

BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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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¢; and 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 as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—GRATIS.

(No. 1503.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Opinion of Lord Palmerston on the state and prospects of the war, delivered in the House of Commons on the 24th May.

The object of the war was to protect Turkey and prevent Russian aggression; and we went to the Crimea, because a blow struck there would deprive Russia of the means of aggression. With regard to Austria, it was sound policy to accept her good offices; and if it has not suited her policy to declare herself our active ally, yet we have had the benefit of her neutrality, and of that disposition of her troops which obliges Russia to keep a corresponding force on the Gallician frontier. Had the Government trusted to negotiations and neglected war, they would have been open to blame; but they had done everything humanly possible to carry on the war. Mr. Gladstone's mode of disposing of the third point, by saying that we had got one-half, and were quarrelling about the other, is a convenient mode; but we have to consider far higher interests than can be expressed by arithmetical calculations. The valuable part of the third point—the cessation of Russian preponderance in the Black Sea—is the moiety for which we are quarrelling. The fortress of Sebastopol and its fleet are a standing menace to Turkey. It is said that if the Straits were opened the Sultan could call his allies to his assistance. "Thank you for nothing," he would say to Russia. This argument, that when the Sultan is in danger he can call for help, implies aggression on the part of Russia. "I remember some years ago, when all the armies of the Continent were swelled to an enormous amount, and when all Europe, felt that such large forces could not be brought into the presence of each other without the danger of conflict, a proposal was made that France, Austria, and Prussia should disarm. This was agreed to by these three Powers; but when it was proposed to Russia, that Power said—'We think a general reduction of establishments a very good thing; but it does not apply to Russia; we have only 800,000 men, which is our regular peace establishment—and therefore we will have nothing to do with carrying this project into execution.' That which appeared to us, to France, and to Austria, the best security against danger to Turkey from Russia, was to call on Russia to renounce that local means of attack which created at all times danger to Turkey, whom she pretended she had no desire to injure. For her own defence a fleet in the Black Sea had been proved to be wholly unnecessary. For the defence of her coasts and her ports any amount of naval power that she has must be unavailing, and must retire from the presence of the fleet of England and France. Against Turkey she needs no defence, as respects England and France her fleet is unavailing, and therefore there is no pretence why she should not limit her power in the Black Sea." Gentlemen imagine that the four points fall short of what is required for the security of Turkey. "I think our duty is to confine ourselves to that in which we see our way—to that in which we are now engaged; and, in spite of all the mischances that have happened, I think we have turned the point, and, with respect to the Government with whom we are contending, having refused the fair conditions which were offered it, we are now in a situation to feel confident that we can carry on the operations of the war with that fair prospect of success which England and France are and must be bound

to attain. If it were otherwise, it would not be simply disappointment in a particular object; it would be, in fact, the abdication of a proud position, and we should sink to the condition of a second rate power. No man can be insensible to the calamities which war entails; but I say there are things worse than war. I say, dishonour to a country is worse than war; the physical evil which would come upon a country worsted in an arduous conflict would be far greater than any which the temporary calamities of the war would inflict; and therefore I say, that that party, be they who they may, who would induce this country to abandon the contest in which it is engaged, to make a peace on insufficient grounds, which are neither satisfactory to the honour of the country now, nor as a security for the future—I say that that party, if their opinions prevailed, would exercise the most fatal effects on the best interests of the country." But the House was called upon to declare the present Government totally incompetent. "Well, who is to succeed us? Are the Opposition more united among themselves, have they shown more administrative ability than the Government? I deny both the one and the other." "If a Government were now formed on their party, I think not one of them would be re-elected to sit in this House." The choice lay between the two sides of the House, and the Government had done nothing to forfeit the good opinion formed when it was first constituted. "We were supported by the good opinion of the country, because it was thought that we were going to prosecute with vigour that war which the country has unanimously declared to be just and necessary. We have adopted every possible means for that purpose; and I confidently expect that the result will show that we have not been undeserving of that confidence with which the country hailed our advent, and that we shall be able to realise the just expectations which the nation has formed. The fate of war and of battles is in the hands of a higher power. It is not for men to command success; they can only do everything in their power to obtain it. That we have done. In a cause which we consider to be just, necessary, and honourable, we confidently place our trust in a Higher Power. If we succeed, we shall have the satisfaction of reflecting that our success has been brought about by the perseverance with which, without proclaiming from day to day the different steps we have taken, we have labored to achieve it; while if on the other hand, we should fail—a contingency which I will not permit myself to anticipate—we shall at least have the consciousness of feeling that our failure was not owing to any want of diligence of exertion on our part. I am persuaded that, whatever may be the decision of this night as to the relative merits of parties here—whatever may be the decision of this House as to where the power of the Executive Government shall reside—I am confident that the country is in earnest in the war in which we are engaged, and that the people of England will give their support to any Government that will honestly and with energy execute the will of the British nation, while they never will sanction any Ministry which will abandon its allies and desert that policy which has been pursued up till this moment, in defence not merely to the principles of justice, and to a sense of the national interests and honour, but in accordance with the will and feelings of the country. Therefore, so far as the best interests of the country are concerned, I look

with comparative indifference to the result of this motion. I feel that, in whatever hands the Government may be placed, the will of the people must and shall be obeyed. That will is, that England, having engaged in a just and necessary war, in concert with our great ally and neighbour, France, it must and shall succeed; and I am confident that, although it may be the duty of the Government to exhaust the means of negotiations as far as they can be pursued with honour, that people will never give their support to any Administration that should in expectation of the success of those negotiations, abandon the performance of its duty in the preparations of the means for war. We have not shrunk from that duty. I defy any man to accuse us with justice of such a dereliction of duty. I am persuaded that events at no distant period will show that, in claiming from this House and the country a vote of approbation of the manner in which we have performed those great duties which have devolved upon us, I am not overstepping the limits of the facts, and that it is without justice we have been accused of shrinking in any degree from those exertions which the country has expected at our hands."

On the same occasion, Lord John Russell made the following remarks on the conduct and position of the Austrian Government; which place it in a more favorable light than most affect to represent it.

"I own that Austria has not given us all the support which she might. As far as support could be given in the conferences, she has given that support; and with regard to this last proposition, of calling up the forces of the Allies when Turkey was in danger, she said, 'That is no security; it is leaving the preponderance of Russia unlimited till the moment when the danger becomes intolerable.' I must say, Sir, that I do not expect, however, that Austria is prepared, in the present state of the question, to take an immediate part in the war against Russia with us. I believe that she would have consulted her own interests and her own dignity better if she had, some time ago, joined us in that war; but, at the same time, there are very considerable and very powerful motives which influence her to maintain peace. In the first place, her capital is not in the situation of London or Paris, free from any danger of incursion from a Russian army. She has no sufficient fortress in Galicia, to prevent a Russian army, if it should gain even one victory, marching at once to Vienna. She has no secure alliance on this subject with Prussia; and that I hold to be one of the main motives which have deterred her from taking an active part in this war. Prussia, her great rival, not only opposes her on this question, but is constantly cauvassing the smaller States of Germany against her upon this question: so that Austria feels that unless you can show that there is a predominant motive to induce her, she would not be justified, in the present position of Germany, in entering into war. I tell this fairly to the House, because I think not only that justice ought to be done to Austria, but likewise because I do not wish to hold out any hopes which may not be verified that she will immediately take part in this war. I do think, however, her position is such, and her treaty engagements with us are such, that if the war continue she will find it necessary, in order to meet and vanquish that preponderance of Russia, to take part in the war; and of this I feel sure, that the part which

Austria has played, not taking a share in the spoils of Turkey, as may have been expected, but joining with us in all measures and proposals we have thought necessary, will never be forgiven by Russia, and that her only safety lies in building up such alliances as shall secure Turkey and Europe against Russian aggression."

SCENES AT THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CRIMEAN MEDALS.

As a mere spectacle it was the most imposing and best managed scenic display which I have ever witnessed, while, whether you regard it as a most politic demonstration towards those whose good opinion ought to be cultivated, or as a real and hearty tribute to the brave who have fought and suffered for their Sovereign and their country, it was worthy of still higher praise. There were some pleasant incidents in the course of the day. One young soldier having received his medal hastened up to an exceedingly pretty girl near me [eventually his fiancée] and confided to her ready but not over-steady hands, the duty of fastening the badge upon his bosom. The pretty flurry in which this was performed, and the proud look of the young soldier, decorated by his Queen, and having the decoration fixed by his mistress, was well worth seeing. Another incident was the Queen's conferring the medal upon a young officer who came on crutches to receive it—he was almost too weak for the exertion, and he leaned a little helplessly while her Majesty was speaking to him, which she did with much interest. As he was retiring the Queen bent forward, and put out her hand as if to steady him on his way, and the natural womanly act produced a sensation. An Irish soldier is the third person of whom I will make mention—he came from his Sovereign's presence in a state of boiling heat of delight, and meeting a friend, of mine who had known him, caught the latter by both hands, begged a hundred pardons, then caught hold of him again, and burst out, with an introductory oath. "Sir, if the people at—[some unspellable Irish name] could only just have seen the Queen giving me, HICK H—, this here medal with her own hand, I'd lay down and die next minute, or go back to the Crimea and fight them Russians till the day of my death." Nor was this enthusiasm partial, or confined to the *decores* themselves. I am informed that the tremendous success of the metropolitan recruiting officers that night, and subsequently, has astonished them. Lastly, let me say, that the Queen went through her work nobly, and as one whose heart was in it, and the very last marine of all that long array who came up to be decorated received as marked and cordial attention from Queen Victoria as the officers of the highest rank.

PARISH FOREIGN LEGION.—This legion is already computed at 13,000 men, who are to be quartered and disciplined at Heligoland. The Government of Sweden, Denmark, Baden, Switzerland, and Sardinia, have allowed recruiting establishments to be opened in their respective territories, and there is no doubt that large numbers will soon be added to the Heligoland force. It is intended to concentrate the men enlisted in British America at Shorncliffe, where also a large number of Swiss volunteers will be encamped.

GEN. CANROBERT AND GEN. PELLISSIER.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"With respect to General Canrobert, the information since received fully confirms the opinion I have already expressed. His retirement from the command

Popular Entertainment.

Mr. C. E. SEDLING, M. R. M. A. OF THE UNION OF ARTISTS AND LITERATEURS IN STOCKHOLM, HON. MEMBER OF THE MUSICAL SOCIETY IN NORKOPPING, &c., Will give three Public Lectures in the Scotch School-Room, on the following topics:— LECTURE FIRST.

LECTURE FIRST.

History of the Royal Family of the "Ingas," (Incas) from their settlement in Sweden down to the present time.

Foundation of the ancient Empire of Peru, by a son of the deethroned King, Magnus VI. [Elli Ingason] of Norway.

Historical view of the foundation of a number of other ancient States on the American Continent, by people from Scandinavia.

LECTURE SECOND.

The national music of Sweden and the other Scandinavian States.

LECTURE THIRD.

Account of the National Music of Ireland and Scotland.

These lectures will be illustrated by examples vocal and instrumental.

N.B.—As it was found impossible to conclude the first lecture on the 9th, it will be continued in the Scotch School-Room, on the evening of the 16th August, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets may be had at the book-store of Messrs. G. & H. Mackern, No. 20 Calle San Martin. Single tickets for each lecture, 10s.; family tickets for four persons, 30s., and for 6 persons, 40s. Buenos Ayres, July 21, 1855.—3t

SHEEP. SHEEP.

For sale in the partido of San Vicente, a lot of 1000 fine mestizo Sheep. For further particulars apply at No. 61, Calle Belgrano j14-3t

NOTICE.

We the undersigned having settled & liquidated all matters of accounts pending between the late Mr. Patrick McLean & Co. of the firm of Parlane Macalister & Co. in this City, do hereby give notice that Mr. Robert Macalister is duly authorized, to recover and pay, all claims, in favor of, or against the late firm, with the exception of certain accounts, specified in the agreement made, and which will be recovered by Mr. Edward Lumb and Mr. James Stewart, curators of the estate of said deceased.

Buenos Ayres, July 19, 1855.

Robert Macalister,—for William Parlane, James Tweedie—Duncan Wright, by his Attorney Robert Macalister—Edward Lumb—J Stewart. jy28

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Buenos Ayres, July 23, 1855.

The undersigned, Commercial Agent of the Argentine Confederation in this City, begs to state, for the information of the mercantile community, that the Government of the Confederation has decreed as follows.

1 All vessels, troops of carts, or trains of mules, which may be despatched, loaded or unladen, for the service of any of the Confederated Provinces must take an exact manifest of the goods of their lading certified by this Agency. Said manifest, the form of which in blank will be furnished by the Agency; in which must be expressed all the packages, with their marks and numbers, class of merchandise, and weight or measure of same; and which must be filled up and signed by the party despatching as well as by the Captain or Patron of the vessel [by the owner or Capataz of the troops of carts or train of mules as may be] will be compared by the Commercial Agent with the general manifest which may have been given by this Custom House, and which the party despatching will present to him for that purpose.

2 Should the lading of a vessel be destined for various ports, a separate manifest of the same kind will be required for each.

3 All vessels, troops of carts, or trains of mules, which may be despatched for the Confederated Provinces in ballast or empty, must take a certificate of the same from this Agency.

Plaza de la Victoria, No. 7.

DANIEL GOWLAND,

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF SORE LEGS. Copy of a letter from Mr. Michael Hyatt, of Meerut, dated the 29th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—A man in my employ, named John Jones, was for sixteen years afflicted with the most inveterate ulcers, which formed into large wounds, and were continually throwing out offensive matter, rendering an object of horror to himself, and those around him. I must admit he was in a most shocking state, and it was only out of pity for the poor fellow that I retained him in my service. During the whole of this time, I consulted first one party and then another, in the hope of its being benefited, but it was without effect; and in fact, it seemed to be only wasting money to obtain further advice, as the last party I consulted stated could never be cured. However, five months ago, I put him under a course of your Ointment and Pills, and after continuing them regularly, for eleven weeks, his legs were completely sound, and he now enjoys the best of health in every respect. Common politeness has induced me to make you acquainted with the particulars, which you may make use of, if you feel disposed.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant. (Signed) MICHAEL HYATT. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—REMARKABLE CURE OF TWO CHILDREN.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Anderson of Lucknow, E. I., dated the 30th of April, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I have taken leave to address you, to thank you for the benefit you have conferred upon me from using your Ointment and Pills. For two years, each of them suffered most alarmingly from eruptions all over the body and limbs, it was quite a pain to wash them; and despite of all the advice I had from several surgeons they did not derive the slightest benefit. It was with some reluctance, that I was induced to give a trial to your Ointment and Pills, as I firmly believed nothing would eradicate the unsightly disfigurement, having spent upwards of £20 in medicine and advice for them. However, put them under a course of your Medicines, and the effect was wonderful, for by persevering with them the eruptions gradually disappeared. Both of the children are now without a blemish, and enjoy the most robust health.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully. (Signed) HENRY ANDERSON. ASTONISHING CURE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a Letter from Henry Brooks, Esq., of Simla, dated the 29th of March, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Having been almost a martyr from the effects of Erysipelas, and tried every remedy likely to benefit me without success, I determined to make a trial of your invaluable Ointment and Pills, although when I commenced with them, I certainly was in a most deplorable state, the whole of my body being covered with large purple blotches, quite insupportable in nature, and attended with most distressing and burning which, lasted me both night and day, rendering my life a misery to me, as well as all around so severe was the attack. After taking your Pills and using your Ointment for a few weeks, a great improvement took place, and I felt considerably better, at the lapse of three months, every symptom of my disorder disappeared, and I now enjoy the best of health; thanks to you and your medicines.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant, (Signed) HENRY BROOKS.

WONDERFUL CURE OF A BAD BREAST.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Archibald Henderson, dated Cuttack, February 17th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I have to acknowledge an inestimable benefit my wife has derived from the use of your Ointment and Pills. Ten months ago, just after the weaning of our last child, her left breast broke out into ulcers, sores, rendering the same one frightful running wound; and as a matter of course, she laboured under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health. I had recourse to a variety of medicines for the cure of this horrible disorder, but every thing she took had a neutral effect on her; at last, I resolved upon procuring a quantity of your Ointment and Pills, which very quickly produced a change for the better, and by persevering with them for three months, she was perfectly cured.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully. (Signed) ARCHIBALD HENDERSON. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Bad Legs Corns (Soft) Scalds Bad Breasts Cancers Sore Nipples Burns Contracted and Skin disease Blisters Stiff Joints Skin disease Bite of Mosquitoes Elephantiasis Scurvy Chlores and Fistulas Sore-heads Sand-Flies Gout Tumours Coco-bay Glandular Swellings Ulcers Chilblains Piles Wounds Chapped hands Rheumatism

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, and in Buenos Ayres at the Drug Store of J. Eastman & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

ENGLISH NOVELS.

Novels by Scott, Bulwer, James, Griffin, G. Atan, Cooper, Banim, &c., &c., &c., on sale at G. & H. Mackern's, No. 20, Calle San Martin.

AGENCY FOR SERVANTS.

CALLER MERCED, No. 103. Most respectfully informs the public of Buenos Ayres, that they can offer cooks, man servants, assistants, and peones, in town or for the country. Also, family cooks, invalid servants and wet nurses, strangers nation seeking employ.

PETER BOURSE. American Surgeon Dentist, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public of Buenos Ayres, that he intends being there to practice his profession in about ten days. He has recently returned from the United States with all the important improvements in Dentistry. Montevideo May 30, 1855. j9

ON SALE. A handsome Stanhope printing press, of French manufacture, "Columbian" style, eng. 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 horse power;—drawing about 5 feet when loaded and 4 feet without cargo.—The vessel has good accommodations for passengers in perfect condition, and has lately received new boilers.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. Zimmermann Frazier & Co Calle Defensa. J.1c.0

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The undersigned, agent for the sale of Brandreth's Pills in the River Plate, has appointed Messrs. G. & H. MACKERN, No. 20, Calle San Martin, 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, acquire of John Marshall, Atalaya, (Baracas.) n.6.—co.

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-c

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 cut, ages of the class now so 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—6c

SEEDS WANTED. Seeds of trees and shrubs of all kinds, which seamen may collect, in their leisure time on the banks of the Interior rivers, say about One Ounce of each, will be received and paid for, at No. 77 Calle 25 de Mayo. j28—2t

WANTED. To purchase the following British Packets No. 8, 23d Sept. 1826; No. 44, 7th May 1829; No. 301, 26th May 1832; No. 886, 12th August 1843. Apply at No. 145 Calle del Parque, or at Messrs. Mackern's, Calle San Martin, No. 20. jy28

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, at Calle Mayo, No. 153. aug-c

TEA. An excellent assortment and great variety both green and black of the above article lately received from England by the subscriber; likewise superior Port, Sherry and Madeira wine in bottles. JOHN BLUES, Corners of Calle Mayo No 48, and Merced 10.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in d. Port of Buenos Ayres on the 9th inst.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, REFERENCES. Lists various destinations like London, Rotterdam, Malaga, etc., and their respective references.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Name, Nation, Date. Lists arrival dates and ship names like May 19 Bk Santiago, May 28 Bk Cohiba, etc.

Table with columns: F ENCH. Lists French ship arrivals like 30 Bk Paris, 31 Bk Jago, etc.

Table with columns: AMERICAN. Lists American ship arrivals like 355 Nickels, 36 J. S. Is. a., etc.

Table with columns: SPANISH. Lists Spanish ship arrivals like 336 M. Font, 347 Garcia, etc.

Table with columns: H. MBURG. Lists Hamburg ship arrivals like 257 Eddy, 25 Day, etc.

Table with columns: BREMEN. Lists Bremen ship arrivals like 354 Friedrichs, 360 Cimero, etc.

Table with columns: DUTCH. Lists Dutch ship arrivals like 130 Koester, 244 Laverstein, etc.

Table with columns: DANISH. Lists Danish ship arrivals like 158 E. Berk, 118 Johnson, etc.

Table with columns: HANOVERIAN. Lists Hanoverian ship arrivals like 357 Dell., etc.

Table with columns: ME KLENVI. Lists Me Klenvi ship arrivals like 181 Eisenb., etc.

Table with columns: SARDINIAN. Lists Sardinian ship arrivals like 207 F. Casanova, 213 J. H. Caines, etc.

Table with columns: BRAZILIAN. Lists Brazilian ship arrivals like 131 Silva, 146 Rein, etc.

Table with columns: PORTUGUESE. Lists Portuguese ship arrivals like 203 Gomez, etc.

Table with columns: PRUSSIAN. Lists Prussian ship arrivals like 262 J. C. Linde, etc.

Table with columns: BUENOS AYREAN. Lists Buenos Ayrean ship arrivals like 300 Bart's, etc.