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 ach 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. 1447.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY, 8 1854. (*Established in* 1826.)

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The following is the text of the convention between the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French relative to the aid to be given to the Ottoman Empire :—

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French decided upon lending their support to his Majesty the Sultan Abdul Medjid, Emperor of the Ottomans, in the war which he is waging against the aggresions of Russia ; and forced, moreover notwithstanding their sincere and persevering efforts for the maintenance of peace, to become belligerent parties in a war which, without their active intervention, would have menaced the existence of the equilibrium of Europe and the interests of their own States, have in consequence resolved to conclude a Convention calculated to determine the object of their alliance as well as the means to be employed in common for carrying it out, and for this purpose have named for their Plenipotentiaries :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George William Frederick Earl of Clarendon, &c., Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Her Britannic Majesty;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Sieur Alexandre Colonna Comte Walewski, &c., His Ambassador at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed to and signed the following articles :

ARTICLE 1.—The High Contracting Powers engage to do all that depends on them to procure the re.establishment of peace between Russia and the Sublime Porte on solid and durable bases, and to guarantee Europe against the return of unfortunate complications which have so unhappily troubled the general peace.

ARTICLE 2.—The integrity of the Ottoman Empire having been violated by the occupation of the province of Moldavia and Wallachia, and by other movements of the Russian troops, their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French have concerted between them, and will concert on the most proper measures for freeing the territory of the Sultan from foreign invasion, and for attaining the object specified in Article 1. They engage for this purpose to maintain, according to the necessities of the war, understood by a common agreement, land and sea forces sufficient to make head against it, of which the subsequent arrangements shall determine, if the opportunity offers, the quantity, the number and the destination.

ARTICLE 3—Whatever event may arise consequent upon the execution of the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties undertake to receive no overture nor proposition tending to the cessation of hostilties, and to enter into no arrangement with the Imperial Court of Russia, without having previously deliberated upon it in common.

ARTICLE 4.—Animated by the desire of maintaining the equilibrium of Europe, and having no interested object in view, the High Contracting Parties declare beforehand that they will derive no personal advantage from the events which may arise.

ARTICLE 5.— Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French will eagerly receive into their alliance, to co-operate towards the end proposed, those of the other Powers of Europe who are willing to enter into it.

ARTICLE 6.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within the space of eight days. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed to it the seal of their arms. Done at London on the 10th of April, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

CLARENDON.
WALEWSKI.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—On Friday an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Prussia was signed by Baron Manteuffel on the one side and Baron Hess and Count Thun on the other; but we are still in ignorance as to the real character of the treaty.

VIENNA.—Sunday Evening, April 23, — The Imperial bride arrived yesterday. She entered the city in state to-day. The solemnisation of the Imperial nuptials takes place to-morrow. Great and general enthusiasm is manifested upon this occasion. The Emperor has granted an amnesty to 356 political prisoners, of whom 245 receive a full pardon, the sentences of the others are commuted into various terms of imprisonment. All criminal suits in Galicia for treason are quashed. All similar suits for offences against his Majesty throughout the empire are quashed, The state of siege in Lombardy and the Venetian territory will be raised entirely after the 1st of May. The Emperor has also ordered 200,000 florins to be distributed among the poor of the various provinces. «Austria energetically protests against any movement in Montenegro, and the export of arms from Austria to Montenegro is prohibited.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN. While the Courts in these countries grow daily more unpopular, the Danes and Swedes continue to take the liveliest interest in the proceedings of our fleet. In Denmark the unconstitutional Ministry is reinstated in office; and, according to the telegraph, Bishop Monrad and other conspicuous leaders of the Opposition have been dismissed. The *Morning Chronicle's* Copenhagen correspondent writes that the Swedish Government has positively entered into a secret treaty with Russia, by which an obsolete enactment forbidding more than four ships at once to enter a harbour has been restored, and the same extended also to Norway. The matter is, however, taken up by the Swedish Parliament. The port of Hull has just been officially suspected of cholera, which is merely a pretext for embarrassing British movements in the Baltic, by means of quarantine regulations.

ITALY.—The Sardinian Minister of Marine, Count Alfonso La Marmora, has addressed a circular, dated the 12th, to all the maritime councils and captains of ports, announcing to them, that, having been officially informed of the measures adopted by France and England, in order to render the state of war as little detrimental to commerce as possible, the Government is resolved in a spirit of fair reciprocity to enforce the strictest neutrality in its ports;and especially forbids the fitting ont of privateers under the Russian flag, the furnishing them with provisions or ammunition, and the receiving them into a Sardinian port with their prizes. Prince Lucien Bonaparte has visited Bologna, Ancona, and Rome, and has everywhere met with great attention from the authorities.

NEW YORK, April 10. — The *Herald* learns that a convention had been concluded between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Aberdeen, by which England admits in the approaching European war the doctrine that the flag covers both ship and cargo; also renouncing the right of search for the impressment of seamen, so far as American vessels are concerned, and conceding the restriction as to the law of blockade. In return the United States is obliged to strict neutrality and non-interference in the coming contest between the Western Powers and Russia· This most important convention has been negotiated by Mr. Buchanan without instructions from Washington. The convention and correspondence connected with it will probably be submitted to the senate as soon as received for the immediate sanction of that body.

THE LONG RANGE OUTBONE.—We learn that some ten or twelvo Americans, who went out with Mr. Smith, are associated in a secret coutract with Russia for the destruction of the British and French fleets in the Baltic, (should they approach *sufficiently* near any Russian port for the purpose), by means of Taylor's sub-marine armour and Colt's sub-marine battery· The plan, we understand, is.this : — A portable torpedo, of enfficient power to sink a man-ofwar, is to be carried under the water by a man encased in submarine armour. He *fastens the torpedo to the bottom of the ship,* and returns to the shore, when, by means of an electric wire, the battery is fired, and the ship is blown up. It is said that this Sub-marine Armour and Battery Company are to receive £100,000 sterling if successful in olearing out the allied squadron, and they are otherwise to receive a stipulated sum for every hostile vessel destroyed.—*New York Herald.*

THE AMERICAN POST OFFICE SYSTEM. — According to the annual report of the American Postmaster-General, recently issued, there are in the United States 22.688 Post Offices. The aggregate length of the mail routes is above 200,000 miles; the mileage is 3⅜d. During the year the mails are conveyed over 13,000,000 miles on railways, the mileage of which is 6¼d, and over nearly 7,000,000 miles in steam-boats, the mileage of which is 4¼d. In California the mails traverse annually nearly 600,000 miles, the cost of which is £30,000. The American Postmaster-General complains to the Government of a want of sufficient power over railway companies in fixing the price for conveying mails, and the hours of arrival and departure. He is averse to the referee system, which he says in England has acted unfavourably to the Government there. The local mail service in California is marked by two peculiarities—viz, very high prices, and great difficulty in giving the mail the facilities required. The cost of the mail service in California greatly exceeds its receipts. The transport of mails across the Isthmus of Panama alone costs the American Government 11d for every pound weight of mailable matter. The Postmaster-General recommends that an Assistant Postmaster-General should be appointed for the supervision of the American mail service in the Pacific, and that a dead-letter office should be established in California. The annual postal expenditure in the United States is about £1,500,000; the income is about £1,100,000.The cost of the American ocean steam-ship lines is about £400,000 a-year, and the revenue derived from them about £180,000 a-year. The number of letters conveyed between the United States and Europe during the last year by the British and American mail steamers was 4,600,000; the number of newspapers, 1,380,000.

WEST COAST INTELLIGENCE.—The trade between this country and the Merchants of the Argenjine Provinces is so great, and of such yearly increasing importance, that we think it not only the interest of the Government of this country, but its bounden duty, to foster and encourage it in every possible manner. One of the first requisites for developing the resonrces of a country and particularly for the carryng on of inland Trade, is the providing of good, substantial, and safe roads for the transportatiou of goods, merchandise, and produce. We have heard something of a proposed or projected Railway to communicate betweon the Argentine Republic and this State, crossing the Andes, and joining the Santiago aud Valparaiso Railway, (at present making,) thus giving a complete communication betwen the Commercial Emporiums of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. However grand, and sublime, we may admit this conception to be; however much we might rejoice to see much a magnificent idea realized; and however practicable the projected undertaking may be reported to be of execution, and develepement, we cannot shut our eyes to the extreme improbability of *our* living to see the day; and even if we could, we should not feel ourselves justified in keeping silence regarding the state of the existing roads, and of their inadequacy to meet the requirements of the times. Of the state of the road between here and Santiago, it is sufficient comment to say that during the late rains, for three days all communication between here that city was entirely suspended, and that neither the post, nor any other messenger, or carrier could travel on that road, or cross the streams by which it was intersected.

But it is of the road across the Cordilleras that we wish more particulary to speak. We are informed that there are at this time no less than 3000 bales of merchandize in los Andes, in the Province of Aconcagua, detained in consequence of the total impossibility of crossing the Andes, in the present state of the roads, and that the owners of these goods are about to employ (or have by this time employed) 100 peons, and 1000 mules to clear away the impediments and open up the road. When the roads shall have been opened by these means, the journey, and transit will still be exceedingly perilous, as at this season storms come on so suddenly, are so overwhelming in their nature, and are of so long duration; the roads are so easily stopped up, and obscured, with no vestige of a sign to direct the bewildered traveller, and the «Casuchas," (or refuge huts) are so far apart (3 leagues) that the traveller, and all his train, are in imminent danger of being buried in the snow, swept away by the cataract, or precipitated over precipices into the yawning chasms below in which no human aid can reach them. Now of course no Government can be held responsible for the wars of the elements, the early setting in of winter, or the works of nature ; but when a class of people are willing to brave all these to come and trade with us, it is our interest as well as our duty to provide them with such roads as the nature of the country will admit, and to give them such other facilities for the safe transport of themselves and their merchandise, as lay in our power. It is complained that in the crossing of streams their goods are frequently injured by the water.—To remedy this what would be more reasonable than for Government to build suitable and substantial bridges? It is complained that there are not sufficient «Casuchas" on the road, and that in 3 leagues [the distance between each Casucha] on such roads, a man may perish of cold, or fatigue, or be buried in a snow storm. It is further complained that there are no guide posts or other signs, by which a traveller may know when he is in the right track. Besides these, it is also complained that there are rough, difficult, and dangerous paths, which at a little expense might be made comparatively easy. What would be a more legitimate application of the Government funds than to build extra Casuchas,—supply guide posts, and smooth down the rough and dangerous paths alluded to?—As a matter of common humanity; as an act of justice to our own citizens and merchauts, and as a question of self interest, we would urge upon the Government the propriety of immediately setting about the redress of those complaints, by at once ordering the construction of such necessary bridges, Casuchas and sign posts, and the making of such repairs, amendments, or alterations, of the roads, as on enquiry may be found to be requisite, or sdviseable.

We refrain at present from making any animadversions on the negligence of the public authorities interested in the matters to which we have above referred, in the hope and expectation that when grievances of so important a nature are pointed out by the public press, representing we believe the unanimous voice of the community, those authorities will devote their energies to the redress of such flagrant public inconveniences.

PERÚ.—The yellow fever in Lima was reported as on the decline, and the statistics of the Cementeries shew a considerable falling off in the mortality.

The Southern Provinces had pronounced in favour of General Castilla. Generals Vivanco, San Roman, Colonel La Puerta, and other officials who had been recently banished, have returned to Arequipa, and from the deep rooted hatred and ancient rivalries between these personages and General Castilla, it was feared that it might be attempted to get up a counter revolution.

General Castilla was in Cuzco, employed in organizing forces; and some of his partisans were similarly engaged in the rest of the insurrectionary Provinces. All the Judicial and Civil authorities have been replaced by Castilla and his partisans.

In the North the President Echeñique has raised a large army perfectly equipped, and armed; but destitute of valour, activity, or hope of triumph. A new passport system has been eetablished, and other measures taken as precautions against the propagandists of the South.

BOLIVIA.—The war with Perú has been concluded. The President Belzu, is at peace; but has ordered some auxiliary forces to be sent to his friend General Castilla.

From COPIAPO and COQUIMBO we have nothing new. The Mines still continue very prosperous.

(*Valparaiso Echo.*)

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

[*From the Spectator.*]

THOSE who anticipated a "dashing blow" at Russia in the Baltic would do well to read the first paper in *Fraser's Magasine* for May, which simply describes the naval and military geography of that twisted sea. The paper, indeed, is much more than an ordinary magazine article. Composed by one who has an intimate and detailed knowledge of the ground—who has been able to survey it, too, from the historical point of view, and from the most advantageous position accessible to an Englishman in Russia—it possesses an authenticity commonly allowed only to official papers; it is thoroughly practical in its purpose, clear and graphic in its language.

An English fleet entering the closed sea will not encounter its only trials at the intricate entrance. The difficulty which our fleet had in venturing to pass the Sound with its shallow waters—the necessity for taking the more circuitous route by the Great Belt—formed only a foretaste of the obstructive navigation which increases as the capital of Russia is approached. Passing by the cliffs of Holstein, the sandy shores of Prussia, the

granite rocks of Sweden,—leaving out of account the ice which walls up the water-way to the upper part of the Baltic in the greater part of the year,—let us take only what might be considered the more vulnerable points.

We need not dwell much upon Riga and the entrance to the Duna,—strongly fortified, though imperfectly manned, and not at present armed enough against attack to be without terrors at the name of Napier. The two ports of Russia that would seem to invite the desired blow are Finland, for its supposed disposition to return to Sweden, and its importance in a military point of view for approaching Russia by land; and the Gulf of Finland, the road to St. Petersburg.

As to Finland, the province so dishonestly taken from Sweden in 1808, a priori it might be supposed that the inhabitants, whose ethnological sympathies with the Muscovites are small, would be ready enough to shake off the yoke, and return to their original fealty; but it will not do to trust in war to a piori reasoning. The Fins have a constitution secured to them for fifty years after the cession; they have several privileges; and there is no positive evidence of their Swedish tendencies. Moreover, the approaches are fortified by nature and the Czar. The entrance to the Gulf is gated by that group of eighty islands which go by the general name of the largest Aland; an archipelago of islands, straits, reefs, bays, and banks, which laugh at the entrance of any craft but the galleys and gun-boats of old North warfare. To the East, on the Finnish coast, lies Helsingfors, and the fortified works which pass by the general name of Sveaborg; and here lies a prize which might tempt the approaching Napier—eight sail of the line, a frigate, a corvette, and three steamers of the Russian Baltic fleet. But how to ged at them?—Through the single passage to Helsingfors Bay between Langern and Vester Svert, a passage two hundred yards in width, raked by a fire from the two islands, with other batteries to be passed; and commanded by the great works of Sveaborg,—a pile of battery such as Sir Archibald Alison, says the writer, can alone describe; such, it would seem, as a John Martin alone could paint, under the inspiration of some military furor. Each series of works is complete in itself as regards stores of all kinds and bomb-proof cover. The batteries are formidable, both because they are unassailable in the baldness of the rocks from wich they are carved, and because they have the heaviest ordnance.

Between Sveaborg and Revel lies the narrow entrance to the Gulf of Finland; whose shores recede from each other, to meet again nearer Cronstadt, at the entrance of the estuary of the Neva. Well, if the fleet lying in the Bay of Helsingfors cannot be seized, let the blow be struck upon St. Petersburg itself; and the Scandinavians of the Baltic provinces, taught to know that their Czar is not invulnerable, may be shaken from their allegiance by that one vigorous act of Napieresque daring. But how to get in?

There is, no doubt, the choice of two channels; but the Northern is closed with a double or triple row of piles, five or six miles in length, which renders it accessible only to small craft. It is Hobson's choice, therefore; and, taking the other channel, the adventurous sea captain, on invasion bent, will have to steer his ship between Fort Alexander on the left and Risbank on the right, each 800 yards distant, each built of granite and bristling with heavy guns: then come Fort Peter and the timber fort of Cronslott—the last of no formidable character: but then again the adventurer enters "the Little Road, a passage 250 yards wide, commanded by Cronslott, the Mole Head, and the cube granite-built Fort Menzikoff, with its 150 guns. Beyond, in the narrowing channel, lies a vista of land fortifications not practically important: no fleet in goose's file is likely to enter there, save as the Russian Admiral effected his entrance into Helsingfors, when a Swedish Admiral capitulated—by force of golden artillery.

Here, then, is the strength of Russia. She is a great hedgehog, Her means of offence is not alarming: her seventy-two ships of all sizes in her Baltic and Euxine fleets, commanded by *generals*, wtth captains who wear spurs, and gunners who place less than one shot in a dozen—a Napier could easily put such a fleet under his arm and present it to a British museum. But to be conquered, Russian ships must come out—and they show no impatience to be conquered. Russian fleets steal victories from English foes by stopping in-doors; and it is a winning game for the spurred sailors. A mammoth hedge hog, with a more than rhinoceros hide of granite, Russia cannot easily be made to feel blows. Perchance she may be locked up and starved, until her very intestines rebel: but that is tedious work even for those to whom victory is promised in reversion. The only strength that can conquer inert, dogged, shameless obstinacy, is unflagging patience—actively persevering patience in officers and men—tranquil, passive patience in a public guarded against harassing its own servants by exacting and demanding impossibilities.

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

TO FACILITATE REFERENCE WE AFFIX THE DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE TRIBUNA.

July 1st.—Note from the President of the Chamber of Representatives, transmitting the law authorising the Executive to invert one Million two hundred thousand dollars, in the erection of a mole, for the landing of passengers and luggage.

Note from the President of the Senate, remitting the law fixing the expenses of the "Secretaria" for the remainder of the current year.

Note from the President of the Chamber of Representatives, remitting the sanction aunulling the elections of the 11th June—Decree appointing new elections to take place on the 16 July.—

Note from the same, intimating that Don Francisco Chas, declined the appointment of Representative for the Azul, in consequence of his already holding the office of Senator for another Section—Decree, appointing new elections on the 16 July, to fill up the vacancy.

Note from the President of the Senate, announcing the approbation of the election of Don Patricio Linch, as Senator for the City.

Decree appointing Don Santos Alonso Vice-Consul of Buenos Ayres at Seville.

Decree appointing Don Niels Toxverd, Consul of the State of Buenos Ayres, at Copenhagen and Elisnore.—

July 2d—Note of the Ministry of War to the Inspector General, directing measures to be taken to prevent soldiers from being employed otherwise than in the duties of their profession.

Notice from the Ministry of Finance simplifying the steps requisite for the reembarkation of goods from Deposit.—

July 4th—Decree accepting the offer of Don José Viale, for 130 quintals of biscuit; that of Messrs John Eastman & Co. for 62 barrels salt beef; and that of Messrs Binding & Co, for sundry articles; for the State Squadron.

Note from the Captain of the Port, reporting the movement in the month of June: viz; Passengers arrived, 403; left, 448—Merchant Vessels, arrived 51, of 10,752 tons; sailed, 43 Vessels, of 9678 tons—Coasting craft arrived, 237, of 5852 tons; sailed, 340 craft, of 5458 tons,

July 5th—Decree recognising Don Arturo Blanck as Consul of H. M. the King of Saxony.

BUENOS AYRES.

The report of the Commission on Public Lands is a document of supreme interest. It may safely be concluded, that were these lands fairly ascertained, and put in due requisition, they would more than cover the entire expenditure of the Government; and the whole system of direct and indirect taxation, with its endless annoyances and heart-burnings, might be consigned to oblivion, declaring Buenos Ayres a free port, and installing her the undisputed emporium of the Plate. Our best thanks, in the meantime, are due to the enlightened and patriotic Commission, that has clearly demonstrated the existence of an unexplored, and humanly speaking, inexhaustible mine of wealth and prosperity.

Scared by our incessant wars, and the anomalies of an irresponsible dictatorship, the value of landed property heretofore has been merely nominal. The spell is at last broken; and these very lands are about to yield in yearly rental, more than the purchase money would have been only a few years back! This is no longer theory, but sober fact, for we could instance lands rented at 30,000$ per annum, that might have been purchased in perpetuity, within the last ten years, for much less than half that sum. During these last days, an extensive property, rather more than 30 leagues from the Plaza de la Victoria, has been fractionised at $ 150,000 the square league; that is barely five shillings the acre, or say a twentieth part of the yearly rental of ground in Great Britain, that must he manured with guano taken from the coasts of Patagonia, or still greater distances.

Any person who reflects on the increased means of intercourse, or has watched the progress of European emigration during these last years, must be satisfied, that the population of the world tends to a more equal distribution; from which a comparative equalization of the value of land must necessarily ensue: and it is in this light that the prospective value of our public lands must be estimated. Direct hither the current of European emigration, and lands on the banks of the Rio Negro, will speedily reach the present value of those on the banks of the Salado; whilst the purchase price of the latter will certainly attain to the yearly rental of similar, or greatly inferior lands in Europe; that is, to ten or twenty times the exhorbitant price, as it sounds in our ears, at which they have been disposed. General causes, independent of our will, and superior to our controul, causes in which we may distinctly recognise the finger of a presiding Providence,—are hastening on this consummation; which demands the preferent attention of our statesmen ad Legislators. Here is the principal bait to attract immigration; here is an ample security for the public creditor; here an effective guarantee for our circulating medium, and here, in fine, the fulcrum of a National Credit, that may command a foreign market, or, what is equally necessary, and perhaps more desirable, give impulse and animation to local enterprises.

The practical question is, how may these lands be turned to the best account? We answer, generally, by converting them at the earliest opportunity from public to private property. But even this is an operation of such delicacy and magnitude, that much time and great circumspection are requisite, to ensure a successful result. For example, one of the Members of the Commission suggests, that the Executive should be autorised, forthwith to dispose of 300 square leagves. Are there purchasers and disposable capitals in the market, to take up this immense extent, at fair and equitable prices? We suspect it could not be done without seriously deranging the existing order of things. At all events the choice and variety would blunt competition; giving a few wealthy capitalists an undue advantage, to the prejudice of the community. when two Million acres are put to the hammer, foreign capitalists must be invited to attend; for the object of buyers and sellers, and especially of the latter, must be that that these lands are occupied and rendered productive, which presupposes the command of a capital at least double the amount of the original purchase money.

Again, what destination should be given to the revenue accruing from this source?—For the first ten years, every dollar realized, for sale or rental, should be devoted to this specific department; in securing the frontiers, in forming roads, establishing townships, with their churches, schools, and other municipal appliances; applying the surplus, whatever it may be, to the encouragement of foreign immigration. If this, or some such plan, be resolutely adopted and perseveringly adhered to, we leave others to calculate the value of public lands in 1864.

ORGANISED VILLANY.—Since the month of April we have had frequent occasion to report daring nocturnal depredations, in the very centre of the City. On sunday morning last, another successful feat was achieved, in plundering a jeweller's shop, in the first square of Calle Victoria; but fortunately, the day of retribition has at last arrived, and a respectable number of the actors and accomplices are now in safe custody, with conclusive proofs of their affiliation, in what promeses to turn out, a duly organized and widely ramified association of thieves. Nearly all the property abstracted in the sunday morning adventure, has been recovered, with the iron chest of Messrs Blakeway, Mc. Coll & Co., and a variety of other articles, of which no satisfactory accound can be given, and clearly prove the participation of the gang in the late robberies that have taken place We are happy to say that the Police Authorities have fairly retrieved their credit for vigilance and efficiency, and we cannot doubt that stern justice will be dealt out to the audacious miscreants.

TENDERS.—A notice frm the Ministry of Finance solicits proposals, to be presented on or before the 25th Inst, for the erection of a mole for passengers and luggage. We regret to see no reference made to a definite plan, as it leaves a wide door open for intrigue and complications. In all such cases the Government, in concurrence with the Commission of Public Works, should fix on the plan with detailed specifications; confining the attention of the competitors to the mere execution. It would save much time, and some unpleasant complaints and reclamations.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.—The law providing for its erection, is fully sanctioned.

TO CORRESPONDENTS &c.

The Communication of M., on monetary affairs, and the documents relative to the British Hospital, in our next.

Miscellaneous.

A „STRETCH" OF THE IMAGINATION.—Dreaming your are being hanged.—*Diogenes.*

HOW TO KEEP YOUR OWN COUNSEL.—Get into a Chancery suit, and you will nerer get rid of him.

CLEVERLY DONE.—„A halfpenny for this," cried a sweep, lifting with his black hands a large piece of plum-pudding that lay temptingly on the counter of an eating-house keeper. „A penny," said the shop-woman, „Then I wont have it," said the young rogue throwing it from him. „Here—take it!" cried the woman, glad to dispose of it at any price.

OLD BAGS.—The first Lord Eldon, in one of his shooting excursions at Wareham, came across a person who was sporting on his land without leave. His lordship inquired if the stranger was aware he was trespassing, and if he knew to whom the estate belonged? „What's that to you?" was the reply; „ I suppose you are one of Old Bag's keepers. " „No," replied the peer," your supposition is wrong my friend, I am Old Bags himself.

REVENGE.—The following is from „Revenge,"—a new novel, by the author of the „Smilling Axe," and the „Sanguinary Crowbar":—„His eyes were ript from their sockets, and melted lead poured in—and the fiend yelled again,—Ha! Tophet's furies! wretch! fiend! demon! blood! daggers! frenzy! parricide! fratricide! matricide! suicide! murder! villain! pirate! robber! rascal! scoundrel!—Revenge!! Ha!—he! he!—he! he!—ho! ho! oh!—o—o—! !—and he died.

YANKEE EXAGGERATION.— A certain humourous exaggeration seems to be characteristic of the inhabitants of the West, as well in their combatant disposition, as in expression. Kentucky is particulory accused of this, and gives occasion for many amusing stories. Thus it is told of a Kentucky man, that he boasted of the fertility of the soil of Kentncky in the following words—„If we manure well, and sow corn (maize), we shall get about one hundred and fifty grains for each one; if we sow without manure, we get one hundred; and if we neither manure nor sow, we get about fifty".

GAS.—An opinion is widely prevalent that gas is unfitted for the illumination of private dwellings, owing to the heat and noxious gases it evolves; nothing can be more erroneous. The heat, it is true, is in proportion to the light given off; and if, as has been found to be the case, a four-inch pipe will supply as many burners sufficient to outvie the blaze of 2,000 mould candles [each candle cousuming 175 grains of tallow per minute], the quantity of caloric and of carbonic acid given off will be found to be in each case pretty nearly identical. The Argand, or shadowless gas burner, if encircled by a pale blue glass, yields a perfectly homogeneous white light, as pure almost as that of day, enabling artists to pursue their labours as satisfactorily during the night as during the blaze of a southern summer's day. The expense of artificial light is in the following order—coal-gas being by far the cheapest, then vegetable-oil, sperm-oil, tallow, stearine, wax.—*New Quarterly Review* for April; article on „Modern Comforts."

BLACKGUARDS.—Burns tells that he „often courted the acquintance of the part of mankind commonly known by the ordinary phrase of *blackguards;* and that though disgraced by follies, nay, sometimes stained with guilt, he had yet fonnd among them, in not a few instances, some of the noblest virtues,—magnanimity, generosity, disinterested friendship, and even modesty." I cannot say with the poet that I ever courted the acquaintance of blackguards; but though the labouring man may select his friends, he cannot choose his workfellows; and so I have not unfrequeetly *come in contact* with blackguards, and have had opportunities of pretty thoroughly knowing them. And my experience of the class has been very much the reverse of that of Burns, I have usually found their virtues of a merely theatric cast, and their vices real: much assumed generosity in some instances, but a callousness of feeling and meanness of spirit lying concealed beneath.—*Miller's „ My School and Schoolmasters,"*

A SHOCKING BAD JOKE. — Why is the Emperor of Russia, when stealing Sir. H. Seymour's luggage, like an elephant-hunter who has just killed his game? Do you give it up? Because he has got hold of a TRUNK whick does not belong to him. Would you like another as bad as that? Then what is the difference between the said Emperor and a British sailor? The one *boxes* the *compass* while the other *compasses* the *boxes*. Or why is Nicholas like the ratcatcher who left our house last week? Because he has carried off „*the traps.*" But, joking apart, it is wonderful to observe how speedily John Bull makes conversational capital out of any of the accidents of time which come floating to him on the current of events. Thus, for instance, we heard a passenger at the railway station last week shouting after a porter who was carrying his luggage in a wrong direction, „Hilloa! you fellow! don't you be Emperor-of-Russia-ing me. Bring those things back, it you please." We vote that this new verb be universally adopted into the language, and that henceforth „Emperor-of-Russiaing" be a regular phrase to signify robbers who deal in the same line of plunder.

THE CHOLERA IS A LOYAL ENEMY. — His immediate attack may be stealthy as that of the Red Indian, but he gives notice of his approach, and declares hostilities with greater pomp and solemnity than human foemen use. „The cholera is coming!"—the cry of affrighted Germany and ot the Scandinavian lands is borne to us for months on the chill east wind. Months and months pass on, and time is given for setting our houses in order, if we will but accept the admonition. „The cholera is here!" is the next notice—it comes to us from our own eastern coast; but the disease is not here, for all that, with any very deadly purpose. It but seizes a few victims as earnest of its intent. The warning is a friendly one, and it runs—Next year I wiil be here!" Well nigh twelve months more are given, during which we may set our honses in order if we will. If we do so the cholera will desist from its purpose, and pass harmless as a summer rain cloud over the land. Open the casements—admit the fresh air; turn the water on, and let the healing stream run in unceasing flow; handle the mop, the broom, the whitewash brush; purge the cesspool, clear the sewer—away with dunghills and all masses of festering pollution! The burning rays of the sun in a cholera July will soon test the quality of the labour performed. The cholera is a shrewd overseer of the works. Time enough has been given us for preparation, but has preparation been made? *Times.*

☞ „If you have not already met with the following advertisement," writes J. E. O. of Boston. „I think you will benefit the subject's disconsolate parents bu inserting it in the *Knickerbocker*."

„LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN. — A small boy, about the size of a man: he disappeared last night, and hasn't been seen since this morning. Wore a wooden leg, supposed to belong to o carpenter; was barefooted, with his father's shoes on: he had an empty bag of meal on his back, with a cheese in it, marked S. S. S., with the letters rubbed out. Any person failing to find the same, will please call at this office, pay five dollars and ask no questions."

NEVER desert a friend at the bidding of a relative or flatterer.

IF necessary, slip out of the tie of friendship, never break it.

A RECOVERY.—The boy who was kicked bythe nightmare is recovering.

Marry. — Jeremy Taylor says, if you are for pleasure, marry—if you prize rosy health, marry. A good wife is Heaven's last best gift to man—his angel and minister of graces inumerable—his gem of many virtues—his casket of jewels; her voice is sweet music—her smiles, his brightest day—her kiss, the guardian of his innocence—her arms, the pale of his safety, the balm of his health, the balsam of his life—her industry, his surest wealth—her economy, his safest steward—her lips, his faithful councillors—her bosom, the softest pillow of his cares— and her prayers, the ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head.

The Quiet Poor. — We wish earnestly that all men who are prosperous would pay attention to the quiet poor, wherever they may be. They do not demand notice for themselves. They are not squalid or vicious, they will work their hearts away for the most miserable hire, they work and help each other—they work, and grieve, and die. But because of their melancholy quietness let them not be forgotten. Private efforts cannot stir the entire mountain of sorrow, but it is not well for any one to fold his hands and say the evil is so vast that it is hopeless to assist in loking for a remedy. At any rate the remedy of personal and private kindness well applied may keep the tears out of a great many eyes, and rescue not a few small households sinking now nnder the strong pressure of the times.— *Examiner.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

June 28th.

"Aguia da Prata," Brazilian brig, 20. tons, J. Rino, from Parnagua 4th inst., to J. M. Sousa, with 789 tercios & 538 half do yerba.

June 29th.

"Robert Wing," American brigantine, 196 tons, R. Rickerson, from New York 1st May, to H. J. Ropes, with 20 barrels flour, 250 do sugar, 403 do rice, 119 bags cassia, 57 do pepper, 58 boxes tobacco, 2400 do fire crackers, 1500 do starch, 250 barrels roman cement, 298 kegs white leand, 20 boxes matches, 25 barrels turpentine, 192 packages twine, 10 boxes axes, 4 do axe handles, 200 bales wick, 50 doz. brooms, 15,381 feet lumber, 2 boxes books, 250 boubloons.

"Constitucion," National steamer, Fidanza, from Montevideo 28th inst, with Passengers.

June 30th.

"Charles & Richard," British brig, 257 tons, G. Barrass, from Cadiz 1st May, to A. P. Lezica, with 6 boxes silks, 200 do shot, 1 do guitar strings, 1 do merchandise, 150 lasts salt, 10 pipes & 103 barrels wine, 800 jars oil, 50 boxes starch, 6 do cards, 6 do sausages, 8 do guitars, 4 do books.

"Oscar," Hamburg brigantine, 172 tons, V. Busen, from Hamburg 10 April, Montevideo 26th inst., to Vicente Casares & Sons, with 170 rolls and 15 packages cordage, 100 do oakum, 3721 tiles, 100 ½ barrels pitch, 50 do. cement, 2223 pieces lumber, 200 pieces bagging, 85 spars, 6 boxes and 1 barrel naval stores, 5 boxes toys, 20 do. playing cards, 6 bales and 10 boxes manufactures, 1 do. steel pens, 23 boxes and 1 package furniture, 2 piano fortes, 1 box gold watches, 1 do. compasses, 2 do. ribbons, 3 do. cigars, 1 do. pictures and engravings, 1 do. clothing, 5 do. linens, 1 do jewellery, 25 hams, 6 pieces mahogany, 2 boxes glass, 13 do silks and drugs, 2 do. phosphorus, 5 do and package hardware, 3 do and 1 package samples, 17 do. merchandise.

July, 2nd.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevideo.

"Catharina," Danish brigantine, 120 tons H. H. Finck, from Hamburg 13th April to Renner del Sar & Co., with 23 boxes earthenware, 119 boxes Hardware and toys, 6 hogsheads and 15 boxes glass ware, 150 empty demijohns, 20 boards, 19 lasts coal, 10 jars sulphuric acid, 38 boxes furniture, 9 do perfumery, 3 pianofortes, 1 jar prunes, 50 boxes merchandise, 5 do and 10 bales manufactures, 2 boxes wax matches, 8 doz. cotton shirts 12 do. linen do, 8 boxes almonds, 2 do. liqueurs, 1 do anchovies, 1 do shoes, twine and braid, 1 box baskets, 14 do. stationery, 1 do. linens, 1 box picture fraines and plaster of Paris figures, 2 do. mirors, 10 do. playing cards, 5 boxes cigars and manufactures, 2 bales skins, 50 boxes merchandise, 5 do, cloth, 4 do and 9 packages samples, 10 boxes cottons, 3 do woolens.

"Arrogante Emilio," with 205 pipes aguardiente, 6 seroons wax, 101 cases sugar, 16 do. cigars, 2 do hats.

"Uruguay," French ship, 283 tons, L. Doynel, from Havre 11th March, to E. Ochoa & Co., with 34 boxes hanging paper, 4 casks vinegar, 8 boxes and 2 bales umbrellas, 40 boxes paper, umbrellas &c, 41 boxes and 10 packages silks, 2 boxes and 4 bales cloths, 4 do cassimeres, 5 do. do silks, &c, 8 boxes linens, 4 boxes linens and cottons, 1 do and silks, 5 do 1 bale and 65 packages cottons, 9 boxes woolens, 20 do do and cottons, 27 do do and hardware, 2 packages do. and cards, 7 hogsheads refined sugar, 150 baskets and 50 boxes champaigne, 64 do absynth 174 boxes and 16 casks wine, 50 boxes sardines 60,000 tiles, 12 jars acids, 60 boards, 6 packages lasts, and 416 boxes and packages lundries.

July 3nd.

"Elisea," Spanish polacre, 168 tons, J. Rosas, from Bahia 29th May, to B. Delfino, with 229 pipes & 16 half do aguardiente, 202 bags farina, 424 barrels sugar, 17,000 pieces fire wood.

"Ninfa," National schooner, 122 tons, J. Barboro, from Montevideo 2nd inst., to M. Ocampo.

"Gesine Caroline," Hanoverian schooner, 113 tons, P. Friedrichs from Hamburg 20th April, to V. Casares & Sons, with 104 barrels tar; 50 do & 75 half do pitch, 12 barrels zinc, 1 pipe aguardiente, 400 flagstones, 800 packages oakum, 157 rolls cordage, 25 pieces bagging 2006 boards.

"Eliza" British brig, 231 tons, Leanus Duff, from Liverpool 13th April, to G. Bell & Co., with 295 tons coal.

July 4th.

"Margaretta," American barque, 235 tons, H. Galaear, from Newbury Port 21st April, to H. J. Ropes, with 127,825 feet lumber lumber.

"Nehemiah," American brigantine, 262 tons, W. R. Turner, from Philadelphia 4th May, to J. Carranza with 147,023 feet lumber, 20 tons stone ballast.

"Constancia," Spanish barque, 203 tons, P. J. Sosvilla from Cadiz 17th April to S. Soriano, with 20 pipes aguardiente, 1200 jars oil, 110 bales brown wrapping paper, 50 lasts salt, 1 box ribbons, 1do samples, 219 pipes, 42 half do & 26 quarter do red wine, 100 quarter pipes white wine 30 boxes soap, 7 kegs sausages, 18 hams, 250 doubbloons.

"Segunda Dolores," Spanish brig, 192 tons M. Pieco, from London 12th April, Montevideo 3rd inst., to Bayley brothers, with 49 tons coal, 10 casks beer, 20 jars sulphuric acid, 51 erates earthenware, 1 cask hardware 5 boxes merchandise, 3 do sweetmeats.

July 4 th.

Anchored off the port "Windhond," Belgian brig., from Concepcion del Uruguay, laden with bones &c. bound to Montevideo & other Ports.

July 5 th.

"General Garibaldi," Sardinian polacre, 157 tons, P. Fulle, from Genoa to B. Viale, with 229 pipes & 40 half do wine, 250 boxes cordials, 50 do absynth, 100 id. brandy, 100 do oil, 135 bales brawn wrapping paper, 50 do white do, 35 boxes cards, 5000 tites, 1 box shirts, 1 do silk hand kerchiefs, 1 do do silks, 4 do & 2 packages mercandise.

July 6th.

"Menai", British steamer, J. Blow, from Montevideo 5th inst Passengers 42.

"Constitucion," National steamer, Fidenza from Montevideo 5th inst, to F. Bernal Passengers 32.

July 7th.

"Vixen" H. B. M. steamer, from Montevideo 6th inst.

SAILINGS.

June 26th.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

Te following are the manifests of the undermentianed vessels.—

"Alma," with 591 pipes tallow, 166 boxes do, 106,000 bones.

"Chanticleer," with 14,317 dry ox & cow hides, 4650 salted horse do, 666 dry do do, 28 bales sheep skins, 50 do & 115 seroons wool, 18 bales & 14 seroons wool, 1 bale skins, 25 boxes apples, 10,000 bones.

"Neptune," with 3483 salted ox & cow hides, 312 pipes & 248 boxes tallow, 7 bales hair, 46 do wool, 4 do sheep skins, 13 do hide cuttings, 5 tons ox hoof, 59,000 bones.

June 30th.

"Baronet," British barque, for London, dispatched by G. Bell, with 31 bales hair, 421 ¼ pipes & 400 boxes tallow, 1498 salted ox & cow hides 4,700 do horse do, 6 bales nutria skins, 5 tons ox hoofs, 94,800 bones.

"Gleaner," American barque, for New York, dispatched by Zimmermunn & Co., with 18,545 dry ox & cow hides, 948 salted do do, 3661 do horse do, 200 calf skins, 6 bales deer skins. 9 do hair, 110 do wool, 3 do nutria skins, 11,000 bones.

"Menai," British steamer, for Montevideo

July 1st.

"Constitucion," Mational steamer, for Montevideo.

July 2nd.

"Flambeau," French war steamer, for Montevideo.

'Camilla" British steamer, for Montevideo & Rio Janeiro with the mail for Southampton.

July 3rd.

July 4th.

July 5th.

"Paranaguence", Brazilian polacre, for Parnagua in ballast dispatched by A. F. Ramos.

July 6th.

"Imperador", Brazilian brig., for Port Rico, in ballast, dispatched by J. C. Meyaelles.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, for Montevideo.

"Palmetto," American barque, for New York, dispatched by S. B. Hale & Co. with 309 bales wool, 3200 do hide cuttings, 31 do. sheep shins, 4 seroons hair, 8000 horns, 5212 salted horse hides, 3270 dry ox cow do.

EXCHANGE—July 7.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	12
Patriot Doubloons	340½
Spanish do	á 345
Bills on England, per doubloon	a 65 6d.
Currency per dol.	2 5-16 d.
Do. Montevideo	par.
France, per doubloon fs	—81 8½
United States, do. disct p. ct.	3½ 2
Rio Janeiro prem p. ct.	1 a 1½
Patriot doubloons highest price during the week	341
Do. lowest	335 ½
Exchange on England highest during week p. oz.	65s 6d.
Do. Lowest	65s.

EXPORTS— 8. July.

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 á 23 Pounds	— a 48 á 50 rls.sil.
Do. of all 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 39½ á 40
Duty 1 dollar each.	
Horse do. each dry,	14 á 16
Do. do, salted of 32 á 35 lbs..rls. sil.	8¾ á 9
Duty 4 per cent. *ad valorem.*	
Nonato, dry, ¼ 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 " .. Nominal	35 á 40
Meztizo, dirty, " .. Nominal	32 á 34
Do. washed " .. Nominal	55 á 69
Fine, dirty " .. Nominal	45 á 55
Do. washed " .. Nominal	75 á 95
Free.	
Cordova baled rials silver	28 á 30
Entririos washea balcd	22 á 24 rs. sil.
Horse hair, duty 2dol. per arr	
" Short, arroba scarce	74 á 76
" mixed " "	80 á 90
" long " nominal	150 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 24 rl.si in box.
Hide cuttings, garras, qql.; baled	50 á 58
Horns, duty, 4 % Ox, mil....prime	1100 á 1300
Inferior do.	600 á 700
Long black woven	6½ á 7 lbs. cy.
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 a 93
Bones, shin & marrow 4 %	100 a 120
Mare's grease, rls. silver	11½ á 12
Duty free.	
Goat skins, perdozen 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.

MARRIED.

At Montevideo on 22 June, Raymond Bayley Esq. youngest son of the late John Kawkins Bayley Esq. of this City—to Miss Concepcioso Bustamante youngest daughter of Don José Bustamante of Montevideo.

On the 1st inst, by the Reverend José Maria Perez, Reynold Harley to Francisca Laturnina yoingest daughter of Manuel Almeida of this City.

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 the British 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.—

ON SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press, of French manufacture, "Colombian" style, mg. 3 feet, by 2 ft. 3 in. with an elegant assortment of types & ornamental letters, appropriate for the publishing of a Newspaper.

Apply at Calle La Defensa, No. 69.

July 8 c.o.

Encyclopædia Americana 14 vols.
Cyclopædia of practical Medicine 4 vols.
Watson's practice of Physic.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Clymer on Fevers.
Lardner's Natural Philosophy.
Brewster's Optics.
Ranke's Reformation.
Novels hy James, Cooper, Griffin Grattan, Carleton &c. &c. &c.

The above on sale at G. & H. Mackern's N. 20 Calle San Martin.

For Sale,

A House in the same square as the British Hospital, being the corner of Calles «Uruguay y Cordova», also two Stoves one of them for cooking and some second hand furniture, apply at «Calle Temple» N. 333 next door to the Hospital, between the hours of 9 and 12.

J. 8 3p.

M. William Tai thas a letter at N. 333 "Calle Temple."

Custom House.

Printed forms for the Reshipment, Transfer and Dispatch of goods, on saleat N. 20 Calle San Martin.

Partener wanted.

In a business existing in this City several years, which gives a secure & profitable income, a partner is required who could dispose of a Capital of $ 200 250,000 currency, without necessity of rendering any personal assistance.

Please apply to N. 15½ Calle St. Martin

july 1p.

AVIS.

Aux Français et aux Suisses résidant á Buenos-Ayres.

Les français et les suisses résidant á Buenos-Ayres, sont prévenus, qu'il y aura une prédication en français, dans la chapelle Americaine, *Calle de la Merced,* demain, dimanche, 9 du courant, à 2 heures et demie très précises, de l'après midi.

FINE HEAD OF HAIR:

It may with truth be averred, that

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Has, from its intrinsic worth, enjoyed an unexampled extent of celebrity and patronage during the last half century, and is universally appreciated for its remarkable virtues in promoting the growth and beautifying the Human Hair. This mild yet powerful renovator insinuates its balsamic properties into the pores of the head, nourrishes the hair in its embryo state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luzurious redundancy to the latest period of human life. Its operation in cases of baldness is peculiarly active; so that in numerous instances wherein other remedies have been tried in vain, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has effected a complete restoration of beautiful hair. In the growth of *Whiskers, Eyebrows, and Moustachios,* it is also unfailing in its stimulative operation. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the fine-comb unnecessary. In dressing the hair, nothing can equal the effect of Rowlands' Macassar Oil, on either natural or artificial hair, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, producing beautifully-flowing curls, and, by the transcendent lustre it imparts, rendering the head dress truly enchanting. A small pamphlet accompanies each bottle of Rowlands' Macassar Oil, wherein important hints and advice will be found on the *Culture of the Hair of Infancy,* and on its *preservation* and *beauty* through the *several stages of human life.* Its invaluable properties have obtained the especial patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN, the COURT, and the whole of the ROYAL FAMILY of Great Britain, and of every COURT of the civilised world; and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits. Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; or Family Bottles (equal to four small) at 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

Caution.

On the wrapper of each bottle of the *genuine* article are these words in two lines, { ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL.

The same are engraved on the *back of the Wrapper* nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters.

Se vende en la Botica y Drogueria de Sr. Bishop y Ca. frente á S. Francisco, Calle Defensa 49.

PEARLY SET OF TEETH.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or PEARL DENTIFRICE, a White Powder, compounded of the choicest and most *recherche* Ingredients of the Oriental Herbal, of inestimable value in *preserving* and *beautifying* the Teeth, *strengthening* the Gums, and in rendering the breath sweet and pure. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the Teeth, and ensures a *pearl-like whiteness* to the enamelled surface. Its *Anti-Septic* and *Anti-Scorbutic Properties* exercise a highly beneficial and salutary influence; they arrest the further progress of decay of the Teeth, induce a healthy action of the *Gums,* and cause them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness; while, by confirming their adhesion to the *Teeth,* they give unlimited enjoyment and fresh zest to appetite, by perpetuating effective and complete mastication. It speedily removes those ravages which children sustain in the Teeth, owing to the improper use of sweet and acid articles.

Its preserving and beautifying properties have obtained the patronage of the several Courts and the Aristocracy throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held. — Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.

The Government stamp, as on the «Kalydor,» is affixed on each box.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

Captains of merchant Vessels of all Nations are hereby advised, that according to the new regulations of the Commercial Rooms, those wishing to frequent the Establishment after this date are bound to subscribe thereto, at the following rates, viz; those whose consignees are snbscribers to the Rooms, 50$ currency, payable in advance, for this right during the time their vessels remain in port; those whose consignees are not subscribers 100$; — Captains of steam or sailing packets running between this and Montevideo, or Ports in the Paraná and Uruguay, 100 $ per quarter. These rates include free access to the Reading and Telescope Rooms, as well as all other parts of the Establishment.

Buenos Ayres, June 30 1854.

The office of Mess. D. F. Visser & Co has been removed from Calle Federacion to Calle „25 de Mayo" N. 66.

Recently received at Calle 25 de Mayo N. 66; Real Dutch Butter in Kegs of 15lbs- a small quantity of Barrels of Pork; Madeira, Hochheimer, & Seltzer Water.

Buenos-Ayres June, 28 1854.

WANTED.

A Practical Bookeeper who can dispose of one or two hours daily.

Address A.B. at Messrs G.& H. Makern,s stationers, N. 20 Calle San Martin.

A steamer of 120 tons Burden, with double machinery of together 70 to 80 horsepower; — drawing abont 5 feet when loaded and 4 feel without cargo. — The vessel has good accomodations for passagers in perfect condition, and has lately received new Boilers. — For further particulars apply to Messrs. Zimmermann Frazier Co, 69 Calle Defensa. J. 1 c.o.

Shipping List
OF
H. LEZICA AND SAGORY.

FOR HAVRE.

The splendid new French Ship St "Francois,, Fremont master, having all her cargo 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. Jnly—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 op 31th of July.

Consignes Dn. Blas Despouy.

FOR MARSEILLES & GENOA.

The A. 1 fast Sailing Sardinian brig. Giuseppe has the greatist part of her cargo engaged will be dispatched in all this month.

Consignee Messrs. Viale & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The Splendid Ship Maria, A: 1. Got Master, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged & londing.

The es a very good opportunity for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Teisserenc & Vallat.

For terms of freight and passages apply to.

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

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 la Arena, 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.

REMOVAL.

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

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.

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

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.

An English Lady 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.

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, (Bar, racas.) m.6—co.

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.

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 montas 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 attendanee, 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	Rheumatism
Sand Flies	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 Medicine 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.

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

Buenos Ayres J. 9 1854 3. p.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollar11s, $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 10$

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 28th inst.

Date of Arriaal.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons	Destinations
	BRITISH			
Mar. 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	Seh. 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 Herbert e	Gripyths, Dichaon & Co.		
" 22	Bgn Centurion Heaume	Twyford H ll & Co.	175	
" "	Bk. Ferris Gordard	Best, Bros	365	
" 24	Bg. Warrior Young	Rennie Tweedie Co.	236	
" 26	Bg Isis Press	Bunge Pornefield & Co.	189	
June 30	Bg. Charles & Richard	G. Barrass, A. P. Lezica	257	
July 3	Bg Eliza	L. Duff, G. Bell & Co.	231	
	AMERICAN			
Mar. 31	Bg. Palmetto, Lewis	S. B. Hale & Co	341	
" 23	Bk. Juniata, Phinny	Zimmermann & Co.	385	
May. 6	Bk. Manto Stiman,	Zimmerman and Co,	281	Boston
" 14	Bg. Russell Hughes,	H. J. Ropes	182	
June 17	Bg Ottoman Lewis	S. B. H le Co.	[illegible]05	
" 18	Bg. Lion Gardener	Freyer Bros	230	
" 29	Bg. Robert Wing	Richerson, H. J. Ropes	196	
July. 4	Bg. Margaretta	Golear, H J. Ropes	235	
" "	Bgn. Nehemiah	Turner, J. Carranza	262	
	FRENCH			
Apr. 9	" St. Francois, Tremont	Lafourcade & Co.	364	
May. 18	Bg. Guarani, Larché,	Ochoa and Co.	230	
" 23	Bk. Maria Got	Teisserec Vallant	260	
" 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	
July 2	Sp. Uruguay	Doynel, E Ochoa & Co.	283	
	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	154	
" 23	Bg. Manuel, Garcia	Zumarán & Co.	155	
June 5	Bgn Draka Austrich	Martinez and Sons	200	
" 9	Bgn Luis Cortuna	Bayley Brothers	137	
" 24	Bg. Pirro Guardiolo	Llavallol & Sons	212	
July 3	Pol. Elisea	J. Rosas, B. Delfino	168	
" 4	Bn Constancia	Sosvilla S. Soriano	203	
" 4	Bg Segunda Dolores	Pieco, Bayley Bross	192	
	SARDINIAN.			
" 1	Pol. Sofia Egilda	B. Viale & Co	154	
April 21	Bg Plata, Ferraro	B. Delfino	260	
May. 20	Bg. Guiseppe, Viappillo	Pietranera	216	
June 5	Bg. Guiseppe	Raggio B. Viale and Co.	181	
" 18	Bg. Hidra, Pezzolo	aprile		
" 24	Correbo 2.° Lino	B. Viale Co.	258	
	DANISH.			
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 Borhefield & Co.	1[illegible]0	Altona.
" 25	Bg. Holsatia Tooly	Rosenthal Gayen & Co.	98	
" 26	Bg. Dorothea Dieurt	A. Barber Co.	200	
" 28	Bg. Union Schmidt	H. J. Ropes	132	
July. 2	Bgn Catharina	H. Finch, Renner del Sar & Co.	20	
	HAMBURG.			
Mar 27	Bg. Marie Emilie, Lewens	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	170	
April 26	Bgn. Ernestine. Moller	W. Orr & Co.	128	
May. 26	Bg. Zerline Koucke Boneh	Levy & Co.	206	
June 14	Bk. Alardus Sejersted	Treusein Co.	450	
" 18	Bg. Wilhelmine Stuze	Blanck & Co.	141	
" 26	Bg Gustave Schultz	A. Blanck Co.	184	
" 28	Bg. Amazone Wendt	Hartenfels & Sons.	160	
June. 2	Bgn. Oscar	V Busn, V. Casares & Sons	172	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Jan. 18	Bg. Mentor, Cruz	N. Martinez & Sons	188	
Mar. 18	Bg. PrincipeAmericano, Pimenta	J. F. Pimenta	252	
" 20	Bk. Triunfo da Inveija, Junior	J. C. Meyrelles	198	
June	Bgn Apolo,	J. C. Meyrelles	115	
" 19	Bg. Impera or Silva	H. Meyrelles	149	
"	Pol. Parnaguense Cordeiro	Ramos	291	
"	Bg. Marie Rosa Carvalho	Ramos		
" 22	Bg. Caryo Araujo	Zumaran & Co.	245	
" 28	Bg. Aguia da Prata	J. Rno & M. Sousa	203	
	PORTUGUESE.			
June 14	Bk. Amazonas Almeida,	J. C. Meyrelles	203	
	HANOVERIAN.			
May. 20	Bg. Cato, Nibbe	Hartenfels & Sons	120	
July 3	Sch Gesine Caroline	Friedrichs, V. Casares & Sons.	113	
	SWEDISH.			
June 19	Bk. Zenobia Nenzen	Treusein Co. —	294	
"	Bk. Thor. Edlund	Bieber Co —	370	
" 24	Bg. Wittus Ferus	Lohman Meyn Co.	220	
	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.			
June "	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.