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MAUÁ BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH IN ACCOUNT CURRENT SPECIE. For balances in favor of Customers...

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established in this City, insures at moderate premiums all kinds of sea and fire risks...

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Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Screw and Hydraulic Presses...

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Stationery, Books, Music, Printing Ink, etc. Exported by F. P. BATES...

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 1328 - Sixth Year.

BUENOS AYRES WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

Circulation, 2,500

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Reserve Fund Jan. 1866 £100,000 do.

MONTEVIDEOAN BANK

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS. In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

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Drifts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720. FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE...

FERRO-CARRIBI DEL OESTE

Entrepreneur, M. J. GARCIA. Stationery, Books, Music, Printing Ink, etc.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF HORSES

As the winter season has now set in and the camp is improving...

Table with columns for various locations: Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Valparaiso, etc. and corresponding exchange rates.

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LA ESTRELLA

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO., AT FIXED PREMIUM. Authorized by Decree of the National and Provincial Governments.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY

On and after the 1st day of May, 1866, the Trains will run as follows.

VESSLS LOADING IN PORT

L. SAGROY AND LENNYUEUX. SHIP-BROKERS. 47-Calle Cangallo-47.

HEALTH TO THE INVALID

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. LOSS OF APPETITE, LOSS OF STRENGTH, LOSS OF SLEEP.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IMPRESA DE BUENOS AYRES, 73-CALLE MORENO-73.

Removal

JUAN JACCHURY begs to notify his customers and the public that he has removed his Shop...

Consumption

Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power.

Protection from Fire

FRIZZ MEDAL, 1861. PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, WAX TAPER, AND GLASS LIGHTERS.

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Stationery, Books, Music, Printing Ink, etc. Exported by F. P. BATES...

Santiago Christie

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adapted for every climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail, Chronometer, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal, Repeating, Cento Soonda, Keyless, and Chronographs...

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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 take orders, all over non-advance discs.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

THE JULY FESTIVITIES.

The 'fetes' of Independence have been unusually animated this year. So early as 6 o'clock on Sunday morning Minister Costa and Mr. George Wilks aroused the Ligurian population of the Boca by proceeding to seize 18 schooners for the conveyance of horses to the seat of war, and at the same time a decree by the Chief of Police was posted about town, notifying all parties who owned a horse to have same enrolled within 48 hours by the Commissary of the Section, specifying the animal's mark and color under penalty of 500\$.

About 2 p.m. the calle Defensa was thrown into agitation by the funeral of General Sampaio, proceeding from the Italian Hospital to the Recoleta. The hearse was surmounted by the Brazilian flag and a garland of flowers: two mourning coaches were full of friars, after which came in various coaches the Brazilian Minister, Sor. Leal, several Generals in full uniform, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief of Police, Sor. Amorins of the Mauá Bank, Mr. Richard O'Shea, the Editor of the 'Nacion' and a great number of Brazilian officers, probably staff-aides of the deceased. The cortege comprised over 50 vehicles. It will be remembered that General Sampaio was missing after the battle of the 24th, but he turned up wounded and only arrived in this city last week, dying soon after in the Italian Hospital.

In the afternoon the conveyance of 175 wounded from Corrientes was partly landed, and in the evening the theatres were crowded. The night passed off quietly, some people dreaming of their horses, and others of the news from Europe expected by the steamer Panamá over-due at Montevideo. On Monday morning the anniversary of Independence was ushered in with a salute from the battery and bell-ringing at the various churches. The people who had not horses began dressing themselves out in all finery for the day. Meantime there was great excitement at the various police-depots or Secciones, as it was the last day for enrolling horses: water-men, gauchos, butchers, gentlemen, servants, youths &c. were taking out certificates for their quadrupeds which stood around the door as the Commissary 'noted down the marks and colors and notified the owners they should be responsible for production of their 'hippos' when called on. It was ludicrous and painful at the same time, but we shall not attempt to paint the picture; the poor centaurs or charioteers went away with their certificates of enrolment, which, far from being a protection, rather reminded them that their 'sainos' and 'bayos' would soon become "N.º 99 mounted foot," or "250 light artillery," after anything but a pleasant voyage in tow of a steamer to Corrientes. If the Commissary or any of his attendant luminaries were given to moralizing he might find ample reflections on the instability of sublunary things from the swift change so suddenly brought on city-horses.

No more shall the light hearted milkman sing his carols to the dewy morn on the back of Rosinante. No more shall Mrs. A's coachman with the white gloves show off his pair-in-hand on Sunday afternoons. No more shall boleros sailer urge that horse of Malcolm's under full sail, along the water-meadow, or smooth-faced hounds on that stentorian touch his him,

But we must not exaggerate the alarm of horse-embargo. Although over 10,000 horses are enrolled, not more than 3,000 will be required, at least for the present. This batch, costing 3 million \$ currency and worth double the money, will be the finest body of horses ever collected in the country, and prove an invaluable aid to the allied army. Some people grumble that Baron Port Alegre's "20,000 fat horses" have proved a mistake, but we anticipate that the expropriation of this 'article of war' will be attended with no unpleasantness, and before the end of the month Minister Costa and Mr. Wilks will have all ready to start for Estero Bellaco.

To return to the July festivities. At 11 o'clock several people might be seen standing in the Plaza Victoria, as if waiting for the public dignitaries who were to sing the usual Te Deum at the Cathedral: the walls were placarded with '\$4,000 for personeros', but we had not time to inquire whether it was for men or horses. On reaching the Commercial Rooms we found the Recife had arrived from Rio, and an officer who came ashore said that the Parana had not yet arrived at Montevideo, nor the Cabinet of Rio been forced to retire from office. At the same time the landing of the wounded was going on, the poor fellows coming down the mole in stretcher-beds.

The Tevere brought mails from the Uruguay, but the Rio Parana had not come, and was supposed to have got aground somewhere.

At 12 o'clock the Cathedral was by no means full. The Archbishop and Chapter were in full canonicals; the Vice-President and Ministers Rawson, Elizalde, and Costa occupied state benches, as also the Governor and his Ministers. The choir sang well; the Brazilian and Spanish flags were displayed; some officers in uniform, and public officials, were seated in the nave, but the attendance was very thin, and the fair Portenas did not at all muster as in former years. Some Englishmen were present, and the policemen kept the entrance, the guard of honor being mounted by the lads of the Palermo school, many of them quite diminutive. A piquet of National Guards was drawn up in front of the Cathedral, and we noticed the state-coaches of the Vice-President and Governor. At the conclusion of the Te Deum a number of rockets was let off, and the battery and war vessels fired salutes. Owing to the low state of the Municipal funds there were no merry-go-rounds for the children nor rope-dancing for grown people, and it seemed to be the general impression that it was the gloomiest Independence Day seen in Buenos Ayres for many years.

At 2 p.m. there was a charitable meeting in Colou Theatre for the benefit of the invalid soldiers: we have not heard of what success. A subscription was got up last week by Sr. Cantilo for the same laudable purpose. The July fetes concluded with the accustomed pyrotechnic displays in the Plaza Victoria and grand performances at the theatres. The Opera Co., after singing the Argentine Anthem with great effect, gave the new opera 'Forza del Destino.' Sr. Vilardebó produced at the Victoria the drama of 'Carnoli,' followed by the very suitable farce 'Don't kill the Alcalde.' The Keller Family at the French theatre represented subjects commemorative of Independence, including Washington, Bolivar, San Martin, Belgrano, &c. All the theatres were of course crowded.

Some English families we understand had tea-parties, soirées musicales, conversazioni, &c. in honor of the day, and while writing these lines (11.15 p.m.) a tolerable band of amateurs is going up and down the Calle Larga of Barracas playing patriotic airs to commemorate the act of those respectable old gentlemen who signed the Independence of the 13 Argentine Provinces at the Cabildo of San Miguel de Tucuman on the 9th of July 1816.

We are happy to add, by way of postscript, and it speaks highly for the orderly character of our citizens, that no offence or disturbance occurred during the two days festival.

THE NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

DATES TO MAY 30th.

TERRIFIC FIRE IN NEW YORK.

TRIAL OF MR. JEFF. DAVIS.

THE LONDON CRISIS PROVES HARMLESS.

EXTINCTION OF THE PENIAN MOVEMENT.

The Recife has brought New York files to May 30th, which arrived in Rio Janeiro per North American mail steamer. The most startling news is a terrific fire which broke out in New York on the night of the 19th at the Academy of Music and reduced to ashes that splendid theatre, besides the Academy of Medicine, a Lutheran church, a piano factory, and other buildings, to the value of 2 million dollars, in the neighbourhood of Third Avenue. Two firemen perished in the flames, and other lives are also supposed to be lost, many persons narrowly escaping from their beds. The conflagration lasted from midnight till 3 a.m., and it is known to have been the work of incendiarism.

diaries; quantities of phosphorus were found in various parts of the ruins of the Academy of Music. This was one of the finest theatres in the world, accommodating 6000 persons, and having cost \$350,000: the insurance only amounts to \$100,000. The theatre was built in 1854. At the same time we have alarming news from Boston, Baltimore, Oil City, and other parts, of destructive fires, supposed to be the work of incendiaries. The whole east side of Oil Creek was burnt on May 26th, comprising 75 stores, 8 hotels, 40 dwelling-houses, a church and seminary, &c., and amounting to a million dollars, of which one-tenth is insured: over 175 families have been left homeless by the fire.

Public attention was again directed to the trial of Jefferson Davis, which was to have taken place in May but is now postponed to October, perhaps owing to the wretched state of his health. The prison-surgeon states that Mr. Davis is in a deplorable condition and cannot hold out much longer, his system being completely shattered by 12 months captivity. The friend of the sentinel overhead distressed him greatly: he is now allowed greater freedom, and the visits of his wife and friends. There is a strong feeling in favor of his liberation and the 'World' says that his trial will only be a matter of form, adding that the indictment is so lame that the eminent lawyer Charles O'Connor will pick it to pieces in a few moments.

The rupture between President Johnson and Congress continues. Generals Steedman and Fullerton are making an official tour of the South, and report many abuses in the Freedmen's bill, between Charleston and Savannah. It is proposed in Congress to impose a tax of 5 cts. per lb. on cotton, which would be a grievance to the South, and the 'World' says that all power in the secession States will be handed over into the hands of the negroes. The latter have been giving great trouble in various places, and only reduced to order after much bloodshed by the regular troops. A negro was lynched for rape at Louisville, Kentucky.

Telegraphic communication is now complete between Vancouver's Island and Washington, and complimentary messages have been exchanged between the Governor of Victoria and President Johnson. The Fenian business is all over. Heat-centro Stephens attempted a meeting at Brooklyn, but only a few persons attended and put unpleasant questions about ex-president O'Mahoney. Moffat mansion and furniture, formerly the head-quarters of the society at New York, have been sold by auction: the furniture, although of a most costly character did not fetch one-tenth of what it had originally cost the Fenian Brotherhood. Twenty-six boxes of Fenian arms, labelled "hardware," were seized by the authorities of Pennsylvania.

The news of the great London crisis at first produced little effect in New York and the 'Banker's Chronicle' of May 26th has the following:— The past week has given another proof of the vast strength of our financial position, and of the firm basis of national prosperity by which our monetary system is underlain. The panic in London which shook Lombard-street to its foundations, reduced to poverty multitudes reared in affluence, and filled the whole of England with dismay, has had less influence here than much smaller and less formidable revulsions which have from time to time occurred in Europe. Some twenty millions of gold have been exported to England since we received the first news of her financial troubles, and still there has been no derangement of general business, and little interruption of public confidence. Even at the Stock Exchange the ever sensitive quotations of Government and other securities have been sustained better than might have been expected. It is not, indeed, improbable that but for one perturbing cause, we should scarcely have felt the shock at all, except in cotton, and in a few securities which are largely held in England. The circumstance to which we refer as having chiefly caused the recent perturbation in the money market, is the sale by the Government of thirty millions of gold in the short space of ten days.

Moreover, the fact that our monetary system does not rest on a specie basis is another cause of its stability under the recent shock. If the basis of our currency were liable to be suddenly contracted and disturbed with every sudden demand for coin for exportation, the recent shipments would have spread, throughout the length and breadth of this continent; as much terror as was caused by the most memorable panics our people have ever known. Here we have one of those compensatory provisions which continually meet us in almost every view of any department of human enterprise or achievement. A paper currency not redeemable in coin is a curse to any country where it prevails; but, as we have just seen, the curse is not without its blessing. Our paper money is unsettled and unstable in its value; that is its evil: but our paper money system is not liable to derangement from foreign demand for specie; that is its compensating good.

The following is three days later— May 29. Gold, under an enormous export of 22 million dollars in 10 days, took a jump of 17 per cent., and as has always been the case on former occasions all business has come to a standstill. We look for no improvement until we get better accounts from Europe. LATEST FROM MEXICO. SEIZURE OF THE J. L. STEPHENS STEAMER. HORRIBLE ATROCITIES BY THE REPUBLICANS. 13 AMERICANS AND 538 MEXICANS MASSACRED. The steamer John L. Stephens was seized on the West Coast of Mexico by a band of Corona's guerrillas under a man named Dana, who surprised the passengers and crew at night and demanded a bond of \$100,000: they were at last contented with 500\$ in cash, and released the steamer, which narrowly escaped destruction. San Francisco, May 21. The Mexican Imperial Consul has received official despatches from Mazatlan of May 16th, stating that the Liberals attacked the garrison of Hermosillo on the 4th inst., and after a bloody struggle captured and pillaged the town. Imperial forces subsequently arrived and after killing 200 of the Liberals, drove out the rest and recaptured nearly all their booty. Mr. Ainsa, an American citizen, and Don D. González, who refused to give \$40,000 to the Liberal cause, were cruelly murdered, together with thirteen Americans. The Imperials defeated Corona at Singalon, driving him, 35 miles and killing 180 men and capturing a large amount of ammunition. Several wealthy families arrived here from the steamer Continental, who fled from the Liberal rule. Published accounts say that at the sack of Hermosillo they had murdered 38 foreigners and five hundred citizens, who helped to defend the town. A strong division of imperialists started from Mazatlan on the 10th inst. in pursuit of Corona. Second despatch, San Francisco, May 26.—A letter from Hermosillo corroborates the account of the atrocities which the Liberals committed at that place, and states that stores where ransacked, rich inhabitants laid under contribution; all who could not pay murdered, and all the women violated. The question of republicanism or monarchism is entirely set aside, and the whole population of Sonora were rising to revenge the cruelties of the Liberals. NEWS FROM EUROPE. THE KEPLER ARRIVED AT RIO. DATES TO JUNE 4th. NAPOLEON'S EUROPEAN CONGRESS. LATEST TELEGRAMS. We have not received any English papers, but Sr. Bastamante sends us from Rio the following news arrived per Kepler: War is at least postponed, though it may not be averted, by Napoleon's proposed Congress at Paris. The 'Patrie' affirms that Austria, Prussia, and Italy will take steps to suspend their armaments and remain in 'statu quo.' At the coming Congress, which will probably re-model the map of Europe, the French Empire will be represented by M. Drouin de L'Huy; Great Britain by Earl Clarendon; the German Diet by M. Beust; the Italian representative is not yet known. We hear nothing more of the financial crisis at London, which has, we suppose, completely calmed down. Neither does it appear how the question of the Danubian Principalities and their new Sovereign, the Prince of Hohenzollern, has resulted. In Portugal there is a movement to fortify the seaports, at the instigation of the British Government, in the event of a general war; the Duke of Saldanha, after 10 years' spent in retirement, comes forward prominently in favor of the measure. The latest telegrams are as follows: London, May 29. On a motion for a committee to discuss electoral reform, Mr. Kingsley proposed that the House of Commons should instruct the committee to take measures against bribery at elections. Mr. Gladstone opposed, but Mr. Kingsley's amendment was carried by 248 votes against 238. Paris, May 30. Replies have been received from Vienna, Florence, and Frankfurt to the invitation for Napoleon's Congress; all in a favorable sense. Paris, June 2. Count Bismarck is expected in Paris, as also Prince Gortchakoff, who is to arrive on the 15th, and Count Mensdorff, who is to represent Austria at the Congress. Berlin, May 28. The Prince of Prussia returns to-morrow from Breslau: the Royal Guard, under orders to march, has been countermanded for fourteen days longer. Florence, May 29. It is thought the enlistment of volunteers will soon be recommenced: 25,000 are now under drill, besides another batch of 25,000 enrolled.

Madrid, May 29. D. Alenzo Martinez sent in his resignation of the Finance portfolio, which has been accepted, his post being temporarily filled by D. Canovas Castillo, Colonial Secretary. Alexandria, June 1. Authentic accounts state that the cholera is making awful havoc among the Mohammedan pilgrims at Mecca as also among the troops. Liverpool, June 3. The port is now declared free of cholera. IMPORTANT FROM RIO JANEIRO. THE CRISIS CONTINUES. IRON-CLADS EMBARGOED BY THE FRENCH MINISTER. The 'Recife' brings dates from Rio to the 1st inst: 'Thé 'Diario do Rio' says—'We cannot flatter ourselves that the anxieties so long prevailing have dissipated, for the money market is still fearfully depressed; everything is paralysed, and confidence is dead. The gloom for the present and future causes the withdrawal of the little capital remaining, and the abundant emission of paper-money is too much for us, while the want of a proper currency is universally felt. Whatever other causes may exist, the main cause of this crisis is the war in which we are involved, and the fluctuations of exchange are quite ruinous. When we see that the Imperial Legislature takes no action, our worst fears become well-founded. The project of law for a new emission has been withdrawn, and nothing provided in its stead. Still the money-market is not quite paralysed. Sovereigns began this week at 11½ and went up to 14, falling again to 12½. The premium on gold is from 15 to 20: last quotation 18. Some few discounts done at 10 per cent. It is rumored that the North American and Brazilian line of steamers will soon be extended to the River Plata, the Argentine Government having already voted a subsidy of \$20,000 per annum. Mr. John Lavalle, son of General Lavalle, late attaché to Colonel Sarmiento at Washington, has arrived: he was present at the bombardment of Callao. The Emperor made a boating excursion on the 26th, and visited the new ironclads Herval and Colombo, U. S. corvette Brooklyn, the Turkish frigate, and H.M.S. Narcissus. From Bahia we learn that the Pojnea tunnel fell in and the railway is stopped. Admiral Chaigneau left in the Astrée for France. Col. Bustamante writes that the French Minister had embargoed the new ironclads just arrived from France, but it is hoped the Emperor will be able to induce him to allow them to proceed to Paraguay. The Imogene and Herval intend leaving for the River Paraná soon. THE PACIFIC MAILS. SPANIARDS METAMORPHOSSED INTO CHILIANS. ARRIVAL OF THE HUASCAR. CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT. We have files to June 15th from Valparaiso. The great novelty of the day is the rapid conversion of Spanish residents into Chilean citizens: the poor fellows had no remedy, as they ran the risk of being shot for spies after 30 days, the Andes being closed by the snows. So numerous were the letters of naturalization issued at the Municipality that the 'Mercurio' says they would fill several bullock-waggons. The ironclad Huascar and Independence entered Portercud, near Chiloe, on June 7, and would proceed to Valparaiso, where the people are most anxious to see them. Capt. Williams had a grand ovation at Valparaiso; Colonel Zavala of the Chilean army has died, he was brother to Gen. Zavala, Minister of War at Madrid. The bank of Messrs. McClure & Co. is authorized to make a new emission of \$150,000. The new candidate for President of Chile is Gen. Bulóres. From Venezuela we learn of great disturbances in the Chambers about the Spanish question. Ecuador has prohibited all Spaniards from entering her territory. EDITOR'S TABLE. News from the United States and Mexico: News from Europe: News from Rio Janeiro: News from Chile and San Juan: [all in their proper columns.] It is rarely we have such an abundance of news from all quarters within 24 hours: Our dates from the United States are 22 days later, and of great importance. From Europe we have only a few details and telegrams, and may expect much more to-day if the Panamá have arrived in Montevideo yesterday. In another column we give an account of the July festivities: the fireworks on Monday night were thinly attended, no ladies being present. The Conference at Colon Theatre for the benefit of invalid soldiers was a splendid affair: the place was crowded with a respectable class of citizens, and eloquent speeches were delivered by D. José Manuel Estrada, junr., and Mr.

Cambaceres. The audience showed unmistakable satisfaction at the brilliant discourses of these and other gentlemen. On Monday there were public amusements at South Barracas: running the 'sortija' was kept up with great spirit and the display of horses was unusually good. We are glad to learn the hole in the bridge has been repaired. Some of our countrymen arrived by the Halley purpose going up to Frayle Muerto to settle down at sheepfarming. A rumor is current of an accident having occurred on the Boca Railway, the train cutting off a man's legs. On Sunday morning a boy on horseback had a narrow escape, the locomotive pitching horse and rider a distance of 10 yards, but both miraculously picked themselves up unhurt. From Colonia we learn that things are rather dull. No demand for sheep, increase less than last year, land ruling very high. New houses are being built in the village, and the mole is nearly finished: it will have a street up to the Plaza. There cases of stabbing occurred lately in the neighborhood. From San Juan we are glad to hear that the Messrs. Barron managed to give their Indian captors 'the slip' on the Mendoza frontier, escaping into Chile, and thence back to San Juan. Undeterred by their adventure they are now en route by Cordoba for Entre Rios, to buy horses here and drive them up to Peru, a most lucrative and most perilous venture. The 'batuta' for horses continues vigorously throughout town: no fewer than 200 were caught, as we are informed, on Monday night, endeavoring to escape to the camp: one tropilla was on the Caballito road. Dr. Wilde came in charge of the last convey of 174 wounded per Libertad from Corrientes, arrived on Saturday morning. The Doctor was no further than Corrientes, but reports the work and hardship rather trying. Fortunately 9 physicians, including 3 from Chile, arrived at head-quarters lately, and expressed their readiness to finish the campaign. The landing of the wounded was a tedious business, lasting all day on Saturday: they are all invalids wholly useless for the rest of the war. The mails from Panamá arrived on Sunday bring 3 days later news from U. States than we had previously received: we are glad to find the New Zealand and Panamá Steam Navigation Co. was to commence running on June 1st. Our brother-editor may be expected to day from Entre Rios, with a full account of the inauguration of the Guleaguey Railway. Owing to the arrival of so much foreign news we have postponed our packet-edition till to-morrow. The French mails leave to-morrow. The Arno will probably arrive on Friday with English mails of June 9. Captain Brownrig takes home this trip three 'guanacos,' a present from Mr. Ford to Lord Clarendon. HEALTH OF THE CITY. The 'Revista Medica' of the 8th inst. says— The number of sick has not increased during the fortnight, but a variety of maladies prevail in our city. We have still a number of cases of bronchitis among children as also pneumonia, typhoid fever, diarrhoea, and croup, and among new-born infants tetanus and eye-disease. In adults we find nervous affections, dysentery, and gastric diseases. Small-pox, rheumatism, and lung-affections are also common. At a recent meeting of the Buenos Ayres medical Association a new committee was elected as follows:—President, Dr. Manuel A. Montesdeoca; Vice, Dr. Manuel Arias; Secretary, Dr. Leopoldo Montesdeoca; Sub-secretary, Dr. Juan Garcia Fernandez; Treasurer, Dr. Pedro Mattos. At last Thursday's meeting, Drs. Lino Loureiro and Claudio Amodeo took their seats as new members: the following candidates were also proposed and unanimously elected members—Drs. Sabadell, Diaz Vivas, Fernandez, Drago and Eguia. The returns of the Men's Hospital for June show as follows:— Admitted during the month 148 Left cured 146 Died 26 Remaining in hospital 276 Of the last number only 81 were natives: 38 were Spaniards, 19 Italians, 21 French, 11 English, 17 Germans, and 79 of other nationalities. In the military ward only 1 died, 59 left cured, and 19 remained under treatment. Professor Puiggari publishes an interesting article on the Riachuelo of Barracas, which he says is likely to destroy all the inhabitants, especially in summer, if allowed to remain, as at present, emitting a pestilential air at certain periods. He adds that the water is found very suitable for the locomotives of the Boca railway, and that the Artesian wells of Barracas and Ajó are entirely useless, owing to the wretched quality of the water.

The startling news of the financial crisis in London, and the apprehension of a general war in Europe 'have had a depressing influence in commercial circles; the rise in gold, and the withdrawal of several millions of greenbacks from circulation to pay for the Government sales of gold, have produced a stringency in the money market; but our volume of currency is too large to suppose that we will have a protracted tightness. Already our stock markets have mostly recovered the decline experienced on the first receipt of the London news. With the fluctuations in gold, the value of foreign merchandise have become unsettled. Further news is looked for with anxiety, but there is little fear that we will have any further financial disturbance. The market has been moderately active during the month, with an improvement in prices; the sudden rise in gold during the week past has checked the demand; prices are not quotably lower. Prices have been gradually improving during the month. Unwashed Mestiza. Wool.—Imports of the past month amount to 1,940 bales. The sales are about 1,500 bales, at prices ranging from 21 to 22½ cents gold for low duty wools, and for choice lots 26 to 28½ cents gold. The sales were both to manufacturers and dealers and the prospect was fair for a considerable movement in this class of wool, but the rise in gold which enhances the currency price of mestiza has checked operations, and since the receipt of the news of the severe panic in London, there have been but few transactions. The bulk of the shipments from the River Plate are here and on the way, and very little may hereafter be expected, as shippers are advised of the proposed change in our tariff. The stock is not considered excessive, and will be not be augmented by any shipments from Europe, as the Antwerp and London markets were considered quite in limited stock, and prices have been gradually advancing there, so that orders and invitations to ship have appeared on our market recently at remunerating prices. In view of this aspect of the market, taken in connection with the probable increase of the tariff, we may quote prices advancing and holders very firm. General remarks on the wool market.—There has been a fair and steady demand for fine fleeces during the month. The stock of wool is daily disappearing, and from present appearances will be mostly closed out by the time the new clip appears in the market. The incoming clip, it is estimated, will be the largest ever produced in this country; in view of this, holders of the old clip are selling freely, notwithstanding the anticipated increase of the tariff. The currency question being yet unsettled, and with the prospect during the year of gold coming and approximating the value of greenbacks, manufacturers will be unwilling to take the new clip freely, unless at lower rates. We may, therefore, look for a moderate opening price. Foreign Exchange.—Is inactive at 109 to 109½ for bankers' 60 sterling bills. Government securities sold to-day, viz.:—1881 6 per cent., 108½; 5-20 years, 6 per cent., 101½ to 101; 10-40 years, 5 per cent., 95½; 7-3-10 Treasury notes, 101½ to 101¾.

MR. EDWARD OLIVERA, DEPUTY. To the Editors of the 'Standard,'— Gentlemen, We are glad to say the districts of Lujan, Mercedes and Obilivco have elected D. Eduardo Olivera as Deputy: and seldom has the public choice fallen on a more suitable person. Sor. Olivera's experience and studies in rural matters, his lengthened travels among the sheep countries of Europe, and his desire to push his country forward in industrial development, render him a proper advocate for the regeneration of our neglected rural interests. We entertain high hopes of his zeal for the public welfare. SOME CHIVILCOY FARMERS. ED. NOTE.—We entirely concur with the above manifesto, and are glad to learn the parliamentary honor conferred on Sr. Olivera, whose name is favorably known.

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POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En el precioso pueblo de Belgrano. De dos fincas, la una situada en la calle de Chacabuco No. 2, perteneciente a la Testamentaria de Don Juan Bautista Siffredi, y la otra situada a pocas cuadras de la anterior sobre la calle real, formando esquina; perteneciente a la Testamentaria de Don Máximo de Bedia.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De un terreno sito en Barracas al Norte, contiguo a la Barraca del Sr. Don José Balcarce, perteneciente a la Testamentaria de Don Juan Bautista Siffredi. De orden del Sr. Juez de 1.ª Instancia Dr. Don Jacinto Chardenas.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De la finca alta y baja, situada en la calle de Balcarce núm. 191, perteneciente a la Testamentaria de Don Juan Bautista Siffredi. De orden del Sr. Juez de 1.ª Instancia Dr. Don Jacinto Chardenas.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. De 30 carneros padres de raza Negretti saugre pura, de padres y madres europeos, nacidos en la cabana perteneciente al Sr. Don Jorge B. Stegmann denominada del Tala.

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