

WONDERFUL CURES OF CONSUMPTION.—The late dissection performed in the hospital of Paris, proves beyond doubt that the tubercles of the lungs can be permanently healed, thereby curing consumption. The case, in point, was that of a person who had, in years gone by, suffered from lung disease, but who recovered and died afterward from other causes. The official report reads thus: "That said person was cured by the constant use of pure cod liver oil. It is a great difficulty to find a person who has been cured of consumption, and to obtain the genuine article. Therefore it is of paramount importance that the patient should be sure of using the Linnam and Kemp Cod Liver Oil, and not some inferior article, which is a sure way to take the oil, and to mix one spoonful of it, with two of the Tincture of Sassafras."

AUCTION
BY
C. W. Bollaert & Co.
DAMAGED GOODS,
Ex "Sheffield."
For Account of Underwriters,
CASH.
AT THE ROOMS,
116 Calle Florida,
ON
Friday, December 4th,
At 12 o'clock, sharp.

2387, 1 case 40 d. z. door bolts.
2407, 08 2 casks each 6 kettles.
2410, 1 do 6 saucepans.
2414, 1 do 10 curry-combs.
2415, 1 do 10 bronze locks.
2431, 1 do 10 padlocks & bars.
2433, 1 do 10 iron ladles.
2434, 1 do 30 cart harness.
2435, 1 do 10 padlocks and bar.
2436, 1 do 10 butchers saws.
2437, 1 do 20 carpenter's do.
2438, 1 do 140 cart harness.
2439, 1 do 100 iron nails wrought.
2440, 59 400 casks 600essian bags.
2441, 1 bale, 12 pcs 2492 yds. hosiery.
2442, 1 bale, 20 pcs 2121 yds do

The Illimani Mails.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
London, Nov. 26th,
Birkenhead were a mournful aspect on Tuesday, when the remains of Mr. John Laird were conveyed to the family vault in St. Mary's Churchyard. The employees of the ironworks, to the number of about 1,300, lined the streets from the works to the churchyard, and in the funeral cortege were Lord Sandon, M. P., Mr. Rathbone, M. P., and a large number of well-known local gentlemen.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Birmingham on Tuesday occasioned a display of intense enthusiasm amongst the inhabitants. Every where the Royal party met with a loyal and demonstrative welcome. The decorations along the line of route were most profuse. Lord Aylesford introduced the municipal authorities to their Royal Highnesses at the borough boundary, and the party then proceeded to the Town-hall, where an address was presented, and luncheon afterwards served in the Society of Artists' Room. Messrs. Elkington's plate manufactory and a number of other factories were inspected, and the royal visitors then re-entering their carriages, left for Packington-hall.

The financial bill of the German Empire was yesterday submitted to the Reichstag. The ordinary expenditure is estimated at 396,523,455 reich marks, and the extraordinary expenditure at 125,277,685, the whole amount being balanced by the estimated revenue. The Imperial Chancellor is empowered to issue Treasury notes to an amount not exceeding twenty-four millions of reich marks as a provisional augmentation to the funds of the Central Treasury required for current expenses. He is also authorized to issue notes to the amount of thirty additional millions of reich marks to effect the proposed coinage reform.

For prematurely publishing the indictment against Kullman, who it will be remembered, was convicted of an attempt to assassinate Prince Bismarck, the public prosecutor, a Berlin telegram states, intends to proceed against the *North German Gazette*. The *Voss Gazette* is to be similarly proceeded against for having given publicity to the correspondence between Dr. Von Bulow and Count Arnim, which appeared in the *New York Herald*. Freedom of the press is certainly capable of extension in Germany.

It is reported that three Cuban delegates have arrived at Don Carlos's headquarters, sent under the authority of the Madrid Government, with a proposal to the effect that the prisoners on both sides should be sent to Cuba to aid in quelling the insurrection which is going on there. Don Carlos replied, as it was a point of national honour, all Spaniards should unite. He is inclined to give up the Republican prisoners if sent to Cuba; but, as far as the Carlist prisoners are concerned, they being volunteers, the decision of going to a distant and unhealthy country should be left to their own free will.

The *Paris Journal* says that the ex-Queen Isabella is about to sell her diamonds, estimated at a value of twelve millions of francs. They will be disposed of by auction in London. It is stated that the British Embassy at Constantinople has called the attention of the Turkish Government to the increasing traffic in slaves between Bengazi and Egypt, and that the Porte has undertaken to adopt efficient measures to stop the trade. The Vienna office has instructed Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador in Constantinople, to abstain from any interference in the investigation into the recent murderous conflicts at Podgoritz, in Montenegro.

Trinity College, Dublin, grieves over the loss of its most valuable manuscripts. The Book of Kells, written by Saint Columbkille, in 475, the oldest book in the world, and the most perfect specimen of Irish art, regarded as the palladium of the sister isle, has disappeared from the library. The trustees of the British Museum are supposed to be the delinquents who have misappropriated the precious document, which is valued at twelve thousand pounds. It was sent to them to be bound. This process in the book-binder's art must be a very adhesive one, for the college solicitor (with sealed orders from the board) has been despatched to obtain the 'unrivaled' work. Its loss is said to have occasioned the greatest excitement at Trinity College.

The Irish Church Representative Body have informed the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, that in consequence of the secularization of the college they cannot permit the divinity school and the theological teaching of the institution to remain under the control of the board. They therefore demand from Government £100,000 to endow a Protestant divinity school of Ireland.

An address to the Irish race and to the friends of freedom throughout the world has been issued by a National Committee, appointed to organize a centenary in commemoration of the birth of O'Connell (6th August 1775). It is signed by the Lord Mayor (Mr. Maurice Brookes), the Lord Mayor elect (Alderman McSwiney), Sir John Gray, M. P., Mr. Henry, Town Clerk of Dublin, and the Rev. John O'Hanlon. The persons who are alleged to have defrauded members of the Stock Exchange in their capacity as directors of the Eupion Gas Company were again brought up at the Mansion-house

of witnesses went to show that they had applied for shares, and signed blank transfers at the request of one or other of the defendants. Of course they saw nothing wrong in this. The case was again remanded.

Captain Dicey's twin ship *Castalia* left Dover yesterday morning, after a seven weeks' stay, on her return journey to London. Repeated trials and alterations of her machinery only proved that it was altogether inadequate for its purpose, and Mr. John Penn, the eminent marine engineer of Deptford and Greenwich, having been consulted, it is understood that the steamer is to be placed in his works in order that the defects in her mechanical details may be remedied. The exact nature of these defects has been kept a close secret; but it is stated that it will be nearly two months before the *Castalia* will be in a position again to venture out to sea.

The new examination of Count Arnim seems to have been occasioned by the publication of the Arnim-Bulow correspondence. As to the person closely related to the Emperor alluded to in that correspondence as a friend of Arnim's, it seems to be certain that the Count's letter contained the name in full. The introduction into the letter of this name, which is not that of the Crown Prince, is regarded by some papers as a threat intended to defy the Foreign Office and to deter Prince Bismarck from prosecution. It was a threat it has failed to take effect.

Austria has requested the Porte to accelerate her final reply upon the subject of the Roumanian Convention. There seems to be no doubt that Austria is determined to act independently of the Porte, and to enter into commercial agreements with Roumania and Servia if the Sultan's consent cannot be obtained.

At the Sultan's request one of the companies of the St. Petersburg Fire Brigade will be sent to Constantinople. It is to be stationed there for some time, and will be commanded by the Russian General Albertoff.

The King is expected to arrive in Rome on the 10th inst.

A Consistory of Bishops was held at the Vatican for the special purpose of nominating prelates for 15 vacancies in Portugal.

The English College in Rome has presented the Pope with a sum of £2,000 sterling.

The *Daily News* correspondent in Rome, writing on the 30th ult., says—The news that the British Government has resolved to suppress the post of Charge d'Affaires at the Holy See is confirmed in official circles. The post is not an official one in the strict sense of the term, but Mr. Jervoise, who fills it, is virtually the representative of Great Britain, whatever his exact position may be. The Italian Government, of course, has taken no notice of this fact.

The Viceroy of India returned to Calcutta. His Excellency decided on the abandonment of Hazareebagh as a military station for Europeans.

The first batch of troops for the expedition against the Duffias, a hill tribe in the extreme north-east, left Calcutta.

Returns from the U. States give indications of Democratic gains, especially in Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, and New York.

During an election disturbance in which ex-Senator O'Brien and Coroner Croker were engaged they accidentally shot one man dead and injured two others.

The election in New York State has resulted in favour of the Democrats. In the city of New York the Tammany candidates have been returned. In Massachusetts the Republicans have the majority, but the Democrats claim to have elected three members of Congress, including Mr. Banks.

In Rhode Island two Republican Congressmen have been elected.

There has been an election riot in Maunata, in Alabama, originating with the negroes. Seven of the latter were killed and 15 wounded. Five whites were wounded.

1st. That any revolution in Buenos Ayres is a mistake.

2nd. That railways and telegraphs should be pushed forward to the north, west and south frontiers of B. Ayres.

3rd. That the city element is all-powerful in Buenos Ayres, since it has taken only 70 days to put down General Mitre and 6,000 followers in this Province, whereas it took 25 months to suppress Lopez Jordan in Entre Rios.

4th. That owing to the increase of immigration the Government has been able to get any number of recruits for \$5,000 m. per head, and this circumstance materially lightens the obligations of National Guard service.

5th. That although 4 or 5 million hard dollars have been spent the money does not go out of the country, the war being local, and hence perhaps it is that our currency has not been affected, nor the Oficina de Cambios weakened.

6th. That Remingtons and Krupp guns quadruple the effective force of an army in the field.

There is a matter that we take the liberty to suggest to President Avellaneda, namely the recognition of the *Vales* emitted by the rebels. President Avellaneda would do a graceful and generous act by issuing a decree to the effect that the Government would pay for all sheep and cattle taken by the rebels, on the production of suitable *Vales* and confirmatory evidence by five or six of the neighbors. The moral effect which this would produce in Europe would completely wipe out every unpleasant recollection of the war. And here in Buenos Ayres no man would be able to say that he lost as much as a sheep by Dr. Avellaneda's election as President.

END OF THE WAR

SURRENDER OF GEN. MITRE

At an hour before sunrise on Wednesday, Dec. 2nd Gen. Mitre and his whole army surrendered themselves up as prisoners of war to Colonel Arias, who guaranteed the lives of all would be spared. This occurred near Junin, on the north-west frontier, and the news was sent by courier to Rojas, whence it was telegraphed to B. Ayres, being communicated to the public about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening by rockets from the Government House and Plaza Victoria.

Thus after a period of 70 days terminated the revolution which began on the night of Sept. 23rd by the seizure of the gunboats, and involved the Republic in civil war from the Sierras of Tandil to San Juan and the foot of the Andes. Had it gone on for three months longer the amount of money and blood wasted would have prostrated the country to such a degree that years would be required to efface the disaster.

Now, we may fairly anticipate that trade and politics will at once resume their peaceful course, and in a month or two we shall have forgotten all about the past troubles in the wonderful activity and progress on all sides. The speedy conclusion of the revolution, the prompt energy of the Government, and the unconditional surrender of General Mitre, will produce an excellent effect both at home and abroad, for it will convince Argentines as well as foreign nations that a revolution is no longer, humanly speaking, possible in the Argentine Republic.

Times have changed wonderfully in the last dozen years, and the power of the National Government has been increased a hundred-fold, thanks to the successive improvements introduced by General Mitre himself, when President of the Republic, and multiplied under the recent administration of Dr. Sarmiento. Railways, telegraphs, and Remington rifles have promptly put down a revolution which ten years ago would have probably succeeded. The movement has been utterly stamped out in 70 days, although headed by the general of most prestige in these countries, supported by a great portion of the army and navy, and counting on the sympathy of some of the richest Argentine families in B. Ayres. Ten years ago the revolutionary army would have carried all before them, and the Government would be beginning to collect means of defence on the 70th day from the outbreak.

Without at all detracting from the sleepless activity of Col. Alsina, the valorous conduct of Col. Arias, the discipline of the troops, and skillfulness of the campaign on the part of the Government, it is unquestionable that the speedy wind-up of the rebels is due chiefly to railways, telegraphs and Remingtons. In little over a month the Government had in the field over 20,000 men, besides an equal number in training, moving about divisions from B. Ayres to Dolores or thence to Chivilcoy, or from Rosario to Rio Cuarto with the wand of a magician; and now after 70 days we find Government armies at Azul, Junin, Rosario and San Luis, collected from various provinces, and said to muster altogether 50,000 soldiers. Telegraphs have aided almost as powerfully as railways, in making the action of the National Government felt in the farthest parts of the Republic. The Remingtons finally "ont fait des merveilles," giving the victory to a small body of resolute soldiers, ably handled by an intrepid commander, in the presence of an enemy numerically overpowering but lacking the discipline and arms of the Government troops.

The revolution, therefore, will not be devoid of benefit to the country. The lessons it teaches are the more valuable as they cannot fail to impress themselves on both victors and vanquished.

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THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL MITRE AND CONCLUSION OF THE WAR ARE AS FOLLOWS, AND WILL BE READ WITH IMMENSE INTEREST BY OUR FRIENDS IN EUROPE WHO HAVE BEEN FOR TWO MONTHS IN SUCH ANXIETY OWING TO THE EXAGGERATED AND ALARMING TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN THE LONDON PAPERS:—

Junin, 5 p.m.
"Please telegraph to Government that Gen. Mitre and all his army arrived here at 12-30 to-day as prisoners of war, after a bloodless triumph by our arms."
Chivilcoy, Dec. 2nd 5-50.
"An officer has just arrived with news that Gen. Mitre, having sent a flag of truce to Colonel Arias offering to capitulate, reply of Colonel Arias was that he must surrender at discretion, whereupon he submitted. Bulls are ringing for the conclusion of the war."
Rojas, Dec. 2nd 7-45 p.m.
Colonel Lagos has sent Major Godoy to Junin, where Gen. Mitre and all his army are delivering up their arms, without other conditions than the rules of war.
Rojas, 8 p.m.
"After a forced march, riding our horses to death, we overtook and surprised the enemy at 4 this morning, killing some, and taking 200 prisoners, besides 2000 horses. While we pursued the fugitives an envoy with a flag of truce came from the enemy offering to lay down their arms if we spared their lives.
"We ordered them to halt, which they did, and Colonel Arias then had a conference with General Mitre, in which it was agreed that we should spare their lives, and take Mitre, Rivas and all their followers as prisoners of war. Colonel Arias will give all details."
"Colonels Tecale and Villagas."
Pergamino, Dec. 2nd
"Before daybreak Col. Arias attacked Mitre, and after some shots Mitre sent to ask a truce till Lanusse should return from B. Ayres. Arias replied that if he did not surrender at once the whole army would be put to the sword. In a few moments an officer came from Mitre surrendering himself and his whole army to Arias. Laprida took 12 officers and other prisoners near Linera's estancia. Mitre arrived at Junin, at noon, prisoner."
Junin, Wednesday.
"Colonel Arias salutes the President of the Republic, and informs His Excellency that a courier left some hours ago with my detailed despatch, announcing that I have in my possession Gen. Mitre, Rivas, Machado, Vidal, Calveiro &c. and the whole rebel army, all having surrendered at discretion."
Chivilcoy, Dec. 2nd, 8 p.m.
"The Minister of War to the President of the Republic. Knowing your sentiments I congratulate you doubly on this bloodless triumph. You will now find neither the vacuum left after sanguinary warfare, nor those obstacles to government which follow civil dissensions. I reciprocate your friendly salutation."
"Government-house,
Wednesday Night.
"The President of the Republic wishes to convey to Minister Alsina his congratulations on the conclusion of the war, begging the Minister to issue an order of the day in which the Government thanks the various divisions in the field, and especially recognises the energy of Minister Alsina in the conduct of the war.
"But for the uninterrupted pursuit of the enemy and capturing of his artillery, perhaps we should not have obtained the glorious victory of La Verde and speedy termination of the war.
"I have therefore to beg Your Excellency to congratulate Colonel Arias, and at the same time, Colonels Luis and Julio Campos, Lieut. Colonels Lovelle, Villegas and Lagos, and every commander and officer who has had the glory to lead such soldiers as those who have by their steadiness, discipline and valor consolidated the institutions of the country and proved themselves its invincible champions.
"To Your Excellency and to the whole army in each of its various divisions I repeat the congratulations of the Government of the Republic."
"Nicolas Avellaneda."

TROUBLES IN BRAZIL.

PARA, Nov. 26th.—Business is at a stand-still, and the Banks are doing nothing, owing to the feverish excitement of the *Tribuna* crusade against Portuguese. That paper continues its incendiary language, and it is hoped the Government will suppress it. No more Portuguese have been murdered lately. The Portuguese corvette *Sagres* is still off the port, but the officers seldom venture on shore. The tone of the official paper is so menacing as to cause great uneasiness.

BAHIA, Nov. 26th.—Troops are hourly expected from Rio Janeiro. A detachment is just leaving on board the corvette *Paranense* for the scene of disturbance at Parahyba do Norte. It appears a fanatic who pretends to be a prophet is stirring up the revolution.

PERNAMBUCO, Nov. 27th.—The mail-steamers just arrived from northern ports says the revolution in Parahyba do Norte has become a general conflagration. A force of 2,000 armed volunteers has marched through Oupina, Ingá, Alagoas, Independencia, Pedras de Fogo, Pilar, Salgado, Guentá, and Aracá. They committed the greatest excesses in these towns, burning the town-halls and custom-houses, and making a fire of all the deeds and registers in the plaza, to the cry of "Muera el Gobierno! Viva la Religión!"

The rebels are marching on the city of Parahyba, capital of the Province, and it is said some clergymen and persons of influence in both parties are among the leaders. They expect to pass through Pilar and attack the city to-morrow. The Government seems terror-stricken. The President has ordered barricades to be thrown up and mounted with artillery, but he has neither soldiers, arms, nor a proper commander to stop the invaders. The citizens of Parahyba appear to be quite indifferent.

When this news reached Pernambuco it caused a profound impression, as there are fears of the movement spreading to this Province. It is known that Dr. Ibiapina is "stumping" the villages and rural districts of our frontier line, urging the people to rise. The city of Pernambuco is up to the present tranquil.

BAHIA, Nov. 27th.—The *Paranense* left for Parahyba with the Admiral and 18th Infantry. The *Vital Oliveira* is expected from Rio Janeiro with troops for Pará. The Emperor ordered General Pedra to march against the insurgents, but he excused himself on the score of ill-health. Some active General will be requisite to check the rebels.

PARA, Nov. 27th.—The *Liberal* publishes a manifesto by the Democratic party, signed by Dr. Magalhães and other leaders, declaring their adhesion to the Government in support of law and order. The *Tribuna* continues bitterly to insult the officers of the Portuguese corvette, but the citizens confide in the President keeping order.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The stunning news of Wednesday evening that the rebel forces under General Mitre had surrendered 'en masse' to Col. Arias and his brave little division, caused tremendous excitement in town. News of importance was expected by the general public, though a select few knew how things were some hours before the first rocket went up. Its report set the city on the 'qui vive'; but when it was followed by others in hundreds, people absolutely 'rushed down town' to see what was up. The news that the rebels were 'up the spout' and the war over caused great excitement, the general feeling amongst all classes being one of thankfulness that the civil strife was at an end. The President of the Republic was visited by numerous friends, to congratulate him, while bands played till an advanced hour in various quarters, and volleys of rockets and 'bombs' went up from Plaza Victoria and Government House. It is a grand thing for the country that this unfortunate scrimmage has ended so soon. Another six months of it would have played the mischief with the Plate for years to come. Now that the 'ultima ratio regum' has given its verdict, it is to be hoped that political passion on both sides will cool down; and all good patriots unite to urge their fine country onward in the path of Peace, Progress and Prosperity.

The Pacific liner *Illimani* arrived at Montevideo true to her advertised time on Wednesday. She brings a little later news than the *Niger*, and English papers of 6th November. There is nothing particularly exciting in them, however, the Count Arnim affair, a fearful gunpowder explosion at Ioinsslow, the withdrawal of the English Charge d'Affaires near the Pope, and the marriage of Earl Grosvenor, heir to the Duke of Westminster, being the leading topics.

The German Legation at Rio de Janeiro is about to be raised to the rank of Embassy.

40 TONS OF SMITH'S COAL—60 TONS.
The Coal is deposited in the Corralon, Call Telephary, No. 12, where it can be seen at all times. A sample will be on view at the Rooms. For account of whom it may concern—
200 Tons assorted Pains, 25lbs. each.
300 Tons—Black, Green, Red, and Yellow.
30 Tons extra, 25 lbs. each.
5 do do yellow do.
600 Resin bags.
2 Cans, Starb blades.
Kerosene, Knives, American Chairs, &c.

Note.—This Parcel is deposited in the HUERGO-ABAJO, Custom-house Depository, where interested parties can inspect it.

A Sample of 20 packages of each class will be on view at the Rooms, two days before the Auction, and it will be on view in Lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

116 Calle Florida,
Where all particulars can be obtained
[282 8p Nov 26]
REMATE
POR
El Banco Hipotecario
A TODO TRANCE,
Y
POR LO QUE DEN.
El VIERNES, 18 de Diciembre,
a las Cuatro de la Tarde,
En la casa del Ban. o Calle San Martin num. 111, por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento se procedera, por el Secretario del mismo, al remate de una finca, y dicho remate, de la obra ubicada en esta ciudad, Calle de Ayacucho, entre las Calles Corta y larga de la Recoleta, con 10 varas de frente al N.º 50 de fondo, perteneciente a Don Juan Pedruze.

Esta propiedad fué avaluada en Setiembre de 1874 en la cantidad de \$80,000 y, y el remate se verificara indistintamente al precio establecido el credito hipotecario, de \$10,000 concedido sobre dicha propiedad al referido Pedruze, que no habiendo cumplido con las condiciones bajo las que se otorgo el contrato, se halla comprendido en el precepto en el articulo 29 de la Ley O. ganada el financo.

Por sus memororias ocurran a la Cartera del mismo, de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde, de 5 a 6 1/2 p.m.

AVISO.
PARTICIPA AL COMERCIO que en esta fecha he sido titulado en los Sres. DON GUSTAVO MULLER y DON J. NIQUETE YI (quienes firman conjuntamente) el poder general que en forma de Octubre del año proximo pasado me confiere el Sr. DON E. JONAS SANCHEZ. Buenos Ayres, Diciembre 4, 1874.

TEOFILO LANUS.
h 65 3 p d 4

NOTICE.
THE Public is hereby notified that the Power of Attorney hitherto held by Mr. James Geddie, for the recovery of Dots due the estate of the late Mr. Richard Hastings, has been withdrawn, and a new Power conferred on Mr. Emilio Hansen for the like purpose.

This Estate being about to be definitely wound up, parties indebted thereto are requested to effect settlement at their earliest convenience.

Buenos Ayres, December 2, 1874.
ELIZABETH S. DE HASTINGS.
[51 6p Dec 4]

REGATTA.
ORDERS should now be given for Smoked T. naves (cookers), as they are invaluable for Luncheon, being appetizing and economical.

T. U. R. E. A. U.
33—Calle Maipú—33
[49 2p Dec 4]

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR RIO DE LA PLATA.
Linea de Paquetes entre Buenos Aires y Asuncion.

El Vapor Nacional GOYO, a salir para la Asuncion y C. de S. hasta el dia 10.

Por causa de enfermedades, pasajes, ocurran a la Agencia, Calle de Cayo, No. 24.
[43 8p Dec 4]

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD DAILY, per month, \$30
WEEKLY, per month, \$20
PACKET EDITION, single copy 2
Do Do, mailed from Office, including postage (per an.) \$2
Advertisements per line per day, 41
Do WEEKLY, one insertion, 41
Do Permanent, at conventional rates
"Standard" Office, January 1st 1869

The Standard.
"Nil nisi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere."
CERCAO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1874.

TELEGRAMS FROM EUROPE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25th. Russia is going to invite the South American Governments to take part in another Brussels Congress, next Spring.

MADRID 27th. The Carlists have abandoned the siege of Moreña, and fled out of Valencia precipitately. Gen. Loma is gone to relieve Pamplona; the garrison made several sorties in quest of food, and hard fighting ensued.

PARIS 26th. Chabaud Latour is going to retire from the Cabinet. The left opposes Constitutional Laws, which will probably be put off till after Christmas.

Messrs Ryde & Co's Bi-Monthly Lines.

BELGIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

RIVER PLATE LINE.
The following Steamers Load in London and Antwerp, and are despatched from Southampton on the 3d and 15th of each month for

Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, viz:—
Tons. Tena
ARIADNE... 1412 GALATEA... 2001
LADYDUN... 1100 RHODON... 1144
CHAS HOWARD 1304 DU. COBLEN... 1348

ARGENTINO... 1426 Tons.
The first-class and well-known S.S. RICHARD COBDEN, will be despatched from LONDON, ANTWERP, LONDON, Callings at Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, on SATURDAY, 5th DECEMBER.

To be followed by the S.S. GALATEA, on TUESDAY, 22d DECEMBER.

THE S.S. ARGENTINO.
Is shortly expected to arrive, and will load at Rosario, San Nicolas, and this Port, for

ANTWERP DIRECT.
Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be landed at Southampton, and forwarded to London, by special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board 48 hours after arrival at this Port, for London and the Continent, at through rates.

Passage money Southampton, £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, 450 Pata. Freight on Specie one-half per cent., payable here.

All Letters must be taken to the Post-office. For further particulars apply to the Agents—WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers, 35 San Martin.

Steamboat Agency
OF
A. MATTI AND PIERA.
30—CALLE CANGALLO—30.

For San Nicolas and Rosario, cargo, the NAZAR.
Do. Campano, Zarate, and Baradero, cargo, the S. ARGENTINO.
Do Montevideo, the VILLA DELSALTO, SUNDAY, 6th.

Corrientes and Asuncion, the CISNE.
Do Rosario and Ports, a S. PROVIDOR.
A. MATTI y PERERA, Agents, 30 Calle.

Compania Telegraphica Platina Brasilera.

El Directorio de esta Compania avisa a los Sres. Accionistas del Rio de la Plata que han de ser recibidos en el dia 23 de Diciembre proximo futuro en la Calle del Carmo, No. 40, a las 12 del dia para asistir a la reunion de accionistas presentada por la Comision de Contaduría, los cuales de las cuentas de conformidad con el articulo 16 de los Estatutos del 24 de Noviembre de 1874.

HERMAN HAUPF, Presidente.
JOAO GOMES DA SILVA MARQUES, Secretario.

A. KLINGELHOEFER, Tesorero.
[47 5p Dec 4]

Compania Telegraphica Platina Brasilera.

Los Sres. Accionistas del Rio de la Plata que han realizado el pago integro de sus acciones en el Banco Mercantil del Rio de la Plata pueden presentarse al Banco Maza y Cia, de Buenos Aires y Montevideo, los cuales de las cuentas pzas y certificadas para ser substituidos por sus respectivas acciones.

Rio de Janeiro, 24 Noviembre de 1874.
HERMAN HAUPF, Presidente.
JOAO GOMES DA SILVA MARQUES, Secretario.

A. KLINGELHOEFER, Tesorero.
[49 2p Dec 4]

TO LET, in an airy House (central) a good street, two beds, with a view to the ocean, light, attendance and latch keys. Terms for one year \$700, for two \$800. Board if required, \$50 a month.

Address J. P. Standard office. [51 3p d 4]

TO LET, in the house of a quiet family, five minutes distance from the centre by iron, a comfortable bedroom. Terms, including light and attendance, \$500 per month.

Address J. P. Standard office. [51 3p d 4]

TO LET—A large, airy and well-furnished bed room with two windows facing the street, suitable for a single gentleman or a married couple without family, in the house of an English family.

Calle Temple 73 (Alto). [48 6 p d 4]

TO BE LET, a large, comfortable furnished Bedroom. English family. Rent very low.

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YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMER and STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

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And Handyside & Co. Limited, BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, DERBY, Ironwork, Structural & Ornamental.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, The best remedy for Coughs, Asthmas, Colds, Hoarseness, Consumption (incipient), Accumulation of Phlegm.

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HOMEOPATHIC COCOA, This original preparation has attained a world-wide reputation, and is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the able Homoeopathic advice.

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