# BRITISH PACKET AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

☞ Printed at Nº 73 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 orwarded 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$; each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, 4 rials per line for the first, and 2 for each subsequent insertion. — Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—Gratis.

(No. 1493.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1855. (Established in 1826.)


## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### STARTLING NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

### A New Republic Projected.

We publish elsewhere in these columns a most extraordinary letter from San Francisco, the writer of which assures us, over a responsible name, of the sincerity of his statements. It is a letter disclosing a project for the establishment of an independent republic of all that portion of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains, including the State of California, the Territories of Washington and Oregon, and a large portion of New Mexico, to begin with.

The scheme, as described by our correspondent, is plausible and consistent throughout. As we now stand, the great Western plains and the Rocky Mountains form a wide and almost impassable barrier between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast. Constantinople is nearer to us than Astoria. Our quickest lines of communication are through Mexico, Central America, and via Panama—thousands of miles around. Hence the Pacific railroad has been urged as the only expedient to avoid the estrangement of the people on the Pacific coast from their brethren on the Atlantic side. But the impediments to the construction of this road are so vast that many long years would elapse before its completion, were all the power and all the resources of the government directed to this single object. With a divided Congress upon the constitutional power, and upon Northern and Southern routes, we doubt if the youngest child now living in the Union will ever live to travel from the Mississippi to the Pacific behind a locomotive.

The short-comings of Congress upon this issue, are to be made the rallying cry for a Pacific republic—hundreds of ambitious and disappointed politicians in California, Oregon and Washington Territories will second the movement. A federal capitol at San Francisco, with a President, Cabinet, Congress, Judiciary, army and navy, would create an immense amount of spoils. In a more popular view, the prospect of a compact republic, with a government on the spot, collecting and expending its resources at home, is well calculated to take with a people of that peculiar dashing, go ahead spirit of independence and enterprise which characterizes the people of Oregon and California. Washington city is far away, they distrust the spoilsmen there, and San Francisco would be so very handy.

Let this project of a Pacific republic be openly agitated, and such, we apprehend, will be the reasoning of our people of the Pacific coast. Read the letter to which we refer, and then answer, "if such things are done in the green tree, what shall we not have in the dry?" We live in an age of wonderful events. We have ceased to be surprised at anything. All the world is undergoing a regular shaking up, from Shanghae to Sebastopol, and from Sonora to San Francisco, straight through. We, ourselves, are in the midst of a great revolution, novel and mysterious, but mighty as the march of a triumphant army. We are accustomed to the cry of disunion from the South; but now it is echoed from the West. What is to come of all this? What says the administration?

### Relations of the United States with Europe.

Accounts from Europe concur in stating that the belligerents positively decline the suggested mediation of the United States, and reply to the hints thrown out on this side, that America has no right to interfere in the affairs of European nations. We are in some respects not dissatisfied with this revelation of public feeling in Europe; as, of course, if we have no right to interfere among the nations of Europe, neither have England and France any claim to interfere with the nations of this continent. It is quite possible that England is right, and that the suggestions thrown out in Congress were prompted by more zeal than knowledge of international comity. But as of course in such matters a perfect reciprocity must obviously exist, we trust we shall hear no more after this of the governments of England and France offering their mediation or intervention in any quarrels which may arise on this side the water.

The fact is we have a deep and abiding interest in the war now pending. True, our fleets are not engaged, and our soldiers are at home; nor are any of our seaports in danger of bombardment or attack. But our interests as a foreign trader are so interwoven with those of all other commercial nations, the Western Powers especially, that we may be said to have a direct concern in whatever affects the trade of Europe. Though neutral during the war, we cannot be neutral as to its results and consequences. In those we must share, whatever our feelings may be. Our ties to Europe are not dynastic, but financial and commercial; and at the present day, these are the ruling interests of the world. To the two nations now engaged in the war on one side, we send the bulk of our surplus produce—in cotton, corn, rice, tobacco, &c. Millions upon millions of dollars cross the ocean every year from us to them and from them to us. Our cotton gives employment to the operatives of England, and clothes them afterward. Our corn feeds them. Our tobacco is the solace of their leisure. Without these fruits of our soil, they could neither find work nor clothes nor luxuries. We receive in return chiefly manufactured goods such as we could make at home, at a cost slightly exceeding that of the European manufactures. We receive woollens and our own cottons and hardware and groceries from England; which, together with the money advanced to help our enterprises of one kind and another, always leaves us in her debt. At the same time, there never was a period when Franklin's boast was truer, that he did not know of an article which the people of this country could not either do without, or make for themselves.

This then is the difference between the United States and Europe. Let us suppose such a case as a rupture of amicable relations between this country and Great Britain. The first consequence would be a stoppage of exports and imports; and in this case, it could not happen as it does in that of Russia at present, that the trade interrupted by the war would be carried on through a neutral channel. Two millions of bales of cotton cannot be smuggled into a country without detection; and it would of course be our policy to make the cessation of trade effective and real. Well then, war decided, at one blow all the manufactories of England would be brought to a stand. Several millions—perhaps eight—of human beings would be thrown out of work, and thrown upon the world. This is the class which plots revolution in England; famished and idle, it could not remain quiet. At the same time, the staple articles of food would rise wonderfully in price. Flour would almost pass beyond the reach of the poor man's purse—England's supply being shut out by some three hundred thousand barrels in the course of the year. Where would this lead? What need would there be of American armies and navies, when the lower classes of England would be doing their work? In three months, Great Britain could be brought to reason and forced by his own people to make peace. This would have been the case in 1812, had there been any considerable manufacturing population at that time in England; even as it was, the people exerted what little power they had against that unjust war.

In this country on the contrary, the effects of a suspension of trade would be less severely felt than on the former occasions when the same thing has occurred. Of course, at first the agricultural interests would suffer from the want of a market for their cotton, corn and tobacco. But they have, before, been worse off in this respect than they ever could be now with a population of twenty-six millions; and the depression has never lasted over a year or two. Raw produce would fall in price, and so would land; but at the same time manufactured articles would be enhanced, and mills and factories would rise in every quarter of the country. After a few months inconvenience, the labor which would be thrown out of employment by the fall in agricultural produce would flock to the mills; and would soon find there all that any man has a right to claim in this world—an opportunity of selling his labor at a remunerative price. The crisis in England would of course produce a corresponding crisis among the foreign merchants here; but this too would only be a nine days' wonder. In the end—if the war and non-intercourse lasted ten or fifteen years—this country would then be in a position to command the world. By that time our manufactures would have reached a point of development—and that too without any fallacious aid from protection—which would enable them not only to defy competition from Europe, but to undersell the Europeans in their own markets. Our population would double, if that of Great Britain starved. Our country would have reached a point which it would hardly have attained in a century of peace.

It is this peculiar contrast of circumstances and prospects which gives to the United States a greater power over other nations than any one Power ever possessed over any other. It is this which undoubtedly prompted the Emperor Nicholas to write the autograph letter to the President; his object being of course to stir up the hostility of the United States against England and France with a view to his own success in the pending war. Should the facts he stated with regard to the conspiracy in Europe prove true, and well founded, nothing would be easier than to arouse a violent feeling in this country against Europe, and it is impossible to say where it might not end. But the allies may take comfort; with the present administration, no policy requiring energy or determination or vigor can rationally be expected.

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 26th April, to 31st May 1855.

| | Great Britain | France. | Germany Holland Belgium | Italy. | Spain. | Havana. | United States. | Brazil. | Bourbon. | Total of April. | Total of Janiary to Apr. | GRAND TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of vessels | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 39 | 164 | 203 |
| Tonnage | 1576 | 1157 | 1048 | 983 | 402 | 1083 | 600 | 888 | 1198 | 9435 | 38604 | 47699 |
| Ar ticles. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef, jerked quintals | | | | | | 18779 | | 1859 | | 18638 | 1428214 | 1614594 |
| " preserved casks | | 6 | | | | | | | | 18 | 793 | 811 |
| Bones | 390100 | 76000 | 10000 | 12 | | | | | | 476100 | 926400 | 1402500 |
| Do. tons | 291 | | | | | | | | | 191 | 321 | 512 |
| Bone ash tons | 77¾ | | | | | | | | | 77¾ | 2256 | 3133¾ |
| Feathers, bales | | 6 | | | 2 | | | | | 8 | 163 | 171 |
| Guano, tons | | | | | | | | | | | 1091 | 1091 |
| Hair, bales | 19 | 22 | 22 | 9 | | 7 | | | | 163 | 1096 | 1259¼ |
| Do. serons and bags | 37 | 8 | 24 | 72 | | 9 | | | | 150 | 5294 | 5679 |
| Hide cutting, bales | 1 | 226 | 204 | | | 34 | | | | 491 | 464 | 955 |
| Hides, ox & cow, salted | 29528 | 4585 | 4700 | 10916 | 500 | 2862 | | | | 53091 | 180591 | 233592 |
| Do. dry | | 11209 | 15764 | 22451 | 18848 | 94 | 13875 | | | 82241 | 284132 | 366373 |
| " do. horse do. | | 45 | 100 | 4819 | 1100 | 29 | | 25 | | 4818 | 6657 | 11475 |
| Horns, ox and cow | 6888 | 28811 | 979 | 2226 | | | | | | 18203 | 20304 | 38509 |
| Hoofs, tons | | 22003 | 57740 | 28976 | | 6000 | | | | 131104 | 470839 | 601943 |
| Skins calf, bales | | | 10 | | | | | | | 10 | 1294 | 1304 |
| " " dozens | | | | | 4 | 1 | | | | 5 | 91 | 96 |
| Do. deer, bales | | | 8 5/12 | | | | | | | 8 5/12 | 34 | 42 5/12 |
| " " dozens | | | | | | | | | | | 48 | 53 |
| Do. goat, bales | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 28 |
| " " dozens | | | | | | 29 | | | | 29 | 130 | 159 |
| Do. nutria, bales | | | | | | 526 | | | | 526 | 2¾ | 528¾ |
| Do. do. dozens | | | | | | 17 | | | | 17 | 46 | 63 |
| Do. sheep bales | | 562 | | | | | | | | | 1060 | 1060 |
| Do. do. dozens | | | 14 | | | 26 | | | | 402 | 1762 | 2164 |
| Do. slunk calf, bales | | | | | | | | | | | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| Do. do. dozens | | | 1 | 8 | | | | | | 9 | 48 | 57 |
| Grease, grease, pipes | | | | 584 | | 75 | | | | 1834 | 7052 | 839 1/12 |
| Do. do. boxes | | | | 50 | | | 93¾ | | | 1143¾ | 3312 | 4455¾ |
| Tallow pipes | 1397 | | 15 | 200 | | | | | | 206 | 3 88 | 3 88 |
| Do. boxes | 190 | | | 50 | | | 15 | | | 1477 | 54162 | 6893¾ |
| Tobacco, boxes and serons | 550 | | | | | | 173 | | | 723 | 2284 | 3077 |
| Wool, bales | 211 | 714 | 236 | 556 | | 502 | | | | 2299 | 347 | 906 |
| Do serons and bags | 16 | | | 83 | | 31 | | | | 130 | 323 | 453 |

Sic Sunna.

## BUENOS AYRES.

### MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

As regards manufactured goods we have nothing cheering or satisfactory to report. The demand for the interior, that enlivened the latter half of April, proved limited in extent, and transient in its duration; a connection that dazzled for a moment, and left the surrounding darkness more palpable and bewildering. Its effects were hardly perceptible on the inert mass; and, like an oasis that we have left behind, is remembered with regret rather than pleasure. It may be wrong in itself, but is not on that account the less certain, that past joys embitter present privations, and disappointed hopes impart a sombre hue to the realities that surround us.

Our expectations from the Confederate Provinces have proved so fallacious, that we hardly venture to make them the pedestal of a hope for the future. We may have anticipated too much, and this we believe to be the grand error committed, and the origin of the crisis in which we are involved; and now, that a revulsion of feeling has taken place, we are perhaps in danger of passing to the other extreme, and committing a second error, in the rectification of the first. At all events we have stocks on hand that place us beyond the reach of much loss or inconvenience, from any demand that can possibly arise; and the communication is now so rapid that timely intimation can easily be given when additional supplies are wanted. In the meantime, therefore, it is the safer course for the foreign manufacturer and importer, to forget the existence of these remote and semi-desert Provinces; that require time to digest the surfeit they have received, and to call into healty action, we had almost said existence, the return resources they unquestionably possess.

The local demand for this Capital and State remains in a state quelchisted in amount, and almost confined to the public auctions, in which goods that have occupied the deposit stores for a sufficient time are being cleared off at what they will bring. We have before remarked, that public auctions with a glutted market, indicate a disordered state of things, and tend to enhance the evil, by intensifying competition, and depressing prices.

Accordingly prices have sunk below a fair remunerating rate, and, from the causes just mentioned, still show a downward tendency; to the ultimate prejudice of the

retailer as well as of the importer. Those who hold stocks bought at a fair average, cannot compete with those, who are now buying under prime cost, except at a sacrifice, that sooner or later must tell on every sorry tale, in the insolvency of the retailer, and the loss of the importer.

After what we have said, without any disposition to exaggeration, it is almost superfluous to remark, that outsiderings are got in very slowly; and that our prospects in the meantime are gloomy and disheartening. And to these causes, strictly commercial in their origin and character, must still be added the temporary stagnation arising from the unsettled state of our frontiers, and the Indian depredations, that have seriously crippled the resources of many, and cast a deep gloom over a wide extent of the most important of our territory; of which we shall have occasion to treat more at length, under a subsequent head.

Fortunately, importations have latterly been on a moderate scale; and with the exception of given articles, to make up general assortments, they can hardly be too limited for several months to come.

## Articles of daily Consumption.

In this department the market presents a notable and somewhat unaccountable contrast. With constant and heavy importations, there is a brisk demand and buoyant prices; and apparently the more there is brought, the more is required. Sugar, coffee, rice, tobacco, rum, yerba, and nearly all articles of Brazilian produce, maintain exorbitant prices. Ordinary Spanish wines are rather abundant, and the upward tendency of the wholesale market has received a check; but we do not anticipate any notable decline, unless we have fresh arrivals on a very large scale.

Building materials are abundant, but in brisk demand and prices steady. American lumber has rallied, despite the heavy stocks in the market; and the same holds true of salt, which has advanced, say 50 per cent on the current rates of February and March.

With the enormous stocks on hand, and our sailadero at abundant, it is difficult to account for this sudden reaction; but such is the character of our import market. The present demand is for reembarkation for the interior rivers.

Flour maintains a high price; and the arrivals from the United States have hitherto been too small to affect the general market. The Legislature seems as apathetic on the subject of dear bread, as the Government or Police; and nothing has yet been heard of the expected bill for suspending the import duty on foreign wheat and flour. We have had occasional remittances of wheat from the Oriental Republic, but in too small quantities to have a perceptible effect on the famine prices, that seem securely enthroned for the current year. It may have one good effect, in directing the attention of our farmers to what has become an important branch of national industry.

## Export Produce.

The situation of our export market is very peculiar. The news by the April Mail gave an impulse to ox and cow hides, that reached as high as 52 rials silver for a time but have gradually declined too bout 50 which is still a nominally higher price, from the depreciation our currency has undergone in the mean time. Many parties who exported largely keep entirely aloof; but all those brought forward are despatched, in one way or another, and the stocks on hand may be reported *nil*.

At the prices now current for live cattle, it is pretty well understood that the saladeros cannot work with advantage; and as the season is now advanced, and cattle in general not in prime condition, there is every prospect, we may say certainty of a very stinted supply from this quarter for the ensuing winter months. The supplies from the Interior Rivers have also fallen off notably; and we suspect it will be found that, tempted by the high prices that have latterly prevailed, they have made heavier drafts on their flocks than a provident manage ment would have warranted. If so, our expectations from them must also be kept within moderate bounds.

The same news that sent up hides, sent down tallow to an extent, that may be said to have put an end to all transactions in this market. The nominal price asked is 20 rials, which few purchasers are disposed to risk; and the consequence is, that holders have in general shipped on their own account. With regard to the prospective supplies of tallow we may repeat what we have said respecting hides; the two of course run nearly parallel.

Horse hides have been in demand, and risen from 7 to 9 rs. Hair and wool are in better demand, and have made a nominal or apparent advance; about enough to equalize the depreciation of our currency. Considerable quantities of wool that had been stored, are now been despatched.

Altogether the situation and prospects of our export market are gloomy; and on reference to our marine list it will be seen that a large number of vessels have cleared out iz ballast, the most conclusive argument that something is wrong, that need or can be adduced.

## Social and Political Aspect.

May, the month of America, has done little to clear up the doubts, that deterred us from hazarding an opinion in our April retrospect.

We can hardly pronounce any improvement in our commercial situation. The general causes that led to this prolonged crisis, are still in full operation; aggravated by a progressive and now extreme depreciation of our circulating medium.

This result is the more to be deplored, as it tends to prejudge and discredit the measure submitted by the Executive, for fixing the value of our paper currency, and preventing the ruinous oscillations to which it has been subject. It affords a sort of *a priori* demonstration of the inefficacy of the plan; that may be invoked as an argument for its rejection, or complicate the experiment at a delicate conjuncture.

Why has not a measure of such importance been immediately taken into consideration by the Legislature? We cannot fancy any satisfactory answer to this question. One month of the ordinary session has now expired; and the retrospect of its acts presents a melancholy blank, so far as measures of premeine and intrinsic importance are concerned.

We half suspect the Chambers are afraid to meet, for fear of an explosion of party feeling; of which we have had some vivid scintillations in the Senate itself; that place where they were least to have been expected. In the Chamber of Representatives there is a more calm and subdued spirit; but although there is less of heat, cordiality and unanimity among the high powers of the State, that would justify us in expecting a speedy termination, and harmonious settlement of the existing difficulties.

Frankly speaking, we see much to fear and nothing to hope, from the vacillating course of the Chambers. If there be a purpose of calling the Ministry to account, why not do so at once, in a manly, straightforward way? If there be charges, let them be publicly preferred, impartially discussed, and definitively pronounced upon. A distinct vote of confidence will strengthen the hands of the Executive; and if a change of Ministers be indispensable, it is more dignified to bring it about by a deliberate vote of the Chambers, than by the insidious attacks and demoralizing innuendoes of the public press; with its envenomed pasquinades and coarse personalities, and the gross and offensive caricatures, that shake the foundations of public peace and morality. It is all important that an end should be put to this state of feverish excitement, and public attention directed to matters of general interest and utility, and till we see a combined and resolute move in this direction, it is impossible not to feel some apprehensions and painful misgivings, on a point that involves all interests, native and foreign, industrial and commercial.

On this subject, we have no hesitation in recording our verdict with the greatest frankness; knowing it to be the unanimous opinion of the Foreign Community. The general wish is to see the Administration of Governor Obligado respected, and long successfully and triumphantly through its constitutional term; but this sympathy and support implies a deference on his part to the exigencies of public opinion, when distinctly enunciated by its legitimate Representatives, the elected of the People.

A calm and dignified inquiry can be productive only of good. No man or party of men has a right to expect that public rights or interests can be sacrificed to their convenience or convenience; and on the other hand, if the depositaries of public trust have discharged their duties in a becoming and efficient manner, it is scandalous that they should be badgered and lampooned, as certain members of the administration have latterly been, on very slender and untenable grounds, as appears from the decision of the house of Representatives, on the question of the instalment of the municipalities. Let the competent judges pronounce their verdict, in which the bulk of the community will unquestionably acquiesce, and which the acrimony and petulance of the press will hardly dare to gainsay.

We feel justified in insisting upon this course, as the most direct and dignified solution of an untoward and unseemly conflict, that paralyzes the action of the Government, and aggravates the commercial crisis, that has already entailed upon us so many and irreparable disasters. If we cannot act with justice and moderation, in harmony and concert, all is lost; and many who rejoiced at the downfall of an irresponsable dictator may regret his disappearance from the public scene, as the least of two evils. Despotism has ruined thousands, anarchy its tens of thousands; and, rely upon it, there are not wanting those who will conscientiously prefer order and adhere to the former, if the choice lies only between the two extremes.

Supposing the ministerial question amicably settled, there remains another of vital importance, and that directly affects commercial prospects, in the defence of our frontiers against the incursions of the Pampas Indians. We mentioned in our last our apprehensions that these incursions had assumed a new character, in which the Indian element formed only a secondary and subordinate part. As the operations under the minister of war and general Hornos have at last taken an offensive character, it is probable that the real state of the case may very shortly be ascertained. In the meantime we cannot help regarding it as a dark and ominous speck in our political and commercial horizon.

Confederate Provinces.—Since the Treaties of December and January last, we are not aware that any progress has been made in the great enterprise of national reconciliation; on the contrary, we find in the press of Entre Rios and Santa Fé, unmistakeable symptoms of a hostile and acrimonious spirit, not directly against the administration of Buenos Aires, but against individuals, and in one case a public functionary of high standing. That such articles are reproduced with tacit approbation, in the Official Organ of the National Government, the sincere friends of peace and order cannot help feeling some unpleasant misgivings.

Internal peace is the most that can be expected; and judging from the tone of the correspondence exchanged between the General Government and that of the Province of Corrientes, on the occasion of the late invasion we must say, that there is an evident lack of cordiality, and fewer guarantees of prolonged peace than could be desired.

With the exception of Entre Rios, Corrientes and Mendoza, all the other Provinces are nearly stationary, at the point where the battle of Caseros found them; and have much to do in their domestic organization, and the development of their internal resources, before they can become the important customers that foreign merchants so sanguinely expected them to be; It is an illusion that has already cost dear, and the sooner it is dispelled the better for all parties concerned.

As a specimen of what we have to expect, that "Crooks," announces a reaction in the Province of San Juan, that has reinstated General Benavides in the Supreme command; and bearing in mind that he has been twice ejected since the battle of Caseros, and as often reinstated by force or cajolery, we need say no more on the promising aspect of that important Province: and we have only to add that there are others in nearly the same predicament.

Neighbouring States.—After a series of vicissitudes, that we need not stop to enumerate, the Oriental Republic has dwindled down to the lowest stage in which a national entity can be recognised; her population decimated, her resources exhausted or rather annihilated, and her commercial situation and prospects as bleak and unpromising as tho'y can well be depicted. All that remains is the soil; at present comparatively worthless, from the want of live stock to turn it to account; and the only chance we can see of its resuscitation within a moderate term, would be the repartition of its lands among agricultural settlers; for which it is admirably adapted. To all appearance, this or any other course must depend wholly on the views and policy of its Imperial protectors. In the meantime, what has foreign commerce to expect? We have already said enough to afford the only answer that can be given.

Republic of Paraguay—Relieved from the incubus of her Imperial visitors and the negotiations postponed for at least another year, the young Republic, with her tobacco, yerba, timber, cotton, &c. is perhaps the healthiest and most promising section, as regards foreign commerce.

In her preparations for the struggle, it is probable, however, that she may have anticipated her resources, and spent in armament and munitions, what might with other wise have been available for pacific and more congenial purposes. Still her credit and honor are intact; and as the Hopkins Fracas admits of an amicable adjustment than the Imperial pretensions, it is probable she will forthwith resume her place as a useful importer and exporter. Her tobacco is fast becoming a staple article; and having taken the lead in the cause of foreign immigration, we are disposed to augur well of her prospects, if allowed to carry out her pacific policy. Steam, foreign immigration, and the printing press can hardly fail to effect a great social revolution, in a country abounding in natural productions of the choicest kinds.

Bolivia—The accounts of party strifes and civil war, that reach us from this quarter, forbid any hope of a profitable commercial intercourse; and a recent law establishing an import duty of some 40 per cent, on goods introduced from the Argentine Provinces, is tantamount to a suspension of the traffic. It is one of the most retrograde and despotic measures that can be imagined, for a country that as yet has only one almost inaccessible port on the Pacific. The important traffic hitherto maintained from Salta and Jujui with the Bolivian frontier, may be considered at an end to the mutual prejudice of the parties directly concerned, and also of the importers into the River Plate. It is a blow that could have been dispensed with at the present moment, when our horizon is sufficiently turbid from other causes.

It is true, an adventurous Yankee is now exploring the Bermejo, and perhaps President Belzu expects a direct communication between New York and Orano, or Liverpool and Otoquis. At all events he might have delayed the prohibitory impost, till the practicability of the line was fairly demonstrated. Even as a measure of revenue it will be found inefficacious; presenting an irresistible incentive to contraband on the one hand, and on the other condemning the unfortunate Bolivians, to a prolonged isolation, and consequent barbarism.

## EXCHANGE.—June 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spanish Dollars and Patacones | 214 |
| Patron Doubloons | 348 |
| Doubloons of Brazil | 328 |
| Bills on England, per doubloon | 65 |
| Currency per doll. | 24d. |
| Do. Montevideo | par |
| France, per doubloon f6— | 814 |
| United States, per doll. | par |
| Rio Janeiro prem p. ct. | 12 |
| Patron Doubloons during the week | 350 |
| Do. lowest | 346 |
| Exchange on England for week p. ct. | 65 |
| Do. Lowest | 65 |

## DIED.

On the 29th ult., deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Capt. John Gall aged 38 years, the deceased was a native of Kilmarnock Scotland.

## MARINE LIST.

### ARRIVALS.

May 17th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 16th inst., with 16 tins tobacco, 300 boxes cheese, 9 casks zinc, 4 boxes books, 16 bales and 9 boxes merchandise.

Antoñito, National pilot boat, 190 tons, J. Aventurel, from Montevideo 15th inst., to Bernal & Carrega, with 2196 bars iron, 4 hogsheads hardware, 2 kegs and 6 boxes merchandise, 1 machine, 700 bags wheat.

May 18th.

Amand Rose Andre, French Berk, 370 tons, E. Audebert, from Bordeaux 9th March, to Binond & Lafourcade, with 40, 000 tiles, 30 boxes wassyth, 43 do and 14 casks aguardiente, 6 boxes sardines, 1 barrel zinc, 7628 bricks, 5 boxes hats, 5 do snuff, 6 do prasens, 32 do, 1 package and 63 casks merchandise, 17 do brandy, 414 barrels and 303 boxes wine, a quantity of salt.—Passengers, 300.

Espresso, Sardinian brig, 242 tons, A. Fenaro, from Genoa 16th March, Montevideo 17th inst., to B. Delfino, with 142 pipes and 16 half do wine, 250 bales paper, 200 boxes vermicelli, 150 do prunes, 10 bags almonds, 10 do hazel nuts, 25 boxes wine, 200 do and 100 quarter casks oil, 75 boxes muscatel wine, 50 do cordials, 25 do brandy, 25 do absynth, 25 do vermouth, 25 do marasquino, and 12 do liqueurs.

Marinho Sro, Brazilian brig, 340 tons, J. F. de los Santos, from Montevideo 17th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

Camila, Sardinian brig, 242 tons, J. B. Vassallo, from Genoa 16th Feb., Malaga 16th March, Montevideo 17th inst., to B. Delfino, with 72 pipes red wine, 400 half do and 300 quarter dry wine, 10 half pipes and 50 quarter do sweet wine, 100 do and 48 boxes oil, 250 do vermicelli, 100 barrels olives, 30 do chestnuts, 150 boxes figs, 50 do, 200 half do and 200 quarter do raisins, 107 boxes and 47 half do prunes, 100 bales brown wrapping paper.

Relampago, National brigantine, J. Barbero, from Montevideo 15th inst., to M. Ocampo, with 167 bags rice, 36 boxes oil, 600 fanegas lime.

May 19th.

Santiago, British bark, 255 tons, D. R. Cook, from London 13th Feb., Montevideo 17th inst., to order, with 70 barrels beer, 300 boxes do, 8 casts and 210 kegs paint, 2 do nails, 620 bundles wire, 60 crates earthenware, 42 casks, 1020 bundles and half bars iron, 42 tons coal, 85 casks ink, 197 boxes and 43 packages merchandise, 3 do samples.

Marcel, British brig, nine, 185 tons, W. E. Jago, from Liverpool 13th Feb., Montevideo 18th inst., to Nicholson Green & Co., with 15 tons coal, 630 flag stones, 23 boxes, 13 bales and 41 packages merchandise, 5 casks hardware.

Catalina, Sardinian brigantine, 68 tons, S. Sala, from Montevideo 15th inst., to J. Negrotto, with 900 fanegas wheat.

Invencible, Spanish brig, 219 tons, F. Masriany, from Barcelona 23d Jan., Malaga 18th March, Montevideo 17th inst., to A. Van Praet, with 206 pipes 18 half do, and 20 quarter casks wine, 30 barrels pepper, 15 do vinegar, 100 do olives, 108 quarter casks dry wine, 60 do and 1000 jars oil, 30 bales white paper.

May 20th.

Virginia, American bark, 298 tons, M. Thurlow, from from New York 18th March, to F. Sensbloss, with 100 barrels sugar, 100 do rice, 50 boxes and 2 packages brooms, 22 barrels rum, 200 packages cinnamon, 2 do cloves, 5 nests tubs, 20 boxes tea, 158,074 feet lumber, 650 reams straw paper, 50 boxes soap, 1 do watches, 100 do starch, 100 do cider, 100 do fine crackers, 15 dozens pails, 2 do chairs, 1 do merchandise, 50 barrels flour, 8 bales wick.

Camilla, British Mail steamer, W. Warner, from Rio Janeiro 13th, Montevideo 19th inst., with the mails from Southampton.—Passengers 7.

May 22nd.

Menai, British steamer, J. Blow, from Montevideo 21st inst., with 465 bags wheat, 15 boxes paper, 4 do, 3 packages and 1 bale merchandise, 1357 patacons.—Passengers 80.

Invencivel Brazilian brig, 213 tons, A. de Souza, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst., to A. F. Ramos, with 196 boxes sweetmeats, 60 bags farina, 38 do coffee, 1 barrel and 14

bales wax, 24 packages merchandise, 250 bags rice, 1 box cigars, 395 barrels sugar, 551 rolls tobacco.

Flora Spanish polacre, 126 tons, G. Maristany, from Barcelona 28th Feb., Malaga 3d April, to Llavallol & Sons, with 100 pipes and 20 half do wine, 2 boxes cigars, 200 do soap, 200 do and 50 bags almonds, 100 bales paper, 12 boxes fruits, 200 barrels olives 100 do peppers, 450 quarter casks Malaga wine, 50 do and 50 fifths pipes oil.

Wilhelmine Hamburg brig, 180 tons, P. R. Stuge, from Liverpool 14th Feb., Montevideo 21st inst., to Order, with 1 cask hardware, 50 do pitch, 200 tons coal, 123 crates and 1 cask earthenware, 118 boxes and 110 bales merchandise.

Flambeau, French War steamer, from up the Rivers.

May 23rd.

Asuncion, American steamer from Corrientes and intermediate ports, with 70,000 oranges, 1,000 arrobes tobacco, 700 ox and cow hides.—Passengers 14.

Jóven Mariana, Spanish bark, 253 tons, B. Seguí, from Barcelona 25th Feb., to M. Murrieta, with 263 pipes and 34 half do wine, 25 boxes paper, 166 do tiles, 87 tons flag stones, 43 bales brown wrapping paper, 500 jars oil, 95 rolls cordage.

Pesogas, Spanish brig, 202 tons, J. Mir, from Barcelona 20th March, Malaga 2d April, to F. Buxareo, with 335 pipes, 60 half do and 118 quarter do wine, 1960 jars oil, 106 boxes raisins, 9 do paper, 2 do lard, 5 do and 5 bales merchandise.

May 24th.

Constitucion, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 23d inst., with 450 bales paper, 30 bags rice, 75 do barley, 136 do wheat, 1 barrel drugs, 25 pipes wine, 13 boxes and 5 bales merchandise.—Passengers 67.

Delfino, sardinian brig, 188 tons, Recagno, from Genoa 3d Feb., Montevideo 21st inst., to B. Delfino, with 10,000 tiles, 446 flag stones, 70 earthenware pots, 250 boxes oil, 200 do wine, 200 bales brown wrapping paper, 2,100 kilogrammes chestnut.—Passengers 131.

May 25th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 24th inst., with 335 bags wheat, 3 boxes and 1 bale merchandise.—Passengers 220.

Day Spring, British barque, 375 tons, Jackson, from Liverpool 23d March, to Drabble brothers, with 314 boxes, 389 bales and 257 casks merchandise, 65 bundles spades, 12 anchors, 1 chain, 103 crates earthenware, 1 plough, 4 fire ranges, 1000 iron pots, 181 bushes, 12 stoves, 34 bundles wire, 6 hogsheads and 22 barrels brandy, 110 do beer, 8 boilers, 1 cask syrups, 1 barrel ginger, 60 tons coal, 2,259 bundles iron, 533 flag stones, 1 package gold watches, 4 kegs nails, 60 do oatmeal.

Courier, Bremen brig, 200 tons, Havighorst, from Pernambuco, 26th April, to J. Carranza & Co., with 1,600 barrels and 200 half do sugar.

May 26th.

Oracio, Sardinian polacre, 228 tons, Gamba, from Genoa 10th March, Montevideo 24th inst., to B. Delfino, with 31 boxes marble, 4 do hats, 348 do wine, 4,380 kilograms chestnuts, 400 bales brown wrapping paper, 100 bags wheat, 50 boxes absynth, 120 do vermouth, 100 do muscatel wine, 140 do prunes, 200 do brandy, 400 do oil, 22 do merchandise, 21½ dozens chairs, 6 packages merchandise, 42,000 tiles, 101 jars.

Clio, British bark, 217 tons, P. Gruchy, from Liverpool 26th Feb., Montevideo 22d inst., to C. T. Getting & Co., with 704 flag stones, 10 barrels beer, 6 bales and 1 box woollens, 5 do and 39 bales cottons, 6 boxes handkerchiefs, 45 bundles wire, 12½ tons coals, 300 bundles hoop iron, 1 cask hardware, 75 do, 5 bales and 3 boxes merchandise.

Viagero, Spanish polacre, 200 tons, Curell, from Pernambuco 27th April, Montevideo 24th inst., to E. Ochoa, with 670 bags, 959 barrels & 650 half do sugar, 20 pipes and 7 half do caña.

May 27th.

Albert, French ship, 330 tons, Delamare, from Havre 10th April, Montevideo 25th inst., to A. Dunoyer, with 110 boards, 1192 boxes merchandise, 21 do samples, a quantity of tiles.

Marie Louise, French bark, 200 tons, Hermault, from Montevideo 25th inst., to Zumaran and Co., in ballast.

May 28th.

Corbiere, British brig, 227 tons, J. Vibert, from Liverpool 19th March, to Tomkinson & Co., with 1212 bundles and 382 bars iron, 2,250 iron pots, 150 braziers, 680 flag stones, 150 boxes tin, 8 iron chests, 30 barrels beer, 64 boxes and 154 casks hardware, 320 boxes and 407 bales merchandise.

Josefa, Spanish bark, 292 tons, G. Alsina, from Barcelona 27th March, Montevideo 27th inst., to F. Sendilona, with 331 pipes, 32 half do and 28 quarter do wine, 15 qq. almonds, 40 do hazel nuts, 70 bales paper, 50 do mats, 600 jars oil, 160 packages tiles, 28 do hemp, 30 barrels atun, 30 do anchovies, 500 jars aguardiente, 15 boxes earthenware, 7 trunks merchandise.

Montrose, British bark, 250 tons, J. Highley, from Memel 15th Jan., Montevideo 25th inst., to J. C. Meyrelles, with 302,001 feet lumber.

May 29th.

Water Witch, American war steamer, from Up the River.

Catinéf, French war steamer, from Montevideo.

May 30th.

Constitucion, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 29th inst., with 157 pipes, 29 half do and 17 quarter do wine, 200 bags farina, 50 do rice, 112 do wheat, 9 boxes merchandise, 1 package plants, 2 anchors, 2 chains, 1 buoy.—Passengers 39.

May 31st.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 30th inst., with 540 bags wheat, 3 bales, 2 boxes and 2 packages merchandise.—Passengers 55.

SAILINGS.

May 16th.

California, Brazilian brig, for Parnagua, in ballast.

Monte Alegre, Sardinian brig, for Genoa, despatched by F. Pietranera, with 3068 salted ox and cow hides, 10,350 dry do do, 135 bales wool, 8,176 horns.

May 17th.

Ocean, Swedish bark, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Magé, Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

John Murray, American bark, for England.

John Scott, British brig, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Esperanza, Brazilian brig, for Rio Janeiro despatched by Bernal & Carregio, with 31 packages merchandise, 63 do grease, 17 do, 27 half do, 173 boxes and 90 barrels tallow, 121 do canary seed.

May 18th.

Constitucion, National steamer, for Montevideo.

May 19th.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

May 20th.

Marya, British bark, for Southampton, despatched by Linch & Rossi, with 370 tons ashes, 55 do and 10,000 bones.

Tillish, Danish brigantine, for Entre Rios, despatched by Linch & Rossi, with 915 fanegas salt.

May 22d.

Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

May 23d.

Cato, Hanoverian brigantine, for Antwerp, despatched by H. A. Green, with 500 salted ox and cow hides, 979 do horse do, 15,000 horns, 200 bales hide cuttings, 56 do wool.

Joven Eduardo, Spanish brig, for Cape de Verde, in ballast.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Antonito, National Pilot-boat, for Montevideo.

May 24th.

Frileuse, French ship, for Mauritius, in ballast.

Duque de Genova, Sardinian, bark for Genoa, despatched by J. Caprile, with 2837 salted ox and cow hides, 9200 horns, 234 bales wool, 500 dry horse hides, 18 arrobes wool and 3 arrobes hair.

Germantown, American war corvette, for Montevideo.

May 25th.

Georgina, British brig, for Entre Rios, despatched by C. T. Getting & Co., with salt

May 26th.

Rostock, Mecklemburg bark, for Antwerp, despatched by A. Mancilla & Co., with 2847 dry ox and cow hides, 1500 salted do do, 100 dry horse do, 331 bales wool, 16,000 horns.

Constitucion, National steamer, for Montevideo.

May 28th.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Bella Dolinda, Sardinian brig, for Genoa, despatched by F. Silva, with 3000 horns, 2,020 salted horse hides, 700 do skunk calf skins, 101 do calf skins, 459 dry horse hides, 200 boxes mares oil, 30 pipes grease, 25 bales wool.

Prescott, American barque, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann & Co., with 1,000 salted ox and cow hides, 1,504 dry do do, 6,000 horns, 364 bales wool.

May 29th.

Excel, British brig, for Entre Rios, despatched by Nicholson Green & Co., with salt.

May 30th.

Louise, Danish brigantine, for England despatched by Treussein & Co., with 193¾ tons ashes, 33 do and 76,700 bones.

Flambeau, French war steamer, for Up the River.


SHIPPING LIST
OF
Henry A. Green, Ship Broker.

For London.

British Bark Commodore, 250 tons AI. Asphit Master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, and has room for Passengers.

Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. j2

*For London.*

British bark Breadalbane, 224 tons AI., Florian Master, is now ready to load in the Inner Roads, where she will receive three fourth of her cargo.

Cousignees, Messrs. Croker Hall & Co. m12

*For Liverpool.*

British brig Maria, 245 tons, Jones Master, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days.

Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. j2

*For Liverpool.*

British ship Rosario, 269 tons, AI Fitzgerald Master, has upwards of half cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting and Co. m12

*For Liverpool.*

British brig Mary Ismay, 163 tons, AI., Pearson Master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days.

Consignees, Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. j5

For Liverpool.

British bark Isabella, 221 tons, Ashbridge Master, has room for a few pipes.

Consignee, J. Carthy Esq. j2

*For Liverpool.*

British brig Mary, 233 tons, AI J. Millard Master, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs, C T. Getting & Co. j2

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brigantine Marvel, 185 tons, AI, Jago Master, has disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides.

Consignees Messrs. N. Green & Co. j2

*For Antwerp.*

Bremen bark Johanna, 300 tons, D Jacksens Master, may have room fora few bales.

Consignees Messrs Zimmerman Frazier & Co j2

*For Antwerp.*

Bremen brig Arion, 272 tons, Inburg Master, is now loaning, and will have quick despatch, having disengaged room for a few bales.

Consignees, Messrs. Z. Frazier & Co. j2

For Antwerp.

Bremen brig Courier, 200 tons AI, Havinghorst Master, has three fourths of her cargo engaged and will be ready to receive in a few days.

Consignees Messrs. J Carranza & Co. j2

For Antwerp.

Hamburg bark Orient, 280 tons, AI Hansen, Master, now discharging, and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

Consignees, Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. j2

FOR HAMBURG.

Danish brigantine Urania, 188 tons, AI., Thormuhlen Master, has all her cargo engaged.

Consignees, Messrs. A. Blank & Co. m26

FOR HAMBURG.

Danish brigantine, Idu & Emma, 150 tons AI E. Bock Master, has disengaged room for a few tons of cargo.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers. j2

FOR NEW YORK.

American Luggr. Moses Taylor, 309 tons, AI, Smith Master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in the course of next week.

Consignees, Messrs. Bayley Brothers. m26

FOR NEW YORK.

American bark Kanowha, 260 tons, AI., Towne Master, has just arrived from New York, where she has had a thorough overhaul and is now a most superior and desirable conveyance and having already a good portion of her cargo engaged, she will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Zim. Frazier & Co. m12

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Vessels calling in the "CHANNEL" for Orders.*

British brig Merchant, 255 tons, AI C. Luke Master.

Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co

British Bgn. City of London. 216 tons, Gilmam, Master.

Consignees, Messrs. B. Bonefield & Co. m26

British bark Anne Fisher, 215tons, Edwards, Master.

Consignees, Messrs. Deetjen & Co. m26

Neapolitan bark Marco Pollo, 313 tons, AI, Maresco Master.

Consignees, Messrs. Santamaria Llambi.

British bark Clio, 217 tons, AI, Gruchy Master.

Consignees, Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES,
Passengers only.

The fine AI British ship K relaw, 350 tons. Essdale Master, has comfortable accommodations and is in every respect a first rate conveyance.

Consignees, Messrs. K. J, Karlisle & Co. j2

For Freight or Charter.

British bark Santiago, 255 tons, Cook Master.

Consigned to Order.

British bark Corbiere, 277 tons, Vibert Master.

Consignees Messrs T. Tamkinson & Co. j2

For Further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees or to

HENRY A. GREEN.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
*H. Lezica & Sagory.*

For Havre.

*Line of Packet Ships.*

The AI fast sailing French ship Albert, daily expected has all her her cargo engaged and will meet with very quick despatch.

Aas very superior accommodations for passengers, and is a very desirable opportunity.

Consignee A Dumoyer. m5

FOR HAVRE.

The AI fast sailing Neapolitan brig Vertunno, is a chartered vessel and will sail on the end of May. Can admit passengers

Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons. m5

FOR HAVRE.

The AI French bark Eularie, Guinot master, having all her cargo engaged will sail on the 20th May. Can admit passengers for Havre and Bordeaux.

Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons. A28

FOR MARSEILLES.

The AI. splendid British ship Kerelaw Eardale Master, is a chartered vessel, and will be despatched by the 20th of June.—She is a good opportunity for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs Carlisle Smith & Co.

EOR MARSEILLES.

The fast sailing French bark Marie Louise, Hernaud master, is a chartered vessel and can only admit passengers.

Consignees Messrs Zumaran & Co. A28

FOR MARSEILLES.

The well known fast sailing Sardinian brig Luriano, Questa master, may have room for a few bales. Can admit passengers.

Consignees Messrs, Corti Francischelli. A21

FOR HAVRE.

FOR CADIZ AND MALAGA.

The AI Spanish brig Manuel, P. Garcia master has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and can admit yet 2000 dry Hides on freight.

Consignees Messrs. Zumarra & Co. m17

FOR MARSIELLE.

The AI Sardinian brig Pietro, is a chartered vessel. She can admit a few passengers.

Consignee A. Pitronera. A14

FOR BORBON.

The beautiful French ship Charles George will be ready for sea on the end of May. has beautiful accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. J. Bieber & Co. A14

FOR ANTWERP.

The AI Neapolitan brig Italia, Castellano Master, has all her cargo engaged and will meet with quick despatch. Can accommodate yet a few passengers.

Consiguees Messrs. Santamaria Llambi. A14

FOR GENOA.

The AI. Sardinian brig Giovanna d'Arco, Pontremoli Master, has all her cargo engaged and will meet with very quick despatch.—Can accommodate a few passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons. m19

FOR MARSEILLES.

The AI. well known Sweedish brig Sidon, Hammerberg Master, is a chartered vessel, and will be ready for sea on the 15th of June.—Can admit yet a few passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. J. Carranza & Co. m19

FOR CETTE.

The uncomonly fast sailing Spanish brig Diego de Leon, Mulet Master, is a Chartered vessel and will sail on the 15th of June She is a first rate opportunity for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons. m19

FOR ANTWERP.

The fine sailing AI Mecklembutg brig Rostock, Rechnest Master, having the two thirds of her cargo engaged and loading will be despatched in about 30 days. Can admit passengers,

Consignees Messrs. A. Mansilla and Co. A14

For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees or to

H. LEZICA & SAGONY,

41 Reconquista.

## THE ROAD TO HEALTH

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th, June, 1851.*

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and after using she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

*Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.*

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she commenced to do, and to an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

*From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.*

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a short sort of breath that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I can discuss that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn Norfolk.

*These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ages | Indigestion |
| Asthma | Jaundice |
| Bilious Complaints | Liver Complaints |
| Blotches on the Skin | Lumbago |
| Bowel Complaints | Piles |
| Colics | Rheumatism |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Retention of Urine |
| Consumption | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Debility | Sore Throats |
| Dropsy | Stone and Gravel |
| Dysentery | Secondary Symptoms |
| Erysipelas | Tic Doulourcux |
| Female Irregularities | Tumours |
| Fevers of all kinds | Ulcers |
| Fits | Venereal Affections |
| Gout | Worms of all kinds |
| Head-ache | Weakness from what ever cause, &c. &c. |
| Inflammation | |

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.

### 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 News paper.

Apply at Calle La Defensa, No. 69.
July 8

### Notice.
### SEED WHEAT.

For sale a lot of very superior American Seed Wheat.

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

### FOR SALE.

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

### BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

The undersigned, agent for the sale of Brandreth's Pills in the Silver Plate, has appointed Messrs. C. & H. MACKERN, No. 20, Calle San Martin, as his agents in this City.

It being notorious that large quantities of spurious Pills are constantly offered for sale, those persons desirous of obtaining the genuine article, can do so by applying to the undersigned at Montevideo, or to G. & H. Mackern, Buenos Ayres, who are constantly receiving supplies direct from Dr. Brandreth.

RICHARD HAYNES.

Buenos Ayres, March 10, 1855.

### TO SALADERISTAS, &c.

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

### 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-e

### NOTICE.

All persons having accounts against the late Patrick Maclean, Esq., are requested to present the same at No. 38, Calle Balcarce. f24—

### Sherry Wine For Sale

of the best quality ever imported, recently received from Cadiz in fourths and octaves. Apply at Calle Defensa, No. 69. Oct. 28—c. o.

### To Estancieros and others.—

Just received from England, two iron cottages of the class now much used on the sheep establishments in Australia, and particularly suited for this country from their cheapness, the easiness with which they can be moved and their being fire proof. For designs and other particulars, apply at No. 33, Calle Balcarce. feb.17—6e

### REMOVAL.

E. Von Seutter & Co. have removed their house to Calle Santa Rosa No. 152. A14

### NOTICE.

To be sold at No. 15 Calle de Tucuman, a fine collection of plants and seeds prepared for exportation very cheap. A14

### ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

On sale at
J. & H. MACKERN, Calle San Martin No 20
Murray's Grammar.
Lennie's do.
Stewart's Geography
Gay's do.
Goldsmith's do.
Melrose's Arismethic
Chambers History of British Empire.
Guy's Primera.
Children's Picture book, &c., &c., &c.

### BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

G. & H. Mackern have received an assortment of the Oxford edition of the above.

Bibles and Testaments with Scotch version of the Metrical Psalms.

The Swedish and Norwegian Consulate is moved to Calle de Cuyo. No. 68. m19.2p

### WANTED.

By an Englishman who has filled the same situation with some of the first noble man in England a situation as Gardener. Has no objection to go to the camp.—Apply at No. 19, Calle Reconquista. m19.2p

### General Furniture Warehouse
### No. 130 Calle Victoria.

First—BRASS, iron and german silver goods, viz: brass bedsteads, in great variety, iron bed steads, do. do.; childrens' cribs and cots in brass and iron, brass and iron sofas and couches, with or without morocco fittings, brass reclining chairs, in Morocco, velvet, and damask, brass arm chairs, do do.; an elegant set of brass, consisting of twelve chairs, reclining chairs and couches, brass and iron hat and umbrella stands, in great variety; german silver reclining chairs, most elegant description, in morocco and velvet.

*Second*—FURNITURE.—The following articles are now on show, in walnut, rosewood, and mahogany. Drawing-room suits complete, in great variety, in velvet, silk, tabouretts, &c.; foot-stools in great variety, hassocks, &c.; card tables, drawing room centre tables, round and octagon, sofa tables, papier maché tables, brass tables with marble tops, chairs in mahogany, cane seats, horse hair seats, and imitation morocco seats, american cane seat and sewing chairs, chinese cane chairs, mahogany hall chairs, office chairs of all classes, library chairs and chaise longe, in morocco, hair cloth, velvet, leather and imitation morocco, drawing fancy chairs, prie dieu and Elizabethan do., in velvet; light chairs, in birch, &c., papier maché chairs; washstands, marble tops, double and single toilette tables; looking-glasses, bidets, night convenience, chests of drawers, wardrobes of various descriptions, and most convenient forms, couches, baths &c., &c. Mahogany dining tables of very superior quality and shapes, for 12, 18, and 24 covers. All descriptions of dining room chairs, couches and sofas, covered in hair cloth, morocco, and imitation morocco; sideboards and chiffoniers, in mahogany and rosewood; very handsome dinner waggons; book-cases with glass doors, do. with secretary and writing desks; mahogany trays with stands, supper trays; mahogany knife and plate boxes, and every article necessary for furnishing room, including cutlery of the best description.

Third—PIANOS from the best makers, music stands, jenny linds', music stools of all kinds; the new gamut of races, and racing board, complete.

Fourth—ROSEWOOD ottomans, covered with silk and velvet; divans, do, do; prie dieu chairs, and every fancy article for the drawing-room.

Fifth—PAPIER MACHE GOODS, work tables of the most handsome description, fitted complete, tables in great variety, setts of trays, tea urns, kettles, glass cases, writing desks, envelope and fruit, bread and card baskets; tea caddies, ink stands, paper weights, work-boxes of all sizes, and a splendid assortment in papier maché suitable for a drawing room.

Sixth—CUTLERY GLASS AND HARDWARE, chests fitted complete with knives and forks, spoons, &c., suitable for families; ivory handled table knives, desert do., carving knives and forks, stag and ivory handled game carvers, german silver spoons, table, dessert, and tea, very superior quality; children' silver knife, fork and spoon, in morocco case; superior pocket knives, razors, &c.; table napkin rings of all kinds.

Seventh—GLASS assorted in great variety, in setts or otherwise, of the newest designs, viz:—decanters, quart and pint, claret jugs, water jugs, tumblers, wine glasses of all kinds, for champagne, hock, &c., water carafts with tumblers fitted, sugar and butter glasses, glass plates, &c.

Eighth—FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS toasting forks, hearth brushes, in great variety, setts of trays of all classes, bread baskets, &c., foot-baths, shower baths, coal scuttles, &c.

Ninth—GAS FITTINGS, in all descriptions, viz:—chandeliers, gilt, bronze, and bronze and ormolu, including cutlery of the best description.

Tenth—PIANOS from the best makers, music stands, jenny linds', music stools of all kinds; the new gamut of races, and racing board, complete.

Fourth—ROSEWOOD ottomans, covered with silk and velvet; divans, do, do; prie dieu chairs, and every fancy article for the drawing-room.

Fifth—PAPIER MACHE GOODS, work tables of the most handsome description, fitted complete, tables in great variety, setts of trays, tea urns, kettles, glass cases, writing desks, envelope and fruit, bread and card baskets; tea caddies, ink stands, paper weights, work-boxes of all sizes, and a splendid assortment in papier maché suitable for a drawing room.

Sixth—CUTLERY GLASS AND HARDWARE, chests fitted complete with knives and forks, spoons, &c., suitable for families; ivory handled table knives, desert do., carving knives and forks, stag and ivory handled game carvers, german silver spoons, table, dessert, and tea, very superior quality; children' silver knife, fork and spoon, in morocco case; superior pocket knives, razors, &c.; table napkin rings of all kinds.

Seventh—GLASS assorted in great variety, in setts or otherwise, of the newest designs, viz:—decanters, quart and pint, claret jugs, water jugs, tumblers, wine glasses of all kinds, for champagne, hock, &c., water carafts with tumblers fitted, sugar and butter glasses, glass plates, &c.

Eighth—FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS toasting forks, hearth brushes, in great variety, setts of trays of all classes, bread baskets, &c., foot-baths, shower baths, coal scuttles, &c.

Ninth—GAS FITTINGS, in all descriptions, viz:—chandeliers, bronze and ormolu, including cutlery of the best description:—Gold brooches in great variety pencil-cases, gold pencil cases, children's silver corals and bells, silver mounted paper knives, rings, brilliants, diamond, gold seals, pearl, &c., &c., &c. Some handsome time pieces and alarm clocks; also a splendid hall clock.

Twelfth—LINENS, CARPETS, &c., cotton and linen sheeting, bed quilts of all sizes, towels in great variety, damask and muslin for curtains, sheets ready made, toilet covers, &c., a splendid assortment of table linen of all kinds, table cloths of all sizes, damask table napkins, fancy table covers in great variety in silk and damask, cloth, tapestry, &c., suitable for the best description, imported only for this establishment, fine linen in pieces of 12 and 24 yards, carpeting of all classes, drugget, best cut pile, best velvet pile, tapestry, &c., sofa carpets, rugs, hearth rugs, carpets of all kinds, oil floor cloth in all sizes; any room can be fitted in one single piece without any seam, floor cloth, three quarters and one yard wide, suitable for halls and stair cases.

Thirteenth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, heads and reins both round and flat, the very best imported, silver mounted whips, &c. Fishing tackle.—The author will find a very superior assortment here, both of rods, lines, brass reels, hooks, bags, &c., of a quality hitherto unknown here.

N. B. The goods in this establishment are imported direct, and warranted of the best description. Particular attention is called to the furniture, linens, and carpets, which are of a quality to be had in no other establishment in this city.

In furniture, besides the large stock on hand, design books of the newest fashion are kept here, and will either be imported to order in any style, or when practicable, be made here if desired. For this end, the proprietors have a separate department where they employ the best workmen, and a choice assortment of damask, velvets, &c., is imported purposely for coverings.

An upholsterer is constantly employed and all curtains can be immediately fitted either to beds or windows, &c. Materials for spring and hair mattresses always ready, and all bedding can be completed at the shortest notice. Carpetings and floor-cloths will also be sent round and fitted to rooms when desired.

The owners have now nearly completed their stock, though a few more articles are daily expected from Europe, which article required, for substantially and elegantly furnishing a house can be had at this establishment, thereby saving great trouble and inconvenience, and should any article be found wanting, (if to be had in town) the proprietors will at once obtain it on the best terms.

Ladies are particularly requested to inspect the stock of table linen, calicoes, &c., which being imported direct, will be found superior in quality, and lower in price to any other house.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 4—c.o.

## MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 31st inst.

### DESTINATION REFERENCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Altona. | 16 Continent. | 31 London. |
| 2 Antwerp. | 17 Corunna. | 32 Malaga. |
| 3 Bahia. | 18 Cuba. | 33 Marseilles. |
| 4 Baltimore. | 19 Dunkirk. | 34 Mauritius. |
| 5 Bilbao. | 20 East Indies. | 35 Montevideo. |
| 6 Boston. | 21 England. | 36 New-York. |
| 7 Brazil. | 22 Fiver. | 37 Parnagua. |
| 8 Bremen. | 23 Falmouth. | 38 Patagonia. |
| 9 Brest. | 24 France. | 39 Pernambuco. |
| 10 Cadiz. | 25 Genoa. | 40 Pernambuco. |
| 11 Canton in. | 26 Hamburgh. | 41 Porto Alegre. |
| 12 Callao. | 27 Havana. | 42 Plymouth. |
| 13 Cape-Verde. | 28 Havre. | 43 Queenstown. |
| 14 Carril. | 29 Italy. | 44 Rio Grande. |
| 15 Cette. | 30 Liverpool. | 45 Rio Janeiro. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 46 Rotterdam. | 47 Rouen. |
| 48 Salado. | 49 Salem. |
| 50 Santander. | 51 Sicily. |
| 52 U. States. | 53 V. Islands. |
| 54 Entre Ri. | 55 Isle of France |
| 56 Chin. Island. | 57 Bordeaux. |
| 58 Amazonas. | 59 Pacific |

| Date of Arrival: | Class. | Names: | Nations. | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **BRITISH.** | | |
| Dec | 1 Fg. | E. Thomson | 241 Cragg | Drabble Brothers—6 |
| " | 15 Fg. | Queen | 194 Galt | Parlane Graham & Co—3 |
| Feb. | 4 Bgn. | Choice | 264 Hickey | Lindsay & Sons |
| Mar. | 7 Bg. | Maria | 245 Bell. | E. Lumb & Co |
| " | 10 Sk. | Annie Fisher | 305 Edward | Lockett & Co |
| " | 1 Bgn | Merchant | 255 Luke | J. C. Thomp on & Co |
| " | 3 Bg. | Secret | 573 Bilbao | Zimmermann & Co |
| April | 2 Bg. | Mary Jane | 162 W. W. Pease | E. Lumb and Co |
| " | 5 Bk. | Martin Luther | 450 J. Brown | Y. Dewdney |
| April | 7 Bk | Commodore | 258 T. Asplit | E. Lumb and Co |
| " | 7 Sh. | Kershaw | 341 J. Rosedale | R. and J Carlile |
| " | 8 Sp | Rosario | 269 Fitzgerald | C T Gesting and Co |
| " | 8 Sch | City of the Sultan | J Gelham. Bunge | Bonefeld and Co |
| " | 13 Bk | Brandshuus | 324 C. Thomson | Archer Hall and Co |
| " | 25 Bk. | Isabella | 221 J. Ashridge | J Cardey |
| " | 28 Bgn | May | 233 J. Millard | C. T. Gesting and Co |
| May | 19 Bk. | Santiago | 235 Cook | To Order |
| " | 19 Bg. | Marvel | 185 Jago | Nicholson Green & Co |
| May | 25 Bk | Day Spring | 375 Jackson | Drabble Brothers |
| May | 26 Bk. | Ann | 217 Ferguson | C. T. Gesting & Co |
| May | 28 Bg. | Cobiere | 227 Vibert | Tomkinson & Co |
| May | 28 Bk. | Mentor | 235 Hibley | J. C. Myerles |
| | | **F. ENCH.** | | |
| Jan. | 8 Bg. | T Iismon | 2 0 Sarale | Bunge Bornefeld |
| Mar. | 0 Brk. | Ernestine | 277 Desbats | Etcheverrigaray & |
| " | 8 Bk | Charles-a-d George | 371 E Coquel | J M Hieber and Co |
| April | 12 Sk. | Isabelle | 202 Gielet | V. Cavarero and Sons |
| May | 1 Bg | Paquete de Vera Cruz | 294 Dessemet | Marcilla and Co |
| " | 19 Bk. | Amelie | 3 Assiers | Bignod & Lafore |
| May | 27 Sp. | Albert | 330 Delamare | A. Dunoyer |
| May | 27 Bk. | Marie Louise | 2 0 Hermault | Zumaran & Co |
| | | **AMERICAN.** | | |
| Mar. | 16 Bk. | O. J. Chafee. | 365 Nickels | B. D-fino |
| April | 6 Sch. | Moses Taylor | 309 T. mith | Bayley Brothers |
| April | 8 Bk | Tedesco | 1 Bk Tedesco | S. J Hale and Co |
| " | 23 Bk. | Amazon | 362 L C owell | H. J. Rosser |
| May | 1 Bk | Kn owlts | 260 W. Towne | Zimmermann and Co |
| " | 1 Ph | J. E Davidson | 9 J. S. Iss | Fowell M'Call and Co |
| " | 20 Bk. | Virginia | 298 Thurlow | F. Senillosa |
| | | **SPANISH.** | | |
| " | 20 Bg. | Júlio | 236 M. Font | Felix Fuzzes |
| " | 27 Bg. | ansel | 267 Ferrer | Zumaran & Co |
| April | 1 Zum. | Alfonso | 267 Gardilla | Mara tnan |
| " | 7 Ro | Paula | 234 F Marstuny | E. Ochoa and Co |
| " | 26 Bgn. | Pr cer | 148 M Millet | J. Ochoa |
| " | 28 Zum | Tulia | 112 A. Castella | Martinez and Son |
| May | 5 Sl | E pernanza | 18 J. Abel | Lavalol & Sons |
| " | 3 Bk. | Diego Leon | 106 J. Mallet | Lay llot & Sons |
| " | 19 Bg. | Invencible | 219 Mainbrot | Van Pson |
| " | 2 Ro | Flora | 116 Martistoy | Llavallol & Sons |
| " | 3 Bk. | Juan Maria | 252 Martinez | Zumaran & Co |
| " | 3 Bg. | Hugos | 302 Mi | Fernandez |
| May | 20 Bk. | O Vigoro | 200 Corral | Zumaran & Co |
| May | 18 Bk. | Josefa | 292 Alaina | F Senillosa |
| | | **H MBURG.** | | |
| Jan. | 30 Bg. | A. Bersig | 257 Edlay | Renner del Ser e Inner |
| May | 22 Bg. | Wilhelmine | 190 Stugs | To Order |
| | | **BREMEN.** | | |
| Jan | 26 Brk. | Lessing | 156 Friedrichs | Casares & Sons—2 |
| Feb. | 24 Brk. | Johanes | 300 Jackson | Zimmermann & Co |
| May | 3 Bg | von | 272 A. Ja ung | J Caranza & Co |
| May | 2 B. | Courier | 200 Havighorst | Caranza & Co |
| | | **DUTCH.** | | |
| April | 5 Bg. | America | 214 J. F. Meermans. | Vieira and Co |
| | | **DANISH.** | | |
| April | 6 Bg. | Argentina | 146 P. Stehr | R. Gayen and Co |
| " | 11 Bg | Urania | 188 Thomsohlen | A. Blanc and Co |
| May | 16 Bg. | de Emma | 150 E. Bock | Freyer Brothers |
| | | **SWEEDISH.** | | |
| May | 6 Bg. | Sidon | 166 Hnumberg | J. Caranza &C |
| | | **HANOVERIAN.** | | |
| " | 20 Bk. | Celle | 357 Delt | V. Casares & Co |
| | | **MECKLENBU. G.** | | |
| Mar. | 15 Bgn. | Laura | 161 Eisubert | J. N. Hieber & Co |
| | | **SARDINIAN.** | | |
| Jan. | 2 Fg. | Pietro | 207 F. Cassanova | Brash & Prange—23 |
| " | 25 Fg | Popolare | 213 J. B. Cane | Zimmermann & Co |
| Mar. | 8 Fg. | Luciano | 100 E. Questa | Corti Marischetti & co |
| April | 2 Bg | Giuseppe D'Arca | 192 Gustomadi | Llavallol and Sons |
| May | 18 Bg. | Espero o | 242 Gaeta | Delfino |
| " | 19 Bg. | Ferdinando | 242 Vassilo | Delfino |
| " | 19 Bg. | Catalina | 68 Santo | Delfino |
| " | 19 Bg. | Delfino | 184 Recagno | B. Delfino |
| May | 26 Fd. | Grazia | 288 Gamba | Delfino |
| | | **BRAZILIAN.** | | |
| Mar. | 24 Bg. | Mentor | 155 Ie n Cruz | J. C. Meyrelles |
| May | 1 Ch | Dio inda | 125 M. Gonz | Meyrelles and Co |
| " | 15 Fd. | Pa o | 90 Ie ceiro | A. F Ramos |
| " | 18 Bg. | ainhe Jrs. | 340 Ie los Santos | Llavallol & sons |
| " | 22 Bg. | Invincivel | 213 Sous | A. F. Ramos |
| | | **NEAPOLITAN.** | | |
| Mar. | 15 Bg. | Italia | 260 Castellino | Lehman Meyn & co |
| " | 29 g | Vertumno | 308 G mardella | Lovall and Sons |
| April | 2 Fg. | Ragusee | 229 R. di Mare | Tuesson and Co |
| May | 14 bk. | Marco Polo | 313 M. Marsec | Ta Order |
| | | **PRUSSIAN.** | | |
| April | 12 Fg. | Johanes | 262 J. C. Hinde | Tronsin and Co |
| May | 13 Bk. | Isaac | 204 Schreveline | J. C. Meyrelles |