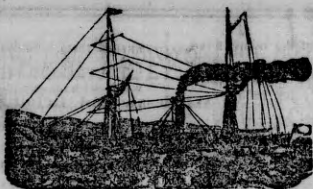


BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



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(No. 1516.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following letter from the Emperor to General Pelissier, dated August 20:

"General.—The new victory gained on the Tchernaya proves for the third time, since the commencement of the war, the superiority of the allied armies over the enemy in the open field; but if it does honour to the courage of our troops, it does not testify less to your excellent arrangements. Address my congratulations to the army, and receive them also for yourself. Tell those brave soldiers who for more than a year have supported unheated fatigues, that the end of their trials is not far distant. Sebastopol, I hope, will soon fall under their blows; and should that event be postponed, I know from sources which I believe to be sure, that the Russian army cannot maintain the struggle in the Crimea during the winter. This glory achieved in the Crimea has moved your companions in arms in France; they all eagerly desire to share your dangers. Thus, with the double wish of responding to their noble desire, and of procuring rest for those who have done so much, I have given orders to the Minister of War that all the regiments that have remained in France shall go out gradually to take the place of those that return. You know, General, how much it has grieved me to be kept away from that army which has added a new lustre to our eagle; but now my regret is lessened, as you hold out to me the prospect of a speedy and decisive success which will crown so many heroic efforts.

"Gener. I, I pray God to have you in his safe keeping.

"Written at the Palace of St. Cloud, August 20, 1855. "NAPOLEON."

AN AWKWARD EMBRACE.

During the interval between the dances at the ball at the Hotel de Ville the Emperor signified some command to Marshal Vaillant, the Minister of War, and the latter went to the spot where stood some Arab chiefs and brought one of them over to where the Queen was seated. The Emperor presented the brother of the desert to the Queen, and the Arab bending down embraced her knees, after the custom of his country—that is, placed his hands on them at each side. Two other Arab chiefs were afterwards brought forward, but this time the Emperor stood up to speak to them, as if to prevent any recurrence of their act of homage. The Queen seemed much amused at the act. Galgiani.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

It is not generally known that the Emperor had a most miraculous escape from destruction at Boulogne on the morning of the day of the Queen's arrival. Some time before the Royal squadron was sighted, his Majesty, accompanied by Marshal Baryquay d'Illores, galloped up the heights for the purpose of having a better view of the approach of his august visitor. While his horse was standing quietly upon the most elevated ground, within a very short distance of the overhanging cliffs, he permitted the reins to hang loosely upon the animal's neck, his hands being occupied holding a double opera glass to his eyes. The Emperor's attention being wholly absorbed by the contemplation of the Victoria and Albert, which, in the distance he saw approaching, and while, at the same

time, conversing with the Marshal on the subject, he was aroused to a sense of the most imminent danger by the sudden movement of his horse, who made a violent leap across a narrow trench which some labouring men were cutting in front of where he stood. The hat of the Emperor fell off, and, throwing the glasses to the ground, he seized the bridle with both hands, and most providentially, by his cool presence of mind and his main strength, was enabled to arrest the violent career of his horse, and to pull him back almost upon his haunches, when within but a few feet of the yawning gulf beneath.

SPAIN AND THE POPE.

The Spanish Government has published the whole of the recent correspondence respecting its relations with Rome. A Ministerial exposition to the Queen and royal decree precede the notes which have passed between the Spanish and Roman governments and their agents on the subject. The following are the principal passages:—

The Government is ready to confide its defence to publicity—the most complete publicity. In order to attain this object there is nothing more opportune than to give to light all the documents relative to the late negotiations, all the protests of the Cardinal Secretary of State and the Charge d'Affaires of the Holy See, and all the despatches and notes in which your Majesty's Government and its Ministers Plenipotentiary at Rome have repelled the charges and reclamations brought against its conduct. Your Majesty's Government desires that even the confidential charges and instruction [documents which it is not customary to publish] should see the public light on this solemn occasion. Its impartiality will thus be notorious, and the admonition of his Holiness, unjust in its substance and violent in its form, will receive the most complete reply in everything relative to ecclesiastical matters. With respect to the other subjects which the admonition embraces, your Majesty's Government, for its own dignity, and for respect to the dignity of the Church, must limit itself to make a solemn protest. The Government does not recognise, as no independent Government has ever recognised, the right which the Holy See seeks to arrogate to itself of declaring null the laws made by your Majesty with the concurrence of the Cortes; of appreciating falsely the state of our country, establishing a sort of divorce between your Majesty and the nation and the Government; placing in doubt the legitimacy of the acquisitions of the estates which were ecclesiastical, alienated in virtue of civil laws to which the Holy See itself had already given its assent and approbation.

ITALY.

A BRITISH DIPLOMATIST OFFICIALLY INSULTED AT NAPLES.—A recent letter from Naples contains the following:—"A few evenings since Mr. Fagan, First attache to the British Legation at Naples, was charged by his Minister with a commission to Prince Satriano, the superintendent of Theatres. To execute it he was obliged to go to the Teatro del Fondo, the commission being simply to request a benefit for Signora Passera an English lady now singing at Naples. On his entering the Prince's box, the Director [Minister] of Police, who was opposite, began to make signs of the greatest anger and the most menacing gesticulations in that direction, to the great astonishment of Prince Satriano, who was unable to di-

vine the reason of it. On the following day the director sent for Signor Attanasio, one of the employes of the superintendenza, and, heaping the lowest insults on Prince Satriano for having received such a man as Signor Fagan, who was stigmatised as a "birbante assassino," and an enemy of the King, ordered him to inform the Prince that he prohibited him from ever again receiving Mr. Fagan in his box. Had this been an insult offered to private gentlemen only it would have been bad enough, but the station of all persons engaged converts it into an affair of great public importance. Prince Satriano is himself a man of the highest rank and character. The Director of Police, "less than Macbeth, and greater," has now supreme control over the lives and liberties of the Neapolitan subjects, while Mr. Fagan is the First Attache to the British Legation, a rank and office which in most parts of the world commands the highest respect. The transaction, therefore, is one of importance, and, unless promptly and strongly resented, will prove to be the precursor of other and, let me add, of deserved insults."

Austria's Fate Predicted.

The field of the Tchernaya is, we think, calculated to exercise no small influence over the destinies of Europe. The Italians may now proudly claim a place among the few nations which dare to incur the displeasure of Russia. While the German powers, boasting military resources ten-fold more formidable upon paper than those of Sardinia, and with their very existence at stake, abjectly admit that they dare not take up arms to resist the aggressions of Russia, Sardinia, without hesitation, sends her hardy sons to those distant lands which have so often witnessed the prowess of their forefathers; and taking her share, and more than her share, in the dangers of a contest undertaken for the common welfare of Europe, will, when victory shall crown the efforts of the Allies, be entitled to receive a proportionate reward.

It is scarcely possible that the Empire of Austria can much longer retain its present form and condition. Governed solely by the sword, bankrupt in finances, and stripped of all pretensions to military power, the trials to which she is exposed are such as no State has ever yet succeeded in surmounting. She had acquired of late a little reputation and influence among the smaller States of Germany, by pursuing a policy rather less servile and contemptible than that adopted by the court of Prussia. But the expectations she raised in the breast of German patriots who turned to Austria as the only state which could by possibility lead all Germany to take its rightful share in the great contest, have been miserably disappointed, and the contempt into which she has fallen in England is felt no less profoundly on the banks of the Rhine and the Elbe. Austria is about to undergo the fate she has frequently sought to inflict upon Turkey, and the election of Victor Emmanuel to the throne of Lombardy, by the universal voice of the people, will, we trust, be the reward of the noble part he has taken in defence of European liberty.

BUENOS AYRES.

Combat with the Indians.

It is impossible to read the despatch of General Hornos, relative to the encounter of the 29th ult., without a thrilling interest

The fate and prospects of the State were once more suspended on his lance. The craven cowardice, perhaps the treachery, of a part of his force, alone deprived him of the glory of a decisive victory. But like another Thermopylae, the drawn battle is more glorious to the General, than a victory would have been in other circumstances.

The cause of barbarism has combined its scattered elements, and concentrated its energies and resources in the hands of a single individual. Thanks to our civil dissensions, Calucura has become a political entity. Emboldened by the affair of May, elated by the ruthless carnage of San Antonio, and dazzled with the success and impunity that have attended his recent incursions, it is no longer a starveling marauder, prowling in quest a scanty and precarious meal, with whom we have to do; but with a recognised Chief, invoking political rights, asserting territorial boundaries, and supported by a brute force, deficient as yet in discipline and equipment, but formidable from its numerical strength, its absolute subordination to the will of an ambitious leader, and the sanguinary habits and instincts that characterise the savage. It has become a fearful and ominous contest; in which there is more danger in under-rating than over-rating the character and resources of our opponents.

According to the incidental admission of a contemporary, the "Tribuna" of Sunday last, in a leading article, the relative forces opposed on the 29th were 4000 on the part of the Indians, and 400 on that of the Government, after the detection of the militia force. This is a fearful disproportion; and we perfectly concur in the opinion emitted in the article referred to, that raw militia forces impressed into the service, are worse than useless in such an emergency.

It is not in the front of such an enemy that can be disciplined or moralised. The real wonder is that the entire force of General Hornos was not annihilated with an exterminating crusade over the Southern districts of the State: a danger only in temporary abeyance, and that demands the utmost vigilance of the Executive, and the resolute and active cooperation of all parties concerned.

It is not unlikely that there may be an understanding between the Indian Caciques and the leaders of the late insurrectionary emence; and the fact of a simultaneous movement in the Capital, and all along the line of Frontier, from the Arroyo del Medio to Tapulque, leaves hardly a doubt on the point. Is it in this aspect of the case, we would direct special attention. As already observed, the hostility of the savage tribes is in itself sufficiently formidable, in the hands of a political faction it becomes ten times more so.

Suppose them in their character of allies introduced into the centre of the State, and their natural appetency for plunder whetted by the sight and contact of the objects that most excite their cupidity, could Flores, Bustos, or any one else, curb their marauding propensities or restrain their sanguinary instincts. The catastrophe of San Gregorio is too recent to be forgotten; and a repetition of it, on a larger scale, is what we have too good reason to fear and apprehend. As happens in similar cases, their allies would probably be their first victims; with a consequent havoc and devastation, not to be retrieved in the lifetime of the youngest alive. Hence we maintain that any complicity with the barbarian is an unpardonable aggravation of treason; and we state

our views in those explicit terms, that timely measures of precaution and prevention may be adopted. It is not the fate of a party or faction, but that of an entire community, that wavers in the balance. The ground is mined under our feet. A thoughtless hand may apply the match; but the wisest head cannot calculate the extent of the horror and desolation that may ensue.

It is, no new danger. We have seen it approach, slowly but certainly, since the battle of Caseros. Rosas initiated the evil, and it is a grave responsibility. Blind to the ulterior consequences of his suicidal policy, he introduced the brute force of the barbarous tribes into our civil broils. He discovered to them the secret of their own might, showing them the relative weakness and prostration that result from our disunion. He created a power he could not dominate. In his hand the Indian became an instrument of present evil, without any precaution or guarantee for the future. Among the unsavoury reminiscences of a of a despotism, this is unquestionably the most prominent, irreparable and unpardonable.

But other errors of a similar tendency, have been committed here and elsewhere, since the fall of the Dictator; and we note them now, that they may serve as beacons for the time to come.

We have already alluded to the affair of San Gregorio, which may well suffice to show that an alliance with no better guarantee than the gratitude and good faith of the Indian, is a broken reed, that can afford no real protection, and may pierce the hand that leans upon it.

We avoid as much as possible commenting the official acts of the Confederate Provinces; but the fact that Baigorria is entrusted with the defence of a part of their frontier, is an error that sooner or later must produce its bitter fruits, as regards the Republic. They may stand by their employers in the calm and sunshine; but when the hour of trial comes, they will forget their compacts, and adhere to another Confederation, more congenial to their habits and instincts.

In the last place, the aggressive policy and comminatory language of the present administration have precipitated the evil. We do not blame it, individually or collectively, for the false position. That had grown up from a long series of anterior blunders, the responsibility of which falls on their respective authors. But the fact of the existence of said false position, however brought about, should have been a motive for extreme caution and circumspection. It was impolitic to drive Calafurá into open rebellion, before we had ample means ready to attack or resist him; and the founding of the new town of Tapalqué had this unhappy effect.

Again, in dealing with such characters, we have more faith in the lance of an Horatio than the threats of a Minister; and the latter should have been reserved, till the former was fully prepared to act.

We note these as necessary data for the future historian, in narrating this sorry episode of our history; and, having done so, return to the grave situation arising out of recent events.

With his characteristic modesty and truthfulness, General Hornos admits in his dispatch, that he was attacked partly by surprise on the morning of the 29th; that all his spare horses were carried off; that the action continued during the greater part of the day; that the Indians stood two or three repeated charges of his cavalry; that he lost from 40 to 60 men, including 5 officers, killed and wounded; that he drove the Indians from the field, but did not follow up his advantage by a pursuit; that he retreated first from the battle-field to his former position at San Benito, and subsequently from thence towards the Azu; that he had no means of ascertaining the exact loss of the enemy, but supposes it two or three times that of his own.

What the numbers on either side were is matter of vague conjecture. That of the Indians has been variously stated, at 2000, 2500, 3000, and incidentally by the "Tribuna," as we have already seen, at 4000. Truth may lie between; and perhaps 3000 may be assumed as a fair average.

After the defection of the militia force, we suspect that of General Hornos did not exceed 1000. The "Tribuna" in the article alluded to, speaks of 400 cavalry as actually engaged, and allowing 600 for the infantry and artillery, that could not be brought into play, we have a round number of 1000, effective and disposable troops, opposed to a force that numbers three to one!

Bearing in mind that the Indians are amply supplied with horses, there is here a fearful disproportion in numerical strength; and it is impossible not to feel a shudder of apprehension on contemplating the exposed state of our southern establishments, with their scattered and scanty population. We confidently expect from General Hornos all that man can do, but with his present disposable force it is impossible that he can do all that requires to be done; that he can guard all the points that require to be guarded.

Fortunately important reinforcements are now on the way; and we think no efforts or sacrifices should be spared to increase them to the utmost; forming if possible a cordon of forts from the Azu to the coast of the Atlantic. We look upon all questions that can engage the attention of the Executive as secondary to this.

As we understand that a Military Council has been, or is about to be named, we suspend our remarks for the present; but the question is one of interest and humanity, of life and death, that must not be lost sight of for a moment.

Theatrical Intelligence.

We seem destined to move in an enchanted circle. Ere the plaudits that hailed Thalberg, the King of pianists, had subsided another artistic celebrity is announced. A new Corps operatique, under the direction of Mr. Achilles Lorini, is about to make its debut in the Argentine Theatre. The reputation of the Prima Donna, Madame Sophie Vera Lorini, happily precedes her; and in courtesy to the stranger, and deference to what we presume to be the wishes of our correspondent, evidently an ardent admirer, but at the same time a competent judge, we reproduce his verdict on her professional merits.

Madame Lorini belongs to a distinguished Roman family, and received the finished education that corresponds to her birth and rank. She speaks Italian, the *pro re nata* language of poetry and music, with classic purity. Her pronunciation is clear and distinct; eliciting every charm of sentiment, and enhancing the elegance and sublimity of diction, by a corresponding dignity and propriety of action. In her acting there is no effort, no ranting, no "tattering of a passion," and under the influence of her *naveté*, we forget the occasion, and fancy for the moment that we gaze on a scene of real life. This we deem sufficient to secure the Prima Donna an impartial hearing.

Our correspondent adds, that Madame Lorini visited England, and successfully took the ordeal of a London audience. This we mention incidentally; as we have no wish to forestall the independent and enlightened verdict of our Porteño connoisseurs.

We are given to understand that this company has a varied and select repertory, and that no exertions or sacrifices will be spared to please the public and merit its patronage.

ATROCIOUS BUTCHERY.—The scene of this new atrocity is the Estancia of Don Francisco Planes, in the District of Ranchos. The assault was made on the night of the 2d Inst. The victims are the above mentioned Planes, his wife and two daughters, one of 15, and the other of 8 years of age; also Don Nicolás Martínez, who chanced to be passing the night there. On the 4th Planes and Martínez were still alive, but without hopes of ultimate recovery. Fortunately some members of the family contrived to escape, and by their evidence it is known the murderers were the capataz or Majordomo of the establishment, and a companion who had been stopping with him for some days. No motives are assigned for the dastardly act; and on the 4th, the date of our information, the assassins were still at large, notwithstanding the active pursuit of the local authorities.

It is frightful to hear of such acts; and more frightful still to see the little sensation they create, and the impunity that generally

attends them. Of the murderer of Smith, for example, we have not heard another word; with the exception of the "Nacional," not one of our contemporaries has deigned to notice the occurrence; and in the lapse of a few weeks, we presume, it will be forgotten, as so many others have been. In this callousness to the sanctity of human life, there is something radically wrong.

NEGOTIATIONS.—It is understood that Señor Piara and suite will very shortly start for the Paraná. Some of the points likely to be treated, are undergoing a precious discussion by the press, that we fear may tend to retard rather than expedite a solution.

THE ANARCHISTS.—Bustos is supposed to have gained the North; of Flores and Balcar, nothing is positively known. The attempt has turned out a complete failure. The Oriental Government has ordered the Argentine emigrants to be retired from the coast; against which Costa, Bustos and Jarcía have reclaimed.

DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY.—While preparations are being made to withdraw the Brazilian forces from Montevideo; it is asserted that reinforcements, and in larger numbers have entered by the Rio Grande frontier.

BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.—It is said that the armed negotiation is to be renewed, and that Admiral Grenfell may very shortly be expected, to take command of the naval expedition. This looks serious.

SOUTHERN FRONTIER.—The news during the week have been very meagre. On the 5th Gen. Hornos was at the Azu. A force of 500 had been detached to protect Tandil and the Lobos. Nothing seen or known of the Indians after the affair of the 29th. The report on Change yesterday of their being at the Camerones, requires confirmation. The groups said to have been seen in that direction, may possibly have been the forces of Col E. Henaguas, in route for the Azu, or the elements of a heated insurrection, excited by the extemporaneous fall of ounces.

EXCHANGE.—NOVEMBER 10th.

5 S. Dollars and Paraguanos	25
Paraguanos	245
Spanish do.	251
Bills on England, per dollar	47
Currency	per cent 2. 144
Do. Montevideo	per cent 2. 83
France, per dollar	100 = 83
United States, do.	100 = 83
Rio Janeiro, do.	per cent 2. 83
Rio de Janeiro, do.	per cent 2. 83
Exchange on England highest of the week	49
Do. Lowest	no transaction

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

- ARRIVALS.**
- October 26th.
Claudia, British schooner, 149 tons, J. Jones, from Newport 10th August Rio Janeiro 12th inst., to A. Van Praet, with 234 tons iron.
- October 27th.
Amazonas, Portuguese barque, 216 tons, J. M. Lopez, from Pernambuco, 6th inst., to J. C. M. Ayres, with 403 barrels and 191 half do sugar, 756 pipes aguardiente.
- October 30th.
Asuncion, American steamer, from San Nicolas, Rosario and Paraná, Passengers 27 Buenos Ayres, British steamer, V. Couto, from Asuncion 19th, Corrientes 23d, Paraná 27th, and Rosario 28th inst., with 75 boxes cigars, 8 do and 808 sermons tobacco, 240 tins of lard, 118 dry ex and cow do. Passengers, 13.
- October 31st.
Monsi, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 30th, with 5 bales 1 trunk, and 10 boxes merchandise, 286 bags flour, 300 do wheat, 2 hogsheds ham, 24 chickens. Passengers, 90.
- November 1st.
Siedrecht, Dutch brigantine, 200 tons, J. Feenstra, from Caiz 5th Sept., Montevideo 31st ult., to Best Brothers, with 160 lasts salt.
- Van Brock, Danish brig, 127 tons, F. H. Jacobsen, from Hattipon 20th Augt, Montevideo 27th ult., to C. T. Getting & Co., with 129 tons and 4 cwt coal.
- Co. situation, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 31st ult., with 250 bags wheat, 20 barrels tobacco, 4 do cigars, 10 bags starch, 196 boxes candles, 2 do books, 3 do tiles, 1 do wine, 1201 cannon balls, 459 pine boards, 183 boxes 2 barrels and 3 packages merchandise, 3 horses. Passengers, 60.
- Imperial Marinero, Brazilian corvette of war, from Montevideo.
- Herculean, American barque, 542 tons, G. Wenne, from New York 19th August, to J. Eastm-n & Co., with 162 pair doors, 130 sets shutters 4 in each, 25 pair do, 248.001 feet pine, 46,609 do lumber, 116 door frames 4 pieces each, 1 do do, 180 do 360 slates, 360 bundles pickets, 300 barrels Roman Cement.
- November 2d
Clara, Spanish brig, 192 tons, M. Sunico, from Cadiz 2d Sept., to J. Galarraga, with

53 lasts salt, 1300 boxes and 400 half do vermicelli, 12 boxes guitars, 5 do cards, 1 do guitar strings, 5 do books, 3 do leeches, 9 pipes and 50 quarter do red wine, 40 do 24 octaves and 2 barrels cherry do, 152 do and 150 jars olives, 1259 do oil, 4 boxes hams, 2 do sausages, 33 bags pepper.

Mallion William on, American barque, 370 tons, R. Beaton, from New York 17th August, to Zimmermann & Co., with 450 barrels Roman cement, 261 rolls matting, 1300 boxes fire crackers, 408 do tea, 12,011 pieces lumber.

Arquita, French ship, 500 tons, V. Parquette, from Cardiff 1st Sept., Monteideo 1st inst., to Laplane, with 428 tons coal, 130 empty casks.

Con-tancia, Spanish bark, 203 tons, J. M. Sanchez, from Cadiz 19th July, Rio Janeiro 13th October, to S. Soriano, with 125 lasts salt, 150 quarter casks wine, 200 barrels olives, 60 do sweet red pepper, 400 boxes vermicelli, 44 bales matting, 54 bags hazel nuts, 4 boxes cigars, 3 do gloves, 500 jars oil, 500 do olives, 150 boxes vermicelli, 2 do dates, 20 do chocolate, 33 do fruits, 50 gams, a quantity of potatoes, onions and garric.

November 3d.

Emilie, Hamburg lugger, 120 tons, C. Mevr, from St Catharines, 24th Oct., Montevideo 1st inst., to F. Arango & Co., with 4070 alqueres farina, 269 bags rice, 3000 pieces fir wood, 100 mats, 3 planks.

Annibal, Brazilian brig, 195 tons, A. A. de Santa Rita, from Patragua 7th Oct., Montevideo 1st inst., to F. Arango, with 1230 tercios yerba.

November 4th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 3d inst., with 375 bags wheat, 5 bales and 12 boxes merchandise. Passengers, 38.

Monarca, Spanish brig, 218 tons, A. Pagés, from Rio Janeiro 16th Oct., Montevideo 21 inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 1200 barrels and 200 bags sugar, 53 do rice, 93 boxes sweet meats, 330 rolls tobacco.

Nueva Guadalupe, Spanish ship, 302 tons, Z. Fano, from Carruña, 5th Sept., Montevideo 31 inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 63 pipes wine, 27 boxes merchandise, 20 do cider, 1 do salmon, 2 do chocolate, 1 do and 1 basket hams, 10 hams.

Constanza, Spanish polacre, 203 tons, A. Isern, from Barcelona 16th Augt., Malaga 31 Sept., Montevideo 3d inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 50 boxes soap, 1241 strings garlic, 30 barrels pepper, 30 dog-brags, 10 do canary seed, 20 boxes raisins, 157 pipes and 27 half do red wine, 123 quarter casks do, 225 Malaga do, 50 do oil.

Princeza, Brazilian barque, 227 tons, J. J. Fiezo, from Bahia 29th Sept., Montevideo 2d inst., to F. Cibils, with 301 barrels and 95 bags sugar, 196 pipes aguardiente.

Verden, Hanoverian barque, 320 tons, C. W. Koppermann, from Hamburg, 19th Augt, Montevideo 3d inst., to J. N. Bieher & Co., with 30 casks zinc, 5 do and 625 boxes spirits, 1000 demijohns gin, 75 do barley, 100 bolts bagging, 4 baskets, 17 bundles do, 216 rolls cordage, 200 barrels sugar, 4 bales oakum, 50 boards, 9 bales cloth, 100 boxes candles, 12 do matches, 13 do oil, 150 do blue, 33 lasts and 10 tons coal, 55 boxes and 30 half do codfish, 4 boxes and 1 package tea, 22 casks and 21 boxes hardware, 50 do furniture, 47 do cigars, 5 do pianofortes, 127 do and 3 bales merchandise.

Mario MacIntire, British ship 283 tons, J. M. Clehrane, from London 12th Augt, Montevideo 1st inst. to J. White, with 50 barrels sugar, 375 do and 218 boxes beer, 23 tons coal, 9 casks zinc, 120 bundles iron, 150 do sheet do, 29 plates do, 450 flag stone, 56 boxes wine, 12 packages machinery, 1651 bundles hoops, 2 casks sand paper, 30 casks plaster of Paris, 105 kegs nails, 100 rolls cordage, 93 anchors, 46 chains, 29 casks paint, 10 do and 120 boxes tin, 9 kegs solder, 2 bales spunges, 100 do oakum 3 bundles wire, 4 casks dugs, 8 do hardware, 20 bundles iron, 30 boxes pickles, 30 do 15 casks and 1 package merchandise.

Andrew, Hamburg ship, 448 tons, J. Kolla, from Cadiz 6th Sept., Montevideo 2d inst., to Rosenthal Gaye & Co., with 360 lasts salt.

Joven Dolores, Spanish polacre, 137 tons P. Coll, from Porto alegre 20th October, to Llavallol and Sons, with 1,265 bags farina, 291 do corn.

November 5th.

America, Sardinian brig, 279 tons, A. Denegri, from Genoa 6th August, Montevideo 2d inst., to Guillot Bertarelli & Co. with 1,671 flag stones, 141 marble steps, 66 boxes seeds, 1,400 marble tiles, 359 cases cordial, 6 do shoes, 205 bales brown wrapping paper, 1 package velvet, 22 do furniture, 30 rolls cordage, 1 barrel soda ash, 1 do 2 packages and 16 boxes merchandise, 82 do marbles, 1 copper boiler, 2 boxes sausages and hams, 5 do drugs, 15 do vermouth, 1 do sweet meats, 1 do iron bedsteads, 8 barrels wine.

Friedrich and Louise, Mecklenburg bark, 300 tons, J. B. Bradkerring from St. Ubes 21 Sept., to J. N. Bieber, & Co., with 607 moyos salt.

Eduardo, National brig, 206 tons, J. A. Host, from the Boca del Yaguari 30th October, to Order, with 240 tons ashes, bound to England.

N. B. The following arrived on the 8th but did not communicate in time to be included in our list; Menai, British steamer, from Montevideo; Constitution from Montevideo; and Arno, Sardinian polacre from Genoa.—Details in our next.

SAILINGS.

October 29th.

Rainbow, American barque, for New York, dispatched by E. H. Folmar, with 14,104 dry ox and cow hides, 1111 salted horse do, 8000 horns, 39 bales wool, 11 do and 17 sercons hair.

Thornlike, American barque, for Montevideo, in ballast, dispatched by S. B. Hale & Co.

October 30th.

Social, Brazilian brig, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by Frass brothers, with 628 barrels, 598 boxes, 7 sercons and 4 1/2 pipes tallow, 20 do waxes' grease, 2 bales sheep skins.

Midas, Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by F. Ramos, with 2875 qq. jerked beef.

Relampage, National brigantine, for Montevideo.

Draka, Spanish brigantine, for Brazil, in ballast, dispatched by Martinez & Sons.

Cristina, Spanish polacre, for Brazil, in ballast, dispatched by F. Buxarac.

October 31st.

South Eek, British barque, for England, dispatched by H. A. Green, with 309 tons ashes, 33 1/2 do bones.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Elise, Hamburg bark, for Brazil, in ballast.

November 1st.

Sarah E. Nichols, American bark, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Hortencia, Spanish polacre, for Entre Rios, in ballast.

Adelina, Spanish brigantine, for Spain, dispatched by Lavallol & Sons, with 4,994 dry ox and cow hides.

November 2d.

Catharina, Hamburg brig for Antwerp, dispatched by H. A. Green, with 8103 dry ox and cow hides, 659 salted do do, 1977 do horse do, 100 dry do do, 11,346 horns, 76 bales wool, 45 do sheep skins, 43 packages tobacco.

Camilla, British Mail steamer, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

29 de Septiembre, National brigantine, for San Nicolas, in ballast, dispatched by J. B. Delfino.

November 3d.

Nueva Bordeaux, Paraguay steamer, for Paraguay and intermediate ports.

November 4th.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo. Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.

N. B.—The following have sailed and are retired from our list; details &c. in our next —

Amalia, Spanish ship; Occident American bark; El Plata, Sardinian brig; Comet Danish Schooner; Parana, American ship; Urania, Spanish bark; Romano, Oriental brigantine; Pristis, American bark; Zeeboem, Dutch brigantine; Ranney, British schooner; and Ronda, Spanish polacre.

JOHN BLUES, corner of la Merced street, and 25 de Mayo, GROCER, TEA DEALER, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT, takes the opportunity of acquainting his friends and the public, that he has for sale at very moderate prices the following articles recently received from Europe, viz:—Superior Black and Green Tea of various classes, fine flavon and lately imported, refined and Havana sugar, English pickles, mustard and Sauces, Port and Sherry wine superior quality, cognac, H. Bands and Scotch Whiskey, fresh English oysters in tins of plate and half pints, prime Scotch salmon in tins of one and two lbs each, Scotch barley and oatmeal in excellent condition, split peas just arrived, &c., &c. n10-c-o

NOTICE.

The following parties are requested to call on M. John G. H. Smith at No. 20 Calle Defensa, and take up the bonds for the sums owing or their passage. Or else pay the amount to Mr. William Spithorp who is duly authorized to recover the same.

Patrick Cairns—James Cairns—James Murphy—James Robinson—John Lenahan—Thomas Ansell—William Frazer—Cristina Casey—James Casey—Pat. Martin—Hugh Daly—Wm. Mooney—Margaret Kenny—Martha Kinny—John Aitani—James Conroy—Thomas Carroll—Eliza Dillon—John Giblin—Patrick Gynn—James Gallagher—Daniel Garrett—James Hoare—Michael Healy—Michael Kegan—Thomas Kelly—John Lawlor—Thomas Lynch—John Moran—Michael Murray—Daniel McCorrick—Peter McLaughlan—William McLaughlan—John McKewen—Lawrence Mononey—John Lorney—Thomas McCorrick—James Ollard—Mathew Seary—James H. Smith—Dennis Lorney—Thomas Ferguson—James Young—Owen Owens—Owen Naughton.

Patrick Fagan of Rathfilland will find a letter directed to him, which arrived by last packet, at No 20, Calle Defensa.

To be sold.

Immediately after first shearing with contracts for three years, half of two flocks of Merino sheep. One flock situated twenty-five leagues to the South, and the other forty five leagues to the North.

Enquire of David Sufren No. 141, Calle Piedra. nov10-c-o

NOTICE.

The undersigned takes herewith the liberty to inform the public of Buenos Ayres, that he is in possession of the infallible remedy to destroy tape worms in three hours entirely. Those who will require his services, may call at the "Hotel de la Merced" opposite the church, or at Calle de las Piedras No. 253. August Taldenbro. nov10-3p-

To passengers per Bark "William Peile."

All persons indebted to Capt. Joseph Spott for balance of passage money by the aforesaid bark, are hereby requested to call at the house of Messrs Hest Bros. of this city, and settle the same; otherwise legal proceedings will be instituted against them, by parties who hold a formal power of Attorney for that purpose. nov10-c-o

J. SEPH BARTH

98, CALLE BELGRANO, Agent for the Board of Underwriters of City of New York [U. S.] n19 6m

WANTED

A maid Servant. Apply at No. 148, calle Federacion. n10-c-o

HARDWARE STORE.

HENRY G. COLEMAN has removed his Wholesale and Retail Hardware Store, from No. 43, Calle Suipacha, to the

PLAZA NUEVA, CORNER OF CALLE DE LAS ARTES AND CANGALLO.

and has on hand for sale, Carpenters' tools of the best class, viz:—smoothing planes, trying planes, bead, moulding and rabbit planes; fine exhibition prize saws, files, hammers, nails; locks, patent latches, draw-back, brass door, till, cupboard, chest, &c., common Spanish for double and single doors; hinges of all kinds, long extra strong hinges for gates for quintas; brace bits, augers superior class, gimblets, &c.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.

Anvils, vices, files, rasps, screw plate and dies, hammers, pinners, &c.

BRICKLAYER'S TOOLS.

Trowels, fine steel and common, pointing trowels, plumb lines, adzes, hammers, &c.

FOR CHACRAS, QUINTAS & ESTANCIAS.

Scythes and sickles, spades and shovels, ditching tools, fencing wire with screw for drawing it, hoes, rakes, axes and hatchets, picks, plough-shares, grindstones, sheep shears, very superior class, also a common article, spear point knives, bits, spurs, camp ovens, &c. &c.

FOR GENERAL AND FAMILY USE.

Padlocks, rat traps, steels, cork screws, knives and forks, spoons, ladles and skin-

ners, tacks, rivets and scupper nails, brasses, powder, caps and shot, candlesticks of all kinds, boiling pots, gridirons, frying pans, three legged iron pots, bellows, brass and iron wire, cart chains and chains for bullock carts, whitewash and paint brushes, snuffers and snuffer trays, bed keys with 1 2 and 3 keys, tacking, mattress, crochet and sewing needles of the finest quality, hammers for opening bales and cases, brass, iron and bronzed door knockers, sad irons, counter weighing machines, horse brushes, &c. &c.

Goods sold that require a post, will be delivered at the house of the purchaser, if within six squares of the Plaza Victoria. [6t

SHIPPING LIST OF HENRY A. GREEN, Ship Broker.

FOR LONDON.

British barque Golden Eagle, 267 tons, J. Cape, master, has only disengaged room for light freight, which can be received immediately.

Consignees, Messrs. Treussin & Co. n10

FOR LONDON.

British bark Jane Anna, 392 tons, AT Morton master, now ready to load and has a portion of her cargo engaged.

Consignee Saturnin Soriano. n10

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Energy, 221 tons, Hannah master, has only room for about 50 bales.

Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. n10

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Rosalie, 293 tons, A. I. Murdoch, master, has all her heavy cargo engaged and shipping, and has only room for light freight.

Consignees, Messrs. Lohmann, Meyn & Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British ship Gancho, 837 tons, Grayson, master, has all her heavy cargo engaged, and has only room for light freight.

This vessel is, without exception, one of the finest and fastest vessels afloat, classed A I 13 years, and has most superior accommodations for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Rita, 192 tons, A. I. Joblin, master, has only room for light freight.

Consignees, Messrs. T. Duguid & Co. n10

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Eliza Jenkins, 237 tons, A. I. Dean, master, has only room for light freight.

Consignees, Messrs. Drabble Bros. & Co. n10

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British barque Neptune, 280 tons, A. I. Lefevre, master, a well known regular trader, and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

Consignees, Messrs. Thos. Duguid & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Schooner, Bosphorus, 214 tons, at Gibson master, will be ready to receive in a few days and will load the principal part of her cargo in the inner roads.

Consignee Mr. S. Hesse.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hamburg brig Genise, 300 tons, A. I. Matzen, master, has her entire cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Belgian barque Maria Key, 229 tons, first class, and a most superior vessel, is now loading, and has only disengaged room for a few dry hides and bales.

Consignees, Bunge, Bornfeld & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hanoverian barque Celle, 300 tons, at H. Idt Master, a splendid vessel, and only 1 year old, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs J. N. Bieber & Co. nov10

FOR ANTWERP.

American bark Chimango, 330 tons, at Hines Master, a fast and first rate opportunity, has only disengaged room for about 100 bales, or the equivalent in dry hides.

Consignees Messrs Bunge Bornfeld & Co. nov10

FOR ANTWERP.

Mecklenburg barque Frederick & Louise, 300 tons, at J. D. Bradkerring master, a most superior first class vessel, has upwards of half cargo arranged for, and can take a few salted hides.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. n10

FOR NEW YORK.

American three masted schooner, Hannibal, 436 tons, A. I. Kine master, a new vessel and one of the finest in port, has her cargo engaged and shipping. Has first rate accommodations for passengers.

Consignees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. n10

FOR NEW YORK.

American brig, George Otis, 177 tons, at J. C. Belsted master, has only disengaged room for a portion of her cargo.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornfeld & Co. n10

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Dutch brigant, Bacchus, 182 tons, A. I. G. Hofter, master.

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

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Vessels calling in the "CHANNEL" for Orders.

British schooner, Claudia, 149 tons Jones Master.

Consignee, A. van Praet Esq.

American brig Athens, 301 tons, Swap, Master.

Consignee, S. B. Hale & Co.

British schooner, Livonia, 170 tons, Diß Master.

Consignees, Rennie Tweedie & Co.

British brig Blossom, 264 tons, at Barron Master.

Consignees, Messrs. Kerr & Grierson. n10

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Dutch brig Bacchus, 182 tons, at Barron Master.

Consignees, Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. n10

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

HENRY A. GREEN.

No. 51, Calle Reconquista

SHIPPING LIST OF H. Lexica & Sagory.

FOR BOURBON.

The splendid new French clipper ship Leonie, Maurier, master, has beautiful accommodations for passengers, and is in every respect a desirable opportunity.

Consignees, Messrs. A. Maneilla & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

French ship Corneille, A. I. Billard, master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and has only room for a few tons of light goods.

She is a most desirable opportunity for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. J. Livallol & Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

The first-sailing French bark Duvivier, Bourie, Master, is a chartered vessel, and a good opportunity for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs Bunge Bornfeld & Co. nov10

FOR CETTE.

Sardinian brig, Annibale, A. I. Chiappara, master, is a chartered vessel, and can only admit passengers, for whom she has very good accommodations.

Consignees, Messrs. Viale Brothers. j2

FOR ANTWERP.

The A 1 fast sailing Lubek barque, Alma, Bramstadt, master, is now receiving her cargo and will meet with quick despatch. She has room yet for a few tons.

Consignees, Messrs. Casares & Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

The fast sailing, A 1 Sardinian polacre Luigina, Podista, master, is a chartered vessel.

Has very fine accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs Machain & Co. a11

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

The splendid Sardinian barque Ammirabile Colombo, Narizano, master, has already part of her cargo on board, and only requires a few tons on freight. She is a good opportunity for passengers.

Consignee, B. Delfino, Esq.

FOR BAHIA.

The A 1 well known Brazilian brig Aguarda Prata, J. G. Rino, master, is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days.

Consignee, J. Maynes de Sousa.

FOR HAVRE.

The well known French ship Saint Francois, Fremont, master, will be the first opportunity for Havre. She has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees, Binoud & Lafourcade.

FOR HAVRE.

The French bark Mogador, Berlin Lachaux, master, will be ready to load in a few days, and will have quick despatch.

Has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Viale Brothers.

For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees or to

H. Lexica & Sagory.

41, Reconquista.

PETER MARTIN, Wholesale and Retail Saddler and Harness Maker.

Calle Defensa, No. 225.

Begs leave to inform his friends and customers, as also the public in general, that he has lately received a new and splendid assortment of Saddlery, Harness and Cart Gear from England, consisting of the following articles, viz:—

Table with 4 columns: City, Continent, City, City. Lists various international destinations like London, Rotterdam, Bahia, etc.

DESTINATION REFERENCES. MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 8th inst.

Table with 3 columns: Date of arrival, Class, Name, Nations. Lists ship arrivals like 'The Energy', 'The Jervis Jones', etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Address, Address. Lists various individuals and their locations, such as 'The Energy', 'The Jervis Jones'.

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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 69 Calle Defensa. J. L. C.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep. It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them. Prepared and sold only by S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 40 Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. 31-c

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS, Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines. McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary. Velasquez Spanish and English Dictionary. Do. do. abridged. Poetical works of Hemans, Burns, Montgomery, &c., &c. Novels, by Bulwer, James, Scott, &c. The above for sale, at No. 20, Calle San Martin.



Extraction of Corns in five minutes, without bleeding or pain. The undersigned engages to extract corns, whether hard or soft, and however old or painful, and to cure swellings on the toe joints, or disorders in the nails, in a brief period, to the entire satisfaction of his employers, without drawing blood, or causing the slightest pain. These operations are so conducted that the patient may immediately put on tight boots or shoes without any inconvenience; as he can prove by certificates from persons of the highest respectability, in the Republics of North America and Venezuela.

N. B. It is to be understood, the operation does not merely consist in paring the corn, but in eradicating it, by an invention approved of by the Medical Academies of Paris, London and Mexico; with the understanding, that the undersigned shall charge nothing from parties who are not satisfied with the results.

Persons preferring to have the operations performed in their own houses, will be attended on due notice being given. J. RAUNHEIM, Calle San Martin, No. 104, from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M., oct27-1

Hoff's Ale.—In QUARTS AND PINTS—Just arrived by the Chilton, from London, a parcel of this very superior ale, universally admitted, to be the best imported, and which has obtained in this market such a decided preference. For sale in cases at the store No. 29 Calle Reconquista, or per dozen on single bottles at No. 19 same street. oct27-3

Just Received.—A lot of very superior Sherry, in cases of two and three dozen each, at J. T. HLAKEWAY & Co's, No. 90, Calle San Martin. oct20-31

PLOUGHS, PLOUGHS, PLOUGHS. A fine assortment of American, Scotch and English Ploughs and Grubbers, on sale, Calle de la Defensa No. 491. English Saddles complete (Adams make), at \$500. oct27

Wanted.—A Young Gentleman, recently arrived from England, is desirous of obtaining employment in a mercantile house. Address to E. M., at Mr Mackern's Library, Calle San Martin, No. 20. nov2-3

Ground for Sale.—In the Village of San José de Flores, there is for sale, in one or more lots as may suit purchasers, a piece of ground containing about two squares; situated at the distance of two squares from the Church. For further particulars apply at Calle Venezuela, No. 217. oct27-2

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of August last, the partnership which existed in Manchester, (England.) Buenos Ayres, and elsewhere, under the firm of BRADSHAW, WANKLYN & JORDAN, expired, when Mr. James Hibbert Wanklyn, retired therefrom. The business is continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of BRADSHAW, JORDAN & Co. CHAS. B. KRABBE. Buenos Ayres, Oct. 21, 1855. oct28-31



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

Translation of a letter from Baboo Soorajee Chetty of Allahabad, dated 7th of October 1854.

For a number of years I suffered most intensely from general debility, disorder of the liver, together with melancholy and drowsy feelings, which were horrible in the extreme. I had advice from some of the most clever native physicians, but strange to state, my malady only increased. Being a strict Mussulman, I knew not what to do, (as the preparations of Europeans are forbidden by my holy religion), but after wavering between two opinions for some time, I determined to try your Pills, and by the grace of Allah, they have been the means of my restoration to health. Although fifty-eight years of age, I am now as agile as a boy, and have renewed vigor in every sense of the word. Accept my Salutations, and believe me yours still death (Signed) BABOO SOORAJEE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octaviano Martin of the London Mission, dated Madinah, May 19th 1844.

Among my various travels, I have observed with great satisfaction the beneficial effect of your Pills in many cases where medical skill has been deficient, particularly in dropsy. A most remarkable instance occurred (answering this description) five months ago, and has ever since, present itself to my imagination. I deem myself therefore bound to make you acquainted with the facts. A poor woman, at this place, who appeared to me to be on the verge of death, was suffering dreadfully from this complaint she was tapped, eight times, within six months, I visited her myself, and gave her a box of your Pills, and after taking them, she seemed better, she continued them, and persevered for about two weeks, when she was completely cured, and, through the blessing of providence, enjoyed the rest of her health. They are a truly invaluable remedy for females at the turn of life, and for young ladies with obstructions in their health. Yours truly, (Signed) OCTAVIANO MARTIN.

WONDERFUL CASE 1.—DEATH ROBBED OF ITS VICTIM! ASTHMA CURED.—AFTER GIVEN UP BY ALL!! Copy of a letter from Chas. Smith, Esq., of Buenos Aires, dated March 12th, 1854.

I have been a resident here for the last seven years, and during the whole of that time, (till within the last five months) suffered unceasingly with asthma, attended with continual spitting of blood, which completely shook my constitution and deprived me of rest both day and night. I consulted a number of medical men at this station, but unfortunately my case was eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was past. In this predicament I commenced using your Pills, after continuing them for five, the worst symptoms of my disorder disappeared, and in three months I was completely cured. I still enjoy the best of health, and now relish the most simple food. I remain Sir, your obliged Servant, (Signed) CHARLES SMITH.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION! Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lieut. Thompson,) of Dinapore, dated the 1-th of July, 1854.

For fourteen years I was in the most delicate state of health, suffering continuously from liver complaint and indigestion, the least thing deranging me from attending to my ordinary avocations, although my diet was the most simple and regular. Fortunately about ten months ago, when my health seemed totally to have failed, a friend kindly advised me to try your Pills, which after some persuasion I commenced to use; I must confess they quickly produced a change for the better, and by continuing them, every symptom of my disorder disappeared, and I am now perfectly cured; my health being better than it has been for the last fifteen years. I ought not to forget to mention, that my daughter, aged sixteen who suffered considerably for two years, has just been restored to health by your valuable Pills. I am Sir, (an advocate for your system of medicine,) and your obliged Servant, (Signed) JANE THOMPSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Ague, Indigestion, Asthma, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Liver Complaints, Blisters on the skin, Lumbago, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Colic, Rheumatism, Constipation of the Bowels, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Stone & Gravel, Secondary Syphilis, Erysipelas, The Doublure, Female Irregularities, Tumours, Fevers of all kinds, Ulcers, Fits, Venereal Affections, Gout, Water of all kinds, Head-ache, Weakness, from over exertion, Inflammation, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 214, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in Peru and boxes at the Drug Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 10, 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 box. MAGIC LANTERN.—On sale, at Messrs G. & H. Mackern's, No. 20, Calle San Martin, a very superior Magic Lantern.