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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"Nil aliud odium, nil veri non odium dicitur."

CICERO.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.

EUREKA! EUREKA!!

At last the problem is solved: the vexed question of redeeming our paper-currency, which baffled Argentine economists and wearied the public with never-ending discussions, has been set at rest by the oracular response of an influential editor. Two days ago anyone who would have mooted the "redemption of the currency" would have been laughed at as advocating an exploded idea; but no sooner does Sor Riestra give tangible promise of "raising the wind" to carry on the Paraguayan war, than the public attention is carried off at a tangent to remedy the old sore. It is true Columbus discovered the new world when seeking a passage to India, and it is still better to "kill two birds with one stone;" so that if Sor Riestra, in aiding Gen. Mitre to fight Lopez, should also rid us of our domestic enemy, shin-plasters, we must feel doubly grateful. Everybody seems to think the matter as feasible as the capture of Uruguayana, and we would willingly shut our eyes and accept the delightful dogma, sooner than write long essays to weary our readers, *pro et contra*.

The proposed plan is this. Mr. Riestra negotiates a loan for 12 millions hard dollars, which being emitted at 83½ gives 10 millions \$ net, or 2 millions sterling. This sum being about equivalent to all the paper-money in circulation should be handed over to the Bank with power to emit "convertible specie-notes" for double the amount i. e. 4 millions sterling, of which one-half (or say 200 millions pesos m. c.) to be given out in exchange for the present currency, and the remaining moiety deposited for account of the National Government, to carry on the war.

The advantages of the scheme are manifest; but, we regret to say, so are the difficulties (not to say impossibilities) attending its realization.

1st. It is not yet known that Mr. Riestra will be able to negotiate the loan so high as 83½, since the Mauá Montevidean fetched only 60, and all South American stocks have recently fallen very much in London.

2nd. The Government has already spent 78 millions mjc. nearly a third of the loan, and more than half of the total amount will have disappeared before the loan comes to be made at all.

3rd. The whole loan, without attending to currency-redemption, or anything but the Paraguayan war, will hardly pay the cost of the campaign till the close of 1865, and if it last longer, the Government must make a second appeal in England, or devise means in Buenos Ayres to prevent such necessity.

4th. The loan being made by the Argentine (not the Buenos Ayrean) Government, and the Bank being Buenos Ayrean (not Argentine) property; it would be necessary to make some new arrangement, such as nationalizing the Bank, or making Buenos Ayres responsible for a part or all of the loan.

We do not call to mind these difficulties with a view to defeating the redemption of the currency, but rather that some better plan of a similar nature be brought forward. Perhaps it would suffice for Mr. Riestra to be authorized to raise double the amount proposed; and we think he could as readily get four million pounds as two, with a trifling difference in the rate of emission. Above all we rejoice in the enhanced value of our currency, but we believe the evil of fluctuation to be the same whether patacons stand at 20 or 30; and the present might be the most suitable time to place our commerce on a firm basis, which would be a far greater advantage than the over-

throw of Lopez or annexation of Paraguay. The present war has been productive of one great benefit in introducing so much gold into the River Plate, but in order to make this permanent, we should make an effort to redeem the currency.

OUR ESQUINA CORRESPONDENT.

THE ENEMY'S FLEET AT BELLA VISTA.

MOVEMENTS OF CACERES, HORNO, ETC.

Esquina, Sept. 9.

Gentlemen.

Since our last we have had a greater scarcity of news than any previous week since the war began. We have had many rumours of "battles and sieges;" all we know of war affairs during the past eight days, mere stories destitute alike of probability and evidence, not worth listening to. The invaders are still in the same positions upon the banks of the Parana as they were last week; no attempt has been made by them to pass the river Santa Lucia or any hostile movement in the direction of Goya made in the meantime. On the 8th there was a Paraguayan naval force at Bella Vista. The inhabitants of Goya are still on board the river craft or upon the islands awaiting the manoeuvres of the vandals. The Brazilian fleet is at anchor in front of Goya upon the Gran Chaco side of the river 'out of range of shot from the shore. At the present moment the river is lower than it has been at any former time this season; it continues to fall. Caceres has repassed the river Corrientes and is now with the vanguard, in the district of San Roque. The Correntino army under Hornos is on the south margin of the river Corrientes at Paso Nuevo: he is much in want of horses. We are in utter darkness as respects to know what is passing in the northern districts. Nor is aught known here of affairs upon the coast of the river Uruguay since our last. Here we have more guests than we have house-room for; to those who are destitute beef is supplied, any other food is beyond their limits, those who have money fare better, some pass the most of their time in gambling, others are telling for the hundredth time the amount of the sums they have lost. All expect to be ultimately reimbursed for the damages they may have sustained, that Paraguay or the National Government will finally cancel their claims. They have no hopes of a speedy termination of the war, judging from past experience, they infer it will continue until the cattle are made a finish of. If their supposition is true, it will take a little time yet to end the war. In our Department we have left 200,000 head of black cattle as also numerous herds of mares and flocks of sheep. The Departments of Curuzú-Cuatia and Mercedes can boast of four times our numbers of cattle. In the Department of Goya there are three hundred thousand head of black cattle and perhaps a like number of mares and many sheep.

In your issue of the 24th August we note a communication, and from its tenor we presume your correspondent is a new-comer to the country. Allow us, gentlemen, to answer the pertinent question. "Cardiff" has yet to learn that the time-hallowed proverb, "Never do to-day that which can be done on the morrow," is as strictly observed in this part of the world as ever it was in Spain. Here, in fact, the adage has been improved upon as respects the maimed soldier or sailor, to have their shattered limbs amputated or bandages placed upon frightful flesh wounds, or giving attention to malignant cases of small-pox. "Cardiff" complains with reason of the length of time it took to get the news to Buenos Ayres from Cuenas—he mentions ten days. Here we were within hearing of the cannonade, yet we knew nothing of the battle until three days had elapsed, and all we knew then of the matter was that it was a mere 'scrimmage,' more smoke and noise than anything else. It was from the 'Standard' office we first learnt the passage of Cuenas was not an event to be forgotten by those who ran the gauntlet, or by those who tarried there dispensing the fate-fraught shots with precision and alacrity, contending against fifty-fold odds. It was also from the 'Standard' office we first knew of the outrageous attempt to murder Mr. Gannon and the wanton butchery of his innocent family. We

enquired of the fugitives from Bella Vista for him, as he was known to have been there at the time of the sack. All we could learn was that he was missing, supposed to have gone with others to the Gran Chaco.

Directly I mean to go to the 'boca' of our Riacho, in order to be on the spot when the steamer passes, and if I can pick up anything worth telling you I will do so. It is in vain to inquire from engineers, pilots, or anyone on board, for news; perhaps I may meet some passenger with whom I may be acquainted. We have news from Curuzú-Cuatia up to the 7th; all was quiet; Lagratta was there with his escort. The great battle was expected soon to take place. You may expect soon to hear of a naval fight. The Brazilians are in a great measure powerless to act, owing to the low state of the Parana. SINEAD.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

IMPORTANT FROM GOYA.

To the Editors of the 'Standard,'

Goya, September 9.

Gentlemen,

Yesterday a 'chasque' from the Paraguayan army, with several letters for prominent men in Entre Rios, was taken prisoner and sent to Goya.

According to the letters found with him, the intention of President Lopez is to march immediately for Entre Rios, where they expect large reinforcements. They are only waiting the arrival of the President himself. As soon as he comes, which will be at most in less than ten days, the whole army will march forward. The only hope of the people here is, that the advance of General Mitre will check their course, and yet save the country from internal foes.

The forces of Caceres, which were ordered to the Uruguay, are now returning to the place. Many of the soldiers from the departments of Goya, San Roque, and the Esquina, have deserted.

The sufferings in the Boca del Riacho is increasing. About 200 women and children are suffering with measles; and owing to the exposure and actual want of many of the necessities of life, the disease has assumed a more dangerous type than it generally does in a climate like this. Many have inflammation of the lungs after having measles: I am happy to say that but few have died.

The good and benevolent people of Buenos Ayres should not forget their friends here. Many things might be sent to the poor people here in the way of clothing, eatables, &c., which would save an immense deal of suffering.

The Paraguayans sacked the estancia of Don Pedro Cordova. On Thursday they took everything, even to the doors of the 'ranchos.'

An Italian gunboat arrived a few days since, and is employed in shipping the families of the nation which they represent. They have kindly offered to assist all foreigners who wish to leave the place. I have not yet heard of one who has accepted the very kind offer.

The Governor has left town, but he is expected back very soon. The 'Standard' was not received here last week.

Yours, &c.,

C. T.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

LATEST FROM SALTO.

Sept. 12th.

News is so scarce and everything so dull that the news can be summed up in a moment. A sortie of the Paraguayans from Uruguayana right into the Brazilian encampment, inflicting a loss of—more or less, upon the latter, the bickering and quarrels between the Generals commanding the forces, are the only topics of conversation, and the latest news received this evening receives credence, and seems to shed a gloomy foreboding upon the future campaign, in consequence of this disunion.

In Uruguayana they are fortifying as hard as ever they can—they are throwing up barricades, demolishing houses, and resolved to resist to the last.

People here ask why has it not been attacked before, and the response does

not say much, for on undoubted authority it is known that it was Flores' wish to attack it immediately after the last battle, but he was overruled by the Brazilian Commander, and now the consequence is that the enemy, who before had resolved to fight it out, are now better prepared and can inflict more slaughter on their opponents. Say what you will, one must admire the courage of this 'barbarous race.' Shut up in a small town, without hope of succour seemingly, to fight against such odds so pluckily.

The Captain of one of the Brazilian men-of-war was buried this afternoon in Salto, and people had the opportunity of witnessing a naval funeral in all its glory, which, after all, was no great thing, as the three salutes over the corpse resembled the going off of so many very bad crackers.

SALTEÑO.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The weather seems at last to be broken; yesterday was ushered in with a rainy appearance. It is to be hoped, for the sake of our friends in the camp, that we shall have plenty of rain. Since the great storm on the 5th of August we had no rain until yesterday, and the consequence was that the pasture was drying up and the sheep getting in poor condition. The frightful disease in the cattle in Europe suggests the idea that the Government should be very wary in allowing the importation of foreign animals; it has been prohibited in England, and our Government here should at once name a Committee of Inspection, to prevent contagion coming into the Pampa from Europe.

The Rio de la Plata arrived yesterday morning from Concordia. She brings no particular news. Uruguayana yet holds out, but an Argentine officer assures that probably to-day or to-morrow the news of the fall of that important town will arrive.

We hear on good authority that a number of Americans have recently arrived in the Northern part of Brazil; they all have capital and purpose establishing plantations of sugar, cotton, and coffee. The Government of Brazil has afforded them every assistance, and our English colleague in Rio indulges in the hope that most of the Southern planters in the States will now, since slavery has been abolished in the States, settle down in the Brazil where they will be hospitably received and enabled to resume their plantation on even a wider and more extensive scale.

We call attention to a correspondence which we publish from Lobos. Our French colleague published yesterday the same alarming facts. It is really astounding that the Government of Buenos Ayres permits such atrocious conduct to go unpunished. The alarm in the town of Lobos could not be greater if the place was besieged by the Paraguayans. We insist on the Government taking steps in the matter.

The Paraguayan war is beginning to cause great attention in Europe. The 'Time' takes up the cause of the allies, but somehow nearly all the other leading papers such as 'The Globe,' 'The Morning Star,' 'The Money Market Review,' and 'The Spectator' take a contrary view of the matter, and there can be little doubt that if the war lasts long there will be discussions in Parliament. We do not think proper to reproduce some powerful articles in the 'Spectator' of the 5th, as we are opposed to the writer, but President Mitre and Dr. Rawson would do well to peruse them, as they emanate from a writer of the thinking community in England.

The 'Times' has a war correspondent in the River Parana: we are inclined to think he is a countryman and a subscriber of ours; although the 'Spectator' asserts that he is an Argentine who writes in Spanish, which is subsequently translated in the 'Times' office.

Owing to the disease which has broken out among the cattle in Europe, all eyes in England are turned on the River Plate, from whence great supplies are expected. We fear our friends at home will be disappointed, as the cargo shipped by Morris & Brown was lost in the Montevidean harbor during the storm, and our talented countryman, Dr. Fleury, has returned to Europe with a small consignment

by way of sample, which has to be tried and reported on before his Company make any further outlay.

The Boca Railway will at last be opened to the public on Monday, trains running every hour to and from Barracas, the Boca, and town, at a uniform charge of \$5. The trains will leave the city station in calle Venezuela at every uneven, and Barracas at every even, hour. We believe this road will prove one of the most useful and paying lines in Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Polmar's new steamer La Portuña has arrived in New York, from whence she was to have sailed immediately for the River Plate. She is a magnificent boat and will be put on the Montevidean and Buenos Ayres line: we understand she far excels the Mississippi, which in former years was the favourite boat here.

The constant arrival of steamers at Rio Grande with Brazilian troops since the arrival of the Emperor is a striking proof of the immense exertions which Brazil is making in the present war. Within the last month nearly ten thousand men have arrived, all these recruits will be at once marched across the country to the banks of the Upper Uruguay.

Our friend Pestalardo it appears got so tired waiting for the news of the fall of Uruguayana, that he at last booked his company in the French packet for Rio.

Our English and American friends in Rosario are at last about to build a church to which will be attached a school. This is one of the best proofs of the go-a-headism of Rosario.

A French gentleman, recently arrived from London, assures us that the Echagay Land Company is greatly talked of. Our informant seemed greatly disappointed not to find an agent of the Company here to give him some information about the lands. We profess to know nothing whatever about the company or the lands, and as we see nothing of Sr. Echagay, we suppose he has girded on a sword and marched to the war.

A subscriber from the camp informs us that the principal business going on outside now is in the bone line: the camps are covered with bone-gatherers. Our country friend says that these bone merchants ought to make a trip to Corrientes.

The approaching marriage in high life is talked of. Mr. Elizalde the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, will shortly lead to the altar the lovely daughter of Sr. Leal, the resident Brazilian Minister. We are glad to see Sr. Elizalde follow the example set him by the Consuls.

The Government order calling out the National Guard of the North, we are told, has been suspended in consequence of the invasion of the Gran Chaco.

Respecting the San Juan Mining Company we have just been put into possession of the facts concerning the extinction of the old company and the creation of the new one, and we feel much pleasure in saying that the arrangement reflects the highest credit on Major Rickard; all the stockholders of the former company have the option of receiving payment of their shares at par, or joining the new company, the shares of which are held by some of the leading capitalists of London. To-morrow we will publish full details.

LATEST FROM LOBOS.

SCANDALOUS CONDUCT OF THE AUTHORITIES.

Gentlemen,—

Will you please call the attention of the Government to what is going on in Lobos?

The inactivity of Juezes de Paz in doing their duty has always been a source of general complaint, but I never fancied that any conscious judge would permit the perpetration of such atrocities as have been lately committed in the little town of Lobos to remain unpunished. Some seven or eight months ago a man named Pilar Lopez was sent from the partido of Lobos to one of the forts on the frontier, where he remained but a few days, deserting and coming back to his native partido. On returning to Lobos his first exploit was to murder, for supposed wrongs, one of that useful body called the 'partido de plaza,' for which crime he was pursued, arrested, and imprisoned for

a short time, and afterwards sent to the Villa de Mercedes, where, through the negligence or instrumentality of the guards, he contrived to escape. The next victim to his murderous knife was his unfortunate wife, who, being 'enceinte' at the time, rendered the deed tenfold more horrible.

Notwithstanding the disgusting butcheries effected by Lopez, still there was little or no exertion made on the part of the authorities to rid the partido of such a dreadful enemy to human life.

The name of Pilar Lopez has become a terror to the inhabitants of Lobos. A few days ago the town was thrown into the greatest excitement, the news being spread that Pilar Lopez had made his appearance, and was bent on killing some one. On such a piece of information being communicated to the 'Juez,' he ordered the

'Partida' out to catch Lopez if possible; and this hero of the knife being not at all afraid to present himself in the most frequented parts of the town, his whereabouts was soon discovered, and after an exchange of shots the 'Partida' was completely routed, Lopez galloping victoriously up to the 'Juzgado,' and openly defying judge and jury.

Next morning there was a man found dead with thirteen stabs. Among the many instances related of the Lopez barbarities, is one of an unfortunate Italian organ-grinder, who while perambulating the streets of Lobos was encountered by the demon Lopez, and this gentleman, wishing to amuse himself, drew his knife and inflicted a severe gash on the poor Italian's back, cutting the straps of his organ, and consequently causing an instant disorganization.

It was told to me by a friend that he saw the assassin Lopez drinking in company with one of the 'Partida de Plaza,' and all that functionary said to him was, 'vayase hermano no me comprometa.' It is certainly the most outrageous thing ever heard of, that one man should set the whole town at defiance.

Your obedient servant, M.

THE 'NACION ARGENTINA.'

Yesterday this popular journal completed its third year, and we take this occasion to congratulate the talented editors and proprietors on the distinguished position it occupies in the press of the River Plate. Although comparatively young in years it enjoys a circulation second only to the 'Tribuna,' and has been generally distinguished for moderate tone and principles since its commencement. Public opinion is so various and variable that newspapers are necessarily in antagonism on almost every point that comes up for discussion; but the best compliment we can pay our colleague is to say that we desire always to find as much good faith and courtesy in our opponents as we have experienced with the 'Nacion Argentina,' to whom we wish long life and prosperity.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY of BUENOS AIRES and the GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'MONEY MARKET REVIEW.'

We transmit to our columns the following letter, addressed by Mr. David Robertson, M. P., to the 'Money Market Review,' which most completely refutes the unjust charges made against the Buenos Ayres Government by a shareholder in the Northern Railway Company:—

Sir,—I have read much, I have written much, and I have worked hard during the last forty years in behalf of my countrymen, the national creditors of the States of South America. I have seen during that time letters from parties, who, whatever be their motives, pour out the vials of their wrath, often choosing the most exemplary of these Governments as the object of their attack. I have never, however, during the whole of that time noticed so unjust and so utterly unfounded an attack as has been made by Mr. H. Smith, of the Temple, in your columns of Saturday last, on the Government of Buenos Ayres. I would hope that this gentleman has written under the impression caused by some incorrect information and excitement, or false misconception of what has occurred between that Government and the directors or managers of its Northern Railway, in regard to the

payment of the interest on its debentures or shares under the guarantee given by the Government on its formation. I feel it to be wholly unnecessary to reply to your correspondent's general attack upon the national credit of Buenos Ayres, and its fidelity to its national obligations and creditors, as deduced from this cock-and-bull story about this notoriously wretchedly managed Northern Railway.

Buenos Ayres, as is well known, in 1857 made an arrangement with her English national creditors, which gave unqualified and universal satisfaction to them all. She has faithfully adhered to that settlement ever since in all its integrity; and the dividends are as regularly paid by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. as those of the British funds at the bank of England, and I am satisfied will continue to be paid as regularly till every sixpence of the debt is paid off at par, which it will be in a limited number of years. Instead of any writer in an English journal presuming to find fault with her conduct, Buenos Ayres, as well as her sister State, Chili, in regard to the management of their debts due to England, are well entitled to be held up as models [ever since they achieved their independence and retrieved their public credit], not only for the other countries of South America to imitate, but for those of Europe also.

In regard to this matter of the Northern Railway and its guaranteed interest, it does so happen that, having learned something, about a year ago, about the nonpayment of this guaranteed interest, and remembering the peculiar and untoward circumstances [I will not use harsher expressions] which have surrounded this company from its beginning to the present time, and being well aware that the Government of Buenos Ayres is incapable of hesitating one moment in fulfilling its legal financial engagements, I wrote out about a year ago to Buenos Ayres to make the fullest inquiry on the subject. I learned from the highest British authority at Buenos Ayres, and one, I need not add, utterly uninfluenced by the Government of Buenos Ayres, that, instead of its declining to fulfil its guarantee towards the Northern Railway, it behaved in the most liberal and handsome manner, having referred the whole matter to that most distinguished and most excellent of men and of financiers, Señor Riestra, whose decision was no less handsome and liberal towards the company.

Happily, in the cause of truth, and for the credit of all interested in the funds, railways, banks, &c., of that rising and prosperous country, Buenos Ayres, to which Englishmen are flocking in increased numbers year by year, and all said to be prospering (except from faults of their own), his Excellency the said Señor Riestra is now in England, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation. He will be able to speak for himself, his Government, and his country, and to reply to your correspondent, Mr. Smith's letter, much better than I can do, by a simple statement of facts and truth, in regard to this railway and his Government, which will be its best, as it will prove its most ample contradiction.

I have this morning, on reading your newspaper, written a letter to Mr. Smith, telling him how much he has been mistaken, and urging him to call on Mr. Riestra, who will soon satisfy him of his error in respect to it, and, with a true and good feeling and spirit of an Englishman, I am persuaded that he will be the first to regret and to apologise to you and to your readers for having been led away, by incorrect information to write such a letter.

I may add that I have not yet seen Mr. Riestra, nor has he, I believe, as far as I know, made up his mind what to do about the Argentine Confederation Loan—for it is an Argentine Loan, and for Argentine purposes, especially for that of conducting the war with Paraguay jointly with Brazil, to be repaid by Paraguay, when its unjust aggressions on Argentine and Brazilian territories are put down, of which there can be no doubt. The loan is not for Buenos Ayres, nor for Buenos Ayren purposes at all, excepting as an integral part of the Confederation, Buenos Ayres, of course, joining heart and soul in the contest. Blessed results will

flow to all the countries of La Plata when such a tyrant as Lopez is put down. Buenos Ayres will, of course, be liable to its share of any debt contracted in bringing this about, though Paraguay will be made to pay all the expenses of the war.

I write in haste, so pray excuse inaccuracies, as I am desirous that you should receive this letter as soon as possible, and publish it in your next number. Unwilling as I am to enter into newspaper controversy, I felt and feel that I owed to the British public, and to those amongst them interested in Buenos Ayres securities, and to that honest and good Government of Buenos Ayres, that such a letter as Mr. Smith's, containing such unjust and unfounded insinuations, should not remain unanswered and uncontradicted.

I am, &c.,
DAVID ROBERTSON, M.P.,
Chairman of the National Creditors of Buenos Ayres for nearly twenty years, and Chairman of the Great Southern Railway of Buenos Ayres.

ED. NOTE.—We have thought better not to publish Mr. Smith's letter, as it contains great and unfounded attacks upon the Government.

THE NEW GUANO LEASES IN ENGLAND.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners report that the five years' licence granted in 1863 to Mr. F. K. Dumas to raise and export from the Island of Sombro, in the West Indies certain phosphatic substances to be used as manure, has been re-granted to him in the form of a lease for twenty-one years, with a view to the formation of a joint stock company for the more effectual development of an undertaking deemed by the Government of such importance to British agriculture. Several leases of guano islands in the Pacific have also been granted; but these are for seven years only; and such guano, from the great distance it has to be brought, as well as from its inferiority cannot enter into competition with the phosphates imported from Sombro and Estremadura. Mr. Dumas is to pay an increased rental of £1,000 per annum under the lease, instead of £750 under the licence. The other parties are to pay a royalty of 2s. per ton for the first two years, and 4s. per ton for the remainder of the term. Mr. Dumas was long a Director of the Buenos Ayres & River Plate Bank in London, and, according to Mr. E. B. Neill, who, in conjunction with Mr. Rivolta, founded the Bank, Mr. Dumas contributed much more than any other person to the successful introduction of the establishment to the British public, the period of its inauguration being singularly unpropitious for the reception of such an enterprise on the London Stock Exchange, which has since received so many scores of worthless enterprises with applause.

PARAGUAY TOBACCO.

London, Aug. 9th.

In steady request: 500 bales offered at Public Sale, found buyers at slightly enhanced rates. Owing to the absence of Japan, we fully anticipate the trade still further turning their attention to this growth.

CONSTANCE KENT.

Constance Kent has been relieved, and has been removed to Brixton Convict Prison, preparatory to her transportation to Western Australia. She exhibited no emotion when informed of her fate. She regrets, it is understood, having admitted, as she has done in conversation, that her first intention to murder related to others than the child whom she ultimately selected as her victim. She appears now to wish that she had made no statement beyond the original bald confession.

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

From Cadiz, English brigantine Angostura, 375 tons, Captain Butler, to Folmar & Co.

From Cardiff, Dutch schooner Junior, 145 tons, Captain Panteler, to order.

From Bordeaux, French barque Nouveau Monde, to Dussaud & Co.
From Genoa, Italian barque Josea de Lima.

From Malaga, Spanish barque Paco Hernandez, 221 tons, Captain Munoz, to Llavallol & Co.

SAILED.

For Montevideo and Liverpool, English steamer Galileo.

ON 'CHANGE.

	September 13th, 1865.
Paper price of ounces	\$424
Do. sovereigns	129½
First price of patoons	26 50
Second	26 40
Last	26 60

Cash sales, \$4,897.

For the end of September a very heavy business was done, 165,000 at 26.50, with a downward tendency; and on long dates an enormous amount, 289,000, was effected at current rates.

National Bonds rose to-day, 4,500 for cash at 43, and 1,000 for the end of the month at 43½. Bolivian silver is looked for, but there is very little in the market; 10,000 were sold to-day at 20½, which leaves a fair margin for shipping.

In maritime business there was nothing done. The steamers take so much cargo, that the sailing vessels find difficulty in getting a full cargo.

The wet weather, the recent heavy importations of gold, and the lack of news from Concordia, had a depressing influence to-day on the specie market. The leading articles of our colleagues, so intensely financial, gave a buoyancy to the currency. Paper money has so improved during the last three months, in the face of the most adverse circumstances, that all admit now the redemption of the currency has ceased to be the great and difficult question of the day. War, which in former years always deteriorated the value of our currency, has now proved to have no effect whatever on the paper dollar. The victory of the allies, the defeat of the Paraguayans; even the very invasion of an adjacent province, have no visible influence, one way or the other, on patoons. The paper dollar seems at last to be emancipated from the political thralldom under which it writhed for so many years. The great and absorbing question now is, not what are we to do with the paper dollar, but what shall we do with the brokers? The increasing abundance of gold, and the steady diminution of paper, can lead to no other result than that specie will cease to be an article of commerce or the subject of speculation, and gold become 'de facto' as current as paper. With the help we may say of a too willing Legislature, this may come to pass even sooner than many anticipate; but much as we lament the fate of the brokers, we cannot but rejoice that the increased value of the paper money more than commensurates the inconvenience. In a free, enlightened, young Republic like this, the paths to honor, preferment, and wealth are open to all: literature, science, the arts, commerce, even, we may add, agriculture, are but the open highways for talent and energy.

The closing of the Bolsa, the demolition of the black board, can entail no severer loss on our community than the temporary throwing out of employment, say 300 brokers. These gentlemen, endowed with an activity and energy only to be equalled by their intelligence, will find other avocations, if not so harmonising to their tastes, at least attended with less risk. If the Bonds of the Government, the shares of our different railways, and other joint-stock companies are not, nor cannot, be made the fit subjects of speculation, at least the planting of 'eucalyptus globulus' or the sowing of cotton, is open to all; and with a spirit of liberality equal to the emergency of the moment, we freely offer to the specie brokers as much cotton seed gratis as will give employment and support to ten times their number. Gloomy as the future seems to be, there are still so many difficulties attending the fixing of the value of the paper currency, that we think our friends the brokers have no need to be over-nervous. The present generation will probably pass away, and the fluctuating paper dollar still flourish as fresh as ever; the mutability of human affairs is an admitted fact, but probably the most permanent employment in Buenos Ayres is the situation of chalk-marker on the black-board at the Bolsa.

The letter from our London correspondent, respecting the loan published to-day, caused much discussion; the writer, we say, is no mean authority on the subject, and time will yet prove the correctness of his remarks. The probable rate at which the loan will be made, will be from 60 to 65, as the London market is glutted with all sorts of new loans and joint-stock companies.

The news per Rio da la Plata had no effect whatever on money matters. No merchant or broker anticipated the fall of Uruguayana so soon.

We believe that owing to the weather the gold brought by the Mersey has not as yet come on shore.

A new French importing house has been just started by Messrs. Peyrera and Proteau. We notice that the French ship Regina Codi, which arrived yesterday with a valuable cargo of wines on board, comes consigned to this new house.

For New York.

The first class very fast sailing British Barque, VOYAGER.

Will be despatched as above. For freight apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fairs & Co., or to T. and Upton, Shipbrokers, 39 R. conquista.

For London.

British Barque "Lizzy Fox," A 113 years, first voyage, now loading in the inner roads, has engaged room for cargo, salted hides, and hales. Apply to Consignees, E. Ashworth & Co., or to Henry A. Green & Co., Shipbrokers.

Wanted.

An engagement on an Estancia by a young Englishman accustomed to English farming. Address X. L. Standard Office.

Manager or Book-keeper.

A German gentleman, knowing sheepfarming and book-keeping, seeks for an employment in the camp as an assistant manager or book-keeper. Apply to Messrs. Muckern, Calle San Martin.

Wanted.

A young German recently arrived in the country, who, has had in Europe experience in commission and broking business and who can furnish good references; wishes to place or sell goods of any kind for a good mercantile house. Apply to M. L. Box, No. 500, General Post-office, R. Ayres.

Se Necesita.

Una Sra. 6 Señora para encargarse de la educación de dos niños. Se desea que sepa Francés y Música. Calle de las Piedras 48.

Musicians.

Wanted four or five musicians for the band of the 12th regiment of the line now stationed at Rosario. Englishmen or Germans preferred. For further particulars apply to Professor Daly, Bandmaster of regiment, at Dakin's store corner of R. conquista and Piedad.

Tuitions.

A married couple, lately arrived wants a situation as Tutors in some respectable family: can teach English, French, and Italian. Apply at the Hotel de Paris, Calle 25 de Mayo.

Rams for Sale.

On the Estancia Esperanza (the property of Manuel Castilla and Sons) a large number of different bred Negretti and Rambouillet rams, pure blood, will be sold this Summer at reasonable prices. For further particulars apply on the estancia, situated 5 leagues from the Carmen de Arco, South, and bounded by the thicket of D. Pablo Martinez and Sr. Lezama.

Land to Rent.

In the South one quarter of a league on the San Borom, one-third on the Salado, one-half on the Salado, partido Chuscos; also 2 leagues in the 50 de Mayo, in Arceites three different, each containing 1/2 of a league; Fortin de Arco 1 league, Chivilcoy 2 fractions of 1/2 of a league and 2 leagues, 12 leagues inside of Junin, 2 leagues on Navarro, 2 in Azul, 2 in Tandil, 2 in Tuyú, 3 in Tapalco. To sell the right of a Balcón of one square league, 9 leagues from this city. Apply to Calle Reconquista No. 46.

Estancia for Sale.

One suerto of superior camp distant 70 leagues to the south of all the gran. Titles unexceptionable. Also 2000 very fine sheep and 600 head of horned cattle. Price moderate. For further particulars please apply to Wills, Beckhaus and Co., 173 Calle Piedad.

House to Let.

A Comodidad dwelling house, Parque 226, between Suipacha and Arce; 13 rooms, 3 patios, &c., now in possession of Thos. Davis. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Wilson, or Defensa 55.

For Sale.

An Ericsson Patent Engine of 18 inches diameter in perfect condition, guaranteed, to be one and a half horse power. For further particulars apply to William Stephens, Paseo Julio No. 117.

To Sheep Farmers.

Twine of good quality and cheap, Calle Defensa No. 111.

English Bricklayer and Plasterer.

The undersigned begs to announce to the public that he is now prepared to do Mason work and plastering in their Branches, either in town or camp. Particular attention paid to Jobbing and Fire Works, &c.

Books, Books!!

OVER 50,000 Volumes, On Sale at LOEBEL'S, Nearly opposite the Bolsa.

NOVELS!! NOVELS!!

10,000 Volumes by the best Authors English and American Works French & Spanish do Valuable Books—Just Received

The Encyclopaedia Britannica, in 21 large vols. three different styles of binding, last Edinburgh edition; published by Messrs. Adam & Co. Black. The American Cyclopaedia of Universal Knowledge in 16 large volumes, D. Appleton & Co. the Universal Catechism, in 2 large vols. by P. Kelly L.L.D., London Edition; Geographical Dictionary; and Mince; American Annual Cyclopaedia for 1865, do do 1863; The Secret of Haged, Langman & Co.; Merivale's History of the Romans, in 7 vols. beautifully printed; Michelet's History of France, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of Italy, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of Germany, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of England, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of the United States, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of the Middle Ages, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of the Renaissance, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of the Revolution, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of the Empire, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of the Republic, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of the Church, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of the World, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of the Universe, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of the Cosmos, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of the Earth, 2 large vols.; Michelet's History of the Sky, 2 large vols.; 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