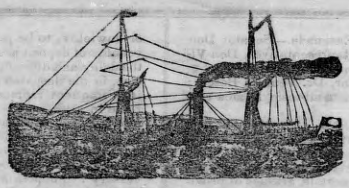
British  Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

☞ Printed at No. 75, Calle La Defensa, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock p.m. at No. 20 Calle San Martin, where Subscriptions are received, and where advertisements and communications may be left.

Price 40$ per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and 45$ per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity. Single Number 4$.

☞ Advertisements received till Friday at noon and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the following rates.

Not exceeding six lines, one insertion 3$; three insertions 5$; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, four rials per line for the 1st, and two for each subsequent insertion.

Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospital Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—Gratis.

(No. 1438.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854. (*Established in* 1826.)

Foreign Intelligence.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

"Palace of the Tuileries, Jan. 29 1854.

"Sire,—The difference which has arisen between your Majesty and the Ottoman Porte has assumed such a grave aspect, that I think it right myself to explain directly to your Maejsty the part which France has taken in this question, and the means which suggest themselves to me in order to avoid the dangers which menace the tranquillity of Europe.

"'The note which your Majesty has just sent to my Government, and to that of Queen Victoria, endeavours to prove that it was the system of pressure adopted from the commencement by the two maritime Powers which alone involved the question in bitterness. On the contrary, according to my view, the matter would have continued a Cabinet question if the occupation of the two Principalities had not suddenly transferred it from the region of discussion to that of fact. Nevertheless, although your Majesty's troops had entered Wallachia, we advised the Porte not to consider that occupation as a warlike act, thus proving our extreme desire for conciliation. After I had consulted with England, Austria, and Prussia, I proposed to your Majesty a note, designed to give satisfaction to all. Your Majesty accepted it. We had hardly, however, been informed of this good news when your Minister, by explanatory commentaries, destroyed all the conciliatory effects of it, and thus prevented us from insisting at Constantinople upon its pure and simple adoption. The Porte, for its own part, suggested some modifications in the note, to which the representatives of the four Powers at Vienna, were not indisposed to agree. They were not, however, agreed to by your Majesty. It was then that the Porte, wounded in its dignity, its independence threatened, and being compelled to raise an army to oppose that of your Majesty, preferred to declare war rather than remain in a state of uncertainty and humility. The Porte had claimed our support; the cause of the Porte appeared to us to be a just one, and the English and French squadrons were therefore ordered to the Bosphorus.

"'Our attitude in reference to Turkey was that of a protector, but it was passive. We did not incite her to war. We unceasingly addressed to the ears of the Sultan the advice of peace and moderation, persuaded that this was the best mode of coming to an agreement, and the four Powers consulted together again, and submitted to your Majesty some other propositions. Your Majesty, on your part, exhibiting the calmness which arises from the consciousness of strength, contented yourself with repulsing from the left bank of the Danube, as in Asia, the attacks of the Turks; and, with the moderation worthy of the chief of a great empire, your Majesty declared that you would act on the defensive. Up to that period, then, we were, I may say, interested spectators, but simply spectators, of the dispute, when the affair of Sinope compelled us to take a more decisive part. France and England had not thought it necessary to send troops to the assistance of Turkey. Their flag, therefore, was not engaged in the conflicts which took place upon land. But at sea it was very different. There were at the entrance to the Bosphorus 3,000 guns, the existence of which proclaimed loudly enough to Turkey that the two leading maritime Powers would not allow her to be attacked by sea. The affair at Sinope was for us as painful as it was unexpected; for it matters little to us whether or not the Turks wished to convey munitions of war to the Russian territory. In fact, Russians ships attacked Turkish vessels in the waters of Turkey, when those vessels were riding quietly at anchor in a Turkish port. The Turkish vessels were destroyed, in spite of the assurance that there was no wish to commence an aggressive war, and in spite of the vicinity of our squadrons. It was no longer our policy which received a check, it was our military honour. The sound of the cannon-shot at Sinope reverberated painfully in the hearts of all those who in England and in France respect national dignity. There was a general participation in the sentiment that wherever our cannon can reach our allies ought to be respected. Out of this feeling arose the order given to our squadrons to enter the Black Sea, and to prevent by force, if necessary, the recurrence of a similar event. Thence arose the collective notification sent to the Cabinet of S. Petersburg, announcing that if we prevented the Turks from making an aggressive war upon the coasts of Russia, we would also protect the Turks upon their own territory. As to the Russian fleet, in prohibiting its navigation of the Black Sea, we placed it upon a different condition because it was important during the war to preserve a guarantee equivalent in force to the occupation of the Turkish territory, and thus facilitate the conclusion of peace by having the power of making a desirable exchange.

"'Such, Sire, is the real result and a statement of the facts. It is clear that, having arrived at this point, they must either bring about a definitive understanding or a decided rupture.

"'Your Majesty has given so many proofs of your solicitude for the tranquillity of Europe, and by your beneficent influence has so powerfully arrested the spirit of disorder, that I cannot doubt as to the course you will take in the alternative which presents itself to your choice. Should your Majesty be as desirous as myself of a pacific conclusion, what would be more simple than to declare that an armistice shall now be signed, that things shall resume their diplomatic course, that all hostilities shall cease, and that the belligerent forces shall return from the places to which motives of war have led them?

"'Thus the Russian troops would abandon the principalities, and our squadrons the Black Sea. Your Majesty, preferring to treat directly with Turkey, might appoint an Ambassador, who could negotiate with a Plenipotentiary of the Sultan a convention which might be submitted to a conference of the Four Powers. Let your Majesty adopt this plan, upon which the Queen of England and myself are perfectly agreed, and tranquillity will be re-established and the world satisfied. There is nothing in the plan which is unworthy of your Majesty,—nothing which can wound your honour; but if, from a motive difficult to understand, your Majesty should refuse this proposal, then France, as well as England, will be compelled to leave to the fate of arms and the chances of war that which might now be decided by reason and justice.

"'Let not your Majesty think that the least animosity can enter my heart. I feel no other sentiments than those expressed by your Majesty yourself in your letter of the 17th of January, 1853, in which you write, 'Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable, based, as they are, upon the same intentions—the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling. This programme is worthy of the Sovereign who traced it, and I do not hesitate to declare that I remain faithful to it.

"'I beg your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and it is with these sentiments that,

"'I am, Sire, your Majesty's good friend

"NAPOLEON."

THE EMPEROR'S REPLY.

"St. Petersburg, Jan. 28 (Feb. 9).

"Sire,—I cannot better reply to your Majesty than by repeating, as they belong to me, the words with which your letter terminates, our relations ought to be sincerely amicable and should be based upon the same intentions—the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling. Your majesty, in accepting this programme, as I had traced it, says that you remain faithful to it. I dare believe and my conscience tell me so, that I have not exceeded its limits; for in the affair which has excited division between us, the origin of which is not to be attributed to me, I have always sought to maintain friendly relations with France, and I have always endeavoured to avoid any thing that might clash with the religion professed by your Majesty. I have made for the maintenance of peace all the concessions both of form and substance compatible with my honour, and, in claiming for my correligionists in Turkey the confirmation of the rights and privileges which they have long acquired at the price of Russian blood, I claimed nothing which was not confirmed by treaties. If the Porte had been left to herself, the difference which has so long kept Europe in suspense would have been solved. A fatal influence has thrown everything into confusion. By provoking gratuitous suspicions, by exciting the fanaticism of the Turks, and by deceiving their government as to my intentions and the real scope of my demands, it has so exaggerated the extent of the questions that the probable result seems to be war. Your Majesty must allow me not to enter too much in detail into the circumstances as they present themselves to you in your letter, in which those circumstances are marked out. Several acts on my part, appreciated with little accuracy, according to my opinion, and more than one fact perverted, would require, in order to be properly rectified, at least as I conceive, long developments into which it would not be proper to enter in a correspondence between Sovereign and Sovereign. For instance, your Majesty attributes to the occupation of the principalities the evil of having suddenly transported the question from the region of discussion to that of fact; but your Majesty leaves out of view the circumstance that this occupation, still purely conditional, was preceded, and in a great measure caused by a very important previous fact—the appearance of the combined fleet in the vicinity of the Dardanelles; and besides this, much before that period, when England hesitated to assume a hostile attitude, your Majesty took the initiative in sending your fleet as far as Salamis. This wounding demonstration certainly exhibited little confidence in me. It was calculated to encourage the Turks; and to paralyse beforehand the success af negotiations by giving them the idea that France and England were ready to support their cause under all circumstances. In the same way your Majesty makes it appear that the explanatory commentaries of my cabinet, upon the Vienna note rendered it impossible for France and England to recommend its adoption by the Porte; but your Majesty may recollect that our commentaries followed, and did not precede, the pure and simple nonacceptance of the note, and I believe that the powers were so little seriously desirous of peace that they confined themselves to the claims of the pure and simple adoption of that note, instead of allowing the Porte to modify what we had previously adopted without change. Besides, if any point of our commentaries had given rise to difficulties, I offered satisfactory solution to them at Olmutz, and such was it considered by Austria and Prussia. Unfortunately, in the interval, a part of the Anglo-French fleet had already entered the Dardanelles, under the pretext of there protecting the lives and properties of English and French subjects; and in order to allow the whole to enter, without violating the treaty of 1841, it was necessary that the Ottoman government should declare war against us. My opinion is, that if France and England had desired peace as much as I, they would at any cost have prevented that declaration of war, or, when war was once declared, have taken care that it should have been restrained within the narrow limits within which I wished to confine it on the Danube, so that I might not be compelled by force to abandon the purely defensive system which I whished to adopt. But from the moment when the Turks were allowed to attack our Asiatic territory, to carry away one of our frontier posts (even before the term fixed for the commencement of hostilities], to blockade Akhalttzik, and to ravage the province of Armenia,—from the moment when the Turkish fleet were allowed to transport troops, arms, and munitions of war to our coasts, could it be reasonably hoped that we should wait patiently the result of such an attempt? Was it not to be supposed that we should do all we could to prevent it? The affiar of Sinope was the result of it. That affair was the forced consequence of the attitude adopted by the two powers, and the result certainly could not have been unexpected. I had declared my wish to remain upon the defensive, but before war broke out, as far as my honour and my interest could permit me to do so, and so long as the war was restrained within certain limits. Has all been done which ought to have been done to prevent these limits being exceeded? If the character of spectator, or even that of mediator, was not sufficient for your Majesty, and if your Majesty wished to become the armed auxiliary of my enemies, then, Sire, it would have been more honourable and more worthy of you to have told me so frankly beforehand by declaring war against me. Each of us would then have known the part he had to play. But is it an equitable proceeding for those to make a crime of that event after it has happened which they did nothing to prevent? If the cannon shot of Sinope reverberated painfully on the hearts of all those who in France and in England appreciate the national dignity, does your Majesty think that the menacing presence at the entrance of the Bosphorus of the three thousand pieces of cannon of which you speak, and the report of their entry into the Black Sea, remain without echo in the hearts of the nation whose honour I have to defend? I learn from your Majesty for the first time [for the verbals declarations made to me up to this period have made no such allusion], that while protecting the reinforcement of Turkish troops upon their own territory, the two powers have ressolved to prohibit to us the navigation of the Black Sea—that is to say, apparently, to take from us the right of strengthening our own coasts. I leave it to your Majesty to consider if that be, as you say, the way to facilitate the conclusion of peace, and if in the alternative which is placed before me I am permitted to discuss, or even to examine for a moment, your proposals for an armistice, the immediate evacuation of the principalities, and the negotiation with the Porte for a convention to be submitted to a conference of the four powers? Would you yourself, Sire, if you were in my place, accept such a proposition? Would your national feeling allow you to do so? I bodly answer, no. Allow me then, in my turn, the right of thinking as you would think yourself. Whatever your Majesty may decide, menaces will not induce me to recede. My confidence is in God and in my right, and Russia, as I can guarantee, will prove herself in 1854 what she was in 1812. If, however, your Majesty, less indifferent to my honour, should frankly return to our programme—if you should proffer me a cordial hand, and I now offer it to you at this last moment—I will willingly forget whatever has wounded my feelings in the past. Then, Sire, but then only we may discuss, and perhaps we may come to an understanding. Let your fleet limit itself to preventing the Turks from sending additional forces to the theatre of war. I willingly promise that they shall have nothing to fear from my attempts. Let them send a negotiator. I will receive him in a suitable manner. My conditions are known at Vienna. That is the only basis upon which I can allow discussion.

"I beg your majesty to believe in the sincerity of the sentiments with which I am,

"Sire, your Majesty's good friend.

"NICOLAS."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. HUME wished to bring a question of considerable importance under the notice of the First Lord of the Admiralty. He hoped that, considering the advantages which the seamen employed in the mercantile marine enjoyed in some respects over those serving in the Royal navy, the Government would not hesitate to make a fair and reasonable advance, if it should be deemed necessary, and in every other way that they would insure as much as possible the comfort of the men.

Sir J. GRAHAM said, that some short time back the House had consented to a considerable increase in the pay of the sailor, and also that the Board of Admiralty had reconsidered the question of secondary punishments, and the result had been that they had thought it desirable to mitigate their severity, and he was glad to be able to state that crime was on the decrease. The result of the endeavour to raise additional seamen had been most satisfactory. Without any bounty, and notwithstanding the extraordinary rise in the wages which sailors obtained in some branches of the mercantile marine since the House had voted, in the month of November, 1852, an increase of 5l. to the pay of the sailor, 7,000 seamen and 1,800 marines had been raised voluntarily. That circumstance appeared to him to show that at the present time no necessity existed for giving a bounty. If indeed a bounty were given, it would only be right that all men in active service should receive it, and the expense of paying it would be enormous. In the month of February last 900 seamen entered voluntarily, and, now that sailors believed active service to be approaching, volunteering was going on in a most satisfactory manner.

Sir. G. PECHELL agreed with the right hon. baronet that there was no necessity for giving a bounty to induce seamen to enter. They had waited to see if the Emperor of Russia was really in earnest, and now that they saw a good chance of active service they had come forward. He was glad that the experiment of calling the coastguard men into service had been successful, and he thought that circumstances might lead to defects being pointed out which ought not to exist. It was intended when the coastguard service was established that it should consists of sailors who received good characters from ships just paid off; but he feared that there were at present men in that force who did not even know how to sling their hammocks. He had the strongest hope, and indeed, he firmely believed that in the impending struggle the ships and seamen of this country would do their duty, for there was

no period in the former history of the country at which its navy was in such an efficient condition.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Ministry of Government and Foreign Relations.

Buenos-Ayres April 23d. 1854.

To t' His Eminence the Cardinal Minister of Foreign Affaires of His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius IX.

The undersigned, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Government and Foreign Relations of the State of Buenos Ayres, provisionally charged with the dispatch of this Department, has the high honour of addressing His Eminence the Cardinal, Minister of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs of His Holiness, for the purpose of transmitting, through the worthy medium of His Eminence to the Most Blessed Feet of our Sovereign Pontiff, the respectful petition submitted to him, intereeding in behalf of an individual, whose estimable conduct and bravery in defence of the institutions and laws of Buenos Ayres, extort the consideration which the Government now as formerly dispenses to him.

By the British Mail Packet arrived at this port, the Government of Buenos Ayres has received the distressing intelligence, that D. Silvino Olivieri, a Colonel in the service of Buenos Ayres, was prisoner in Rome, where perhaps he still remains in the same situation.

The Government abstains from offering any opinion upon the cause of this imprisonment. Perhaps he may be culpable; perhaps they are only unfortunate coincidences that conspire to present him in this character. But even in the first case the Government cannot help feeling a solicitous interest in behalf of this unfortunate.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, therefore, that recognises its want of right to implore mercy in behalf of the gallant Colonel Olivieri, to whom this Country is indebted for so many services, and whose sons highly esteem his noble and heroic sacrifices, will in this case have recourse to no other expedient, than an appeal to the feeling heart of His Holiness, in behalf of one whom Buenos Ayres has adopted as her own, and whom the Government has condecorated with the military title which he bears, and which he earned by his blood, fighting day after day in the entrenchments of this City, in the gloomiest periods of its desolation.

Confiding in the pious sentiments of his Holiness, and also in those of Your Eminence it approaches with full confidence, to implore mercy for Colonel Olivieri, giving a guarantee that, once placed in liberty, he will quit the shores of Italy.

Should his Holiness feel any deference for the disinterested supplication of a Government of these distant countries, so devoted and attached to the benevolent person of Our Most Holy Father; and should he retain any sentiment of regard for the communities which he visited in his transit through America, the Government of Buenos Ayres repeats its confidence, that its request will not be fruitless, because it represents not merely its desires, but those of all the Citizens whose destinies are confided to it.

The undersigned cannot close this note without begging His Eminence the Cardinal will also be pleased to interpose his powerful influence in this matter, before the Christian heart of Our Most Holy Father; and requesting he will deign to accept the respectful homage of high consideration and esteem wherewith the undersigned salutes him.

JOSE MANUEL LA FUENTE.

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

(*To facilitate reference we prefix the date of their publication in the "Tribuna."*)

May 4th.—Note from the Ministry of war to the Inspector General, ordering a public reception to be prepared for H. E. the Governor, on his return from his rural excursion.

Note from the same to the same, directing all payments in the Military List to be made to the individuals, and that means should be taken to prevent the unseemly and pernicious practice of discounting or selling these credits.

May 5th.—Report of the elections of San José de Flores:—Senator, Don Domingo Olivera; Representatives, Don Exequiel Maderna and Don Eustaquio Riestra.

San Isidro: Senator, Don José Marmol, Representatives Don Federico Aneyros and Don Ventura Bosch.

Villa de Lujan:—Senator, Dr. Francisco J. Muñiz; Representatives, Dr. Daniel M. Cazon and General José M. Flores.

San Antonio de Areco.—Senator, Don Joaquin Cazon; Representatives, Dr. Miguel Esteves Saguí, and Don Hermenejildo Riestra.

Report of the Adjutant of the Port, with a statistical return of the arrivals at the Boca during the last 15 days of April, from the Argentine Provinces, the Republic of Paraguay and the Oriental Republic.

Report of the Military Commandant of Martin Garcia, specifying the number of craft that had passed by said Island, in the month of April; namely, descending 221 craft, ascending 101 craft.

May 7th.—Report of elections, Chascomus and Ranchos;—Senator, Don Pedro Bernal; Representatives, Don Mariano Acosta and Don Felix Pio.

Magdalena and Ensenada.—Senator Don Valentin Cardoso; Representatives, Don Vicente Letamendi; and Don Isidro Babio.

Lobos etc.—Senator, Dr. Ventura Bosch; Representatives, Don Ambrosio Lezica and Juan R. Muñoz.

Quilmes etc.—Senator, Don Manuel José Guerrico; Representativas, Don Rufino Elizalde and Don José Otamendi.

Decree accepting the tender of Messrs. Binden and Co. for certain articles of provision for the Squadron.

Decree reorganizing the Museum of Natural History, and placing it under the direction of a Special Committee, consisting of Dr Francisco J. Muñiz, Dr. Teodoro Alvarez Don Manuel Ricardo Trelles, and Don Manuel J. Guerrico; of which Commission the Rector of the University shall be, *ex officio*, President.

Intercession to His Holiness, in behalf of Colonel Olivieri.—See Official Documents.

May 9th.—Decree of the Delegate Government, returning into the hands of His Excellency the Governor the Supreme Power of the State, with which they had been invested, during His Excellency's excursion through the Northern and Western Districts.

Report of the Administrative Committee of the Men's Hospital, for the month of April.

BUENOS AYRES.

COLONEL SILVINO OLIVIERI.—We had recently occasion to notice the unhappy fate of the gallant Olivieri, as a prisoner of State in Rome, on a charge of conspiracy; and in another column will be found the supplication adressed to His Holiness, in behalf of the prisoner, by the Government of Buenos Ayres. Notwithstanding the asperity of political questions in the Pontifical States, we are disposed to augur a successful result for the note in question, should it arrive in time, that is, before the case has been definitively disposed of. The circumspection, the deference, the earnestness of the appeal, must tell on the heart of the Sovereign Pontiff; and when an entire community raises its united voice to its Spiritual Father, in behalf of an individual, charged only with political misdemeanors, granting him to have been imprudent or even culpable, the presumption is that the prayer of the petition will be listened to and granted. We feel such implicit reliance in this direct and natural view of the case, that we deem it almost superfluous to treat of it in any other.

We need not remind the Sacred Consistory of a very recent case, that of Kosta at Smyrna, when the Representative of the Cabinet of Washington demanded the person of the prisoner, on much slighter grounds, than those which justify the Government of Buenos Ayres in imploring mercy in favor of Colonel Olivieri. Kosta had merely trode the soil of the glorious Union, and intimated his intention of becoming a Citizen; Olivieri has earned his grade in the military service of the State, and an imperishable title to the gratitude and admiration of all its inhabitants, by the most disinterested and heroic conduct. His Holiness therefore may well concede as a favor, what his Imperial Majesty of Austria durst not refuse as a right. After the public surrender of Kosta, any extreme severity in the case of Olivieri, would justly be regarded as an abuse of power; where it was least to be expected, and where its consequences would be the most offensive and pernicious. Innocent or guilty, it would elevate its victim to the rank of a political martyr, at the expense of interests to which no Catholic Community can or ought to be indifferent; still less the responsible Counsellors of His Holiness. In all political cases, the sympathies of the age tend to mercy and forbearance; and we need not stop to enumerate the many and powerful claims that the gallant Colonel Olivieri has, to the ardent sympathy of Buenos Ayres, and of South America.

RECEPTION OF H. E.—Loyalty is contagious, and the series of enthusiastic, receptions awarded to H. E., during his rural excursion, have racted with proper effect on the patriotic sympaties of the Capital.

On monday numerous parties, in vehicles and on horseback, advanced as far as San José de Flores, and a few of the more zealous to still greater distances, to wellcome H. E. and suite, on their return; presenting a pleasing scene of bustle and animation, that may well satisfy Doctor Obligado and his friends, that his prestige and popularity have suffered nothing from a temporary absence.

That this well-timed visit has produced the most seasonable effects, we cannot for a moment doubt; and now that the motive powers of the Administration are fully reestablished, let us hope that the business of practical reform, in those distant but all-important localities, will be undertaken at once and in good earnest. We have arrived at a stage in our career, when the territorial resources of the State must be put in requisition; by opening up easy and frequent means of intercourse, and extending a direct and efficacious protection and encouragement to industry and enterprise. Here is the grand pivot on which our commercial policy hinges; and if neglected, the overgrown Capital, with its paved streets and gorgeous palaces, must languish in obscurity, if not perish of inanition. It is best to state the truth plainly, to look the evil full in the face, that timely measures of precaution may be adopted.

CUSTOMHOUSE REFORM.—Judging from the complaints we daily hear of the limping march of our own Customhouse, and the still greater difficulties encountered in that of San Nicolas, we are led to believe there must be something radically wrong in our actual system, which appears too complicate or unwieldy, to be practically efficient. The benefits of deposit are partly neutralized by the delay and difficulties encountred at every step, in the despatch of goods in bond; creating frequent reclamations, that sometimes issue in setting aside important transactions. We need not say that this is a false position, in a great commercial mart, such as Buenos Ayres is, and ought to be. As a palliative, additional hands are indispensably necessary; supposing the present arrangements are to be adhered to.

But the reform at which we aim is of a more sweeping and comprehensive character, and arises almost necessarily from the new position assumed by BuenosAyres, as a sovereign and independent State: nay a course that may be forced upon her, by the rumoured policy of the Confederate Provinces. We are not sanguine enough to advocate the *ne plus ultra* a free port; but we are quite prepared to give an unqualified vote in favor of a low uniform import duty, say an *ad valorem* rate of five, or at the most six per cent, undoing the whole cumbrous apparatus of deposit, transit, reembarkati n, and the endless minutæ that hamper business and engender spleen. "It is to this pass we must come at last"; and we flatter ourselves that, in due course, it will be easy to demonstrate the equality and expediency of the measure.

WEST COAST ISTELLIKENCE.—By the Mendoza Mail, which appears to have occupied longer time than usual on the route, our dates from Chile are only to the 31st March. In the Valparaiso, "Echo" we find the following notices of Perú and Bolivia, and we regret to observe they are rather of a sombre character.

PERU.— Yellow fever in Lima continues its frightful ravages—forty to fifty persons being daily cut down by this horrid pestilence. —The unfortunate inhabitants of this plague-visited city, are passing their time in fearful suspense, each looking upon his neighbour and himself, uncertain which may be the next victim, upon whom king death may lay his yellow hand. Altogether during this month there have been no less than 1500 deaths, out of a population of 150,000.

The neighbouring population are very much alarmed, lest the contagion spread, as the disease is particularly virulent, and few people survi e it. In Lima, after the plague, the general topics of conversation are politics,—and an almost unanimous voice is raised against the government, which appears to be singularly unpopular, both there, and throughout the country at large.

Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. an attempt was made to get up a revolutionary excitement, but the authorities succeeded in promptly suppressing it and taking the ringleaders into custody.

The Governor of the city was well supported by the soldiers and police, in quelling this disturbance, and he was heard to give orders to shoot unhesitatingly any one who might by word or deed express hostility to the government.

Several attempts at conspiracy have been discovered, but it is very unlikely that any of them will prove successful, as government have found the means to defeat the hostility of the chiefs, by the payments to some of them, of amounts, varyng it is supposed according to the probable value of the men, of from 100 to 200 ounces of gold.

General Torrico, the leader of the government forces, has been defeated at Arequipa, by General Castilla the leader of the revolutionists there. The former has escaped, and his present where about is unknown.

Elias is still in seclusion—but some people believe he is in Lima,—others think he is in Ica.

BOLIVIA.—We are informed by our correspondent from Cobija, that General Agreda, on the 17th inst. embarked himself and the forces under his command on board the brig *Dardo*, for Arica, obeying the orders of Sr. Linares, who was in that port.

The commander of the *Gamarra* received a note from General Agreda, explaining the reasons which animated him to this step;—whereupon the said commander resumed the command, and issued a proclamation, declaring the military occupation of the port as decreed by the Peruvian Government on 23rd. April last, and verified by Sr. Forcilledo on 15th June last. So then, the trade to commerce between *Cobija* and *Colama* has been put without restraint; but all external commerce is, as heretofore, prevented.

We have no further news of any importance from this country.

CONSTITUTION OF BUENOS AYRES.— An English translation of this interesting document, to which is appended a reprint of the British Treaty of 1825, is now in the press, and will be ready for Sale at the British Packet office, no. 20 calle San Martin, in all the ensuing week.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO THE EVILS OF THE PRESENT DEARNESS OF LESSEN PROVISIONS —In a letter to the *Times* appears the followingo observations, which, it adopted, would greatly tend to obviate the distress occasioned by the present high price of bread. We reprint them, as they cannot be too widely disseminated: —" As all classes of the population must be desirous of promoting any plan that tends to lessen the evils of the general scarcity and dearness of provisions at the present period, I would suggest, for the consideration of the public, the propriety of brown bread being much more generally consumed than it now is. Surely numbers of the poor would be glad to purchase it instead of white bread, if they found it was sold cheaper even than seconds, as, of course, it ought to be; and it is considered by medical men, to be more wholsome except in the certains cases of ill health and disease—choleraic complaints, for instances. What, indeed, is the reason that brown bread is so little made by bakers in London, and, I believe, in other large towns, altough such a great number of the poorest, at least, would probably, even when bread is reasonable, think it an advanta ge to be able to obtain brown at a still lower price than white? Or, at any rate, why tis it not made by bakers at the present time? The higher classes would, no doubt, as I have hinted, be willing to consume a large proportion of brown bread, in order to make the most of the corn. I insert the following recipes, which were given in some magazine or journal at the time of the severe famine seven or eight years ago, and which may now be found useful. For economical breed only the coarse flake bran should be removed from the flour. Of this take 5lb., and boil it in rather more than four gallons of water, so that, when perfectly smooth, you may have three gallons and three quarts of bran water clear. With this knead 56 lbs. of the flour, adding salt and yeast in the same way and proportions as for other bread; when ready to bake, divide it into loaves, and bake them four hours and a half. The above manner of making bread will make the flour imbibe three quarters more of bran water than of plain; so that it not only produces a more nutritious, substantial food, but makes an increase of one fifth of the usual quantity of bread. When ten days old, if put into the oven for twenty minutes, this bread will appear quite new again.—Another recipe. Take a bushel of wheat, ground, but undressed, as it comes from the mill. Take from this meal 6 lb. of coarse bran; boil this bran in as much water as it will drink till it becomes a gelatinous pulp; set the flour from which this bran has been taken with yeast, in the usual way; after it has risen, knead it with the boiled bran instead of water.—A recipe, too, for making bread from rice was lately given in a weekly journal, as being an economical way of making bread, and has been tried with much success and approval by the poor of a particular district, 1 1/2 lb. of rice having to be boiled for five hours in three quarts of water, so as to prodnce a thin paste, and added to 14 lb. of flour."

AMERICAN INGENUITY.—MATTER THAT ALMOST THINKS—Among the multitudinous objects in the Patent Office at Washington, and which evince what skill can do, "is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them all around with their heads up, and sticks them in papers in regular rows,—another goes through the whole process of cigar making, taking in tobacco leaves and turning out the perfect article. One machine cuts cheese; another scours knives and forks; another blacks boots; another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight take in washing and ironing. Another patent is for a machine that counts the passengers in an omnibus and takes their fare. When a fat man gets in, it counts two, and charges double. There is a variety of guns that load themselves; a fish line that adjusts its own bait; and a rat trap that throws away the rat, and then baits and sets itself, and stands in the corner for another."

NOBLE AND HUMANE CONDDUCT REWARDED. —CAPTAIN BURKE AND THE BRIG VELOCITY. —In our Maritime Extracts of the 15th instant we recorded the noble and persevering exertions of this gentleman in saving the lives of the master and crew of the Prussian barque St. Johannes, which he fell in with in a most disabled state. The weather rendered it impossible for him to assist them at first; but he very laudably remained by them 48 hours, until he cohul do so, and he had at length the satisfaction to rescue and receive them on board his own ship.

The people of Halifax, in approbation of his conduct, entered into a subscription to reward it; and we have much pleasure in learning from a Halifax paper (the *British Colonist*) that the amount was presented to him, for himself and crew, with an appropriate address, at a meeting of the subscribers, held in the Merchants' Exchange-room, Halifax, on the 16th inst. After the address was presented, the chairman handed Captain Burke three cheques on the Bank for the amount of the subscription, one for himself, one for his mate, Mr. Nicholson, and the third to be divided amongst his crew.

Captain Burke briefly acknowledged the testimonial, and "disclaimed any expectations of pecuniary reward for his exertions, deeming it a sufficient recompense in being able to reflect that, notwithstanding the great difficulties and dangers attendant upon the rescue, he was finally successful, under Providence, in accomplishing the end, after lying by the unfortunate vessel for 48 hours, in a heavy sea and stormy weather."

NEW AMERICAN TARIFF.—NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday has the bill that has been prepared by the Treasury for a new tariff. It has not yet been adopted by the committee.

The journal says—" We have been favoured with a copy of the Treasury project of the new tariff, now before the committee of ways and means in the U. S. House of Representatives. The reader will notice at a glance the remarkable simplicity of the bill, since it subjects all imports to a duty of *twenty five* per cent. *ad valorem*, except spirituous liquors of different kinds, which are to pay 100 per cent., and except also certain specified articles (a pretty long list withal), which are to be exempt from duty. In the

latter class are included most raw materials used in manufacturing, and also dye stuffs of all descriptions, solely used in composing dye. It abolishes all bounties and drawbacks on salted or pickled fish. But none of its provisions are designed to go into operation until the 1st of January next. Goods in warehouse at that date will be entitled to the benefit of the new rates of duty.

Brilliant Aurora Borealis.—On the evening of the 24th ult. [says the *Aberdeen Journal*) a most magnificent display of the northern lights played over our city for several hours. A little after 8 o'clock an arch of light was formed about 10 degrees north of the Equator, and passed over the whole celestial vault, from the east to the western horizon. This arch moved very slowly southward, and towards 9 o'clock a speck or centre of light appeared a little south of our zenith, from which streams of light darted to the bow southward, and down to the horizon north, east, and west. These streams were constantly fluctuating in position and appearance—at one instant forming broad sheets or brushes of light, of dazzling intensity, and glowing in rainbow tints, then dying away to faint beams, along which flashes of greater brillancy were constantly passing. The whole had disappeared by 10; but at 11, a bow of light again formed the centre of which was obviously nearer the magnetic than the true north, and the highest point of the bow was about 25 deg- above our horizon. From the upper edge of this bow brilliant streamers of light darted upwards, presenting all the varieties of light and colour, which those from the central point near our zenith had previously done. Till near midnight the sky was cloudless, and the stars shone out brightly; the temperature of the air ranged from 33 deg. to 36 deg. during the night; the barometer had been rising since noon, and touched 30 inches at 11 o'clock; shortly after that hour, several vivid discharges of electricity were seen to the eastward, and the wind, which had been from west during the day, veered northward, and blew strong till past noon next day.

Corruption in the Bureau.—A letter from Berlin says:—It is well known that several persons who occupy high positions receive regular salaries from Russia, though they have never been in her service. In reference to the recent communication to Russia of the secret plan for the mobilisation of the Prussian army, it is said that in in 1812 the minister Tschernitscheff was able to procure the plan for the invasion of Russia by the French army for a sum of 300,000f."

Paixhans' Guns.—The *Moniteur* publihs a long letter from General Paixhans, in which he states that, having been surprised at the rapidity with which the Russians destroyed the Turkish squadron at Sinope, he was induced to make inquiries, and learned from an official source that the Russian ships were armed with Paixhans' guns while the Turkish frigates had only common 24 pounders, and the land battery had only small guns, and could not, therefore, make any serious impression on the enemy. The general says that what happened at Sinope may happen again, where the same inferiority should present itself, and that the ship exposed to an enemy armed with the larger the Paixhans' guns the greater will be the danger, as ther will be the more ammunition moving about, and a greater chance of explosion. He suggests that, instead of building ships to carry 100 or 120 guns, and crews of 1,000 men each, it would be well to spend the money which such a ship should cost in the construction of two or three frigates armed with this new and destructive artillery.

EXCHANGE—May 6.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	22¼
Patriot Doubloons	314½
Spanish do	á 316½
Bills on England, per doubloon	65s 6d
Currency per dol.	2 19-32d.
Do. Montevideo	par.
France, per doubloon	—81½á 82 fs.
United States, do.	1½ ꝑ disct
Rio Janeiro	1 á 1½ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 317
The lowest 312
Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 65s 6d. per oz. Lowest 65s.

EXPORTS—May 13.

Bull, ox &cow hides,and calf skins, duty 2 dols each cy.

Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 a 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs.	52 á 52 ½rls.sil
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.... do.	52 á 52 ½ "
Do. do. do. camp, 25 27 lbs.	110 á 116 curr.
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs " ..scarce	55 á 56 "
Do. N. America, 21 "	— á 54 rls. sil.
Do. of all stakes, from carts	112 á 118curry.
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs scarce	51 á 55
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs. ...do.	— á 54
Ox hides,salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs do.	— á 39 á 39 ½
Cow do. do. ..do. do.	— á 39 c. 39 ½
Duty 1 dollar each.	
Horse do. each dry,	17 á 18
Do. do, salted » of 32 á 35 lbs..rls. sil.	10 á 10½
Duty 4 per cent. *ad valorem.*	
Nonato, dry, ½ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	105 á 110
Duty 3 dollars per doz.	
Sheep, washed,mixed,per 30 lbs1.3 common	75 á 77
Duty 4 per cent. *ad valorem.*	
Nutria, per lb. ....silver	2 á 2½rls.
Wool,duty 2$ per arroba.	
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.	22 á 24
Do. washed "	38 á 42
Meztizo, dirty, "	32 á 34
Do. washed "	55 á 69
Fine, dirty "	45 á 55
Do. washed "	75 á 95
Free.	
Cordova,baled ....rials silver	31½ á 32
Horse hair,duty 2dol½. per arr	
» Short, arroba .... scarce	74 á 76
» mixed » ....."	90 á 95
» long » ....nominal....	130 á 180
Cow hair, clean	75 á 80
Animal oil or tallow melted or raw 1 dol. 4rls. per arr.	
Tallow, with grease,arroba(of 17$ per oz.)	24a 25 in pipes
» pure » do..do..	15á 15½ rls.i in box.
Hide cuttings, garras, qql.; baled	50 á 58
Horns, duty, 4 ꝑ Ox, mil.....prime	1100 á1300
Inferior do.	600 á 700
Do. Cow »	250 á 300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ꝑ	

Long black,lb loose	5 á 5½
Do. white woven	9 á 12
Do. white loose	8 á 9
Jerked beef, duty 3$ qql.	94 a 96
Bones, shin & marrow 4 ꝑ	90 á 110
Mare's grease, ...rls. silver	11½ á 12
Duty free.	
Goat skins,per dozen scarce	27 á 29 rls.sil.

All the produce of the Argeutine Provinces free of duty on their Exportation.

All the above prices as silver are based on $17 per oz.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIBALS.

May 5 th.

"Frederick Eugenie" French brig, 167 tons. Brouyou, from Cette 24th Feb. to Teisserene Vallat and Co, with 100 tons, salt, 50 bundles hoop iron, 130 pipes, 90 half do and 200 boxes red wine, 20 do. absynth, 20 do. vermouth, 25 do. brandy, 70 do. muscatel wine, 25 do. cordials 5 barrels, 10 half do. and 15 quarter do. olives.

May 6th.

"Progreso," Oriental steamer Pedraja, from Rosario and San Nicolas, Passengers 27.

"Vixen," H. B. M. steamer, from up the River.

"Manto," American barque, 281 tons. G. N. Stinsan, from Boston 15th. Feb. to Zimmermann and Co. with 12 barrels blacking, 50 cases chairs 30 bags cloves, 200 boxes fire crackers, 8 mahogany planks, 400 barrels rice, 400 do. sugar, 1248 do flour, 12 boxes and 20 bales cottons, 62,800 feete lumber, 20 boxes merchandise, 10 do wax, 171 bales wick-

"Pedro2. °" Brazilian brig, 261, tons. J. Agnese from Parnagua 20th. April to J. C. Meyrelles, with 102 1½ dozens planks, 90 bags do. yerba.

May 7th.

"Miguel," Spanish brig, 269 tons. S. Sevia from Pernambuco 14 April, to J. C. Meyrelles, with 100 pipes aguardiente, 100 bags, 1050 barrels and 100 half do. sugar.

"Rama Negra", national brigantine, 122 tons. J. B· Hallaco, from Montevideo 6th. inst. to M. Ocampo, with 3 bags flour, 14 packages nutria skins, 14 quarter casks oil, 10 barrel fruits, 2 bags beans, 1,000 onions, 600 garlics, 22 boxes merchandise.

May 11th.

"Chasseur," French brig of war from Montsvideo.

"Elena," British barque, 31 tons. E. Peace from Liverpool 3d. march, to Nicholson Green and Co., with 570 cases, 352 bales, 50 packages and 28 casks merchandise, 54 casks,109 boxes and 3 bundles hardware,250 boxes wine, 20 barrels ale, 1000 iron pots, 3 bundles steel, 50 crates easthware, 10 hogshead and 10 quarter casks brandy, 40 casks axes, 930 bundles iron, 54 tons. do. 80 quintals do., 52 kegs nails, 60 bundles, spades, 16 packages machinery, 2 iron safes, 15 tons. coal, 20 boxes tin, 2 ingots do., 2 pigs lead, 1 cask and 16 packages samples.

"Continente," Brazilian brig. 259 tons. J. da Fania, junior, from Rio Janeiro 21st April, to order, with 350 bags walnuts, 400 half sacks flour, 400 quarter do do., 6 boxes sulsphate of quinine, 10 tins biscuits, 80 pipes aguardiente, 132 rolls tobacco, 2 boxes silk, 158 barrels sugar, 142 boxes sweetmet. 150 bags fariña, 110 do. rice, 5 bales paper, 302 bags coffee, 50 barrels tapioca, 1 machine, 8 window gratings.

May 12 th.

"Gauntlet," British brig, tons. Irvin Bell. from Liverpool 1st. march, to Rennie, Twedie and Co. with 13 bales blankets, 3 decounter panes, 5 do Stockings, 90 tins cheese 12 boxes biscuit, 5 bales carpetting, 3 do. hemp, 4 boxes boots and shoes, 4 bales cloth, 50 bundles spades, 20 tons coal, 6 boxes saddlery, 1 do. leather, 20 boxes tin, 2 ingots do. 2 pigs lead, 2 boxes silk lace, 9 ploughs, 1 cart, 2 boxes books,50 crates earthenware,500 iron pots,10 kegs carbonate of soda, 10 do. Epsom salts, 6 packages casks, 306 bundles hoop iron, 12 boxes linens, 2 do. shawls, 1 box wearing apparel, 9 cases hosiery ,48 casks, 3 boxes and 4 bundles hardware, 3 cases merchandise, 356 bales and 174 cases cottons, worsted and woollens.

"Empresa," Spanish brig, 148 tons. Valentin Cambas, from London and Montevideo, to Baley Brothers, with 3 boxes perfumery, 44 cases merchandise, 2 boxes drugs, 1 do. toys, 4 do. soap, 8 kegs shot, 5 barrels powder, 1 box pins, 7 do. linens, 5 casks clocks, 15 boxes printed cottons, 1 do. muslin, 49 casks knives, 1 pianoforte, 5 do. glass 3 bales baskets, 15 bundles spades, 1 box brushes and fish hooks, 50 kegs and 1 casks nails, 1 box brushes and needles, 12 casks earthenware, 28 casks and 8 boxes hardware, 5 casks zinc, 20 do. sulphuric acid, 66 boxes pickles, 3 casks paint, 8 boxes and 2 bales woollens.

SAILINGS.

May 10th.

"La Plata," British steamer, from Montevideo 9th. inst. Passengers 27.

May 11th.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. J. Panasco, from Montevideo 10th. inst. Passangers 28.

"Constitucion," national steamer, Fidanza from Montevideo 10th inst. to F. Bernal.

May 5th.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer for Montevideo.

May 6th.

"Flambaeu," French war steamer, for Montevideo.

"Constitucion," national steamer, for Montevideo.

"Ninfa," national schooner, for Montevideo.

May 7th.

"Chasseur," French brig of war, for Montevideo.

May 9th.

"Anibal," Brazilian brig, for Brazil dispatched by J. Carranza, with 2036 quintals jerked beef, 86 dry ox and cow hides-

"Flor" Spanish brigantine, for Rouen, dispatched by Rivolta and Co., with 179 bales hide cuttings, 6 do. horn spanish, 1 do hog skins, 1 do. foal skins 1300 rains horns, 22 tons. ox hoofs, 3 bales vaggs.

"St. Luise," French polacre barque, for Marseilles, dispatched by A. Mancilla Co. with 3006 salted horse hides, 1300 do. ox and cow do., 2412 dry do. do., 5000 bones, 109 bales wool, 69 do. sheep skins, 13. do hair, 6 do. goat skins, 3 do. ostrich feathers, 2 do. nutria skins, 2 do. slunk calf skins, 52 pipes grease, 235 boxes tallow, 15,936 horns.

May 11th.

"Rama Negra," National brigantice, for Monievideo.

"Cristine Marie," Danish schooner from London, dispatchéd by Bunge Bornefeld and Co. with 86 bales wool, 14 do hair, 7 do. nutria skins, 2,636 salsed ox and cow hides, 1606 saltes horse do- 52 y media pipes tallow, 12,000 bones.

May 12th.

"Georges," French schooner, for Dunkirk dispatched by Alais Brothers with 800 half pipes salt beef, 5 barrels do. 4 salted ox and cow hides, 5 salted horse do. 1 barreel bou-eash, 1½ pipe grease, 47,000 bones,300 horns, 30 arrobas horses hair, 7 tons. hoops, 4 bags do. 20 dry ox and cow hides, 2 bags wool, 1 box tallow.

"Oceanus," American bark for Boston, dispatchen by Zimmermann Frazier and Co with 4920 dry ox and cow hides, 2099 salted do. do. 4000 salted horse do. 296 bales wool, 7400 horns.

For New-York.

The American bark "Gleaner," of 882 ons. Register Captain Stepleen Jelleson, has commenced loading for said port and can receive freight. For terms apply to Zimmertmann Frazier and Co. calle de la Defensa núm. 69.

Birth.

On the 5 inst. Mrs. William Daws of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 9th Iust. Thomas Gibson Esq. to Clementina, eldest dauther of William Corbett Esq. Edinburgh.

DIED,

Here, in April last, at an advanced age, Mr. Moodie, of Scotland, and for many years a resident in this country.

On the 30th ult., Mrs. James Larkin, a uative of Wexford, Ireland, aged 25 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The undersigned beg to inform their friends and the commercial community that from this date Mr. G. W. Kohlmeyer has entered as partner in the business, which will be continued as hitherto under the same firm.

Buenos Ayres, 1st May, 1854.

Von Bartels Jordt & Co.,
m6—3c Calle Belgrano, No. 54.

CHEAP EDITIONS of the Novels of James, Cooper, Carleton, Griffin, &c., &c., at 20, Calle San Martin.

The Following on sale at, núm: 20 calle San Martin:

De la Rue obs. Playing Cards.
Gold and Silver Pencil cases.
Wedgegoods Manifold Writers.
Memorandum Pocket Books.
Printed Bill Books.
Elastic Bands all sizes.
Arnolds Marking Writing and Ceopying Ink.
Perry and Gillots Steel Pens.
Hair, Tooth, Clothes and Nail Brushes.
Tortoiseshell and Buffalo Combs.
Drawing Papers and Pencils.
Needles. Sharps, Betweens Drawing, Harness and Packing.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.

It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots and forms an excellent dressing for ulcerated wounds occasioned by the fly prepared and sold by Daniel C. Kelly. (Apothecary and chemist). Lobos also sold by Mr. John White *Estancia de la Victoria*.

Wanted.

A woman cook, who can produce good recommendation. Apply at Horné's quinta.

May 13 c. o.

A young man lately arrived from England is desirous of engaging in an English Commercial house-either as a Book Keeper. or Clerk; he has a perfect knowledge of the dry good business.

Apply by note to A. Z. at the office of this paper.

Wishes for an employment in an English house a young man who can make himself generally useful.

By note U. T. apply at the office of this paper.

The Citizens of the United States, resident in Buenos Ayres, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Methodist Episcopal church on Wednesday Evening next at 8 o'clock for the purpose of taking measnres espeeting the Cemetery.

REMOVAL.—John Yetman has removed his Store of Shipchandlery and Groceries from 52 to 25 Paseo Julio. m.11—8c.

The undersigned beg to give notice, that Mr. Henry Crawford, has become a partner of their firm both here and in Montevideo of that from this date forwards the business under the name of Hughes Stock, and Co.

Buenos Ayres, 10th. May 1854.

Hughes, Stock C. °

English General Furnitu re Warehouse, 130½ Calle de la Victoria.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads in every variety, Children's Cribs and Swing Cots, in do.—Iron Sofas—Small Stoves—a large assortment of Fenders and Fire-irons in polished steel, gilt and bronzed—setts of Trays in great variety—also in Papier Maché—Bread Baskets, &c.—Dining Tables, solid mahogany of various sizes from 30 covers downwards fitted with cylindrical screws—Drawing Tables in mahogany, walnut and rosewood; do. with marble tops—Card Tables, in mahogany, rosewood and walnut, lined with cloth or Morocco leather—Pembroke and other Tables in different sizes—Wardrobes—Chests of Drawers—Side Boards—Toilet Tables fitted with Looking Glass—Chiffoniers, Ladies' Work Tables with fittings—Book Cases—Writing Desks—Butler's Mahogany Trays and Stands—Washing Stands, marble tops—Mahogany Supper Trays—Lounge Chairs in great variety, in damask, Morocco leather, &c.—a large assortment of Chairs of all classes, Drawing Room suits complete—Sofas in leather and hair cloth—Towel Horses—Bidets—Pot Stools, &c—Carpeting, Drugget, Oil-cloth, Rugs—Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Brown Hollands, very superior Calico, Table Linen of all descriptions, Counterpanes, Damask and Fancy Table Covers in great variety. These are imported purposley for this establishment and will be found of very Superior quality. Ladies are requested to inspect this stock.

An assortment of Papier maché Goods, such as Work boxes, Fancy Tables, Chairs, Inkstands, Desks, Portfolios, Cigar Boxes, Glove Boxes, Envelope Cases. Paper Weights, very handsome fire screens, &c.—Looking Glasses, and a large variety of other articles.

In this Establishment, every article appertaining to household furniture can be obtained.

Designs of all descriptions of modern drawing room furniture can be inspected, and if not in stock, orders for the same will be promptly executed.

Buenos Ayres, May 6, 1854.

For Boston.

The American barque "Juanita," of 385 tons register, Captain B. F. Thinney, will be laid on, for said port, so soon as she shall have finished her discharge, and admits of freight.

For terms apply to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. calle de la Defensa, No. 69.

For Boston.

The well known American bark "Weybosset," of 321 tons register, Captain J. C. Carter, can take freight for said port.

Apply as above.

For New-York.

The fine new American bark "Chanticleer" of 334 tons, Captain J. Pierce, having the greater part of her cargo, engaged, will have quick despatch; she still has room for some freight, for terms of which apply as above.

The American bark "Gleaner," will follow for same destination.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bremen barque "LESSING," 356 tons, H. Friedrichs, Master, A.1. at Lloyd's, a well-known regular trader, and in every respect a most superior opportunity.

This vessel has three-fourths of her cargo engaged and shipping, consequently will have quick despatch. Her accommodations are most superior, thus offering a good opportunity for persons going to Europe.

Please apply to the Consignees
mt6. Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

TO SALADERISTAS, &c.

Superior Oil and Water Tanks for Sale-enquire of John Marshall, Atalaya, (Barracas.) m.6—co.

An Apprentice wanted for the Plumbing Trade. Apply at No. 97 Calle San Francisco. m.6—3p.

The undersigned advises the Ladies who applied to her to receive boarders, at her former residence 111 Calle Perú, that having removed to the commodious house of Dr. Almeira, Calle Cuyo, 66, she will now admit a few pupils as boarders.

E. L. HEATHFIELD.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

There will be a General Meeting of the Members of the above Society at the Victoria Hotel, Calle Mayo, on Monday the 8th inst., at 7 p. m.

JUST LANDED,

And for sale at 41 Calle Julio, a small lot of prime Cumberland Hams and Wiltshire Cheese.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.

G. & H. Mackern have on sale at 20 Calle San Martin, a supply of the above consisting of Penknives, Razors, Razor-strops, Scissors, Carving Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

On Sale, 2 Electrical Batteries complete, at a very moderate price. Apply Calle San Martin, No. 90. a29—1p.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

Notice is hereby given that the celebration of Divine Service in this Church will be suspended until further notice.

Wanted,

By a person going to Paraguay, two Englishmen to take charge of sheep, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at No. 20 Calle San Martin. a.29—2p.

SERVANT WANTED.

Wanted, a Lady's Maid to accompany an English family to Europe, and take care of the children during the voyage. References will be required. Apply at No. 34 Maypú.

AMERICAN GOODS.

For Sale at No. 40 Calle Defensa.

Parlour stoves—cooking ranges—cooking stoves—cooking furnaces—American clocks of all kinds—cane seat oak arm chairs—revolving office chairs—patent platform scales to weigh 1500 lbs. or upwards—patent counter scales—patent corn shellers—patent gum elastic cloth—do. chair seats—do. boots and shoes—do. life preservers—do. ponchos—do. door springs—and a variety of gum elastic goods—solar lamp chandeliers—solar centre table lamps—solar bracket lamps—hall lamps—lamp globes, tubes and wick—travelling trunks for ladies and gentlemen's use—mahogany towel racks—Florida water—agua de la Reina—wash boards—patent enamelled cloth for carriage tops—algibe and well pumps—copying presses—blank books—patent revolving pistols—patent molasses faucets or gates.

EUGENIO CARRERAS.

Buenos Ayres, April 22, 1854. a22—3c.

To Captains of Vessels going to North America—Wants Situations, a Cook and a Steward, to New York or any of the four principal cities of the Union. For particulars apply at this Office. a.22—3p.

Wanted,

A man to drive a chaise, and make himself otherwise useful, and a Woman as housemaid. Apply at the Quinta of Gen. Brown.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The A. 1. British brig »RITA,» Capt. H. Joblin, is now loading, and has most superior accommodation for four or five passengers. Apply to the Consignees Messrs. Brownells, Grey & Co., No, 51, Calle Reconquista. a.22—3p.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEAR'S SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

[Signed] WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Rheumatism
	Scalds
Coco-bay	Sore Nipples
Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Chilblains	Skin-diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted & Stiff Joints	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in pots and boxes at the Drug Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

Shipping List OF

FELIX BERNAL & Co.,

Licensed Ship Brokers.

For Liverpool.

The fine fast sailing coppered and copperfastened A. I. British brig »REGINA,» Capt. Chaddock, is now discharging and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

Has a good portion of her cargo engaged, and can engage the rest in pipes of tallow and salted hides. f.11.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Montevideo.

The Argentine Steam Packet "Constitucion," Simon Fidanza, Commander, will arrive at this port every Thursday and leave every Saturday at 4 p. m. precisely. Cargo on freight will be taken. Also passengers, both fore and aft, for whom she has excellent accommodations.

For Marseilles.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The coppered and copper fastened new French Barque "SAINT LOUIS," Capt. Curet, is a Chartered vessel, and will sail about the 20th April. She has splendid accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Mancilla & Co. m. 23.

For further particulars apply to

FELIX BERNAL & Co.,

Licensed Ship Brokers,

Reconquista, 55.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.

It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.

Prepared and sold only by S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49 Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. d31-co

For Sale.

Nautical Almanacks for 1854 and 1855, at the Store of Brasch, Prange & Hall, No 41, Calle Julio.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

For sale at No. 15 Calle Tucuman, collections of seeds and plants, all natives of this country, carefully packed for exportation, and warranted to stand a 3 or 4 months voyage. Also a variety of ornamental plants for patios.

Shipping List OF

J. B. GANDARA,

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Cette.

The fast sailing French brig SATURNE, Rault, master, is a chartered vessel and taking in her cargo.

Has very good accommodations for passengers. m. 25.

FOR HAVRE.

To follow the Don Quichotte.

The very fast sailing French barque »MOLIERE,» having all her heavy goods engaged will meet with a very quick dispatch.

Has very good accommodations for passengers. m.25.

Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

To follow the Moliere,

The splendid new ship, packet of the line »St. François,» Fremont, master, has all her heavy goods engaged, and will meet with quick dispatch. Has the most comfortable accommodations for passengers.

a22. Consignees Mess. Binoud & Lafourcade.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Passengers only.

The fast-sailing Sardinian polacre »Sofie Egilde,» will sail about the 10th of May. She can accommodate yet a few passengers.

a.22. Consignee Sr. Viale.

For further particulars apply to

J. B. GANDARA,

Licensed Ship Broker,

15½ Reconquista.

Notice.

Persons having claims to certain property, money, gold dust, &c., pirated out of the British brig »REINDEER,» and recovered subsequently from the prisoners apprehended at the Ensenada in April last, are desired to forward them to this British Consulate General for examination:—all such claims on sufficient proof to be adjusted at the expiration of six months from the date hereof.

FRANK PARISH,

V. Consul in charge.

British Consulate General, Buenos Ayres, 24th Feb., 1854.

f.25—c.o.

JOSEPH S. ARRIOLA,

Custom House and General Commision Agent.

All kinds of Goods and other articles received for sale, &c., at the Store, No. 17, Calle la Merced, opposite the North American Chapel.

Buenos Ayres, 17th Sept., 1853. s17—co

SHIPPING LIST OF

J. M. LAWSON,

Licensed Ship Broker.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. British barque »ULIDIA,» 236 tons. This fine vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will have quick dispatch.

a.22 Consignees Wilfrid Latham, Esq.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Danish barque "POLLUX," 215 tons. Capt. J. Iversen, will sail very shortly for the above destination, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

a.22. Consignees Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co.

For Rouen.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Spanish brig "FLOR," 170 tons, Capt. J. B. Ibargaray, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick dispatch. m.17.

Consignees Messrs. Rivolta & Co.

For Liverpool.

Passengers Only.

The A. 1. Swedish clipper brig "Sidon," 165 tons, Capt. C. G. Hammerberg. This fine vessel having excellent accommodations for passengers will meet very quick dispatch. d.24.

Consignees Messrs. Wilfrid, Latham & Co.

For Antwerp.

The A. 1. Spanish brig "AMADA," 130 tons, Capt. Ramon Aurecochea, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and can still receive some dry hides on freight. f.11

Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

For Liverpool.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Danish brig "MARIA," 135 tons, Capt. H. G. Rüs, has excellent accommodations for some cabin passengers, and will meet quick dispatch. m11.

Consignees Messrs. Drabble brothers.

For Falmouth.

ONLY PASSENGERS.

The A. 1. new clipper schooner brig »HELENE,» Capt. J. Mahncke. This fine vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers and will sail very shortly for the above destination. m11.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefield & Co.

For Liverpool.

The A. 1. British brig "REGINA," 180 tons, Capt. Schadow. This fine vessel having half of her cargo engaged can still receive pipes, salted hides, and bales. m11.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

J. M. LAWSON,

Licensed Ship Broker,

No. 14 Calle Reconquista.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following select works have just been received, and are now on sale, at the wholesale and retail, stationary warehouse of—

ABEL LEDOUX,

Callle Perú, No. 20.

The COURT ALBUM, (Heath's book of beauty) for 1854.
The KEEPSAKE, for 1854.
The KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe.
The BRITISH CABINET, with a fine portrait of Lord Aberdeen.
BRITISH POETS, bound in cloth and in Morocco.
RICH MOROCCO ALBUMS, of the latest and most tasteful designs.
REBECCA AND ROWENA, by W. M. Thackeray, illustrated by Doyle.
PUNCH'S POCKET BOOK, for 1854.
MARSHALL'S do. do.
The ANNUAL do. do.
SUPERIOR RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
LETT'S DIARY, for 1854, assorted sizes.
ARROWSMITH'S MAP OF BUENOS AYRES.
CHARTS OF THE RIVER PLATE, by Com Sullivan, R. M., and Mon. Barral of the French navy.
BAXTER'S GEMS, for Ladies Albums.
ELASTIC BANDS.
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES, TOOTHPICKS, &c.
GILLOTT'S genuine No.1 STEEL PENS.
SALTER'S Patent Spring LETTER BALANCES.
DE LA RUE'S Fancy and Mourning PAPETERIES.
ENGLISH, GERMAN AND SPANISH BIBLES AND TESTMENTS.
ENGLISH PSALM AND HYMN TUNE BOOKS.
McHenry's and Urcullu's English and Spanish GRAMMARS & EXERCISES.
And the following *ALMANACKS* also for this year—
Deitrichsen and Hannay's—Lancashire—Punch's—The Albert, &c. &c. &c.

TREES.

A tree which promises to be valuable has lately been introduced here from New Holland. It is of quick growth, and said to furnish excellent timber; and appears in every way adapted to this climate. Those interested in its cultivation may procure packages of the seed, at $10 each, from which 2 or 300 plants may be reared, at No. 15 Calle Tucuman.

For Liverpool.

The British ship "Pilot Fish," 302 tons, Capt. Sedgley, is ready to take in cargo.

Consignee James Carthy.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 6th inst.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destinations*
	BRITISH			
Jan. 28	Bgn. Bosphorus, Gibson	Robert Kew	216	L'pool.
Feb. 1	Bg. Regina, Chaddock	Nicholson, Green & Co	207	L'pool.
" 18	Bg William, Stephens	Rennie, Tweedie & Co	300	
" 28	Bg. Rita, Joblin	Brownells, Grey & Co	192	
Mar. 2	Bk. Baronet, Wyle	J. Bell & Co	310	
" 4	Bg. Queen, Galt	Duguid Barton & Co	191	
" 24	Bg. Christiana Carnall, Brokenshire	Blakeway, McC ll & Co	215	
" 25	Bk Neptune, Lefeuvre	S Hesse & Co	287	
" 30	Bk. Ulidia, McCleery	Wilfrid Latham & Co	235	Rio Jno.
April 1	Sch. Naiad, Vigurs	Wedekind, Lind & Co	122	
" 7	Bk. Chorister, Prouce	Hughes Brothers	276	
" 15	Bgn Perseverance, Amy	J. Laing	194	
" 19	Bk. Hersilia, Ritchie	A. Blanck & Co	262	
" 19	Bg. Remark, Mackneill	Bates, Stokes & Co	231	
" 20	Bg. Catharine, Bor	E. Lumb & Co	212	
	AMERICAN.			
Mar. 8	Bk. Oceanus, Moore	Zimmermann & Co	240	Boston.
" 22	Bk. O. J. Hayes, Peauvis	J. Eastman	4 3	N. York.
" 27	Bk. Lion, Mullikon	S. B. Hale & Co	338	
" 31	Bg. Palmetto, Lewis	S. B. Hale & Co	341	
April 12	Bk. Wescauchuken, March	S. B. Hale	200	
" 21	Bk. Ghanticleer, Pierce	Zimmermann & Co	334	
" 23	Bk. Juniata, Phinny	Zimmermann & Co	385	
" 26	Bk. Delawarian, Woodburn	D. Gowland & Co	223	
" 27	Bk. Weybosset, Carter	Zimmermann & Co	321	
May 4	Bk. Margaret Eliza, Adams			
	FRENCH			
Feb. 6	Bk. Tigre, Beindiagre	Llavallol & Sons	312	
" 16	Bgn. Georges, Messemakes	Alais brothers	210	Havre
Mar. 3	Pol.bk. Saint Louis, Caret	Adolfo Mancilla	231	Marseills
" 23	Bk. Moliere, Lubis	Llavallol & Sons	339	Have
April 9	Bk. St. Francois, Tremont	Lafourcade & Co	364	
" 21	Bk. Soleil, Rouvier	Teisserenc Vallat	228	
	SPANISH			
Jan. 17	Bg. Centauro, Cervantes	F. Buxareo	245	Tobesota
Mar. 6	Bgn. Flor, Ibargaray	Rivolta & Co	129	Rouen.
" 15	Pol. Rosario, Dural	F Buxareo	171	
" 18	Pol. Rosita, Girbau	E Ochoa & Co.	150	
" 30	Pol Catalana, Maristany	Freyer Brothers.	151	
April 1	Pol. Madrona, Alsina	Zumaran & Co.	130	
" 12	Bg. Elvira, Aldecochea	A. Rivolta	176	
" 7	Bg. San Miguel, Bentos	Ochoa & Co.	213	
" 18	Sp. Union, Perez	S. Suriano	216	
" 19	Bg. Cefiro, Puig y Mor	Llavallol & Sons.	151	
" 23	Bg Restaurador, Fantanil	J. C. Meyrelles	202	
" 23	Bg. Paquete de Tarragona Guardiola	Zumaran & Co.	254	
" 24	Bg. Atalayador, Maristany	Llavallol & Sons	265	
" 25	Bk. Rosa y Carmen, Marisrany	E Ochoa & Co	402	
" 26	Bg. Belizario, Alsina	Zumaran & Co	210	
" 29	Pol. Pezuka, Domenech	Martinez & Sons	162	
	SARDINIAN.			
Mar. 1	Pol. Sofia Egilda	B. Viale & Co	154	
" 7	Pol. Alfonso 1°, Dodero	Jose Aveguo	177	
April 21	Bg Plata, Ferraro	B. Delfino	260	
	DANISH.			
Mar. 1	Bg. Conrad Hienrich, Judson	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.		Altona.
" 7	Sch. Christine Maria, Gronsemd	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	125	
April 9	Lug, Margaretha, Ostermans	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	128	
" 23	Bg. Filia, Tobiesen	Bayley brothers	185	
" 23	Bg. Margarita, Holstein	J. N. Bieder & Co.	165	
" 30	Sch. Carolina, Aneseus	Bates, Stokes & Co.	116	
	BREMEN.			
Mar. 18	Bg. Guldare, Brane	Becher, Preuss & Co.	220	
April 14	Bk. Lessing, Fredericks	Casares & Sons	356	
	HAMBURG.			
Mar. 27	Bg. Marie Emilie, Lewens	Otte Rosenthal & Co	170	
" 29	Bg. Cecilie Louise, Hemser	Dickson & Co.	220	
April 26	Bgn. Ernestine, Moller	W. Orr & Co.	128	
May 1	Bg. Elbe, Reimers	J N. Bieber & Co.	140	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Jan. 18	Bg. Mentor, Cruz	N. Martinez & Sons.	188	
Mar. 18	Bg. Principe Americano, Pimenta	J. F. Pimenta	272	
" 25	Bg. Atala, Vincenzi	Bertarelli	182	
" 31	Bg. Anibal, Davila	J Carranza	196	
April 16	Bg. Duque da Terceiro, Bartos	To order	156	
" 20	Bk. Triunfo da Inveija, Junior	J. C. Meyrelles	198	
	PORTUGUESE.			
Mar. 15	Bk. Venus, Ribeiro	Wedekind, Lind & Co.	307	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Feb. 5	Bg. Carlota, Lagana	Santamaria, Llambi & Co	232	Marseil
	LUBECK.			
April 11	Bk. Alma, Bramste.	M. Lopez & Co.	265	
	HANOVERIAN.			
Mar. 16	Bk. Celle, Bay	Rosenthal, Gayen & Co	310	
	DUTCH.			
Nov. 3	Bg. Alicona, Klein	Zimmermann & Co.		Antwerp
Mar. 4	Bg. Thetis, Meppelder	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	190	
" 16	Bg. Gertrude, Luschen	Best brothers	270	
	BELGIAN.			
Nov. 17	Bg. Emma, Divoort	Otte Rosenthal & Co.	141	Hambur

MAPS.—On sale at 20 Calle San Martin, a few copies of the National Atlas, a large Map of the World on Rollers, and a complete set of Charts of the East and West coasts of South America.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

Calle Mayo, No. 54 and 56, Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has lately added extensively to the accommodations of his large and commodious Establishment No. 54 and 56 Calle Mayo, which he will continue to conduct in a very superior manner.

To the stranger and temporary visitor, it will be his study to make it a comfortable Home, and from its situation near the beach, and the commanding view from the house-top of both the Inner and Outer Roads, it is peculiarly adapted for the residence of Captains of vessels, to whom during their stay here various advantages are offered in the way of storage of small quantities of goods gratis, supply of all naval necessaries, (including provisions) from the Ship Chandler Store adjoining, &c. &c.

Breakfasts from half-past 8 to half-past 10.

Luncheons—Dinners from half-past 1 to half-past 2, and from 3 to half-past 4. Teas and Suppers according to order.

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality, always on hand.

JOHN GEOGHEGAN.

ENGLISH SOAP AND CANDLES.

STOCKDALE, CARROLL & Co.,

Soap and Candle Manufacturers,

Calle Larga de Barracas.

Agency, No. 19 Calle Reconquista, where samples may be seen.

f18-co