

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HEARREN TO THAT COUGH!—It does not matter how long you have had it, or how deep it is, or how much it troubles you, or how much it troubles you, or how much it troubles you...

AUCTION OF FURNITURE

P. Ebbecke & Co. In the fine up-stair House, Calle Victoria, No. 99. The Owner having to leave for Europe.

On THURSDAY, 28th Inst., At Twelve o'Clock.

We will sell the entire set of Household Furniture, consisting of Rich Drawingroom, Bedroom, Office and Parlor Sets.

Also Kitchen Appurtenances. A neat Landau, Carriage and Harness, made in Paris, and almost new.

Messrs Ryde & Co's Bi-Monthly Lines.

BELOIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (LIMITED). UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

RIVER PLATE LINE. The following Steamers for London and Antwerp, will be despatched from Southampton for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, etc.

The well-known first-class S. S. L. A. C. Y. D. O. N. 1400 Tons. Will be despatched for ANTWERP AND LONDON, ON 30th MAY.

Passage money—To Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, £60. Freight or specie one-half per cent. payable here.

Cargo and Passages can be engaged at this Port for Valparaiso. All Letters must be taken to the Post-office. For further particulars apply to the Agents—WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers, 38 San Martin. cj—m22

Banco Hipotecario. Don Lino de la Torre, Don Pedro A. Costa, Don Carlos I. Costa, Don Pedro Duhat, Doña Paulina B. de Lara, Doña Jacinta Navarro, Doña Mercedes Holguin de Pineda, Doña Angela I. Alvarez.

80a Avenida para por 1. Secretaria de este Banco para recibir una carta que les es cotizada. Jose M. la Fuente, Secretario. c 238 5p m22

National Bank. SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the GENERAL MEETING is called for TO-DAY (Friday), 22nd at 1 p.m., in the Great Hall of the COLISEUM, B. Ayres, 21st, 1874. By Order. h 241 1 p m 22

TEFINO DE ESTE AÑO

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 69, 71, 100 hasta 105.

Rooke, Parry & Co. 91—CALLE DEFENSA—91 cj—6p m22

MR. MORRIS NELSON. NATIVE of Liverpool, who is supposed to be residing in or near Montevideo, is hereby informed of the death of his father, Mr. Joseph Nelson, on the 23rd of February, 1874.

Sworn Translator of English, German, French, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese, & Spanish. Professor of Languages and Book-keeping. A. VAN GELDERAN, Florida 333, and Cangallo 47. cj—m22

NOTICE. THE Consignees of Cargo, by Steamer "Newton," from London, Antwerp, and Havre and Porto, will discharge in quarantine, and on receipt of the delay of 15 days at M. Rin Garcia, Messrs. Carvaz and Sons will charge Double L. T. cargo, as usual. Buenos Ayres, May 21st, 1874. HENRIQUE A. GREEN & CO., Agents. cj—232 6p m22

APARTMENTS. TO LET, in an English family, a Sala and Furnish'd Bedroom, with fire-places. Heard if required. Apply at 18' Calle Reconquista, between Parry and Tucuman. cj 12 8 10p m22

TO LET, a large and comfortable Quinta H. use, in Calle 5th, No. 291, containing 12 large Rooms, Co. ch. -fence, stable, many Fruit Trees of diff. kinds, a large Vine of a variety of Grapes; Fl. w. Garden, Aljibe, and Agus Corrientes. The Ground is 2 1/2 acres and 120 yards. cj—204 3p m22

WANTED—A Woman Cook, for an English family. Apply 476 Calle Curo. cj—233 6p m22

WANTED—A Female Cook, for information apply at Calle Artes, No. 368. 240 8 p m 22

Cricket

A MATCH Will be played at S A L T O , B. O., Monday, 25th May, 1874.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONCORDIA C.C. AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SALTO, ORIENTAL C.C.

Play to commence at 10.30 a.m. Refreshments will be provided on the Ground, free to Members, and there will be a dinner for the Players, at 7 p.m., to which any Member or Friend will be admitted on payment of 45c. each. cj—185 7p m19

FRIDAY, for Montevideo, at 5 o'clock, the French steamer SATURNO.

FRIDAY, for Rosario, Parana, Santa Fe, and Porto, with the 9.45 train from the 25 de Mayo, entering the Laguna San Pedro going up and coming down, the national steamer Irs ARGENTINO.

SATURDAY, for Montevideo, at 5 o'clock, the French steamer SATURNO.

SUNDAY, for Salto and Porto, at 10 o'clock, the English steamer SATURNO.

FRIDAY, for Salto and Porto, at 10 o'clock, the English steamer IRS. Agencia—Reconquista, 991. cj

RAILWAYS. DEPARTURES.

NORTHERN—7.0, 8.10, 9.50, 11.0, 12.20, 1.10, 2.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 8.0.

GREAT SOUTHERN—11.30, 11.35, 4.0, 4.40, 5.30, 8.50.

QUILMES & ENSENADA—8.0, 10.25, 2.35, 4.5, 8.25. Also 19 Trains to Boca and Barmas.

WESTERN—7.30, 9.55, 11.60, 1.35, 4.35, 6.35.

* Only those marked go full length. †SUNDAYS and FEAST-DAYS. cj. a24

The Standard.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1874.

Special Telegrams to the "STANDARD."

HIPPARCHUS MAILS. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

O'Gorman, to STANDARD.

Montevideo, May 21st.

Hipparchus arrived, with Lisbon dates to April 25th.

House of Lords voted £25,000 grant to Sir Garnett Wolseley.

Splendid funeral to Livingstone's remains.

House of Commons approved the Budget.

Chancellor of Exchequer proposed a reduction of 7 millions in the Public Debt by scheme of financial annuities.

France—Political situation extremely critical.

Minister of Justice threatens five years imprisonment and 4,000 francs fine on anyone discussing MacMahon's tenure for 7 years.

All foreign papers subjected to rigorous fiscalization, and none admitted that are opposed to the Septennat.

German Parliament fixed army for 7 years at 400,000 men.

Tribunals deposed the Archbishop of Posen.

Pope received from the ladies of England a present of 90,000 francs.

French Government advised Baron Lesseps to submit to conditions imposed by international committee.

Spain—Nothing new. Bombardment of Carlist positions continues.

The Carlists continue to shell Bilbao.

Citizens of Bilbao reduced to eating horses.

Cotopaxi arrived. London, 20th. — Postal treaty between England and France signed.

Madrid, 20th.— Battle commenced the day before, continued. Some Carlist positions taken; result unknown.

Athens, 25th.— Minister Bulgario has asked for dismissal.

THIRD TELEGRAM. The cargo of maize per Obey, from Rosario, sold in England at 39s.

The steamer North landed 68 head of cattle, 350 sheep, and 10 horses.

Great talk about these two shipments.

Chancellor of Exchequer proposes one penny reduction on income tax, and abolition of import duties on sugar.

Commissioners of the Uruguay loan have withdrawn the project from the London market, and are on their way back already.

TO CLUB. May 21st, 11 a.m.

Hipparchus, Lisbon 25th. Bank rate 3 1/2.

Arg. Public Works 90 Uruguay do 74.

Indian loan 3,000,000. Probability of Bank rate being raised.

Antwerp—Hides unaltered. Havre—Very little business; prices unchanged.

Rio Janeiro—Exchange 25 to 25 1/2 Sovereigns 9,520.

The improvement is due to the favorable advices of coffee sales in Holland.

New Commercial Bank, capital 12,000 contos, in shares of 200,000 reis.

TO BOLSA. 2 1/2 p.m.

Havre, Villa de Santos. Hamburg, Danderah.

Rio Janeiro, Chilian man-of-war Magallanes.

London—Patagonian attack 22. Cotton firm.

Cotopaxi arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 15th.

Bilbao in great distress. Inhabitants eating horse flesh.

22nd—Carlist positions on fire.

Cotopaxi, Lisbon 30th. Liverpool, salted hides 7 to 7 1/2. Grease no change.

Bank rate same. New York, gold 112 1/2. Exchange 4 86-100.

2000 cowhides at 88. Salted hides on board Henry at 42 1/2. Wool, rd class, 36 1/2.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER

RECEPTION OF GENERAL OSBORNE.

President Sarmiento received the new-American Minister yesterday at the Government house with extraordinary ceremony.

Two companies of soldiers were drawn up at the entrance, and a number of Generals and other dignitaries crowded the ante-chamber, in "grande tenue." His Excellency General Osborne was accompanied by Mr. Bowers as Secretary of Legation, and on presenting his letter of credentials, said:

Mr. President: By the President of the United States of America I am instructed to present to Your Excellency this letter, by which I am accredited Minister Extraordinary near the Government of the Argentine Republic. I am further charged to assure Your Excellency of the cordial friendship and good-will of the President, the Government and people of the United States, and to congratulate Your Excellency upon the happiness and prosperity which are vouchsafed to the people and Government of the Argentine Republic by the Grand Ruler of all peoples and every nation.

In executing this trust, I assure Your Excellency, it is a pleasant duty for me to discharge, for I do not forget that your system of Government and that of the United States, while differing in a few minor respects, are neither of them based upon that monstrous fallacy, that wealth and power simply, and not man, is the ultimatum of Government; but rather upon the truth of that other proposition, which assumes that the intelligence of the people is the grand conservative principle of Free Government.

And while the Government and people of the United States watch with interest and delight the advancement, prosperity and progress of the different Governments of South America and Europe—for its citizens are allied by blood with the whole world—and have an interest in the political elevation and happiness of every nation on earth—

Yet it is, and ever should be, a bond of peculiar interest, of most lasting ties and affinities between the Argentine Republic and that of the United States, that neither Republic recognizes any sovereignty, save that of their respective citizens.

In both Republics enlightened public sentiment is the efficient agent and origin of all legislation. It is the theory of both Governments that their laws and customs originate from the free and uncontrolled will of their respective citizens. Under the political systems of both Governments national prosperity is now, and will ever be, found to be in exact proportion to the virtue, knowledge and intelligence with which their public minds are imbued.

In a little while, Mr. President, the people of the American Republic will gather around their early cradle of Liberty at Philadelphia, to celebrate their centennial anniversary, and will then and there proclaim to the World the grand success of those principles and that form of Government which their fathers proclaimed, a century before, to an astonished world.

To that National festival of ours the citizens of this our Sister Republic are invited, the lovers of liberty throughout the world, are invited. All who have an interest in that exponent of the civilization which embraces in its influence and affections all humanity. A civilization that diffuses itself fraternally and not by conquest. A civilization whose object is not the aggrandisement of National Power and Glory, but the proclamation of freedom of thought to the uttermost corners of the earth.

Six years ago, when in obedience to the command of your people, your Excellency leaving a former trust, sailed from the shores of the American Republic to assume the higher trust conferred upon you by the suffrages of a free people, you took with you the warm hearts of our millions to cheer you and your people on in the spirit of faith. Those same hearts will continue to watch your success and progress, and lovingly to urge you to put faithfulness in every labor you perform for your republic; and give lessons that shall lead to the highest and most ennobling thoughts which contribute to the purest aims of philanthropy—the grandest triumphs of benevolence, auxiliaries all to the fulfillment of the designs of the Almighty himself.

I trust that so long as I shall reside near Your Excellency's Government, I shall not be found wanting in any effort to carry out the instructions of my Government to co-operate with you and yours—to maintain that harmony, conserve the liberties, retain the prosperity, and sustain the progress of both Governments. That both Republics may ever remain in full accord—that they may continue to be powerful—to contribute to the spread and growth of ideas of political economy and human rights that will elevate

their peoples to the highest place of political, social and moral excellence.

President Sarmiento then replied:— Mr. Minister,

It affords me the greatest pleasure to receive from your hands the letters accrediting you as Resident Minister in representation of your Government and People near the Government and nation of the Argentine Republic.

The noble and flattering terms in which you have expressed your warm sympathies for this country are sufficient proof how well merited is the selection which your Government has made in making you the interpreter of its sentiments, a task for which you are peculiarly fitted by your genial and kindly disposition.

I have to acknowledge the congratulations you offer from your country upon the prosperity of this Republic, whose destinies I have the honor to direct. And at the same time I thank you for coupling my name with the brilliant picture, perhaps over colored, of the advancement of the Argentine Republic.

We are indeed following in the track which your Great Republic has already marked out with such gigantic strides, and although we have not been able to advance so rapidly we have still attained such tangible progress, as to give assurance of a great future, and enable us to hope that the copy will not be unworthy of the original.

The hand of the Almighty is indeed the great link between nations, great and small, guiding all in their destinies; but I recognise also with pride the community of republican principles and the identity of our political institutions.

You have astonished mankind with the sudden appearance of one of the greatest nations on Earth, based on the great principle of popular sovereignty, and adopting whatever of progress the world had yet attained in political institutions for the protection of human liberty, applying the same with consummate prudence to the requirements of a new state of affairs, and gradually extending this sphere of liberty by adopting other principles, such as religious toleration, in which you have advanced the interests of all mankind.

When we attained to Independence in South America we had not the precious inheritance of free institutions left you by your English fathers. Hence we lost half-a-century in following vague and uncertain guides, that often led us astray, pretending that Liberty meant intemperate reasoning and abstract theories, devoid of that experience which practical nations look for when forming national institutions.

At last wearied out by our difficulties we recur to your Republic for a solution, taking counsel from your public writers and lessons from your history, until we are now able to say that, if we have not closely followed or comprehended your example in all particulars, if we do not always see our way clearly, or fail to pursue it with constancy, we have still made some progress in the road, and as we advance we can see opening before us a grand horizon whose brightness as we proceed. Showing that we are in the right path, and that some day we shall be fully constituted as a free people, enjoying peace and order at home, friendly and just to our neighbors, avoiding all occasion of war, because encroaching on no one's rights.

Why should I not accept the bond of fraternity you lay down between the Republics of north and south, since our constitution and genealogy are similar, based on civil and religious liberty, immigration, and public instruction for all classes.

We have already accepted the kindly invitation you made to us in common with all nations, to assist at the Philadelphia Exhibition in celebration of the centenary of your Independence, and which invitation you renew on so auspicious an occasion. It will be doubtless a spectacle to excite the world's wonder, shewing the accumulated blessings with which Divine Providence recompenses those who obey the laws that govern society. They, assembled close to the spot where you declared your Independence as the Israel of the Human Race, in front of the Ark of the Covenant, having for platform an entire Continent, united by salutary laws, and for actors a free and enlightened people, offering to Heaven in gratitude for the blessings of peace all the products of a fruitful soil, of an indefatigable industry, and of a widely diffused stock of public knowledge scattered broadcast over the land. Never was more august altar erected to the Most High! Never will a more pleasing sacrifice be offered, nor be heard a Canticle more glorious in the exalted regions where hymns of heavenly harmony are sung! All nations will join you in the grate ful chorus, and be assured, Mr. Minister, the Republic will earn the glory of an imperishable institution.

I have little more to say. I remember how the greatest men in your country honored my nation with their esteem in shewing consideration for the representative of this Republic; and I can call to mind how my colleagues of the Educational Congress, at Washington, New Haven and Indianapolis, at which I took part, followed with evident interest the march of my Government; while I have seen even the troubles I should have to contend with here, but always hoping to realize some of the lessons I learned among you, of consolidating the Republican institutions that we had in common with you, and the spread of public instruction which was the dearest object of the wishes of all members in that Congress.

I hope that your mission here will be an easy one and that when it

comes to your turn to go back to your own country you will take with you the same pleasing impressions which I still preserve of my stay in the U. States. This is the greatest blessing also that I can wish for my own people.

You are now recognized as Resident Minister of the United States.

The Newton Mails.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Rio Janeiro, May 13th.

Public attention throughout Europe is fixed on Bilbao, which holds out manfully against the Carlists, in the hope that Serrano may yet be able to break the iron ring that the Carlists have formed around the doomed city. It is thought the place may yet hold out two months, but the sufferings of the townpeople from hunger are known to be such as to leave little hope of the siege being raised in time. The Carlists received reinforcement to the number of 20,000, mostly unarmed and undisciplined Basques, but men of proved courage. On the other hand Concha has gone with 20,000 republicans to reinforce Serrano's army, and another column of 5,000 was to leave Madrid for the same destination. Telegraphic and postal communication with the army is interrupted. This has given rise to all sorts of rumors, especially of an arrangement between Serrano and the Carlists. Topete's mission to Madrid was chiefly to issue circulars, to all the Provinces, denying any transaction of the kind, as Serrano is determined to shed his last drop of blood in putting down the Carlists, or trying to do so. Espartero is head of the Sanitary Committee, and acknowledges some contributions from foreign countries for benefit of the wounded. A new Cabinet is spoken of at Madrid to be composed thus—

President of Council, Admiral Topete. Minister of State, Lorenzana. Do of Government, Romero Ortiz. Grace and Justice, Olozaga. Colonies, Valera. War, General Pavia. Finance, Ruiz Gomez. Industry, Montesinos.

The new combination to make the Count de Chambord king of France counts 41 votes in the Assembly. The deputation to Frohsdorf consists of Cazeuave de Prodins and Lucian Bruu, whose proposal is to have two flags, the fleur-de-lis for the Royal palaces and public institutions, and this and the tricolor both for the army. At the same time the Duc de Rochefoucauld, actual French Ambassador in London, is gone also to Frohsdorf to beg the Count not to renew the Legitimist question for the present, the Duke being an old Legitimist, of much influence with Chambord.

The public opinion in France is turning adverse to the Government, and when Delator, ex-mayor of Aube suspended by MacMahon, was returned to the Assembly by double as many votes as the Government candidate, he said, "I am of those who believe the day of French monarchies is gone by, and the principles of the French revolution are our best guide." The Government notified the Union and Liberte that any articles opposed to MacMahon's Septennat would be prosecuted.

The defaulters of the Spanish Credito Territorial have been imprisoned at Paris, defalcations amounting to 8 million francs. The loss of the steamer Nile in the Mediterranean caused much regret; she struck on a well-known reef, and went down so rapidly that only 3 of the crew who happened to be on deck were saved on hen-coops. She belonged to the Messageries Company, which has 80 steamers afloat, a larger fleet than owned by any English company. It was a dark night, the wreck occurring at 11 p.m., her captain and officers being superior seamen. Some disasters have occurred at Savoy; in the village of Mantieres 32 houses were burnt, and at Chamousset 37, but only two lives were lost.

The lawsuit between the Duke of Brunswick's heirs and the city of Geneva is settled, the bulk of the vast property going to municipal purposes.

Brigandage is very bad at present in Sicily. A fight occurred near Palermo between the troops and the bandits, in which the former had three killed and two wounded, while the bandits also lost three killed, fighting on horseback. Baron Porcari was seized at his country-house, and had to pay a high ransom. The troops always get false information from the country people, who are afraid of the brigands.

The Pope's health grows every day more robust. It seems Dr. Maubing is really to be one of the new Cardinals.

Attempts are made in Greece to make the King dismiss his Ministers or abdicate, as the Republican party does everything to make His Majesty's Government impossible. The King has threatened to resign.

The new English Budget shows 78 millions sterling estimates against a probable expenditure of 72 1/2 millions, on which account the sugar-duties (£2,500,000) are abolished, and a reduction is made of one penny in the Income-tax.

The Channel-fleet is in readiness to escort the Ozar to Dover. His Majesty's arrival at Brussels was to be celebrated with a grand review of the Belgian army. The Russian army is being reviewed at Moscow, whence the Ozar, accompanied by Gortchakoff, will set out for Berlin, en route for England, and it is rumored will have a private interview with Bismarck. The new Civil Marriage law has been

passed and signed by the Emperor, but the authorities of Dresden, Stuttgart and Munich refuse to allow its force until ratified by the local Reichstags.

Bismarck says he has not retired for good, but many people believe Camphausen will succeed him as Chancellor.

A revolution has occurred in Arkansas, the Democrat Brooks expelling the Governor, who applied for Federal support. Mr. Washburn succeeds Sumner as Senator for Massachusetts. Much public rejoicing on account of Grant's veto to the currency emission. Congress is likely to renew the duties on coffee.

LATEST PER HIPPARCHUS.

Lisbon, April 25th.

The Count de Chambord is expected next month in Paris. MacMahon seems willing to change Broglie for a Republican premier.

The Prussian court has fined the Archbishop of Olmutz 600 thalers for appointing two curates. The prelate is Austrian, and takes no heed.

President Grant refuses to support the Governor of Arkansas, Mr. Baxter, who is entrenched in the Government House, against Brooks.

The Canadian Parliament has expelled Riel, of the Red River revolt.

MONTEVIDEAN LETTER.

May 20th.

This has been a very dry day and if it were not for the arrival of the Newton, I would feel sorry for editors in this city; this steamer brought papers from Europe to the 18th ult., their contents being very little in advance of those by the Puno; the French Packet had arrived at Pernambuco, and the South America from New York brings dates to the 23rd ult. and telegraphic news through St. Thomas to the 23rd; the Erymanthe will probably have left Pernambuco on the 9th, we may therefore expect her here at any moment.

The Bolsa a little has been done, and Deuda Interas are steadily going down; the sales were as follows—

Teuda Interas, 2nd Series. \$10,000 68 for end month 8000 58 do. 10,000 68 cash. 70,000 60 end of June.

Pacification—1000 a 91 cash. Empréstito extraordinario—2000 a 94 for to-morrow. Fomento Territorial in liquidation—100 shares a 20 1/2 cash.

In exchange scarcely anything has been passed, and the rate may still be quoted at the 1/2 for England and for France without alteration.

It may be interesting to some of your readers to learn the result of a "juicio de imprenta" that took place yesterday. The parties concerned were Colonel Moyano as accuser, and Don Mariano Carve defendant. The cause is due to the last elections for Senator of Durazno, as Carve was under the impression that his dear friend was working in his favor, and only found out his mistake when too late; he, however, vented his ire in several newspapers, calling Moyano a traitor, rascal, etc. etc., employing all those choice epithets for which some South American politicians are famed. Colonel M. did not see this, and consequently brought an action for libel. The trial commenced at 1 p.m., and ended at 9 p.m. The case had created much excitement, and the court was crowded almost to suffocation. The plaintiff was represented by Dr. Juan C. Blanco, our ex-Judge of Commerce, who is one of the most eloquent lawyers here, and it is owing entirely to the clear and concise way in which he put the case that Carve was found guilty of "abuse of the press" and condemned to pay a fine of \$100 and all the costs. The defendant was also unfortunate in his choice of a defender, who lost his temper several times in the course of the evening. The crowd did not tend to keep every one in a quiet state, as the cheers and hisses at times were so loud that the jury were forced to retire and send to the Minister of war for an armed force to turn everybody out; they came, but did not do anything.

Those "juicios de imprenta" are not yet finished. Three judges of Payson—Don Julio Meure, Lasraga and Juan Sicely—have accused three of our principal newspapers—El Siglo, La Idea and La Democracia. The trials will shortly come off, and will prove good food for newspapers when they all have to scrape to fill up a column.

Grand preparations are being made for the Casino ball, to be given next Monday night, which will probably be exceedingly good. The only hitch has been the refusal of some of the members to pay any more than the usual monthly subscription. This difficulty has been quietly arranged, and members look forward with anxiety for the arrival of the day.

The steamer Silex arrived yesterday morning, and brought the following specie to

Mesa & Co. 5720 00 Polignano Haras. 4000 00 N. Fariolo & Co. 1141 00 Ungo & Co. 400 00 Longo Haras. 764 00 M. L. Barreto & Co. 20 00 Total. 11854 00

The Villa del Salto, Captain John O. Morse, arrived to-day with 135 passengers, and the following specie from the Uruguay and your port—

Ungo and Co. 1126 64 M. Gonzalez. 1240 00 Brito, Seigo and Co. 280 00 M. Martinez. 683 00 E. Gorostiza. 465 00 E. L. Aguaviva. 8 50 M. Fariolo and Co. 1727 80 Echaralde and Co. 400 00 Mercantile and Co. 400 00 E. Perez. 400 00 Total. 47362 94

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The fine steamer Hipparchus entered Montevideo yesterday morning with the latest dates from Europe. The intelligence, which is politically important, will be found in our telegrams. Franco is again a foremost figure on the European stage, and her critical situation is causing much anxiety.

'En fin' she is disheartened with her rulers, and the chances seem greatly in favour of another tremendous outbreak. Marshal McMahon's Prime Minister is hurrying the country to the abyss by press laws of a severity that neither the first nor second Empire surpassed. When Kocheort gets his Lanterne into working order again in Brussels, as he intends, his lurid glare will aid the conflagration that seems impending. The Carlists still hold their ground in Spain, and Bilbao is evidently doomed; the inhabitants being reduced to horseflesh for food; the next 'entrees' will be dogs, cats, and mice, and then surrender and the entry of the Carlists. Many Spaniards here are now beginning to opine that the row will end with a Royal Restoration. Don Alfonso, eldest son of Isabella, having the best chance. The religious feud in Germany continues, and the archbishop of Posen has been deprived of his see. In England Sir Stafford Northcote has made rather a brilliant looking debut as the nation's cashier, devoting the surplus to wiping out the sugar Duties (£3,400,000) at a blow, and also proposing a scheme for reducing the National Debt by seven millions sterling. Great preparations were making for the reception of the Ozar, the whole Channel Fleet being told off to escort His Majesty to England. We are sorry to hear that the steamer Meunling, on her run out to Rio lost a man overboard during a storm in the Bay of Biscay.

A North American subscriber sends us the following men, in reference to Haxall's mills in the States, the destruction of which by fire was announced

J & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS. 24, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON. PRIZE MEDAL. EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS. PRIZE MEDAL.

REUNION DE PRIMAVERA. Martes 8 de Setiembre, y Domingo 4 de Octubre, de 1874. PROGRAMA DE LAS CARRERAS. En el Circo "Santa Teresa," Estacion Lanus.

Pottery Ware. Filters, Jars, Chemical Stone, Porous & Glazed Oils, Closet pans. Bottles, Beer, Ale, (Spirits, &c.) Drain Pipes, Terra Cottas, &c. &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne.

GRAN REMATE FOR Jose Ramon Basabilvaso EL DOMINGO MAYO 24 A las 2 de la tarde. Judicial CALLE RIO BAMBIA Esquina TUCUMAN

Lemon Hart & Son's ESTABLISHED 1801. ROYAL NAVY RUM. GEORGE ST. TOWER HILL, LONDON.

And W. Handyside & Co. Limited. BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY. 32, Walbrook, LONDON. Manufacturers of all kinds of Ironwork, Structural & Ornamental.

1°—Carrera Argentina. A las 1 de la tarde. Una vuelta. Para caballos criollos que nunca hayan corrido en Carreras de Sociedad en la Republica. Entrada \$1,000. Premio \$10,000.

LAMPS LAMPS FOR KEROSENE—PETROLEUM—PAHAPPIN. WRIGHT AND BUTLER Manufacturers and Exporters, BIRMINGHAM.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES. All of superior quality. Pickles, Sauces, Syrups, Jams, in Tins and Jars.

Household Auction BY ORDER OF THE BANCO HIPOTECARIO. On Wednesday June 3rd At 4 p.m.

HOWARD MAPPLEBECK & CO., (LATE HORTON & GRUNDY). CURRIERS AND BRIDLE CUTTERS, SADDLERY, CARRIAGE & CART HARNESS, Military Accoutrements, BIRMINGHAM.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES. THE STANDARD. Highest Prize at Paris, 1867. Highest Prize at Vienna, 1873.

LEA AND PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from most Storekeepers.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP. BROWN WINDSOR. LIVERINE GOLD CREAM SOAP. PURE Glycerine Soap.

AYLESBURY Condensed Milk. LION BRAND. For use in Families or on Shipboard it will be found both excellent and economical.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMER and STEAM LAUNCHES. BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL. 28 feet long, to seat 8 persons. complete from £192 to £270.

The Petrifying Silicate Paints. Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool, IN ALL COLOURS. Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals.

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