

Buenos Ayres Athletic Sports.

The first meeting will take place at Palermo on the 26th May...

PROGRAMME.

- Flat Race—100 yards. Length Jump—Standing. Vaulting. Flat Race—440 yards. High Jump—Running. High Jump—Standing. Flat Race—One mile. Throwing the Hammer. Putting the Stone. Pole Leaping. Horse Race—150 yards, 10 flights, 3 feet. Throwing the Cricket Ball. Three Legged Race—100 yards. Consolation Stakes—200 yards, flat. N.B.—No event will take place without three entries. Prizes will be declared consequent on the entries made. 151 Gpms

JUST RECEIVED.

BEST LIMERICK BACON. 66—Callo de la Piedra—66. Just received for the coming season 5/4 1/2 10 11/4 and 12/4 wool blankets Heavy Shooting Quilts. 1st class Crimean shirts, inside shirts, pants, ready made clothing ex heavy, all wool stockings and hose, with many other articles too numerous to mention. IBERNIA HOUSE, 64, 66 & 68—Piedra—64, 66 & 68. 23—1st ad

ESPINOSA & KYLE

Respectfully to announce that they continue to prepare the Anti-Cholera Gopher-Spirit, invented by Dr. Rabini of Naples, and employed by him with the greatest success during the late epidemic in Europe. This invaluable medicine has been constantly prescribed by Dr. Leslie of this city since the first appearance of the epidemic in this country, and is prepared in accordance with his instructions. E. & K. prepare the solution of the Permanent of Potash (the active ingredient of the well-known Condry's Patent Fluid), highly recommended for its powerful disinfectant properties. Pure Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Lime, and other disinfectants always in stock. ANTIGUA BOTICA DE MARENCO, CORNER OF CALLES FLORIDA AND TUCUMAN, 53 1/2 10pms

W. Leslie,

OFFICE, 87 CALLE CORRIENTES. 12 1/2 pms

The Daily and Weekly Standard

EVERY MORNING, AT THE AGENCY OF HERRING, 41—PASEO JULIO—41.

Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH. Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

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.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1867. LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO. (BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.) Montevideo, May 8. Pampero blowing. Tevere likely postponed. Cabinet Council—port probably open to-morrow. Small-pox at Colonia.

SEPOY DEPRAVITY.

A lengthy advertisement published in some of the native papers within the last few days has suggested a doubt as to whether the inhabitants of this city are a pack of Sepoys or not. Repugnant, as too often some of the notices and advertisements are, we pretend to be prepared for any ordinary amount of depravity; we skim over the notice, sigh that such things pass current, and try to forget the matter. But the notice in question is too much for us; we staggered at such awful evidence of depravity, and in the hope of scourging in the public press the parties who have dared to desecrate the noblest feeling which clings to the human heart we call attention to this inhuman scandal. The city of Buenos Ayres is just emerging from an affliction which has thrown a gloom over us all. Death has knocked at the doors alike of the poor and the rich; the town has been converted as it were into a general hospital; cart-loads of coffins met our view in every street; and for a time such was the mortality that the very prisoners in the Carcel were called from their dungeons to earn a few hours liberty by digging graves. The Angel of Death flapped his wings over homesteads where hitherto sorrow was unknown, mourning and affliction met us at every view. We have survived it all, and thanks to the mercies of Divine Providence the plague has left us; but sad indeed is it to think that the faint sunshine which Heaven beams on us after so awful an hour should be robbed us by a heathenish depravity, and this to steep the mind into still greater affliction, under the countenance of a law and bearing the signature of a city magistrate. To the winds with personalities and frivolities. The Sepoys who in such an hour trifle with human woe, who drive the iron home into the aching heart and evoke sorrows which even time has failed to heal, are vampires, not citizens, and the society which tolerates such conduct is less civilized than the Kaffirs. The horrid advertisement which we refer to is a notice, calling on 113 parties to renew the leases for the graves of their friends, otherwise the bones will be dug up at the expiration of 30 days, and the graves resold; and to make the poignant grief more excruciating the very names of the tenants are given. "Good God! has it come to this with us all that the long-

lost friend whose remains we followed with such grief and respect is to be exhumed in broad daylight, torn from his coffin, sundered from his winding-sheet, the little tombstone erected over his head by the pious hand of a kind friend, whose heart withered at the loss, to be knocked down and desecrated, and all for a few paper dollars. Are we Christians or savages that such repulsive desecration can be tolerated with a Governor in the city, vigilantes in every street, priests and ministers of the Gospel in every parish. If such Satanic atrocity is to be allowed, let us in Pluto's name begin by knocking down all the churches, sell the bricks and mortar to build gambling houses, smash up the pulpits, altars, and organs, they might fetch something as firewood; let us at least display method in our depravity and astonish the world with our desecration, but in God's name let us spare the dead. As we scan that melancholy list we meet names which call up the past, friends who have left for that "hour from which no traveller ere returns," relatives we have none—but for the cherished ashes of those whose names we see, even to the shirt on our back we would sell to let them sleep. Oh, there is an unmistakable rottenness at the core of a community where such seething scandal is tolerated. We are all polished and genteel, we wear fine clothes and trinkets, we are of the most polite manners and pass for a highly civilized people, but it is all a varnished dunt, we are corrupt and false, we lack the 'stamina' and principles, else we would shave the head of the man who dared to offend the public with such a notice. But that we should add a new pang to the widowed heart, and increase human woe, we should call up from their graves the dead foreigners on that horrid list. Peace to their ashes, and if there be a spark of Christian sentiment amongst us perish the vile hand that removes a sod from their graves. Foul custom, accursed rule, where the cemetery is converted into a sort of pawnshop, where, when the lease expires, dead men's bones are sold under the hammer to renew the lease, for it amounts to this. We have constant revolutions in these countries, we have wars, and epidemics, and perennial afflictions, but let us kneel before the Almighty and ask our conscience if we do not deserve them all, and ten times worse, when even in the very grave the paper dollar rules the corpse. Well may the Municipality of Buenos Ayres exclaim— "O death where is thy sting; O grave where is thy victory."

ants for substantial improvements, and was strong on the subject of local improvements. The Shipping Gazette mentions with reserve a report that a further outrage upon the British flag has been perpetrated by Spain—an English ship having, it is said, been sunk with a portion of her crew by a Spanish frigate. The *Moniteur du Soir* states that the reply of Count Bismark to the question put in the North German Parliament, regarding the alleged cession of Luxembourg, has made a favorable impression in France. The Emperor Napoleon did not make a speech at the opening of the Paris Exhibition on Monday, but merely expressed his satisfaction with the general result of the undertaking. Before the Waterford election committee further witnesses were examined in support of the allegations of intimidation and rioting on the petition of Captain Talbot. The prisoners McClure and Kelly, captured in the affray at Killeenoy Wood on Sunday morning, were lodged in the County Gaol yesterday. It is suspected that the man giving his name as McClure is in reality General McClvors, of the United States army. An explosion took place in mixing at Feversham Powder Mills, yesterday, and four out of five men employed therein, were instantly killed. The *Times* city article says:—It is understood that the sum of £7,000,000 to be paid to Russia by the United States for the cession of Russian America is 7,000,000 dollars. The Earl of Derby is rather better to-day. At the torchlight meeting in Trafalgar-square last night, Mr. Beales warned the Government and Parliament that unless the bill was made reasonably satisfactory to the great body of the people the agitation of the present would be nothing compared to that of the future. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL. Just as the money market becomes stronger disquiet increases with regard to foreign politics. The deplorable character of the revenue returns has had no visible influence on prices, owing to the heavy absorption in the shape of revenue payments during the past week. The discount demand at the bank yesterday was very large. The advances this quarter in anticipation of the dividend have, however, on the whole, been rather below the average, and in the course of 10 days, therefore, a great increase of ease may be looked for. In the Stock Exchange the rate is 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. A fall of 3 per cent. in French Rentes seems to indicate that the state of politics on the Continent is not regarded with complete satisfaction at Paris. Opening Prices—Consols for Money, 90 1/2; do. for Account, 90 1/2; New Threes 89 1/2. 1 p.m. Prices.—Consol for money, 90 1/2; do. for Account, 90 1/2; New Threes 89.

land could dispose of on his own responsibility. He did not attempt to contest the indubitable fact that the inhabitants of the Duchy of Luxembourg experienced a strong repugnance to be incorporated with Germany, and he insisted, lastly, upon the influence with the desire of maintaining pacific and friendly relations with its powerful neighbours must exercise upon the policy of the Prussian government. It is stated that the decree nominating M. Schneider to the presidency of the Legislative Body has been signed by the Emperor.

THE OPENING OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION. Paris, April 2nd. The *Moniteur* says the Emperor made no speech on the occasion of the opening of the International Exhibition, but expressed his fullest satisfaction with the general result. Their Majesties were not accompanied by the Prince Imperial, although his condition continues to be most satisfactory. It was not considered advisable that he should undergo the fatigue of so lengthy a ceremony. PARIS BOURSE. Paris, April 2nd, 3.30 A.M. The Bourse continues firm. Rentes closed at 68. 67, or 23c. lowehan yesterday. THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION. Berlin, April 2nd. Contradictory reports, in reference to the Luxembourg question, are in circulation. The *Post* at this city asserts, on the authority of a private telegram from the Hague, that the sale of the Duchy to France is abandoned. THE CANADIAN INSURRECTION. Corfu, March 31st. Intelligence, received here from Greek sources, states that two fresh encounters have taken place in Crete, resulting in favour of the Christian. The Cretan assembly had decreed political equality and respect for the religion and property of Mussulmen. The *Opinion* of to-day states that France, Russia, Prussia, Italy, and Austria have advised the Porte to allow the inhabitants of Crete to declare by universal suffrages their wishes as regards their future destiny.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM MEXICO. Gibraltar, March 28th. H. M. S. Galatea, Capt. the Duke of Edinburgh, left on the 26th for Malta. The French troop-ship *Ardesche*, from Vera Cruz, with the first battalion of Zouaves for Algiers, arrived yesterday. The steamer *Tharsus*, from the Canary islands, reports that heavy gales have visited the Bay of Santa Cruz, doing much damage to the shipping. The American ship, *J. C. Nichols*, was totally wrecked. The steamers *Montezuma*, *China*, *Uleban*, and *Ionia* have arrived out. Exchange on London, 49s. 5d. Exchange on Paris, 524. Madrid, 1 discount.

GEORGE BELL'S MAILS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Wednesday, April 3, 1867. In the House of Lords last night the Duke of Buckingham stated that the Ministry had received information confirming the report of the cession of Russian America to the United States; but he did not seem to think that the neighboring English colonies were seriously menaced by the fact. In the House of Commons last night an attempt was made by Colonel Wilson Patten to avert the disfranchisement of Lancaster, by moving that the corporation of the borough be permitted to appear by counsel at the bar of the House, to answer the charges of bribery in the report of the royal commission. A deputation from the Reform League had an interview with the Chancellor of Exchequer yesterday and expressed their dissatisfaction with the Reform Bill, in which they demanded several modifications and the introduction of a lodger franchise. The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised that their views would be considered, although he considered their opinions those of men of extreme principles. Lord Stanley was present at the interview and concurred with the opinions expressed by Mr. Disraeli regarding the liberal character of the measure. Intelligence received from Greek sources states that two fresh encounters have taken place in Candia, resulting in favour of the Christians. The Royal mail steamer, *La Plata*, with the West India, Pacific, Australian, and New Zealand mails arrived at Southampton yesterday. A correspondent of the *North British Mail* states that the Fenians were in the habit of assembling in considerable numbers at Quarry-hill, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, for the purpose of practising drilling. The police made several attempts to capture the persons engaged in this illegal occupation but the precautions of the Fenians have hitherto secured them from detection, though the officers, on more than one occasion came close enough to hear words of command given. Mr. George Morris, who was returned for Galway on Monday, in place of his brother, the newly appointed judge, declined on the hustings to support any political party in Parliament but confessed to a slight sympathy with Lord Derby, and determined to give the ministry a fair trial. He however declared, in favor of a land bill, securing liberal compensation to ten-

ARMAMENTS IN EUROPE.

A despatch from Berlin by the Havas Agency positively denies that any armament is going on in the fortress of Mayence. According to the *Courrier du Bas-Rhin*, the works of the manufactory of arms at the Mutzig in that department are now receiving a fresh impulse, and seem likely to assume a great development. A notice inserted in the journals in fact addresses itself to all workmen in the business of filing, fitting, and turning metals, and informs them that by making application at the Mutzig establishment they will find as much employment as they please after April 1. "The whole Prussian fleet," says the *Gesellschafts Gazette*, "is to be got ready by the 1st of April, so as to be ready to put to sea at any moment after that date. The order has been sent to all the stations. Work is, in consequence, carried on so actively at this place that even Sunday is not a day of repose." The *Italia* of Naples says that secret orders have been issued by the Minister of Marine to get several armoured vessels, which will be armed with the new guns that have been manufactured in the English foundries.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 2, 1867. The *Moniteur du Soir* publishes the following remarks upon the interpellation upon the Luxembourg question addressed to Count Bismark by Herr Von Benningsen in the North German Parliament:—"These interpellations, which might have had an unpleasant result in the present condition of Europe, have upon us, on the whole, a favourable impression, although several of Herr Von Benningsen's assertions might be seriously disputed. He has plainly admitted how desirable is the maintenance of relations of cordiality and good neighbourhood between the German and French nations, and how disastrous would be a war between the two countries. Count Bismark pointed out, in dignified language, the necessity that Germany should take the just susceptibilities of France into account, and also made several important declarations. He admitted that Luxembourg was an independent state, which the King of Hol-

no such dictation. Mr. Giffard, Q. C., opened his statement in a rather joyous way, and appeared to treat the charge against his client as a mere matter of fact. He warmed with the seriousness of his case, and before he had spoken for half an hour went in for recognition of the Jamaica Committee and the serious nature of the charge brought against his client. The learned gentleman commenced by stating that the prosecution had to make out something more than merely what important questions of law or important questions of fact might arise. Why might not anybody at once proceed to put the criminal law in force? The object of a preliminary investigation was that, if possible, private feeling should not be permitted to assume the form of public justice. The bench should be satisfied—not merely that important questions of law or of fact might arise out of the case, but that there was sufficient evidence to warrant them in causing that anxiety and anguish which must result from sending a person for trial upon a criminal charge. He stood there as the guardian of Mr. Eyre's honour, and he would not accept a dismissal on any technical grounds. He challenged an investigation of facts. He accepted the issue of fact, and for the purpose of knowing what that issue was, he should take his own view of the law, merely protesting against his friend's commentaries upon it, and he should prove to demonstration that the law, as there laid down, showed that there was not the slightest pretence for the charge. He would use no epithet that had been used against Mr. Eyre. In Governor Wall's case, quoted by his learned friend, the Attorney-General, afterwards Lord Ellenborough, in addressing the jury for the prosecution, said that if there did exist, in point of fact, a mutiny which required the strong arm of the law and of power to repress—so enormous in its size, so dangerous in its probable and immediate consequences—to supersede the ordinary forms of trial, then in that case Governor Wall would not only be innocent, but meritorious; and Chief Baron Macdonald said that when a well intentioned officer was at a great distance from his native country and circumstances arose which might alarm and disturb the strongest mind, it was not proper that excessive strictness and regard for forms should be regarded. Where there was a real, true, and genuine intention of acting for the best for the sake of the public under difficult circumstances, far from assistance and advice—if a man in those circumstances was thrown off the balance of his understanding, and did not conduct himself with the same care and attention as might be expected from anyone in the county of Middlesex, there must be consideration for the difficulties he had to contend with. "There must be protection," Chief Baron Macdonald said in the case of Governor Wall—"for a well intentioned officer, who does not, by his conduct, disclose a malevolent mind, but may disclose human infirmity, and being in alarm and trepidation overlooks something that should be regarded." And again he says—"the pith and substance of an indictment for murder is malice." The learned counsel then proceeded at great length to show that in the difficult circumstances in which he was placed Mr. Eyre acted for the best. Mr. Giffard alluded to the revolution in Hayti, and the horrors there transacted, and contended that all the facts showed that a similar catastrophe was imminent in Jamaica, and that Mr. Eyre's conduct was the chief means of preserving the honour of white women and the lives of white men.

THE PROSECUTION OF EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

Mr. Giffard spoke for nearly seven hours. At the close of his address the magistrates consulted for a short time, after which Sir Baldwin Leighton announced that they had resolved to dismiss the case. Mr. Eyre then left the court amidst the cheers of those who were in it.

AN INCIDENT AT MARKET DRAYTON.

Mr. P. A. Taylor, the member for Leicester, one of the prosecutors of Mr. Eyre, came into collision with the bench at Market Drayton on Wednesday, but so quietly that the incident escaped the notice of the reporters until the day's proceedings came to be discussed in the evening. Mr. Taylor took a seat on the bench, sitting at the side in a line with the chairman, Sir Baldwin Leighton. He was informed in the course of the day by Sir Baldwin Leighton that the seat he occupied was reserved for another magistrate, Sir Baldwin's son, and that the bench was reserved for magistrates. Mr. Taylor gave up the seat, but soon afterwards he remarked to Sir Baldwin that he saw on the bench two gentlemen, not magistrates, and several ladies. Sir Baldwin said Mr. Taylor's place, as prosecutor, was not on the bench. The member for Leicester said it was usual for magistrates to extend to members of Parliament the courtesy of giving them seats on the bench. Sir Baldwin Leighton replied that, as one of the prosecutors; it was not right Mr. Taylor should sit with the magistrates.

THE SHOEMAKER SAID.

The fact of our cholera having attacked persons predisposed to disease, appears to be a proof that we ought to place it in altogether a distinct category from the Asiatic or blue cholera, which is emphatically, 'no respecter of persons.' Our cholera is decidedly 'un hijo del pais,' owing its existence to various causes that, it is paramount with the medical profession to strive to discover. The extraordinary and prolonged rise of the rivers may be one cause, the oppressive and close atmosphere during the months of February and March may be another, and abundant and bad fruit a third; miasma from the immense mass of putrid material about the battle-fields of Paraguay; a fourth, all these and other undiscovered causes, operating upon people living in a filthy and immoral manner, in ill-ventilated ranchos, and sleeping in crowded rooms, have created a disease, an Argentine cholera, in the same manner, that from the same or similar causes springs the Asiatic cholera in the countries that give it birth. The town is rapidly recovering from its momentary inaction. The bustle about the Custom-house is constant, goods arriving and despatched to the provinces. The Brazilians are loading hay, and horses to eat it. The works of street paving are being recommenced, and Mr. Artiago promises us a few gas lights by the end of the year. Our friend Mr. Santa Ana, who has been the efficient secretary to the Gefatura for two years, has been promoted to the Gefatura of Coronda, and Mr. Manuel Alberdi, son of the great Argentine commentator, will take his place in Rosario. The paper here complains that I am rather too hard on our medical men. I consider that I have done right. Some few acted properly, some ran away, some refused to attend the sick, very few acted humanely; and I consider that humanity ought to be just as adherent a quality in a medical man as the knowledge of his profession. This profession is not like that of a pulpero, who can sell or refuse to sell as he chooses. A medical man holds his science for the benefit of humanity. If he has a right to sell to them who can pay he has also an obligation to give to those who cannot pay; and the doctor who refuses the attention necessary to save the life of a beggar in the streets is unworthy of holding a diploma. This is the opinion of all real professional men hold. Dr. Rawson, Minister of the Argentine Government, notwithstanding his high position and public duties, considered it his duty to place his great professional skill in the cause of suffering humanity, and was seen daily for hours in the hospitals, administering to the sick. Dr. Rawson, then, we consider a true medical man, for he recognises the obligations, the

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LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

The new Rosario band of music is sufficiently instructed to be able to play several pieces pretty tolerably; and the enlivening strains in the plaza have helped to disperse the mournful impression caused by the prevailing epidemic. W. P. EDITOR'S TABLE. The fine steamer *George Bell* arrived yesterday bringing three days later from Europe. The *Copernicus* left yesterday taking £50,000 sterling in gold, shipped by the River Plate Bank. Our warning to the Government about the Saladero decree is now proving too true. The thunder storm on Tuesday night purified the atmosphere, and yesterday a stiff invigorating Pampero put us all in good humour. All Buenos Ayres however, is suffering from influenza; such a season for colds we never recollect; everyone is complaining, and we greatly fear to mention the subject lest our friends in Montevideo again shut the port, and establish an influenza blockade. The steamer left last night for Montevideo, taking down some fifteen hundred papers to our shut-up subscribers. The cold out in the country districts has driven back within the last few days numerous city families, who escaping from cholera have suffered the rudest hardships; some parties who have magnificent mansions in Calle Florida have been for the last few weeks penned up in mud cabins. We have received advice from Lobos our agent out there states that cholera has entered that partido, at least so the Doctors say. We are happy to say that our old friends Sr. Albarracin, the Comissario, is rapidly recovering; on Sunday he was given over, and most people thought he was booked for Kingdom come, but he has survived the attack. It appears that he indulged in a plate of grapes on Friday evening, and on Saturday he was taken with cholera. We regret to say that at last poor Mr. Ochoa is dead; he died on Tuesday night at his town residence, of disease of the heart, the notice last week was therefore but a few days premature. He has left a princely fortune to his widow and seven children him surviving. People in town know little of what is going on in the suburbs at present; there is a revolution brewing and if the saladero prohibition is not at once repealed the Governor had better look up the National Guards, for the saladero and butcher peons are furious; down by the corrales a poor tropero arrived the other day, he gave the meat free gratis to all who skinned the animals and returned him the hide, innumerable loud and deep we hear on all sides, we therefore warn the Government of the dangers, although possibly the Ministers have been advised of the matter by the Comissario and policeman. We hear that the municipality is about to spend a deal of money this year on the May Feasts we don't object much to these recreations they are good in their way, but how much better would it not be to employ such money in opening a new cemetery and closing up the Recoleta. The shoemaker said, 'there is nothing like leather,' we are sure that under present circumstances there is nothing like 'locks,' and so says the renowned Scotch schoolmaster Mr. Powell. Monday night this gentleman's gorgeous 'tienda' was the scene of an attempt at robbery; we say an attempt for they might as well try catching a weasel asleep as to enter forcibly Mr. Powell's 'tienda.' The door of the establishment was well secured by one of Chubb's patents which renders all attempt of the kind hopeless. We congratulate our Highland friend on the precautionary measures he had taken, and hope to see others imitate his example. We hear a very sad event took place on board a Dutch vessel just entered into port. The cook is said to have murdered the mate. This is not the first occurrence of the kind, and it is worthy of notice, seeing Mr. Sarmiento speak of the same propensity in a certain class of people, that several murders have been committed lately on board of vessels by cooks. Whether this arises from their generally carrying big knives we know not but it is to be hoped that the affair will be properly investigated. It is remarkable that notwithstanding the war very few invalid soldiers are seen about the streets. This doubtless happens from the care Government takes of them; but it is also a curious fact that as most of our soldiers are camp men, few of them will remain in the city as long as they can hop about their natal place. Amid the continual complaints about the miserable cooking at the cafes, it is a pleasure to hear of an exception. According to a friend of ours the breakfast as now prepared in the Cafe de la Plata is first-rate. This improvement is, we hear, partly due to the cook, and partly to the constant visits of an English gentleman, a great connoisseur in gastronomy arrived some time back from the Brazils. We are requested by our friends to thank him

THE SHOEMAKER SAID. The fact of our cholera having attacked persons predisposed to disease, appears to be a proof that we ought to place it in altogether a distinct category from the Asiatic or blue cholera, which is emphatically, 'no respecter of persons.' Our cholera is decidedly 'un hijo del pais,' owing its existence to various causes that, it is paramount with the medical profession to strive to discover. The extraordinary and prolonged rise of the rivers may be one cause, the oppressive and close atmosphere during the months of February and March may be another, and abundant and bad fruit a third; miasma from the immense mass of putrid material about the battle-fields of Paraguay; a fourth, all these and other undiscovered causes, operating upon people living in a filthy and immoral manner, in ill-ventilated ranchos, and sleeping in crowded rooms, have created a disease, an Argentine cholera, in the same manner, that from the same or similar causes springs the Asiatic cholera in the countries that give it birth. The town is rapidly recovering from its momentary inaction. The bustle about the Custom-house is constant, goods arriving and despatched to the provinces. The Brazilians are loading hay, and horses to eat it. The works of street paving are being recommenced, and Mr. Artiago promises us a few gas lights by the end of the year. Our friend Mr. Santa Ana, who has been the efficient secretary to the Gefatura for two years, has been promoted to the Gefatura of Coronda, and Mr. Manuel Alberdi, son of the great Argentine commentator, will take his place in Rosario. The paper here complains that I am rather too hard on our medical men. I consider that I have done right. Some few acted properly, some ran away, some refused to attend the sick, very few acted humanely; and I consider that humanity ought to be just as adherent a quality in a medical man as the knowledge of his profession. This profession is not like that of a pulpero, who can sell or refuse to sell as he chooses. A medical man holds his science for the benefit of humanity. If he has a right to sell to them who can pay he has also an obligation to give to those who cannot pay; and the doctor who refuses the attention necessary to save the life of a beggar in the streets is unworthy of holding a diploma. This is the opinion of all real professional men hold. Dr. Rawson, Minister of the Argentine Government, notwithstanding his high position and public duties, considered it his duty to place his great professional skill in the cause of suffering humanity, and was seen daily for hours in the hospitals, administering to the sick. Dr. Rawson, then, we consider a true medical man, for he recognises the obligations, the

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