



New Advertisements.

CIRCO CHIARINI

PLAZA DEL PARQUE, ESQUINA A TUCCUMAN.

SABADO 4 DE JUNIO, 1870.

Entre los varios ejercicios habrá gran volteo al galope en el caballo...

Entrada general. . . . . \$ 25 mpc. Polcos con 6 sillars. . . . . 150 " Tertulia. . . . . 20 " Niños menores de 10 años. . . . . 10 "

REMATE

MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En la casa habitacion del Sr. Dr. Don Arturo Leason. Defensa No. 1334...

En la Vuelta 17 del corralito a las 11 en punto de la mañana...

Sala y Antecala. Un juego de muebles de nogal incrustado en otras maderas...

Dormitorio. Una linda cama de bronce con colchones elásticos...

2º Dormitorio. Una cama de bronce ligera a la anterior para formar gemelos...

Comedor. Un lindo juego de muebles de Roble, vetado como el de 1.º...

Estudio. Una gran biblioteca para 1500 volúmenes de construcción sencilla...

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer...

The Standard.

Published saturday, all other non saturday days.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

Special Telegrams for "Standard."

Montevideo, June 3, 1870. 5.30 p. m.

Paper closed at 9 1/2.

Exchange on Buenos Ayres at par three days sight.

Exportsations, 5,000 dry cow hides deliverable this month at reserved prices.

To arrive from rivers 2500 more at same condition.

Sales of 8,000 salted, effected at 63 1/2 rls. gold.

A cargo of Cardiff coal sold at \$1.11 1/2 gold.

500 sacks and 75 brls, sugar per City of Limerick.

Rio- Produce fetched two dollars 35 cents arr. despatched.

Weather fine.

THE IMPUNITY OF CRIME.

Tedious as this subject, it is forced upon us; we all like to think that this is a great country, and making giant progress...

There is an impunity of responsibility that fatally permeates our whole social organization, corrupts our institutions, saps our morals, and degrades the land.

The graves have just closed over a whole family barbarously murdered in cold blood: the awful details of the tragedy are in the possession of the public.

Both Congress and the Provincial Legislature are in session, and yet to this hour not a single member of either or any House, has taken up the matter; arbarous and heinous as has been the crime, the conduct of the public, of the neighbourhood, of the Legislators, staggers us more.

For a young country to play such a coward's part as the people of Baradero is, is incomprehensible; the truth is, that the country is young, but society is feeble, decrepiti, and we may say, worn out.

It is perhaps useless to point to our readers the conduct of the people in the United States under similar circumstances, since with a sigh we all admit we are behind that people in everything save billiard tables and cafés; but the mails by the City of Limerick which we received yesterday, acquaint us of a horrible deed committed in Greece.

A wealthy Irish Peer, a brace of Secretaries of Legation and a couple of other well born Englishmen were caught by the brigands, and after some useless efforts at ransom were with the exception of the Peer, barbarously murdered.

The tragedy is an appalling one; but with all its horrors it lacks the fiendish circumstances attending the Baradero tragedy. Look at the conduct of the English people; the matter is instantaneously brought before Parliament, every newspaper in the United Kingdom publishes leaders on the subject, and public opinion is wound up to such a pitch that positively a war against Greece is imminent.

Look again at the case of Miller, who threw his victim out of a railway carriage; from the throne to the cottage nothing else was talked of in England; the Atlantic ocean was no barrier to the English police constable, the murderer was tracked to America, arrested in New York, and

tried, condemned, and brought back to England, and executed in less time than it would take in this country to get the 'autos' of a murder trial from Mercedes to the Cabildo.

If terrible crimes are perpetrated in England, so also are they punished; the policeman, the judge, the press and the people are in earnest in the matter; and often times the very grave has to give up its dead to convict a murderer, but convicted he is, and executed too.

Now will any honest-minded man say that the people or the authorities in this country are in earnest in their professions to punish murder. Is there a single argument to be offered to prove that we do not all look at the Baradero tragedy with the same callous indifference as on the other murders which we have recorded within the last month? Do the people of Buenos Ayres believe that the Executives of either Government has taken a single step towards making an example of this butcher of Baradero. Where are Mitre, Rawson, Quintana? Is there really no man in Congress with a forehead to uphold the cause of outraged society. Where is Governor Castro and his Chambers. Is the subject so trifling that the time of our public men is too valuable to be occupied with such a matter. Yes the truth be told, it is a misfortune that there is not a single foreigner in Congress or in the Provincial Chambers to speak up on such occasions.

One of the finest efforts of congressional oratory was the memorable speech of Frias on behalf of the horse. Whether it was the great utility of the animal or the powerful arguments of the Senator it is hard to say, but the speech was regarded by all as the greatest effort of the day. We have had since many eloquent appeals on behalf of court-martialed soldiers and such like, but to this hour the Houses of Congress have never been five minutes occupied with any of the terrible murders that have been allowed to go unpunished. This Pantin tragedy in the Baradero is too trifling a matter for our illustrious legislators. Nevertheless the day will yet come when society will right itself; the seeds are sown, and the fruit will come.

The people of Baradero, if true to their own interests, will never allow the Baradero Tropman to leave that town alive. But if country burghers and sheepish quinteros and farmers betray such a cringing servility as to let the teniente and sub-teniente, vigilante, and all that ilk, take the assassin to Buenos Ayres, let us at least hope that the public of this city will assert its right, and show Congress-men, Judges, Ministers, &c., the way to punish such criminals, when the courts of the country are admittedly effete.

PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR'S LIFE.

The outline of the conspiracy is that a party of the plotters were to dress themselves as soldiers, gain access to the Emperor to present a petition, shoot him, and then proclaim the Republic.

Another states that the conspirators intended to blow up the Tuilleries with picrate of potassium, that terrible substance which caused such a deadly explosion in Paris only a little while ago.

It may be remembered that some time ago five men deserted from the 7th battalion of Foot Chasseurs; it is one of these men who has been arrested. A letter written by M. Flourens giving him instructions for the execution of the crime is the strongest evidence against him. In that letter M. Flourens recommended him only to go out at night time, and to act with the greatest circumspection. This advice was scrupulously followed, for it seems that this soldier never slept twice in the same place. It is a curious feature that what drew the attention of the police to this individual was the report of a young woman, who noticed that he was strangely 'preoccupié' for so young a man.

This same deserter, at one of the last reviews, distinguished himself so greatly by the warmth with which he shouted 'vive l'Empereur' that his captain exclaimed 'at the first 'émeute' I'll have that fellow in the front rank!' The smallest incidents are important in the eyes of the police: the departure of M. Ledru Rollin was one of the indications which awoke suspicion. It was understood that if M. Ledru Rollin left Paris after so short a stay, an event must have been in preparation which he was acquainted with, but which, from his years and his fortune, he did not wish to be mixed up with. It is believed that the projected attempt was not likely to be isolated; the Palace of the Tuilleries and the Prefecture of Police were to be blown up.

The Gazette des Tribunaux says that the police for some time past had suspected a man named Baurie, who had been pointed out as an agent of the revolutionary committee of London. He is a young man of 22 years of age, who, after a life of dissipation, was found guilty of a robbery, enlisted as a soldier, and shortly afterwards deserted.

The man who made the bombs, and who is a very skillful workman, has taken flight, but the person who gave the order for them has been arrested. The mechanic who has constructed these terrible chefs d'œuvre was at the head of an establishment for the manufacture of warlike implements which Marshal Lebaouf visited a short time ago, and congratulated this foreman

upon the improvements he had introduced into the manufactures.

The Monteur says that the conspirators were warned not to show themselves during the day, but to concert measures so that at a given signal, aided by all those who could persuade to join them, they might attack the Palace of the Tuilleries, the Staff Office in the Place de Paris, and the Prefecture of Police. The plot was fixed for Sunday, the intention was to blow up the Tuilleries, the Staff Office, and the Ministry of Justice, with the aid of bombs.

Three days before the arrest of Baurie the English police had given warning of his arrival, and measures were accordingly taken. The police agents took care not to lose trace of him, but they were anxious to seize him with the compromising letters in his possession. On Saturday morning M. Lagrange and two of his men followed him from an early hour in an open conveyance. As they had expected Baurie only went out in a closed carriage. Intending, no doubt, to receive the latest intelligence respecting the state of feeling in the workmen's quarters, Baurie went to the Faubourg St. Antoine and to Belleville. He came back about nine o'clock, ordering his coach to drive fast and to come back by bye-ways, as he believed he was being followed. He stopped at the Rue des Moulins, got out of the coach and looked about him. Then he went towards the house where he had left his trunk. At that moment M. Lagrange got out of the open chaise alone, and told his agents not to move until a given signal. He went up to Baurie and addressing him by his christian name, Camille, asked him how he was. "I do not recognise you," said Baurie; "who are you?" While he was trying to remember who it was that addressed him, M. Lagrange made the signal, and the police agents, hurrying forward, seized Baurie's hands and held them behind him, while M. Lagrange said, "I am Lagrange, commissaire of police, and I arrest you!" As they stood in the street itself, which was little frequented at that hour, they took from Baurie the letter of M. Flourens, a revolver with six barrels loaded, and the rough copy of a letter written by Baurie himself to M. Flourens, asking for money and saying, "The amputation will take place on the evening of the 29th, I am ready!" Baurie was immediately transferred to the Prefecture of Police, and, after the ordinary examinations, he was imprisoned in Mazas. There M. Bernier, the 'Juge d'instruction,' made him pass through a preliminary interrogation, from which it appeared Baurie had seen M. Flourens and Flourens in London, and had arranged the plan of attack with them. Baurie readily undertook to be the first to make the attempt. He often said to his friends, "If it is necessary to sacrifice my life for our idea I will do so willingly. What have I to fear? Nothing; you may rely upon me." It appeared from his answers to the interrogations put to him that he came into France through Boulogne, and that on the 24th at Paris he received a telegram informing him he could draw a sum of 400 francs. A similar sum was sent to him on the 29th, the day on which he was arrested. Since his arrival in Paris he dared not stay two nights in the same hotel. His relations led to the arrest of many persons both in Paris and Lyons. At the latter place eleven were arrested. The Gaulois and Figaro publish large illustrations of the bombs.

THE GREEK MASSACRE.

(From the Times)

The correspondence on the capture and murder of our countrymen and the Italian Secretary has been promptly published. The effect of it is to show that, whatever faults have been committed by the Greek Government, nothing was left undone by our own Foreign office and by Her Majesty's Legation at Athens to secure the safety and liberation of the captives. Mr. Erskine says that the attack of the brigands was made at the bridge of Pikerines, about twelve or fourteen miles from Athens, and that after the brigands had secured their prisoners the patrol of six soldiers came up, and began a sort of skirmish with them, which was, however, ineffectual. Mr. Herbert counted twenty-one brigands present, and probably these did not make up the whole of the band, there being generally scouts and spies and detached parties to be added. On the same day that Mr. Erskine wrote to Lord Clarendon he also addressed M. Valarotti, the Greek Secretary. Notes had come from the prisoners to the effect that the brigands demanded £22,000; Mr. Herbert had said, "Do what you can to stop the troops from pursuing us," and Mr. Erskine lost no time in urging this prudent policy on General Spoutzo, the Minister of War. The General promised compliance, with what effect we know from the subsequent history. In the note to M. Valarotti mentioned the assurance he had received. "The Minister of War," he says, "has already given me a solemn promise that no attempt shall be made to pursue the brigands until the captives are released, a threat having been made by the brigands that the least attempt to molest them would be instantly followed by the massacre of the whole party; and I trust that you, Sir, will take care that this engagement is religiously kept.

It appears that though the sum demanded by the brigands was exorbitant, there was no difficulty whatever on this head. On the afternoon of the 14th instructions were sent by telegraph from London to Mr. Erskine to endeavour to obtain a reduction in the sum demanded; but he was informed that if the lives of the captives would be endangered by delay in referring home for authority he was "authorised to pay whatever might be necessary for their release, and to draw on Messrs. Drummond for the amount." Indeed, it is clear that at no time was there any difficulty about the payment of the sum required, and if everything had rested with the English and Italian Governments, a negotiation would have been at once entered into and the prisoners released.

Having brought this calamity on our countrymen by its maladministration, the Government appears to have acted subsequently with none of that prudence which it should have learnt from so many past histories of brigand atrocity. We know that the captives entreated the band should not be attacked. They had been warned to prepare for death unless ransomed, and poor Mr. Vyner even made his will and sent it to Athens. In accordance with the engagement made by General Spoutzo, the attack was delayed, but in the meantime the brigands had demanded an amnesty. The opinion of the Queen's Government on this point is very decided. Lord Clarendon writes:—"Within a few hours—indeed, as soon as it was possible to prepare the telegram—after the receipt of your last-named telegrams, I instructed you to point out in the clearest terms to the Greek Government the indignation that would be felt in this country if the lives of the prisoners were endangered by a refusal to grant the required amnesty."

The conclusion to which this correspondence leads us is that the British Government and the Queen's Legation at Athens have done all that could possibly be done for the deliverance of our countrymen. They went so far as even to propose to transport the brigands and their spoil in a Queen's ship to some place of safety out of Greece. The proposal remains an additional proof of the earnestness with which the Foreign Office sought to save our unhappy countrymen.

CATASTROPHE AT RICHMOND.

The contest at Richmond between the Mayors for Municipal control has ended in a frightful catastrophe. Our readers are aware that Governor Walker, under the Enabling Act, appointed a City Council, and Mr. Ellison was elected Mayor. Cahoon, the incumbent, refused to surrender the police stations, and Ellison, with the new police he had enrolled, took possession of the City Hall and other municipal buildings, besieging the old Mayor and his police in one of the station-houses. General Canby interfered, and after some bloodshed Cahoon was released, and the question carried to the Courts. Mixed up in this quarrel was Governor Walker in support of Ellison and State Rights, backed by the Legislature of Virginia; and on the other side was General Canby and the Federal authorities, with the sympathy of Congress and the active exertions of Judge Underwood. As neither Mayor would withdraw, Richmond continued under its two masters, but the question being one of grave State Rights' interest it was carried to Chief Justice Chase, who heard counsel for both sides at his residence, when it was agreed that the case should be referred to the Virginia Court of Appeal, and the Mayors at a conference, concurred thus to have their case decided, Chief Justice Chase consenting, the rights of neither to be prejudiced pending the decision of the Court, by which both promised to abide. Last Wednesday the judgment was to be delivered by the Court of Appeal in the State Capitol building, in a room over the hall of the Representatives. As might be expected, when the decision involved interests so momentous to the city and the State, the floor was crowded to suffocation, and it gave way, precipitating the people upon the body of Representatives below.

Two Italians named Lugano and Piloto had a fight the other day in a grog-shop at the Union; since then Piloto is missing, only his hat and coat having been found, which has led the authorities to arrest the other on suspicion.

Lacueva's project of a new tax on imports as a subsidy to the Central Uruguay Railway meets with universal discredit. The country is already heavier taxed than any other on the face of the globe, and the Government even at present continues to pay £2,000 sterling monthly to this unfortunate enterprise, which is viewed with disgust and annoyance by everyone.

The holders of bonds of the Municipal Loan have as yet received nothing of the coupons due since March 1868. Bustamante's notice that the instalments up to Dec. 1868 were about to be paid resulted a joke.

Gold has gone up to 9 per cent premium: transactions to-day, 95,000.

Arrivals. Liverpool, Froylen, 20 passengers. Havre, Francis Jr, 142 " Cardiff, Martha, coal.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The massacre of our countrymen in Greece has caused the most profound feelings of sorrow and indignation amongst the English community of this city, to some members of which some of the victims were known. A wish that condign punishment may be inflicted by our Government on the conglomeration of robbers and assassins hitherto dignified with the name

of the Greek nation, has been generally expressed; but as a war with such a contemptible antagonist would mean the occupation of Greece for a more or less indefinite period by our arms, interference and objections might arise from the other Great Powers; and it is probable England must rest content with the payment of a heavy indemnity. As this subject has excited such interest here, we give all the further particulars to hand in another column.

We observe in a London contemporary an extraordinary rumor to the effect that Her Majesty Queen Victoria is about to contract a matrimonial alliance with a Prince of the House of Schleswig-Holstein, a near relative of her son-in-law, Prince Christian. Such a marriage would be very unpopular in England, as though German, both Princes and commoners, make fair average husbands, it has been thought for some time that it is not fair to allow the Fatherland to carry off all our Princesses. It is probable, however, that this rumor is unfounded, as it emanates from a second rate London paper.

Major Rickard's new book on the Mineral and other Resources of the Argentine Republic is advertised by Messrs. Longman & Co., the celebrated London publishers, as shortly to issue from the press.

Mr. Walker, who has just returned from the mining districts of San Juan, entered our office yesterday morning and saluted us with the exclamation Eureka! Our friend, who we are happy to find in excellent health after his sojourn in San Juan, brought us a sample of coal that has lately been discovered near the mining property there under Mr. Klappenbach's management. The specimen appears to us of good quality, but as we know as little of mineralogy as we do of naval architecture, we would be glad if the scientific public could find time to visit our museum, and express its opinion on the first genuine specimen of Argentine coal that has been seen the light. The discovery is of infinitely greater importance than the Fulton Menezes corkscow steamer, about which our naval engineers and scientific men ran stark mad for a week.

It has been subject of remark that the Baradero murder should up to the present have provoked no questions to Ministers in Congress. Not a word has as yet been said in either House on this subject, which, if it had occurred in England or the States, would bring a host of interpellations on the Treasury Bench. A healthy public spirit has yet to be born in this country.

The National Government has disapproved the terms of surrender arrived at with the rebel General Almadá and Colonel González by Colonel Elia, on the ground that the latter has exceeded his powers in granting immunities to the soldiers, or the retention of their rank to the rebel officers. It is not known what course the Executive intends to pursue, but it is probable that a severe reprimand to Colonel Elia will be the only result, as it would be almost impossible and highly impolitic to revoke his acts, at least as far as the troops are concerned.

When E. I. H. Comte d'Eu visited this city for the first time, he was pleased to remark to Colonel Peña of the President's staff, "la ville est belle, mais le pavé est execrable." An English medical friend yesterday improved on the force, if not on the elegance of the Prince's conception of our pavement, for he says Buenos Ayres paving stones are like nothing that he knows of except 'petrified kidneys.'

There will be a concert given in the Coliseum on the 10th of this month in aid of the German Hospital.

We never saw the Opera House of Buenos Ayres so crowded as on Thursday night. This vast and noble theatre was crammed from pit to ceiling to hear the first representation on our lyric stage of Meyerbeer's Africaine. No opera has ever been presented to the Buenos Ayres public with more completeness and magnificence of dress and decoration, and the scenic effects in general deserve commendation. The full strength of the company was engaged in its production, and a very creditable 'tout ensemble' was presented, all the leading roles being excellently interpreted. The choruses deserve praise also for their grappling and in general mastering the difficulties thrown in their way by the composer, who in this last and possibly best of his works, shows a straining at choral effect not observable in his previous compositions. The applause of the audience was frequent and enthusiastic, and the leading performers were several times recalled. We wish Africaine a long and prosperous run; and the spirited empresarios have well earned the golden harvest it ought to produce for them. We intend publishing a critique on this performance to-morrow.

It is with great pleasure we congratulate the Messrs. LaCrosse on their excellent management of their tramway which is on a par with any American line as to cleanliness, punctuality and order. It is quite clear that those gentlemen thoroughly understand their business, and leave no stone unturned to oblige the public in every possible manner. We anticipate an immense traffic for this line as soon as they can make the round trip down Cangallo and up Potosí.

Sir Charles Bright and Sr. Morcoarta have just concluded a contract

for the Greek nation, has been generally expressed; but as a war with such a contemptible antagonist would mean the occupation of Greece for a more or less indefinite period by our arms, interference and objections might arise from the other Great Powers; and it is probable England must rest content with the payment of a heavy indemnity. As this subject has excited such interest here, we give all the further particulars to hand in another column.

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Sir Charles Bright and Sr. Morcoarta have just concluded a contract

for the Greek nation, has been generally expressed; but as a war with such a contemptible antagonist would mean the occupation of Greece for a more or less indefinite period by our arms, interference and objections might arise from the other Great Powers; and it is probable England must rest content with the payment of a heavy indemnity. As this subject has excited such interest here, we give all the further particulars to hand in another column.

We observe in a London contemporary an extraordinary rumor to the effect that Her Majesty Queen Victoria is about to contract a matrimonial alliance with a Prince of the House of Schleswig-Holstein, a near relative of her son-in-law, Prince Christian. Such a marriage would be very unpopular in England, as though German, both Princes and commoners, make fair average husbands, it has been thought for some time that it is not fair to allow the Fatherland to carry off all our Princesses. It is probable, however, that this rumor is unfounded, as it emanates from a second rate London paper.

Major Rickard's new book on the Mineral and other Resources of the Argentine Republic is advertised by Messrs. Longman & Co., the celebrated London publishers, as shortly to issue from the press.

Mr. Walker, who has just returned from the mining districts of San Juan, entered our office yesterday morning and saluted us with the exclamation Eureka! Our friend, who we are happy to find in excellent health after



SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current now so generally felt and appreciated in the...

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from nine a.m. till three p.m. every day...

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED]

CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH HER MAJESTY'S POST-MASTER GENERAL AND THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The R.M.S. CITY OF LIMERICK will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th inst. The R.M.S. CITY OF RIO JANEIRO is the next Steamer expected.

JAMES and EDWARD ATKINSON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, 24, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON, PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE, IS now manufactured in "Bond," and shipped duty free.

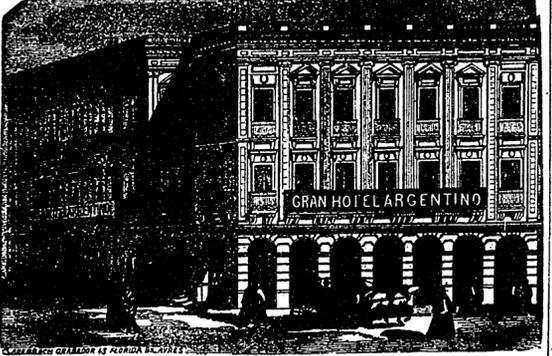
Wholesale Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. J. ISAAC and CO. |my10|70



YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES

STEAM LAUNCH COMPLETE, WITH MACHINERY.— 23 feet long, to seat 8 persons. 30 feet long, to seat 12 persons.

1-25 DE MAYO-1.



FAMILIES Will find here every Home comfort. Spacious well-furnished Rooms—good Table—central situation—Prices moderate.

JAMES S. HILL and CO., 43—CALLE DEFENSA—43 Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

H AIR DESTROYER Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867, Juror, 1862.

Alex. Ross's Depilatory removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without injury to the skin.

W. CRANWELL, 30 - Calle Rivadavia - 30

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in Ross's "Hair Destroyer Oil," which speedily produces whiskers, and thickens hair.

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Cures cured in one day, by using Alex. Ross's Hair Destroyer.

JOHN MORAND AND SONS Preserved Fruit Manufacturers and Export Oilmen.

KEARSELY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW FEMALE PILLS, Long celebrated for their peculiar virtue, are strongly recommended as safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable.

J. SANGER & SONS, 150 - Oxford-street, London - 150

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER CORK AND FELT HELMETS

WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER, Are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates.

GROSSE and BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, All of Superior Quality.

CAUTION. To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should be carefully examined when empty.

GROSS and BLACKWELL, Parvours to the Queen, the Emperor of the French, and the King of the Belgians.

KEATING'S Cough Lozenges. Upwards of fifty years experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges.

KEATING'S Children's Worm Tablets. A Purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste.

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PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINES.

T. MORSON AND SON 31, 33, & 124 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL-SQUARE, LONDON.

WORKS, HORNSBY ROAD, and SUMMERFIELD WORKS, HOBERTON, PURE CHEMICALS, AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

CHLORAL HYDRATE, (Sedative) CHLORODYNE, (The universally approved Anodyne.) CROSETTE.

LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE

GAUZHON AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their inferior compounds.

THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 68 and 60 LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

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CHRONIC COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL CHEST COMPLAINTS.

PRIGES BENZONNE THE GREAT CURE FOR COUGHS

KEATING'S Cough Lozenges.

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JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Invite the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition.

PERCUSSION CAPS. Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wads, Cartridges, superior quality for Breast-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE

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ONLY SILVER MEDAL AWARDED PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

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PERCUSSION CAPS. Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wads, Cartridges, superior quality for Breast-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

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REMATES FLORENCIO MADEBO Y CA.

Terceiro gran Remate de cigarros habanos legitimos y vinos finos de mesa.

En su casa Calle de Bolivar No. 14. El Merco de 8 de Junio a las 12 en punto de la mañana vendremos al publico...

FEDERICO J. MIRO. De la gran Finca Calle Victoria No. 27 a 292, esquina a Piedras No. 33 a 35...

MANUEL P. MEDRANO. De una finca situada al Norte de la ciudad Calle de Corrientes No. 454, calle empalmada y alumbrada a gas.

MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa Calle Potosi No. 70. De un Establecimiento de Campo al Sur, por liquidacion.

MARIANO BILLINGHURST. Continuation del remate de la quinta del señor Don Pabliano Payredon situada al fin de la calle de la Libertad.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1867. G. GEORGE P. DODGE, 70-UPPER THAMES STREET-79

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