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 Officsit being ordered that they will be punctually forwarded by everyopportunity. Single Number 4$.

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

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

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

(No. 1445.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE , 24 1854. (*Established in* 1826.)

Foreign Intelligence.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

We extract the following notice from the "London Times" of the 9 th. May.

It is remarkable that, although seventeen days have now elapsed since the bombardment of Odessa on the 22d ult., and several accounts of that important operation have been made public by the French, the German, and even the Russian Government, no authentic or official account of this event has been published, or, as far as we know, received, by the British Government from the officers in command of our own fleet. We have now before us a short despatch of the French Admiral dated from his flag-ship the Ville de Paris, in the roads of Odessa, on the 25th of April, and published in the *Moniteur* of the 6th of May. We have also a despatch, or report, from the Russian General, OSTEN-SACKEN, of the 23d of April, which gives the Russian account of these operations; and, lastly, we have a more detailed account, which has gone the round of the German papers, and has been transmitted to us from Vienna, but which bears internal marks of particulars not confirmed by any official information. With regard to this last communication, we may at once observe that the other and more authentic accounts do not coincide in point of date with the statements it contains. We have no reason to believe that any considerable portion of the combined fleets reached Odessa as early as the 14th of April, or that any negotiations were opened with the Russian authorities, or that on the 17th the fleet thundered forth a salute of 900 guns. The actual occurrence lies in a narrower compass, and the Russian Military Governor of Odessa seems to have been extremely anxious, by the immediate publication of his report on the subject in his order of the day, to dispel, or at least to diminish, the alarm which such an attack was calculated to excite.

There is no doubt that it was on the afternoon of the 21st of April that the combined fleets, consisting of 6 three-deckers, 13 two-deckers, and 9 steam-frigates, cast anchor at a distance of about two miles from the town of Odessa. At 4 o'clock p. m. Admiral DUNDAS and Admiral HAMELIN sent in a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the Russian, English, and French ships lying in the quarantine harbour, to which summons no answer was returned. At half-past 6 on the following morning the nine steamers of the fleet—or, as the French account says, eight, of which five were English and three French—came within range, and attacked the batteries of the Imperial mole. The Russians appear to have greatly overrated the real force of these steamers, for General OSTEN-SACKEN affirms that one was a vessel of 54 guns, and several others of 34 guns; whereas the Retribution, which is the heaviest steam frigate of the fleet, carries but 28 guns, and the other vessels have a considerably smaller armament. The Russian batteries are stated to have been armed with 48-pounders only, and in consequence the steamers were enabled to pour in the fire of their heavy guns without suffering much inconvenience in return. It does not appear that the large ships took any part in the action. It seems, however, that a successful attempt was made in boats to throw Congreve rockets into one of the suburbs where the military stores were collected, and to burn the shipping in the port. But the Russian account suppresses the important fact, expressly stated in the French despatch, that the powder magazine exploded, and that the naval establishments in the port were either burnt or seriously injured by the shells. All the accounts concur in stating that the town of Odessa, properly so called, was untouched, and, although by far the greater part of the inhabitants had fled in extreme dismay, those who remained seem to have incurred very little real danger. The Russian bulletin acknowledges only 4 killed and 64 wounded on the side of the enemy, and it is asserted that only one battery of four guns was effectually destroyed, after a fire of many hours, when the troops were, according to both accounts, burnt out of it. The *Moniteur* states, however, that the mole or jetty of the quarantine harbour was defended by a battery of 12 guns, which appears to correspond to the battery No. 6 in the Russian report, and this post was undoubtedly defended with great tenacity. The sea is described as rough during the whole day, and the wind blew from the shore. As evening approached the conflagration of the vessels and the stores raged with terrible effect, but the inhabitants had already evacuated the town, and, though a renewal of the attack by the heavier ships of the line was apprehended on the 26th, the fleets weighed anchor on that day and quitted the coast.

Great interest is attached to the effects of this operation, as one of the first occasions we have had to try the effect of modern gunnery and modern engines of destruction in the still undetermined question of ships *versus* forts; but, if the particulars we have collected from these accounts are correct, this experiment is not of a decisive character. The large ships were not engaged, and the effect of the broadside of a 90 or 100 gun ship converging upon a few feet of stone wall was not so fatal. The Admirals appear to have thought that these petty forts of Odessa were not worthy of so severe a trial, and to have accordingly sent in the steam squadron to do the work. This steam squadron consists, however, almost entirely of paddle-wheel steamers, for we are not informed that the Sanspareil, Agamemnon, or Charlemagne were engaged; and it is a matter of essential consequence to the movements of the fleet to preserve the machinery of these vessels from damage. We infer therefore that the frigates took up positions in which they had little to apprehend from the fire of the enemy, and that they contented themselves with throwing shells and other projectiles from a long range. Their object was not to destroy the town, but on the contrary, great pains were obviously taken to respect both the streets and squares of Odessa and the merchant shipping. The original motive of the attack was the necessity of punishing the Russian authorities for their outrageous conduct in firing upon a flag of truce from the Furious before even the declaration of war could be distinctly known to them. The *Moniteur* justly remarks that this object was attained, but not exceeded. The Admirals kept in reserve their most formidable engines of destruction, and showed no disposition to injure Odessa, although it was clear that the town was entirely at their mercy. Neither the batteries of the mole, nor the Russian troops, to the number of 68,000, who were said to be collected there, could have prevented the town from total destruction if the fleet had really opened its fire, and it is evident from the result, supposing that the statement of casualties published by General OSTEN-SACKEN be at all correct, that the attack was not of a nature to inflict a very formidable chastisement on the population. Although a bombardment is one of the most appalling operations of war, we had occasion to remark long ago, with reference to some former examples in Spain and elsewhere, that a very large number of shells may be thrown over into an inhabited town with an incredibly small loss of life, and the general effect of a bombardment is rather the destruction of property than of the forces of the enemy. In this instance no attempt was made to compel Odessa to capitulate; the pretended landing of a party of troops is either altogether an invention, or it was confined to a few men who attacked in the boats of the squadron, and may possibly have landed to spike some guns, although we question the fact. Our operations will assume a more important character when they are directed against the maritime forces of the enemy properly so called, or against those great naval establishments on which the Emperor of RUSSIA relied for his former ascendancy over those seas. Without striking a severe blow on those establishments it is vain to expect that we can materially shake the power of Russia over the East, and we hope to learn that the operations against Odessa are only the prelude to measures of a more serious and decisive character.

The Vienna *Presse* of the 4th has an Odessa letter of the 25th ult., of which the following is a translation:—

"The last ship belonging to the combined fleets had disappeared to day, and the excitement and terror of the inhabitants of Odessa have in some measure subsided. As the Anglo-French vessels neared the city, the greater part of the people fled. As on the 18th, the Furious, which had nominally come to fetch away the English and French Consuls, was fired at by the strand batteries, the commander of the port probably had a presentiment that the protecting fleet would soon appear. Accordingly, on the 14th of April, he addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Odessa, in which he summoned them, as a blockade, or even a bombardment, was to be expected, to remove their goods into the interior. At half-past 3 on the 14th seven men of war hove in sight, and announced their arrival by discharging a few guns at our port-batteries. In spite of the assurance of the Russian officers that the danger was not so near, the terrified people fled from the city, which was garrisoned by strong detachments of soldiers.

"Without loss of time intelligence was forwarded to St. Petersburg and Sebastopol that the bombardment of Odessa had begun on the 14th. The newly arrived vessels, however, kept out of the range of the port batteries, and snapped up all the merchantment that attempted to enter the harbour. During the night between the 14th and 15th the vessels sent a few broadsides into the magazines near the beach, and one was burnt. The watchfulness of the commander of the port, who had made all the necessary preparations for extinguishing a fire, saved us from any greater misfortune. On the 15th, the ships left for Varna, with their prizes, and every one thought the danger was over. On the 16th, towards 6 in the evening, some 17 vessels appeared; on their arrival placed themselves just within range of our batteries, and nowhere; they then turned, and their first salutation was a broadside from 900 guns.

"On the 17th April a steamer, with a flag of truce flying, entered the port, but a few shots which were fired from the batteries prevented her advancing. A Russian ship went off to the steamer, which had brought a written summons from the British Admiral to surrender all the ships which were in port. This was peremptorily refused, and at 3 on the same day the ships, then at a greater distance, opened a tremendous fire on our strand batteries, two of which were dismounted. Two magazines took fire, but as night drew on the bombardment ceased. From the 18th up to the 22d negotiations were carried on, during which the Russians were receiving reinforcements, and the injured batteries got into order. On the 22d, at 8 in the morning, a still more violent bombardment began, which was continued without interruption until half past 6 in the evening. Most of the strand batteries were injured, and those in the north-east corner of the port were almost entirely dismounted.

"The loss of the Russians, who displayed the greatest intrepidity, is estimated at 200 men, more than 300 were dangerously, and more than twice that number less severely wounded. Six magazines were burnt. The city suffered comparatively little, though a few of the principal buildings, and among the rest the Woronzoff Palace, were a prey to the flames. Odessa has completely changed its external appearance. The terrific cannonade has broken all the windows, many churches are injured. The fleet also suffered, for five ships were put *hors de combat*, and taken in tow to Varna. The French attempted to land at the south-westend of the port, but were repulsed with loss by a powerful Russian force. We are still occupied in quenching the burning ruins. During the action the sea ran extremely high."

PHILOSOPHY OF WAR.—When war becomes inevitable, it is proper to moralize, and extract from it all the good of which so notorious an evil is susceptible. The "London Times" has done so in the following article; which furnishes an appropriate comment on the important declarations published in our last number.

"The present war seems likely to initiate a memorable era not only in the annals of mankind, but in the sad history of war itself. To the outbreak of hostilities, the letting loose of a hundred pent up elements of misery and destruction, the unchaining of the most violent passions, and the throwing off the most necessary restraints, we shall have to attribute one of the most gratifying instances of onward progress that have hitherto illustrated the annals of mankind. It is thus by a wise and beneficent process of compensation that PROVIDENCE makes our follies and our crimes the means of our ultimate advancement and enlightenment. War is not the side on which human nature can be contemplated with most satisfaction, yet there have not been wanting writers, and those of no mean note, who have considered that this scourge of the human race is a necessary condition of the advancement of mankind, required to shake off the listlessness of barbarism, and to clear the way for other and more profitable developments of human industry and enterprise. A struggle for life and death was perhaps required to rouse man to a consciousness of his powers, and to teach him how many obstacles, apparently insurmountable, may be removed by perseverance, combination, and resolution. On its first appearance among mankind the aspect of war was indeed savage and repulsive. It refused to recognize in the person of an enemy the rights and feelings of humanity. A prisoner of war had nothing to look for from his captor but instant death, and this savage policy was extended to noncombatants, with little respect to the claims of sex, age, or innocence. The virtue of SCIPIO and ALEXANDER, so celebrated throughou, antiquity, so admirable because so rare, consisted merely in refraining from offering the basest and most cowardly outrage to a female prisoner. Increasing civilization, and a juster view of that instability of fortune which can make the victor of to-day the fugitive of to-morrow, have gradually introduced mercy even into mortal combat. Exchanges of prisoners have become usual, and many a victor has gained additional laurels by his magnanimous treatment of the vanquished.

Still up to the present time war has retained many usages which, though professedly based on reason and justice, are repugnant to the one and subversive of the other. It has hitherto been assumed that it was the undoubted right of each belligerent Power to arm against its antagonist the hand of private rapine, and to cover the ocean with lawless marauders. Again, the ancient code of war treated with laborious contempt and outraged without remorse the rights and dignity of neutral nations. In the interest of the belligerent Powers all other interests were forgotten or overbroked. On the fallacious principle that a belligerent had a right to intercept all profit and advantage from his antagonist, it was decided that an enemy's goods written evidently on board neutral ships, and neutral goods on board enemies' ships. The moment any dealing with the enemy was detected the difference between friend and foe was effaced, and nations nominally in amity were continually practising against each other acts of the bitterest and most envenomed hostility. The result of such a system evidently was to increase the extent and aggravate the severity of hostilities. Nations, strangers to the original quarrel, found that by keeping aloof from the conflict they only exposed themselves to be plundered and insulted by both combatants.

PROSPECTIVE COMPENSATION:—

"The law of compensation prevails throughout the universe, and is equally conspicuous in mundane affairs. If the year of our Lord 1854 shall hereafter be famous in the annals of history for the recurrence of a bitter Continental War, after an enduring Peace of forty years, it will, at the same time, be distinguished for various benefits conferred upon Commerce, Civilisation, and to advancement of Nations in the scale of social progress. The heavy thunder-cloud of War—charged, as it is, with its lightning flashes and its destructive effects—may, as is found to prevail in the visible atmosphere around and above us, be attended with ulterior beneficial effects; and, dark and lowering as it looms at present, it is not without its silver lining. The observant eye, even now, detects some gleams of sunshine and prosperity identified with the current year, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the Merchant or Manufacturer, as he casts a hopeful glance over the future, and scans the vista of coming events. Another period has, probably, before been characterised by so many interesting announcements, pregnant with results of deep importance to our swelling Commerce, as the first three months of 1854. New marts are opening up day by day for British Trade and Manufactures. Our Colonial progress is steady and prosperous; and all classes at home and abroad share in the common weal.

Steamers are now on the interior waters of Australia, opening up, to profitable Commerce, regions heretofore almost shut out from communication with the sea, and thus removing the idea that *there* drought prevailed, and that no passage for produce could be obtained. Rivers which the Colonists never thought navigable have, by British enterprise, become opened in their aspect, and the Murray and its tributaries now bear down to the sea rich cargoes of wool, tallow, and Colonial produce, to the surprise and delight of the squatter, and the manifest enhancement in value of his lands and his flocks. Another vast continent, South America, is opening up its interior treasures to Commerce—furnishing new markets for our manufactures, new fields for agricultural and industrial enterprise, and, doubtless, numberless new products from regions unknown and unexplored, but abounding in all that can minister to the wants of man. The steamer now floats proudly on the Magdalena, stems the broad torrent of the Amazon and its confluents, penetrates into the interior rivers of Peru, and traces the important

affluents, of the Rio de la Plata, into Paraguay and Brazil. Who can tell the benefits which shall result to the various South American Republics from the extension of steam into the great watershed of the Continent—thus opening up the highways which Providence has munificently supplied? The inhabitants are no longer shut out from communication with the sea, and produce, which formerly had to be conveyed long and expensive journeys by land, on the backs of mules or alpacas, and then by circuitous voyages on the Pacific and round the Horn, can now be brought promptly and economically direct to the Atlantic ports in a brief space of time, and at little cost for shipment to European markets.

Turn we to the opposite Continent. The interior of Africa is no longer the *terra incognita* of former deys. The Niger has heen explored by steam, and the enterprise of Mr. LAIRD has opened up numberless new channels of Commerce. The legitimate Trade of Western Africa—its palm and nut oil, its cottons and its fruits—have taken the place of the base traffic in human beings. Our travellers penetrate to Timbuctoo and Lake Tsad. The Orange River Sovereignty and the Trans-vaal Republic form the connecting links with Natal, through which British goods are transmitted by the plodding Dutch settlers in exchange for wool, ivory, wax, and skins, and other valuable African produce. Madagascar, thanks to the Merchants of Mauritius, is once more open as a market for British goods. Passing eastward, we find the empire of China becoming every day more accessible to European Commerce and influence. Our Merchants and Travellers find easy access, and the wall of exclusion has been now broken down by the progress of civil dissensions. Even the hermetically sealed sister empire of Japan gives signs of animation, and promises, with maiden modesty, to entertain the urgent addresses of her Commercial suitors, if they will but allow her time for reflection on the subject. The junction of the Atlantic and the joint scientific explorations of the three great Maritime powers must inevitably result in an amount of information calculated to be generally useful, and to bring about, at no very distant period, this longmooted project. Each and all of these are subjects of importance to the British Mercantile and Shipping Interests.

In short, if we but glance over our various Colonies and Possessions, we shall find most of them contributing largely to the wealth and comfort of the mother country. All appear to be flourishing; all highly prosperous; all prosecuting with untiring zeal their endeavours to draw forth the latent energies and peculiar products of the soil. Canada, with its wheat and its shipping, and the Lower British Provinces, with their shipbuilding, fisheries, and minerals were never so prosperous as in the outset of 1854. The West Indians, by economy, science, and industry, are producing the largest sugar crop of many years past, and only complain of a want of shippinng to dispatch their produce. The Cape Colony—now the halfway-house to that vast *entrepot* of Commerce, Australia—has made rapid strides, since, the internal dissensions of the Colony have subsided. Its wool and its wines find a ready market, at enhanced prices. Mauritius is raising such enormous sugar crops as almost to surpass belief, and is overburdened with the weight of its riches—the fruits of steady application and careful industry on the part of its Planters and Merchants. Ceylon is producing, year by year, enhanced amounts of the finest coffee, cinnamon, coir, and cocoa-nut oil. Sixty thousand acres are now under cultivation in this island with coffee, producing a crop of 360,000 cwt. British India is rolling in riches, and finds, in fact, no vent for its surplus capital—the profitable result of close attention to the cultivation of cotton, indigo; opium, sugar, rice, drugs, and numberless fibres. Pinang, Malacca, and Singapore send us increasing quantities—but not larger than our demands—of their tin, spices, sago, gambier, and gutta percha—the latter, scarcely known ten years ago, was shipped to the extent of 30,500 cwt. last year. Australia, peopled as it were within the last two years by gold-seekers, presents such uuexampled wealth, such important marts for British produce and manufactures, as were never previously known in the world's history. Colonies, the growth of but yesterday, have sprung into giant stature, and bid fair to outstrip European kingdoms in their political status, their rank as Commercial countries, and in the rapid development of their productive resources. Even the less favoured Colonies of New Zealand, and Van Diemen's Land, at least come in for a share of the general prosperity, by the large demand for their agricultural produce—their grain, flour, flax, and timber—which find ready markets, and remunerative prices, in Port Philip.

Such, then, are some of the subjects of contemplation for the Merchant and Shipowner in the face of an European war. Such are a few of the prosperous existing markets for oar manufactures, and the sources of supply of raw materials for our industry and capital. Such the new fields of Commerce which are opening to our view in 1854; and which, if thrown in the balance, will, at least, outweigh the disadvantage of circumscribed trade with Russia, and exercise some future beneficial effect on individual and national interests. At all events, the theme of reflection may result in benefit, and cause a more watchful supervision to be exercised on the flow of these channels of Commerce.

(*Shippeng Gazette.*)

BUENOS AYRES.

The most important feat of arms is the bombardment af Odessa; of which we have given a rather full account, under the corresponding head. The combined fleets had retired to Varna, and it was expected that the next attack would be on Sebastopol, where the bulk of the Russian naval force was collected, and apparently in no hurry to challenge the intruders,

On land several partial encounters had takenplace. The Turks continued to hold Kalafat; and some sorties had been decidedly successful. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief in the Dobrudscha appears to act on the defensive, and is expected to do so till duly reinforced by the Allies.

The Czar does not trnst all to the sword. An intended conspiracy was discovered in Constantinople; and at the head of the Russian emissaries figures no less a personage than the notorious Plantagenet Harrisson &c, &c, who claims the dignity of a "General in the service of the Argentine Republic," and is said to have received 100,000 dollars, to account of the services he was to render.

The Greek conspiracy, that at one time threatened serious complications, has been effectually crushed; diplomatic relations being suspended between the Turkish and Greek Governments, as it turns ont that the latter had countenanced the turbulent sympathisers.

The Shah of Persia, who disposes of 50000 combatants, has declared in favor of the Western Allies; and reclaims certain provinces that had been wrested from him by the Autocrat.

The Russian forces had violated the territory of Servia, which will compel Austria and her ally, Prussia, to stand forth in their true colours. The conflagration extends apace. It is even said that Austrian forces had received orders to repair to the defence and protection of Servia; and that they would act in conjunction with the British and French forces. So much for the Eastern war properly so called.

In the Baltic, owing to the severe frosts, and the lateness of the season, Sir Charles Napier had not been able to make a formal commencement of actual hostilities. It was expected, however, that these obstacles would shortly disappear, and Sir Charles is not the man to dally with an enemy within his reach. The forces had suffered considerable ineonvenience from the intense cold; but amused themh elves rather successfully in picking up the stray merchant vessels that fell in their way. One Steamer, the Tribune, in her passage ftom the Baltic to Sheerness, made no less than 7 prizes; which had all arrived safe in England: the Capitains and crews being handed over to the Russian Minister at Capenhagen. It is now for the first time we ure to see the effect of Steam Cruisers, against sailing merchant vepels. Our first news from the Baltic cannot fail to be of the most exciting interest.

The policy of the contending parties is revealed in the following extract:

«The English and French governments have come to an understanding to take, by anticipation, all measures that the war may render necessary.

The Emperor has decided on the formation of two camps—one of 100,000 men, between Montreuil and St. Omer, aud the other, of 50,000 men, near Marseilles. England, on its part, is preparing troops and shipping sufficient for the transport of such forces as may be found requisite in the Baltic or the Black Sea.

The desire of both the English and French governments is to narrow the theatre of military operations by every means in their power, and to force the enemy into such a position, that a blow may be struck wich shall hasten the period of their termination. So much time has been already lost, and the financial and commercial interests of Europe have suffered so much, that they are determined to direct their utmost efforts to that end. The object of the Emperor of Russia is to extend the theatre of hostilities, to get up insurrections in various parts so as to divert attention, to completely annihilate commerce and industry, and to exhaust, by prolonging the struggle, the resources both of England and France. Such is his policy, while that of the Western powers is, if possible, to finish the war in one campaign. There is little doubt that Austria is seriously injured by the impediments to the navigation of the Danube, and the principal object ef the allies is to clear the lower river as speedily as possible."

Sweden and Denmark adhere to their announced policy of strict neutrality; but there is supposed to be a strong under current in favor of the Western Allies, in the masses of both conntries. The United States, Spain and Sardinia have accepted the terms of the joint declaration, as equitable in themselves, and highly advantageous to neutral commerce.

In England an addition of 10,000 men has been made, during the current year, to the Army; 10,000 to the Navy; and 70,000 volunteers to the Militia force: and 10 millions has been asked as the first instalment; withont any positive promise, that a second and further appeals may not be made to the loyalty of the lieges. The first effects have not been so disastrous to trade aud commerce, as was generally expected; and as yet the popularity of the war is buoyant, and can only be chilled by what it would be treasonable at this stage to anticipate, a series of dishonourable reverses. Placed side by side with these warlike preparations, the other European news by the present mail, are "flat, stale and unprofitable" and may and must be deferred to subsequent numbers.

OBITUARY.

Every one who has read the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," and the sparkling articles of Sir Christopher North, in *Blackwood*, will heave a sigh on learning the death of John Wilson; a star of the first magnitude, in that prond galaxy of wit and genius, which included Scott, Jeffrey, Campbell Mac Intosh, &c. &c.; and of which Brougham and Mac Caulay are now the sole survivors and representatives. The mournful event took place at Edinburgh, on the 3d April; deceased having nearly completed his 69th year. His Life and Writings will furnish the materials of a deeply interesting and instructive volume: in the meantime we must limit our notice to the condensed sketch taken from the "London Times

The story of Wilson's life may be told in a few words. His origin and early days are, indeed, summed up in a paragraph in a letter from Sir Walter Scott to Miss Baillie:

« The author of the elegy upon poor Grahame is John Wilson, a young man of very considerable poetical powers. He is now engaged in a poem called the *Isle of Palms*, something in the style of Southey. He is an eccentric genius, and has fixed himself upon the banks of Windermere, but occasionally resides in Edinburgh, where he now is. Perhaps you have seen him. His father was a wealthy Paisley manufacturer; his mother a sister of Robert Sym. He seems an excellent, warm-hearted, and enthusiastic young man; something too much, perhaps, of the latter quality places him among the list of originals. »

Previously to this he had been a student at the Glasgow University, entering at the age of 13, and proceeded in his 18th year to Oxford, where he entered Magdalen College as a gentleman commoner. Here he began to display his poetic powers, and gained the Newdegate prize for a poem. It was after leaving the university, the discipline of which never suited his taste, that he became smitten with the genius of Wordsworth, and repaired to the Lakes, bought a small property called Elleroy, and cultivated the acquaintance of the « Great Lake Poet, » becoming himself, in latter days, the « Admiral of the Lakes, and acting as such when Bolton entertained Canning and Scott with a splendid water *fête* on Windermere. In these days Wilson played many wild feats. He attended all the fairs, fights, running matches, races, and so forth, in the country. He was a capital boxer, singlestick man, and wrestler, no great sportsman, except as an angler, and now and then in pursuit of the red deer. For some time he took up his abode among the Gipsies, learnt a great deal of their slang, and adopted their costume and their habits. Afterwards he partially settled down, and went to study law in Edinburgh. As might be expected, little profit resulted from this experiment; but he took to literature, and produced several isolated works, such as the *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*, which attained great popularity, and the *Trials of Margaret Lindsay*, a pathetic Scottish story.

But two things occurred in Edinburgh about 1818—the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University became vacant, and «Maga» was established. Wilson immediately became a candidate for the office in the one and contributor to the other. Sir Walter Scott's patronage mainly contributed to his success in the first, — his own abilities won the second.

There is an amusing letter from Scott about the professorship, and which throws a good deal of light upon Christopher North's then character: —

« There needed no apology for mentioning anything in which I could be of service to Wilson; so far as good words and good wishes here can do, I think he will be successful; but the battle must be fought in Edinburgh. You are aware that the only point of exception to Wilson may be that, with the fire of genius, he has possessed some of its eccentricities; but did he ever approach to those of Henry Brougham, who is the god of Whiggish idolatry? If the high and rare qualities with which he is invested are to be thrown aside as useless because they may be clouded by a few grains of dust which he can blow aside at pleasure, it is less a punishment on Mr. Wilson than on the country. I have little doubt he wonld consider success in this weighty matter as a pledge for binding down his acute and powerful mind to more regular labour than circumstances have hitherto required of him—for, indeed, without doing so, the appointment could in no point of view answer his purpose. He must stretch to the oar for his own credit, as well as that of his friends; and, if he does so, there can be no doubt that his efforts will be doubly blessed, in reference both to himself and to public utility. You must, of course, recommend to Wilson great temper in his canvas, for wrath will do no good. After all, he must leave of sack, purge, and live cleanly, as a gentleman ought to do; otherwise people will compare his present ambition to that of Sir Terry O'Fag, when he wished to become a judge. « Our pleasant follies are made the whips to scourge us,' as Lear says; for otherwise, what could possibly stand in the way of his nomination? I trust it will take place, and give him the consistence and steadiness which are all he wants to make him the first man of the age."

The writings of Wilson as Christopher North need only be alluded to. Everybody knows them—the extraordinary picturesqueness, vigour, and imagination of his style. The cream of these works has beed collected, and forms one of the richest books of fancy in the English language. A slight sketch of the man, as he appeared in latter years, may not, however, be unacceptable. John Wilson, then, was a stout, tall, athletic man, with broad shoulders and chest, and prodigiously muscular limbs. His face was magnificent; his hair, which he wore long and flowing, fell round his massive features like a lion's mane, to which, indeed, it was often compared, being mnch of the same hue. His lips were always working, while his gray flashing eyes had a weird sort of look which was highly characteristic. In his dress he was singularly slovenly, being, except on State occasions, attired in a threadbare suit of clothes, often rent, his shirts frequently buttonless, and his hat of the description anciently called «shocking.» His professorial style of costume was just as odd. His gown, as he stalked along the college terraces, flew in tattered stripes behind him; and, altogether, John Wilson, with all his genius, was personally one of the most strangely eccentric of the many eccentric characters existing in his day in the metropolis of the north.

LONDON, 6th MAY, 1854.

SALTED RIVER PLATE OX & COW HIDES. — Since the declaration of War an unusual quietude has pervaded the markets of this country and a general disposition has been evinced to curtail as much as possible all commercial engagements. The Leather and Hide Markets have participated in this inactivity, and the transactions of the month have again been extremely limited. The arrivals, however, continue very short, and there is no inclination to force sales. Prices therefore are unaltered, viz., 5¼d to 5½d for Heavy and Light Ox and Cows, with usual tares.

DRY RIVER PLATE OX & COW HIDES. — We have no transactions of importance to notice, and the market remains as represented in our last.

SOUTH AMERICAN HORSE HIDES have met a steady demand, at fully last month's prices in proportion to quality. The sales are 6,606 Salted Buenos Ayres, sound, av. 29½ to 31⅝ lb. at 5s 9d to 6s 3d, damaged at 4s, Colts Mules and Slinks at 3s, R. G. sound, av. 25¾ to 26½ lb. at 5s 3d per Hide. There have been no transactions in Dry Hides.

HORSE HAIR. — We have no public sales to report since our last issue. During the past week there has been more enquiry, and a few Bales have been placed at fully late rates, viz.—1 bale cut tails medium lengths at 1s 3d, and 9 bales slight mixed at 9d per lb.

GOAT SKINS.— Cape Skins are in fair request, but prices show a slight decline. Other descriptions have been extremely dull, and nearly the whole offered at public sale were withdrawn.

SHEEP SKINS. — A large quantity of Buenos Ayres skins have been offered, but the whole were taken in at extreme rates, since which 80 bales have been sold at 6d to 8d per lb. according to quality.

HORNS. — Heavy averages of South American have sold freely at full prices, but light Ox and Cows are in limited request.

BONES & HOOFS. — Bones of all descriptions have been in good demand, and prices have advanced since our last issue. Sales 89 tons Shank at £8 12s 6d to £15 4s, mixed Shank and Common Bones at £7 7s 6d, Common at £5 12s 6d to £6 2s 6d per ton. Hoofs continue in request at our last quotation. Sales 26 tons at £5 to £8 per ton.

The TALLOW MARKET during the month has undergone some slight fluctuations, but prices upon the whole have had a downward tendency. On the 7th April the quotation for P. Y. C was 68s per cwt. on the spot, but a large quantity delivered on the 1st on speculators account, and the demand for consumption being very dull, continued to depress the market, until the price on the spot was 64s per cwt; a sudden reaction, however, took place from the 22nd to the 27th of 1s 6d per cwt., but was not maintained; and the present quotations are 64s 3d on the spot, 64s 6d for June, and 66s per cwt. for July and August delivery, with very little doing, being about 4s per cwt lower than on the 7th ulto.

RIVER PLATE TALLOW. — The stock consisting principally of inferior and greasy descriptions, which are almost unsaleable, has consequently limited the transactions of the month to about 275 pipes and 475 boxes. The prices obtained for pure and fair average quality have been comparatively high, viz. for fair color fair body 64s 6d to 65s, middling color fair body 63s 6d to 64s, rather dark and dark, fair body 55s to 57s 3d per cwt. The import is equal to 518 pipes and 100 boxes. Present Stock about 1124 pipes and 460 boxes, against 210 pipes at this time last year.

HORSE GSEASE is in very dull demand and difficult of sale at 40s per cwt.

ANNING & COBB,
BROKERS, 11, Lime Street.

Miscellaneous.

Apology for Table Rapping. — When the rapping spirits makes mistakes in rapping out answers by the alphabet, it is because the answer is understood by the letter and not by the spirit.

The Head and the Heels.—The highest classi cal and mathematical attainments may be insufficient to procure any standing in society; but the most elementary instruction in dancing places the student in the first position.

To Policemen about to Marry.— When you are about to marry, visit as many cooks as you can, so as to give you the widest possible area for your choice. Avoid housemaids, whose occupation does not admit of the accumulation of much dust to come down with; and remember that there is nothing like kitchen-stuff for greasing the wheel of fortune. When married, a policeman will be justified in living above his station — if he can get a room there for nothing.

How to Prune Your Acquaintance. — This prunning can be done either by cutting, or by throwing cold water. A combination of both systemes will, doubtless, do a great deal; but if the prunning-knife is judiciously applied in cutting off the dinners and suppers, which the acquaintance principally come to eat, it is astonishing what a number of them will drop off, more especially those dead branches, which are not worth retaining. The quantity of grub you will get rid of in this way will be enormous. An old scarecrow erected on your gronnds, by getting your mother in law to come and live with you, is not a bad plan for pruning your acquaintance, as it *is* sure to frighten a certain number away.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

June 10th.

"Britannia," with 16 casks soda, 13 demijohns acid, 20 bags pepper, 5 bottles quicksilver, 1 piano forte, 7 pipes oil, 54 tons coal, 260 boxes & 135 barrels beer 10 casks chalk, 16 do paint, 350 barrels sugar, 80 do gunpowder, 27 boxes 8 casks &, 11 packages drugs, 22 casks &, 1 box hardware, 38 boxes, 37 bales, 93 packages & cask merchandise.

June 16th.

"*Cacique*" Spanish brig, 160 tons, B. Austrich, from Barcelona 9 April to N. Martinez et Sans, with 254 pipes 59 half do et 46 quarter do wine, 300 jars oil, 45 barrels sweet red pepper, 12 bales et 25 boxes paper, 20 boxes almond oil, 2 do books.

June 17 th.

"29 de Septiembre," National brigantine, 144 tons, N. Martinez, from Genoa 31 st March, to Bernardo Delfino, with 96 pipes coine, 6 barrels brandy, 150 boxes cognac do., 50 do. absynth, 50 do. vermouth, 20 boxes stearine candles, 40 do. marbles, 300 do vermicelli, 514 do. oil, 20 bales white paper, 50 do. wrapping do., 6 barrels and 10 boxe cheese, 99 marble steps, 1,000 flag stones.

"Menai" British steamer, from Montevideo 16th-

"Ottoman" American brig, 205 tons, J. P. Lewis, from Boston 15th March, to Samuel B. Hale & Co., with 10 boxes and 8 pieces machinery, 1 do seeds, 50 do. matches, 400 barrels sugar, 200 do. rice, 30 boxes dates, 2 spars, 80 pieces canvas, 4000 feet lumber, 372 pipes in staves, 28 casks heads of ditto, 5 barrels and 20 half barrels blacking, 100 barrels roman cement, 1450 boxes fire crackers, 40 ditto tacks, 123 do. chairs, 13 do. merchandise.

June 18.

"Wilhelmine," Hamburg brig, 144 tons, P. R Stuge, from Hamburg 7 th. March, Montevideo 14th inst., to Arthur Blanck& Co., with 218 boxes merchandise, 8 boxes cigars, 10,000 do.; 60 tons coal, 120 boards, 84 planks, 1 box leeches, 8 do furniture 7 piano fortes, 30 boxes Cherry Cordial, 30 do vinegar 1 do sirrup, 106 do provisions, 1 package prints, 1 bag shoes, 1 organ.

"Lion," American brig, 230 tons; A Gardner, from Cadiz 12th April, to Freyer Brothers, with 112 lasts salt, 8 boxes playing Cards.

"La Plata," British steamer, from Rio Janeiro. Montevideo 17 th.

"Hidra," Sardinian brig., 139 tons, J. Pezzolo, from Genoa to Jacinto Caprile, with 15,000 tiles, 38 pipes wine, 330 boxes oil, 150 do. liqueure, 60 do. absynth, 106 do. vermouth, 2 do. marraschino, 70 half boxes playing cards, 134 bales wrapping paper, 18 do. whip cord, 6 boxes furniture, 2 do. matches, 28 do. marbles, 100 do vernicelle, 1 do sausages, 1 do cheese, 1 do wear ing apparel, 1 do, merchandise, 1 do hats, 1 small organ.

"Palmier," French barque, 185 tons, Saburcan, from Havre 11 April, to order, with 142,000 tiles, 8 boxes cigars, 45 do. merchandise, 18 packages do. 4 boxes silks, 4 do hanging paper, 3 packages hats, 7 boxes and 2 packages manufactures, 7 do absynth, 3 boxes books, 4 do. furniture, 4 do. paper, 3 packages cheese.

June 19.

"Camilla," British Royal Mail steamer, Capitain Warner, from Rio Janeiro 12th, Montevideo 18th, with the mail conveyed to Rio on the 8th per steamer "Severn," from Southampton 9th May—3 boxes jewellery, 3 do and 4 packages samples, 1 box and 2 packages periodicals, 1 box thread, 1 barrel fruit.

"Imperador," Brazilian brig 149 tons, R. S. Peseyrada Silva, from Rio Janeiro 24th March, to José Coelho Meyrelles, with 1134 rolls tobacco, 100 bags rice, 30 pipes caña; 44 barrels gum, 100 do. codfish, 48 boxes sweet meats, 18 bags cotton thread, 1 machine.

"Paranaguense" Brazilan polacre, 120 tons. Procopio G. Cordeiro, from Parnagua 1 st. inst Montevideo 17 th, to Antonio Fernandez Ramos, with 363 tercios and 774 half tercios yerba, 69 ½ dozens cedar boards, 304 bags rice, 34 dozens hand spikes.

"Maria Rosa" Brazilian brig, tons, Francisco C. Carvalho, from Rio Janeiro 1st. inst, Montevideo 17 th, to Antonio Fernandez Ramos, with 445 tercios and 580 half tercios yerba, 9 dozens cedar boards, 38 doz. hand spikes.

"Zenobia" Swedish barque, 294 tons, J. Nenzen, from Newcastle 9th April, to Treussein & Co., with 365 tons coal.

"Thor" Swedish barque, 370 tons, H. P. Edlund, from Hartlepool 29th March, to J. N. Bieber & Co., with 421 tons 7 cwt. coal.

"Celeritas," Norwegian barque, 246 tons, Hans Stang, from London 27th. March, to Nicholson Green & Co., with 15,209 boards. 42 tons coal, 330 kegs paint, 20 boxes acid,

"Triton" Danish brig, 130 tons, Dahl, from Antwerp 10th March, Montevideo 17th inst., to Bunge, Bornefeld Co., with 75 casks and 50 boxes zinc, 50 do. wine, 199 kegs blue 100 boxes do. 1 cart, 99 boxes window glass, 20 kegs nails, 15 boxes furniture, 15 do. Cologne water, 227 do. paint; 85 pieces osnaburgs, 13 bales and 572 boxes merchandise.

"Coriolan," French barque, 219 tons. F. Pertus, from Bordeaux 19th April, Montevideo 14th inst., to Blas Despouy, with 652 half pipes wine, 42 boxes sardines, 12 drums and 12 boxes cheese 1 box irons, 800 boxes wine, 3 do. manufactures, 10 do. absynth, vermouth and kisch, 8 hams.

"Edward Herbert," British barque, tons, Ellis Griffiths, from Liverpool 21 April, to Dickson Co. with 1 parcel watches, 1 casc oil paintings, 6 do. shawls, 6 do, haberdashery, 50 bundles castings, 22 cases hoiery: 2 do. boots and shoes, 2062 irons pots, 8 cases sheet copper, 2 bales carpelting; 1 case spun silk, 1 do cashmere dresses, 7 ½ tons. hoop iron, 173 flag stones, 56 curb do, 4 bales rugs, 20 boxes tin plate, 2 ingots tin, 2 pigs lead, 1 cooking range, 1 iron bed stead, 46 cases, 110 casks and 10 bundles hardware, 65 boxes axes, 31 bundles spades, 7 cases cotton lace, 12 bales and 3 cases linens, 10 hogsheads and 30 quarter casks brandy, 50 crates earthenware, 73 3|4 tons, iron, 15 do. coal, 10 cases silk hand kerchiefs 2 boxes books, 7 cases silks, 6 do cotton & silks, 139 cases and 298 bales and 53 cases cottons and woorsted, 66 cases cottons thread, 59 bales and 2 cases woolens, 7 trusses, 3 boxes, 1 basket and 26 parcels samples and patterns.

"*Lucitano*," Oriental bergantine, 122tons B. Dassari, from Montevideo 18th inst., to Llavallol & Sens in ballast.

"*Tigre*," French barque, 212 tons, H. Berindagre, from Rio Janeiro 26th May, Montevideo 18th inst, to J. Carranza, with 2030 barrels & 160 half do flour, 200 boxes fire crakers, 178 rolls tobacco.

June 20th

"*Camila*," Sardinian brig, 242 tons, J, B Baccaro, from Genoa 2 April, Montevideo 18 the inst, to B. Delfino, with 172 pipes & 3 half do wine, 260boxes do, 37 marble door sills, 24 do mortars, 205 boxes, 60 barrels & 3 jars oil, 25 boxes vermouth, 200 do cordials, 234 do vermicelli, 107 do dates, 80 bales paper, 9 boxes pagliano, 100 do absynth, 100 do rum, 400 do muscatel wine, 22 do merchandise, 2 bags mushrooms, 3 barrels preserves, 14 bags vermicelli paste, 8 packages cheese, 1 do combs, 1 tin aniseed, 3 barrels dry wine, a quantity of sausage.

June 21th.

"*Menai*," British steamer, J. Blow, from Montevideo 20th inst. Passengers 22.

June 22th.

"Carijoo," Brazilian brig, 245 tons, J. F. de Araujo, from Parnagua 4th Inst., to Zumaran & Co.

"Flambeau," French War Steamer from Montevideo.

"Centurion," British Brigantine, 175 tons J. Heaume, from Liverpool 2d. April to Tuyford Hall & Co.

"Ferris," British barque, 365 tons, J. Gorddard, from Liverpool 22d. April, to J. Best & Brothers.

June 23th.

"Union Compostelana," Spanish barque, 191 tons. J. Bandim, from Pernambuco 12th mag to Freyer brot5ers, with 370 barrels & 60 half do sugar, 196 pipes aguardiente.

SAILINGS.

June 17th.

"Constitucion," National steamer, for Montevideo.

"Menai," National steamer, for. Montevideo.

"Merchant" British hrig, for the Uruguay, dispatched by E. Lumb, & Co., with salt.

"Russell" american brig, for Boston, dispached by H. J. Ropes, with 4,082 dry ox & cow hides, 3,025 salted do do, 5,000 54 seroons hair, 15 hales do 22 do sheep shins.

June 17th.

"Pearle," French barque for Montevideo, dispatched by Zumaran & Co., with á cargo of foreign merchandise.

June 20th.

"Plata," Sardinian brig for Liverpool, dispatched by B. Delfino, with 20,000 bones 249 tons ashes—

"Vixen," H. B. M. steamer, for Montevideo.

June 21th.

"Berenice," Brazilian barque of war, for Montevideo.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.

Arrived at Cette, April 1, Michel Angelo, hence 3 Jan. At Marseilles, Ap 4, Gioja, hence 10 Jan. — Ap 8, Morenilla, hence 1 December; May 2, Colombo, hence 30 December. Encornet, hence 6 Jan. at Hamburg, April 5, George, hence 14 Jan. 7th, Thames, hence 18 Jan. at Bremen, Ap 7, Plata, hence 18 Jan.; at Liverpool, Ap 9, Grecian, hence 13 Jan.; 17th, Isabella, hence 29 Jan; 28th, Richmond, hence 1st Feb.; May 1, Wilton Wood, hence 23 Jan y.; May 6, Nuevo Serafin, hence 18 Feb.; at Antwerp, April 20Ydum, hence 25 Jan.; Sydon, hence 23d Feb.; May 7th. Von Brock, hence 23d February, Ap. 28, Staatswad Hegerman, hence 10 Feb; May 1, Rubens, hence 12 Feb.; 4th, Emma, hence 5 Feb.; Louise, hence 28 Feb.; in the Schelde, May 5, Helena, hence 8 Jan.; at Falmouth, Ap 24, Leon, hence 14 Jan.; at Gravesend, Ap 27, Catharina, hence 2 Feb; May 4, Canve, 20 Feb.; at Havre, Ap 28, Albert, hence 7 Feb.; at Queenstown, May 3, Albion, hence 29 Jan.; at Deal, May 8, Ripa, hence 18 Feb

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres–From Cadiz, Ap 8, Generosa, Ap 10, Diligencia, Ap 24, Holsatia; from Hamburg, Ap 12, Catharina; from Deal, Ap 15, Britannia; from Liverpool, Ap 18, I. O., Ap 22, Ferris, Ap 26, Rosario; from West Hartlepool, Ap 25, Westerwick; from Marseilles, Ap 26, Marie Eugenie; from Bordeaux, Ap. 28, Pallas, 29th, Gri Gri.

Vessels loading por Buenos Ayres. At Liverpool, Albion, Nundeeps, Express, Queen of the Exe, Isabella, John Hillmann, Northwood; for Montevideo & B. A., Sarah Princep, Timandra; at London, for Montevideo & B. A., Edgur; in the Clyde, for Montevideo & B. A., Virago; at Havre, Uruguay; at Bordeaux Elie, for Montevideo & B. A., Pallas, Melanie.

Arrived at Cetle, April 1, Michel Angelo, hence 3 Jan.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAPS OF THE THEATRE

OF THE

EASTERN WAR.

Three comprehensive Maps, on a large scale, one of the Black Sea, another of the Baltic Sea, and the third of the River Danube, received from England by the present Mail Steamer, and containing all the places of importance, and modern celebrity from recent warlike operations, are now being lithographed, and will be published in all the ensuing week; the historical and geographical notes translated from English to Spanish by Da. Juana Manso de Noronha. The first, that of Black Sea, will be ready for delivery on Tuesday next, and the others will be brought out with the least possible delay.

Apply at the Office of theBritish Packet No. 20, Calle San Martin at the Printing Office No. 73 Calle Defensa, or at the Book Store of M. Ledoux Calle Peru No. 20.—

BRITISH Consulate Gen.

June 21th 1854.

The *Undersigned* begs to call the attention of Shipmasters to the follwing notice, issued bey the Secretary of the Northern Lighthouse Office in Edinburgh, of the erection of a new Lighthouse on the Island of North Ronaldshay in Orkney and of an alteration in the Light on Start-Point on the same Island from a Revolving to a fixed Light.

Frank Parish.
H. B. M's. V. Consul.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Exhibition of a New Revolving light at North Ronaldshay, and alteration of the Start-Point Light from a Revolving Light to a fixed Light.

I. north ronaldshay lighthouse.

The Commissioners of the ***Northern Lighthouses*** hereby give Notice that a *Lighthouse* is being built upon the *Island* of *North Ronaldshay* in *Orkney*, the Light of which will be exhibited on the Night of *Friday* the 1st September 1854, and every night thereafter, from the going away of day-light in the evening, to the return of day-light in the morning.

The following is a Description of the Lighthouse, and the Appearance of the Light, by Mr. David Stevenson, *Engineer to the Commissioners*: —

The Lighthouse is in N. Lat. 59° 23' 15", and W. Long. 2° 23' 38"; it stands on the Northern Point of the Island of North Ronaldshay, and by Compass it bears from Moul-head of Papa-Westra W. N. W. ¼ North, distance, 15 nautic miles; and from Start-Point of Sanday Lighthouse, S.S. W, ¼ West, distance, 6½ miles.

The *North Ronaldshay Light* will be known to Mariners as a Revolving Light, producing a bright flash of the natural colour once in every 10 seconds. It will be visible all round the Compass. The Lantern is elevated 140 feet above the level of the sea; and the Light will be seen at the distance of about 18 nautic miles, and at lesser distances, according to the state of the atmosphere.

II. start-point lighthouse.

The *Start-Point* Light, which is 6½ miles from North Ronaldshy Light, being at present a Revolving Light, producing a bright flash once in every minute, the *Commissioners* further give notice, That on and after the night of Friday the 1st September 1854 when the new Revolving Light at North Ronaldshay is to be exhibited, the present REVOLVING LIGHT at Start point will be changed to a FIXED LIGHT of the natural colour.

By Order of the Board,
(Signed) ALEX. CUNINGHAM, *Secy.*
Northern Lighthouse Office,
Edinburgh, 13th April 1854.

Shipping List

OF

H. LEZICA AND SAGORY.

FOR HAVRE.

The splendid new French Ship St "Francois,, Fremont master, having all her cargó engaged, well sail on the 30th Inst.—She has beautiful accommodations for passengers.

Congsignees Messrs. Binaud Lafourcade.

FOR HAVRE.

To follow the St Francois, the well known A 1, French barque "Guarani," Laroche, Master, has 2|3 of her cargo engaged and shipping,—Can admit yet about 80 tons of light goods and Passengers

Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

The very fast sailing French ship "Gil Blas," Billard Master, will sail on the 31st. July—Has all her ballast engaged, and can admit light goods on freight and passengers.

Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.

FOR BORDEAUX.

The well Known French Barque "Corriolan, Pertus Master will sail for the above port on 31th of July.

Consignes Dn. Blas Despouy.

FOR CETTE, & MARSEILLES.

The fine French barque "Maria," Got, Master, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch—She can admit a few tons of light goods on freight and passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Teisserenc & Vallat.

For terms of freight and passages apply to.

H. LEZICA & SAGORY.
Licensed Shid Brokers.
41 Reconquista.

NOTICE.

The usual Mails by the R. M. Packet "Camilla" for Europe and elsewhere, will be made up at this office on Saturday the 1st July at 5 p. m. punctually.

British Consulate General

Buenos Ayres, 23 June 1854.
FRANK PARISH.
Packet Agent.

FOR SALE.

A quinta situated in Cuartel No. 2 of Campaña, from the corrales del Alto "3 1|2 squares towards" San Jose de Flores, before arriving at the calle de laArena, from Mr.Bunges Quinta 1 1|2 squares towards the camp on the left hand side; with 4 squares on the Front, one square in depth towards the south, also a Brick House with 5 rooms and the Quinta all sown with alfalfa: for further information apply at the Calle Suipacha opposite the number 298. J24.

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 ot 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.

DIED.

On board the R. M. Steamer «Camilla» on her passage to Rio de Janeiro, on the 9th inst. in her 62 year Matilda the beloved wife of John Ludlam Esq. for many years a resident in this City.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

Mr. Alfred Geo. Stockdale has ceased being a partner in the firm of Stockdale Carroll and Co. & all debts will be received and paid by the said firm.

June 13th 1854.

TO LET.—Two or three comfortable front rooms furnished or unfurnished, at Calle Corrientes No. 19.

C A R D.

Buenos Ayres June 7th. 1854.

The undersigned desire to give notice that they have have established themselves in the General and Commission business, at No. 110 Calle de Balcarce.

BARTH & WHEELWRIGHT.

Joseph Barth }
Samuel F. Wheelwright. }

Saml. F. Wheelwright, Agent of the Board of Underwriters of New York. Office at No. 110 Calle Balcarce.

TO LET.—Two furnished handsome Rooms for single Gentlemen.
Apply No. 166 Calle Peru. J. 10 2 d.

TO LET.—A sala and Bedroom at No. 25 Calle Tucuman with or without attendance. J. 17 c. o.

EXCHANGE—June 23.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones.................. 72
Patriot Doubloons.................. 337½
Spanish do.................. á 340
Bills on England, per doubloon.............. 65s á 65½
Currency.............. per dol. 2 5-16 d
Do. Montevideo.................. par.
France, per doubloon..................—81 8¼ fs
United States, do.................. 1½ ₰ disct
Rio Janeiro.................. 3 p. ct. prem
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 351
The lowest 330 ½
Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 65s 6d. por oz. Lowest 65s. th.

EXPORTS—24. June.

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............. 50 á 51 rls.sil
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.... do. 50
Do. do. do. camp, 25 27 lbs.................. 108 á 112 curr.
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs........ "..scarce 50 á 51 „
Do. N. America, 21 .." ....—á48 á 50 rls.sil
Do. of a ll stakes, from carts.............105 á 110 curry
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs scarce 50 á 51
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs. ...do....... — á 54
Ox hides, salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs do. — á 39½ á 40
Cow do do. ....do. do. — á 40 á 40½
Duty 1 dollar each.
Horse do. each dry,.................. 14 á 16
Do. do, salted of 32 á 35 lbs..rls. sil. 8 á 8½
Duty 4 per cent. ad valorem.
Nonato, dry, ½ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs. 85 á 90
Duty 3 dollars per doz.
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs 1.3 common 55 á 60
Duty 4 per cent. ad valorem.
Nutria, per lb.....................silver 2 á 2½ rls.
Wool, duty 2$ per arroba.

Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs..	Nominal	22	á	24
Do. washed " ..		35	á	40
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 28 á 30
Horse hair, duty 2dol. per arr
• Short, arroba........ scarce .... 74 á 76
• mixed • ...." ...... 80 á 90
• 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.) 23½ á 24 in pipes
• pure • do..do.. 24 á 25 rl.si in box.
Hide cuttings, garras, qql.; baled ...... 50 á 58
Horns, duty, 4 ₰ Ox, mil.....prime......1100 á1300
Inferior do.................. 600 á 700
Do. Cow...... •.................. 250 á 300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ₰
Long black, lb loose.................. 4½ á 5
Do. white woven.................. 9 á 12
Do. white loose.................. 8 á 9
Jerked beef, duty 3$ qql............... 91½ á 93
Bones, shin & marrow 4 ₰.............. 100 á 120
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 Argentine Provinces free of duty on their Exportation.

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

A few copies of the Works of Charles Dickens on sale at 20 Calle San Martin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All those suffering from rheumatic pains, complicated with other causes that aggravate their sufferings, may find a certain and easy cure, by means, of a decoction, which, taken three times per day, with the ordinary precautions, will effect its object in the course of a month, whatever may be their origin or complications.

Apply Calle Maypú No. 76.

REMOVAL.

Blakeway Mac-Coll & Co. have removed their house of business from 78 Calle Piedad to No. 90 Calle San Martin.

DAVIS'S CELEBRATED PAIN KILLER.

Tu be sold at calle Maipú N. 76.

This celebrated medicine is most efficacions for the following.

Bowel Complaint and Dysentery, Painters' Colic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Weak Stomach and General Debility, For Sudden Colds, Coughs, Liver Complaint, Piles, Severe Burns, Biles and Ringworms, Broken Breasts, &c. Asthma and Phthisic, Kidney Complaints, Canker, Bruises, Sores, &c. Rheumatic Complaints.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial. Oct. 31, 1849.)

We take pleasure in referring the reader to the testimonials of our prominent druggists and well-known citizens to the virtues of Davis's Pain Killer. We have used the article, and found it valuable. The sale of this article in the United States is beyond all precedent, as the books of the office will show.

(From the Cincinnati Dispatch, Oct. 31.)

Davis's Pain Killer. — Whatever may be the prejudices entertaiued against a great many patent medicines, we can ourselves bear willing testimony to the efficacy of this article. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, in a great many cases, and know it to be a good article for the uses and purposes to which it is devoted, and even in cases where it may not prove infallible, it possesses the rare virtue of doing no injury.

Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer. — Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above-named medicine. We speak from our observation und experience when we say that it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking diarrhœa, and removing the premonitory symptoms of cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and none who have once used the Pain Killer would willingly be without it constantly in their houses. —" Cincinnati Nonpareil, July 15."

For Boston.

The A. I. American bark "Manto," 281 tons. register, captain C. G. M. Stinson, having already one half of her cargo engaged, is an eligible opportunity for those wishing to ship for the aboveport.

Apply to Zimmerman Frazier & Co. Calle la Defensa, No. 69 10. 2, c.

A young English Lady wishes to engage herself as Monitress in a School or as Daily Governess in a private Family.

Address C. B. No. 20 Calle San Martin. J. 10 c. o.

AnEnglishLady residing in Calle 25 de Mayo in the two story house between Parque and Tucuman has four rooms to let in the upper story two of which front the river application can be made at the above address at any hour of the day.

Doctor Donovan begs to offer his professional Services to his friends and the public and may be Consulted daily at his residenceCalle del Parque 52. from 7 to 9 in the forenoon.

Buenos Ayres J. 9 1854 3. p.

W a n t e d,

A *Steward*, who can produce good recommendation. Apply at Horn's quinta. 10 c. o

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CONSTITUTION OF
Buenos Ayres.

An English version, in a pamphet form, to which is appended the British Treaty of 1825, for sale at the " British Packet " Office, No. 20 Calle San Martin.— Price 5 $ each.

TO SALADERISTAS, &c.

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

JUST LANDED,

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

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

Mr. Bradish offers his services to those who wish to study this language, and hopes that the experience of 30 years in Spanish literature may give satisfaction to those who employ him: he is also translator of the Spanish, French, and English languages.

Apply at No. 90 Calle de Charcas in front of the Retiro. 10, 4, p.

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.

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

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

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 Montevideo.

The Argentine Steam Packet "Constitucion," Simon Fidanza, Commander, will arrive at this port every Thureday 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.

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.

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 bemoored or to change anchorage, must pay 100$

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 22th inst.

Date of Arriaal.	*Vessels & Captains Names*	*Consignees.*	Tons	Destinations
	BRITISH			
Mar. 2	Bk. Baronet, Wyle	J. Bell & Co	310	
" 15	Bgn Perseverance, Amy	J. Laing	194	
" 19	Bk. Hersilia, Ritchie	A. Blanck & Co	262	
" 19	Bgn Remark, Mackneill	Bates, Stokes & Co	231	
May, 11	Bk. Elena, Peace,	Nicholson Green and Co.	331	
" 12	Bg. Gauntlet Bell	Rennie Rwedie and Co.		
" 14	Bk Ipswich, Golly,	Duguid Barton and Co.	235	
" 18	Bg. Venilia Martin,	Best Brothers	203	
" 22	Sch. Sappho, How	S. Hess & Co.	137	
" 24	Bg, Abeona, Shield	A. Van Praet	186	
" 26	Bg. Merchant Lutne	E. Lumb & Co.	255	
" 29	Bk. Robert Finnie, Gorrie	Drabble Broks	265	
June 9	Bhn Angia Displer	H. A. Green	236	
June 10	Bgk. *Britannia* Williams	A. J. Rivolta	161	
" "	Bg. Commodore Asplit	E. Lumb & Co.	252	
" "	Bg. William Barber Smeller	*Bates* Stokes & Co.	284	
" 14	Bg. Eliza, Riddoch,	J. Steward Co.	253	
" 19	Bk. Edward Herbe t....c	Gripyths, Dichaon & Co.		
	AMERICAN			
" 31	Bg. Palmetto, Lewis	S. B. Hale & Co	311	
" 23	Bk. Juninta, Phinny	Zimmermann & Co.	385	
" 28	Bk. Gleaner Jeilerson	Zimmerman Frazier & Co.		
May 4	Bk. Margaret Eliza, Adams	Zimmmerman & Co...		
" 6	Bk. Manto Stiman,	Zimmerman and Co,...	281	
" 14	Bg. Russell Hughes,	H. J. Ropes	182	
June 17	Bg. Ottoman Lewis	S. B. H leCo.	205	
" 18	Bg. Lion Gardener	Freyer Bros	230	
	FRENCH.			
" 9	" St. Francois, Tremont	Lafourcade & Co.	364	
May. 18	Bg. Guarani, Larché,	Ochoa and Co.	230	
" 23	Bk. Maria Got	Teisser c Vallant	260	
" 29	Bg. Gustave Cels	Ochoa & Co.	265	
" 29	Bh. Perle, Lefourcade	Zumaran & Co.	273	
June 6	Bhn Gil Blas,	Billard, Llavallol & Sons		
" 18	Bk. Palmier Saburcan Order		185	
" 19	Bk. Coriolan Pertus	Blas Despuoy	219	
	SPANISH			
Jan. 17	Bg. Centauro, Cervantes	F. Buxareo	245	
" 12	Bg. Empresa, Cambas,	Bayley Brethers	148	
" 14	Bg. Julito Font,	F. Buxareo	236	
" 18	Bg. Lola Uribe,	Tonkinson and Co.	253	
" 19	Bg. Cefiro, Puig y Mor	Llavallol & Sons	151	
" 23	Bg. Manuel, Garcia	Zumarán & Co.	155	
June 5	Bgn Draka Austrich	Martinez and Sons	200	
" 9	Bgn Luis Cortuna	Bayley Brothers	137	
	SARDINIAN.			
" 1	Pol. Sofia Egilda	B. Viale & Co	151	
Mar. 7	Pol. Alfonso I°, Dodero	Jose Avegno	177	
April 21	Bg Plata, Ferraro	B. Pe fino	260	
May. 20	Bg. Guiseppe, Viapp lo	Pietranera	216	
June 5	Bg. Guiseppe	Raggio B. Viale and Co.	181	
" 18	Bg. Hidra, Pezzolo	Caprile		
	DANISH.			
April 23	Bg. Filla, Tobissen	Bayley brothers	185	
" 23	Bg. Margarita Holstein	J. N. Bieder & Co.	165	Altona.
May. 26	Bg. Ida and Emma Bock	Freyer Bros.	150	
" 12	Bgn. Argehtina Stehs	Rossenthal Gayen and Co.	121	
June 15	Bg. Triton, Dahl	Bunge B rnefield & Co.	1.0	
	BREMEN.			
April 14	Bk. Lessing, Fredericks	Casares & Sons	356	
	HAMBURG.			
Mar 27	Bg. Marie Emilie, Lewens	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	170	
April 26	Bgn. Ernestine, Moller	W. Orr & Co.	8	
May. 23	Bg. Alwina, Ineiversen	Treusein & Co.	2 0	
" 26	Bg. Zerline Koncke Boneh	Levy & Co.	206	
June 14	Bk. Alardus Sejersted	Treusein Co.	450	
" 18	Bg. Wilhelmine Stuze	Blanck & Co.	41	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Jan. 18	Bg. Mentor, Cruz	N. Martinez & Sons	188	
Mar. 18	Bg. PrincipeAmericano, Pimenta	J.F. Pimenta	272	
" 20	Bk. Triunfo da Inveija, Juni r	J. C. Meyrelles	198	
June	Bgn Apolo,	J. C. Meyrelles	115	
" 19	Bg. Imperador Silva	H Meyrelles	149	
"	Pol. Parnaguense Cordeiro	Ramos	91	
"	Bg. Marie Rosa Carvalho	Ramos		
	PORTUGUESE.			
" 14	Bk. Amazonas Almeida,	J. C. Meyrelles	203	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Feb. 5	Bg. Carlota, Lagana	Santamaria, Llambi & Co	232	
	DUTCH.			
Nov 3	Bg. Alicona, Klein	Zimmermann & Co.....		
	BELGIAN.			
Nov. 17	Bg. Emma, Divoort	Otte, Rosenthal & Co.	141	
	HANOVERIAN.			
May. 20	Bg. Cato, Nibbe	Hartenfels & Sons	120	
	SWEDISH.			
June 19	Bk. Zenobia Nenzen	Treusein Co.—	94	
"	Bk. Thor. Edlund	Bieber Co —	370	
	NORWEGIAN.			
May. 26	Bg. Rata, Michelsen	Bunge Borhefield & Co.	209	
June 15	Bk. Celeritas Stang	Nicholson Co.	246	
	OTTOMAN.			
June 8	Bhn Marietta Capurro	C. Getting & Co.	190	
	ORIENTAL.			
" "	Bk. Colonia *Barbosa* J.	J. C. Meyrelles	210	

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.