respects to the President at the White House. In Paris also the day is made the occasion for an official reception by the Emperor, at which he pronounces a discourse which is looked for with great interest as foreshadowing the policy likely to prevail during the in coming year.

In imitation of a practice so universally adopted, and which must tend to promote the good understanding and interchange of kindly feelings, between the highest authority of the country and the representatives of foreign power, President Sarmiento has, we understand, issued a decree tending to establish this time-honored custom.

We cannot but applaud such well meant efforts, and trust it may have all the effects desired; and that none of the Foreign Diplomatic and Consular bodies will fail to go and wish him to-morrow a "Happy New Year," for which they may have additional motive if the news expected to-day of the termination of the Paraguayan war reach our city.

In the annals of this country no more eventful year is to be found than 1868. Ushered in with the deepest gloom, when the land was one widespread scene of sorrow, affliction, and death, it expires in a season of buoyant hope and promise. We bid adieu to 1868, with a sigh. Dark as was its beginning, it had many moments of true sunshine for us all. We enter on a new road to-morrow; but as we tread life's highway many of us will look back to the mile-stone of 1868, and ever regard it as a landmark around which some of the best and happiest associations are cherished.

The retrospect of 1868 affords subject of deep reflection for all who study the future of the River Plate. We read in the volume which lies before us, events which reveal the great change in Argentine affairs, that, in all human probability, will be developed in 1869. The clash of arms which, for such a lengthened period, has ever attended the entrance of the New Year in these countries, will be pushed, to be replaced by the busy hum of honest industry—and the empire of the military element, the bane and ruin of South America, crushed and broken for ever.

But let us reserve for the opening of the new volume, for the first page in the ledger of 1869, our hopes and aspirations;—we must now chronicle the past:

JANUARY.

The new year ushered in by the death of the Vice-President Don Marcos Paz. Cholera raging in town and camp the most appalling advices from the country districts. Fearful state of things in Rosario, Rebels triumphant; Guardia Nacional fires on the town, causing serious damage; Major Denis with a band of Gauchos and Indians sweeps the whole province of Santa Fé, all the legal authorities of that province turned out; general state of anarchy. Paraguayan war assuming greater dimensions, expedition to Tuyi new Paraguayan camp discovered in the vicinity of Tebicuarí. Humaita still holds out, but Lopez and his men said to be starving inside. Presidential election topic in native papers, three candidates in the field. Sarmiento, Elizalde, and Urquiza. Commercial state of affairs sympathizing with sanitary and political state of country, heavy failure in Buenos Ayres, large Almacenero firm. Exchange 47 1/2 and 48, money market flooded with army contractors bills. Saladeros all shut up at Barracas—gold at a premium for shipments. Profound gloom in foreign circles caused by the death of Dr. Leslie, Daniel Mackinlay, Richard Newton, General Asboth, Bardeick Bwicker Fallon and others. National Bonds closed at end of month at 51 1/2.

FEBRUARY.

Revolution in Santa Fé continues English gunboat sent up to Rosario. Minister Costa ordered up to mediate. Revolution feared in Buenos Ayres. Political meeting held in a barraca near Plaza Monserrat; passed off quietly. Sarmiento proclaimed people's candidate. Terrible news from Montevideo; young Flores takes possession of Customhouse and organizes a revolution. Put down in a couple of days. Meeting in favor of Elizalde at Argentine Theatre. Paraguayan war continues. Porto Alegre leaves army. Dr. Rawson retires from Cabinet. Another revolution in Montevideo; Gen. Flores assassinated in the streets. Reign of terror in Rosario. Advices from the Provinces afflicting. Cordova prostrated. Several failures in Buenos Ayres. Money dear. Exchange down. Trade dull. Important discoveries of petroleum at Tarija. Splendid naval victory of Allies. Brazilian squadron passes Humaitá. Great rejoicings. Bonds 50 1/2.

MARCH.

Cholera completely disappeared from Buenos Ayres, and gradually dying out in the camp. British gunboat, Linnet ordered up to Paraguay to look after British subjects. General Battle named President Banda Oriental, and order restored in Montevideo. Disturbances in Cordova, Catamarca, and Rioja, supposed by electioneering intrigue. Great ravages of locusts in this and the adjoining province. Arrival of Mr. Melrose with a steam-plough for Frayle Muerto. Saladeristas allowed to commence working. Arrival of Mr. Henley with 30 farmers for Mr. Richard Hughes' Flax colony on Uruguay. Great fire in Montevideo; Borelli's store burnt down. Return of Dr. Costa from Santa Fé. Great dissatisfaction at the state of affairs in Rosario. Money tight. Government Bills done at 3 per cent. per month. Exchange, 48 1/2. Bonds, 50 1/2.

APRIL.

Improved state of affairs; health of town and country better, satisfactory advices from Paraguay, capture of Cuapaiti; found to be garrisoned by men of straw, guns all wooden. Lopez in Humaita. Great activity in wool market, prices range from \$70 to 80. Election of Presidential electors takes place; majority in favor of Señor Sarmiento, great fears of a row in town, everything passed off quietly. U. S. gunboat Wasp ordered up to Asuncion. Great excitement in Montevideo, respecting resumption of specie payments, meeting at Bate Stokes & Co.

Another row in Humaita. Oroño thrown into prison, bad news from the frontier, Indian invasions at various points, 2,000 Indians on the Rio Cuarto. Humaita about to surrender, Lopez now encamped on the Tebicuarí. Great decline in National Bonds, closing price 4 1/2. Exchange risen to 49 1/2. Saladeristas working; killing at the rate of 5,000 animals per day.

MAY.

Immense excitement in Montevideo on the specie payment question: Gen. Urquiza elected Governor of Entre Rios. Great fighting around Humaita; that fortress still holds out, and garrison refuse to surrender. Another revolution in Banda Oriental started by Maximo Perez. Cuapaiti Mining Company launched. Death of 'Sinbad,' the army correspondent in Paraguay. Trial of steam plough at Frayle Muerto. Important controversy as to right to use British flag between Mr. Mendez and British Consul. General Urquiza publishes manifesto for Presidential elections; great excitement in Buenos Ayres on the subject. Opening of Chambers by Governor Alsina; important speech of the Governor on the occasion. Inauguration of Congress by President Mitre; rumored impeachment of President on account of Santa Fé revolution. Great Athletic Sports meeting. May Festivals very brilliant. First arrival of materials for Water-works. Great rage for political letter-writing; letter from President Mitre to General Urquiza: reply and rejoinder; letter of Governor Alsina. Bonds, 44 1/2. Exchange, 49 1/2. Money dear and tight.

JUNE.

Extraordinary excitement in Montevideo, owing to Government having determined on resumption of specie payments by all the banks; Maua Bank closes its door, and refusing to accede to decree, goes into liquidation; all other banks go on paying in gold: great run on Italian, Montevideo, Oriental, and Navia Banks; obliged finally to close; Government extends time, names committee for office of guaranteed emission, and banks resume business. Paraguayan war without change. Asuncion declared military post, and inhabitants ordered by Lopez to leave for Lique. Revolution in Corrientes. Governor Lopez thrown into prison. Baron Maua publishes important manifesto. Great drought in the camps. Financial crisis in Buenos Ayres, caused by banking crisis in Montevideo. Terrible state of things in Corrientes; province distracted by civil war. Entre Riano troops on frontier. Great storm, and serious damage done to Boca and Northern Railways. Barque Parama, with cargo of Chilean wheat, lost on the coast. Water schemes before the Municipality. Battle of Jacaré; sanguinary engagement. Brazilians fall back from Tebicuarí. Capón saladeros doing immense trade. Large arrivals of tallow and skins from the country. Money very tight; Government bills at 3 per cent. per month. Exchange 49 1/2. National Bonds 43 1/2.

JULY.

Nothing new from the seat of war. A trifling action took place at Timbo, in which the Paraguayans were defeated. Lopez was said to have commenced the formation of regiments of women. General Caceres takes the field both in Corrientes and Entre Rios. Grave anxiety caused by this affair. Success of Sarmiento and Alsina as President and Vice-President no longer doubtful. A bill presented to Congress for restricting Sr. Riestra's powers in negotiating the Argentine loan. Monetary crisis still continues in Montevideo. Money market here much affected. Good paper 1 1/2 per cent. Good season for sheepfarmers. Total increase of flocks fourteen millions. Towards the end of this month bloody fighting in Paraguay. Paraguayans victorious. Battle of Humaitá. War very unpopular. Crisis in Montevideo arranged. Banks guaranteeing at 3 per cent. amortization per month. Gold 18 per cent. premium. Entre Riano Bank stopped. Large quantities of gold shipped from here to Montevideo. Bonds ran up from 43 to 44 1/2; trade dull. Rural interests flourishing. Exchange on England 50 1/2, to 51; on France 5.25.

AUGUST.

Fall of Humaitá—surrender of the garrison. Great hope entertained of the close of the war—terrible sufferings of the Paraguayans—expectations of an immense trade when the war is over. Corrientes affairs getting worse—fears of a civil war. Railways doing a brisk business. Weather very dry. Rain wanted in some parts. News of the negotiation of the Loan by Sr. Riestra had a favorable effect on the money market. Sarmiento and Alsina President and Vice-President—great rejoicing in town and throughout the Provinces. Removal of the capital to Rosario voted by a large majority in Congress, afterwards voted by President Mitre. Trade brisker; interest down from 20 to 13 and 15 per cent. Change in the valuation on washed wool—large ram sales—money market improved, and National Bonds risen 8 per cent. Great increase in the export of tallow; in the Northern Partidos a good deal of land under tillage. Wheat crop expected to be very large. Trade better; 43 foreign vessels loading in port. Exchange on

England, 40 1/2 to 40 1/2. France, 5.15 to 5.15. National Bonds, 54 1/2.

SEPTEMBER.

Passage of the Tebicuarí by the Allies. Lopez retreats to Villeta. Bishop of Paraguay put under arrest by Lopez. Steamers resumed running between Buenos Ayres and Humaita. Corrientes affairs without change. English Bank in Rosario going a head. Mr. Washburn returns from Paraguay and publishes his correspondence. Mr. Gould, British Chargé d'Affaires, goes up to Paraguay. First stone of the Water works laid. Don Emilio Castro appointed Governor of Buenos Ayres. Money abundant; trade dull, not much as yet done in wools; wheat crop expected to be very abundant. Exports for month represent invoice value £396,000 stg. National Bonds down to 50; fall attributed to the emission of new Bonds to pay Spanish claims. Exchange on England 48 1/2 to 49; France 5.10 to 5.13; National Bonds 50.

OCTOBER.

Nothing new from the seat of war. Governor Lopez, appeal to National Government: General E. Mitre ordered to pursue Caceres, in Entre Rios. All quiet and sheep farmers doing well. In Gualeguaycoba some new English houses of business established. Commercial Bank of Santa Fé closed, forced currency proposed; but foreign merchants and Consul protested, and Santa Fé Government forced to give up the idea. President Mitre retires from office and is succeeded by Mr. Sarmiento. Ovation to the new President by merchants and citizens of all grades. Popularity of the new President. Some samples of new wool in, but the rains delayed the shearing season; clip promises to be splendid; rough estimate of clip put down at one hundred and seventy-five millions of pounds. Great expectations of a large wheat crop. Importing houses not doing much; still trade lacking; healthy and busy season approaching. Money abundant. National Bonds down to 44 1/2. House property in the city steadily rising, but estancia lands declining in value. Exchange on England 49 to 49 1/2; France 5.12 to 5.15; National Bonds 44 1/2.

NOVEMBER.

Prospects of country brightening under the new administration. First step of the new President to send Minister Sarsfield to Corrientes to stop the revolutionary war; mission completely successful; General Urquiza co-operates, and both sides lay down their arms. New President daily giving proof of his determination to protect the frontiers, foment immigration, and carry out numerous other beneficial measures. Paraguayan war still dragging on; Osorio despatched to the Chaco with a large force; Angostura still held by the enemy; attack on Villeta expected immediately; H.M.S. Beacon comes from Paraguay; no English willing to leave, notwithstanding the noise previously made about their being detained, &c. President Sarmiento visits Mr. Oldendorff's farm; is regarded by all parties as the champion of peaceful industry, and daily acquires popularity. European immigration to River Plate this year amounts to 40,000. Interior generally in a peaceful state. Wool season backward; highest price yet paid for new wool \$81. Several new railway bills before Government. No decision as yet come to by Municipality respecting water supply. General MacMahon, American Minister to Paraguay, arrived. Exchange on England 49 1/2; France 5.20 to 5.17. National Bonds 48 1/2.

DECEMBER.

Brazilian army passes to the Chaco, squadron ran past Angostura, some ships suffering severely. Great fighting. Villeta falls after three days' desperate struggle; great bravery displayed by Brazilians and Paraguayans; more fighting, and outer works of Angostura carried. General Gelly Obes resigns the command in chief of the Argentine army. Dr. Varela, Minister of Foreign Affairs, goes to Paraguay on a special mission, it is supposed to try and arrange peace.—A decree of the President orders a National Exhibition to be held in Cordoba on the opening of the Central Argentine Railway to that place. The decree gives the utmost satisfaction to the public: the provinces of the interior are more tranquil, and seem to share in the general improvement visible under the new administration. Troops recalled from Corrientes sent to the frontiers.—Wheat crop looks excellent, if not spoiled by the late rains. At Frayle Muerto, on Mr. Melrose's farm, the average yield is 30 bushels per acre; at Mr. Oldendorff's farm yield expected to be 40 bushels per acre. Trade dull in Buenos Ayres, but importers looking forward to improvement next year. Large shipments of new wool; prices slightly lower, but good wools in demand. Mr. Latham's wool fetched 92—highest price this year. Italian Bank of Montevideo stopped, and gone into liquidation. Money abundant: 9 per cent. per ann. Exchange on England 40 1/2; France 5.25. National Bonds 50 1/2. Heavy failure of a Bond broker on Bolso. President Sarmiento visits Oldendorff farm, to witness reaping by machinery.

Grand New Year's Festival. Gibblings (Chileno). Carabasso, native banker moved into his new bank. Severe rain storms. Good news from provinces; everything quiet. Paraguayan war to be concluded in two days, and prospects of country brightening. National Government paper discounted at 3 1/2 per cent. per month.

WAR IN THE NORTH.

Las Palmas, Dec. 24, 1868, (Morning). To the Editors of the "Standard". My Dear Sirs,

I arrived here this morning, at one o'clock, and am in a hurry to send you notice of the last day's occurrences, and before all a sketch of the ground of operations.

To the north of Las Palmas the river Paraguay makes a large bend towards the east; it then turns in a northerly direction, running in a narrow channel, with high barrancas on the eastern side (the Angostura pass), and gradually widens again.

The Estero Poi, running from east to west, falls into the river about a league to the north of Las Palmas. (Here was the Argentine vanguard, coming from a large laguna inside.) From the same laguna runs, parallel with the abovementioned estero, the Arroyo Píkisiri, which falls into the river at the sudden turn alluded to above, three leagues from Las Palmas. Three leagues further up from the west, on the right bank of the Paraguay (Gran Chaco), the Arroyo Villeta, falls into the Paraguay, the point of Villeta being right in front of its mouth.

From Angostura along the Arroyo Píkisiri, for an extent of one league and a half, a line of Paraguayan batteries and fortifications was constructed; two leagues behind there are some small hills in the woods; one of them the headquarters of Lopez: the shore is either wood or wet prairie.

Four days ago Osorio, with the Brazilian troops, went up the Gran Chaco, crossed the Paraguayan river near Villeta under the enemy's fire, driving them back by continuous sanguinary fighting, and making a large sweep, he came behind Lopez' headquarters, keeping that place narrowly surrounded and blockaded.

In the meantime the Argentine and Oriental troops made a bold and successful attack on the eastern half of the batteries, the ironclads shelling all the time Angostura.

The allied cavalry had to cross the Estero Poi and Arroyo Píkisiri further east, and to operate on the enemy's back.

The Paraguayans fought like lions, but were overpowered at all points: the greater part of them being boys of a tender age, scarcely able to handle a gun.

Among the Argentine troops the battalion San Martin is mentioned as one of the bravest, having been under fire all the time.

Today I was told 6,000 prisoners came in, amongst them Comandante Gonzalez and Col. Serrano, also some women.

During the whole of today the thunder of battle rages again, and still the Paraguayans seem to prepare a last desperate resistance; so I am sorry I cannot yet communicate to you the end of this bloody drama in the most splendid garden of the world, Paraguay.

Nevertheless I hope by next mail to send you notice that the tyrant Lopez has drunk near Angostura the last drop of the bitter cup of calamity and misfortune with less enjoyment than you take in sipping Angostura bitters in the mineral water establishment of our friend Phillips.

Yours truly, N. N. Las Palmas, Dec. 24, 1868. Evening.

My Dear Sirs:

Very likely my letter of this morning will reach you later, than these few lines, therefore, I'll briefly communicate to you the occurrences of the last days.

Lopez kept a fortified position at Angostura, along the Arroyo Píkisiri; his headquarters on a cerro behind this position. The Brazilian troops passing the Gran Chaco, and clearing a way through these tropical forests, crossed the River Paraguay again, near Villeta; proceeding under sanguinary fighting they came on the rear of the enemy, keeping that place narrowly blockaded.

The Argentine and Oriental troops made a most successful assault on the position of Arroyo Píkisiri, storming the position.

The squadron operates from Angostura. Losses on both sides are enormous; many Brazilians made prisoners. The troops are very tired. A flag of truce was sent to Lopez, summing him to surrender, but as yet, no answer has come. To-morrow the battle will begin again, and I will send you further news.

This afternoon H.E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with Mr. Lauz and various gentlemen entered into the impenetrable woods that are in front, following the route made by the Brazilians, rather a Herculean work. H.E.'s secretary has kindly promised a description of this interesting trip.

Yours truly N. N.

THE PARAGUAYAN MUDDER. The following extracts will give our readers an idea of the tone of the American press respecting the celebrated Washburn correspondence.

We may add that Mr. Washburn's brother will be a member of the new Washington Cabinet.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

We find in the Buenos Ayres 'Standard' the following copy of an official note from our Minister to Paraguay, to the President of that country. The tone of the letter is far from diplomatic. It reads more like an Editorial of the La Crosse Democrat than a grave State paper, but it emanated from one who, perhaps, has more feeling than judgment, and in leaving his mission has given utterance to vindictive feelings that should have been differently expressed in a state paper, or made the subject of personal controversy of explanation.

SINGULAR NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

The New York Post prints correspondence from Rio Janeiro, in which is given in detail an extraordinary story (heretofore barely alluded to) about C. A. Washburn, our Minister to Paraguay.

It is asserted that Mr. Washburn left the country and abandoned to the barbarous Dictator Lopez, two American citizens, Porter C. Bliss and George F. Masterman, both of whom were, moreover, employed in the Legation, and were thus officers of the United States.

So incredible a story of cowardice on the part of a United States Minister must be received as at least doubtful, and susceptible of some explanation honorable to Mr. Washburn, did not a long letter of Washburn's fully confirm it. He relates, in this letter, which is addressed to the English Minister at Rio de Janeiro, that Bliss and Masterman were "forced from his side" as he and they were passing from the Legation to the water side, where they were to embark in a United States vessel. Not only did he suffer this atrocious violation of the rights of Americans, of his own officers, but he seems, from his own account, to have gone quietly aboard the vessel waiting for him, and to have sailed off, leaving them to their fate, without stopping even to remonstrate.

The correspondent in Rio adds still further, that while the English and French fleets are hastening to Paraguay to rescue their people, Washburn has not even called for our fleet, which lies idly in Rio, while Lopez is torturing and murdering at his own sweet will.

Mr. Washburn's own letter condemns him. No such shameless outrage has ever been suffered by American citizens as that which he has tolerated; no such weak-minded person has ever before misrepresented our Government abroad, or suffered our flag to be dishonored, and the sanctity of a United States Legation to be violated.

We will say nothing of the reports which come from Rio de Janeiro, of Mr. Washburn's entanglements with Lopez; of his corruption by that barbarian. It is quite enough that he has tamely submitted to have two American citizens, besides a large number of persons of other nations, taken from his Legation, where they had sought refuge from the fury of Lopez.

It appears from Washburn's own letter, that Lopez is a ruthless barbarian, who violates every law, and respects the rights of no one, whether native or foreigner. There is reason to believe that he has submitted Bliss and Masterman to the torture, and there is no reason to deal with him otherwise than as one would with a pirate.—Intelligencer of Washington, D. C. Nov. 19, 1868.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON PRESIDENT SARMIENTO.

President Sarmiento is, from all accounts, a remarkable man who has won his present position by the force of his own character and perseverance in his own views, and by the possession of a determined and resolute will. He raised no pretensions to the office, made no appeals for his election, remained absent in the United States, where he was Argentine Minister, during the contest, and resorted to no authorized agency or machinery to secure success. He has, in short, been elected to a Presidency he did not seek, and if in his election a mistake has been made, he is in no respect responsible. His past life, his known views, and his services for his principles, and his services when he had opportunities of serving his country justly the selection.

Born at San Juan, at the foot of the Andes, in 1811, and of purely Spanish parents inheriting some Saracenic blood, he is now at a mature age, and unusually free from Creole defects of character. Before reaching twenty years of age he had been a schoolmaster, a merchant, and a soldier. Then driven from the Plate by the tyranny of Rosas and Quiroga, he sought refuge in Chili, where he was a merchant's clerk, a translator into Spanish of Sir Walter Scott's novels, and a student.

Returning to San Juan, he there established a ladies' school, became a journalist, was imprisoned, escaped from prison, leaving inscribed on its

walls the motto "no pas los Andes," and again found safety in Chile. A second time in Santiago he founded schools and journals, published a work on education, which was circulated by the Chilean Government, and supplied his schools with simple books on religion and morality. Joining in the combination which overthrew Rosas, after an absence of twenty years he returned to his own country, where, to regenerate the Republic by popular education, became the object of his ambition. Nor without some success, for as Minister and Senator he was able to increase the grants of public money for instruction from 3,000 to 500,000 francs a-year. He then successfully administered as Governor the affairs of his own State, San Juan, for some years, re-establishing its tranquillity, commencing public works, and founding schools and a library. Thence he was sent as Minister of the Republic to the United States, where he published in Spanish a "Life of Abraham Lincoln," and a work explanatory of the common schools of that Republic, which he sums up by declaring, there can be no liberty where the people are ignorant; where there are schools there will be no revolutions.

Such is the man who is now President of the Argentine Confederation. In his character there may be a dash of eccentricity and an infusion of sanguine enthusiasm, but there is also solid merit, and, compared with the ignorant, turbulent, desperate, and intolerant men of the sword, who have so frequently ruled in the Plate to its misfortune, the Presidency of Sarmiento inspires hope of a new and better era, in which the true ends of Government, the improvement of both people and State, will be kept in view. Peace will, of course, be a primary object of his Administration, and not by withdrawing from the public engagements of the Confederation, by abandoning the alliance with Brazil, or by leaving the danger of Paraguay unabated. For, before quitting the United States, Sr. Sarmiento addressed a remarkable and indignant letter to a Boston journal, which had misrepresented the character of the war in which the Argentine Government was occupied. In this letter he exposed the true character of Lopez, his lawlessness and ambition; the danger of such a despot wielding in the centre of the Plate, and against its civilisation, the fanatical force of hundreds of thousands of Guanani Indians, justified the alliance formed to repel his invasions, his aggressions, and to remove this source of danger; pointed out that slavery of a worse kind than that of Brazil prevailed in Paraguay, and frankly told his American critic that to the contest between a people of European descent and manners and Indian tribes, there could be but one solution—the complete abatement of the power of the latter to disturb and molest the progress of the former. One thing appears, therefore, certain, that those who saw support to Lopez in the Presidency of Sarmiento will be disappointed. And, on the whole, readers who have followed us through this explanation of the situation of the Plate will, we think, anticipate and wish success for the Administration of Sarmiento.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The President, accompanied by a select party of his friends, leaves this morning by the first train of the S. Railway, on a visit to Mr. Oldendorff's estancia. The trip was to have taken place last week, but was put off on account of the weather. By the same train another large pleasure party will also leave, bound from town for Dr. Gibbings' estancia to see the old year out and welcome the new one in, under the hospitable roof of that gentleman. The gathering at the Doctor's will, we understand, be very numerous, and we doubt not they will all enjoy themselves.

We have been favored with the perusal of letters, written from the seat of war at the latest date. Minister Varela was on the 24th at Palmas, from which he found the Argentine army had marched across the extensive and deep Esteros that on that side protected the Paraguayan right flank. The Argentine infantry, in crossing them, had the water up to their chests for considerable distances. The Argentines had crossed the Paraguayan trenches, and cut off the retreat of the last remnant of the Paraguayan army, for whom it appeared no other way of salvation remained save unconditional surrender. Lopez, who was said to have been seen on the 23rd, is reported on good authority to have sent proposals of surrender. At all events the best informed people confidently foretell that two days more will have put a final end to this sanguinary drama, and we may look forward with pleasure to the new year opening under the auspicious event of the termination of the Paraguayan war. In another column we publish an interesting communication addressed to us by a friend from Las Palmas.

A curious fact is reported about the late fighting in Paraguay in Villeta and Angostura. Although the number of Brazilian wounded is extremely large, all the wounds are of a slight

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