

BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1520.)

Buenos Ayres, Saturday, December 8, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Everything connected with the movements in the Crimea possesses at this moment, and will long possess, an intrinsic interest; and it is with much pleasure we reproduce the following diary of Dr. Fair of the 55th Regiment, now serving there; which to many of our readers must have a special local interest; the author being a son of Thomas Fair Esq., long a respected resident in this Country; and still a large proprietor. We extract it from the *Times* of the 3d October.—

"Friday, Sept. 1.—On coming home from a stroll to the limekilns, whither I had gone to have another look at the often looked at city, I found that a clear-cut had been made of the hospital; the sick had been sent to Balaklava, and an order had come that officers and men were to prepare two days' rations, to breakfast at 6, and parade at 8; so I made ready: my haversack by replenishing it with lint, bandages, &c., had some beef boiled, bread got, flasks filled, and turned in. Bombardment, confined chiefly to the left, going on all day.

"Saturday, Sept. 8.—Awoke me about daylight; tremendously cold morning; had a cup of tea; went round hospital, and then marched off with regiment to parade-ground, where we waited a long time, having started too soon. At parade General Codrington gave a short address, informing us that we were to act as supports to the storming party—an important duty which would, he doubted not, be well performed,—that we were to occupy the fourth parallel, moving gradually into the fifth, then to enter the Redan, and insure the possession of it to the stormers. So off we marched down the middle ravine. My staff consisted of Carmodie and two bandsmen, as orderlies, carrying my haversack, rum, barrel, &c. I marched beside Burke, our adjutant, at the head of the Grenadier company. As we went along we gathered that the French were to attack the Malakhoff at 12 o'clock, and that their standards, planted on the tower, and the English flag on the Mamelon were to be our signals of attack upon the Redan. On we went through the ravine to the other trenches, keeping up a smart fire, to which the Russians replied but seldom. On the left the bombardment was kept up heavily. We jogged along till we got to the fourth parallel, then gradually moved down the approach of the fifth,—now sitting on the breastwork, speaking over the coming events of the day,—then moving on a little. Being with the Grenadier or flank company, I was next to the light company of the 30th, and went along talking with its officers—among others Colonel Patillo, who not long after was brought in mortally wounded, and Sanders, who was also severely wounded. Gradually we reached the end of the approach, where it joins the fifth parallel, and at that corner most of us of the 50th and 30th were talking together with General Warren, all keeping a sharp look-out at the Malakhoff, as far as was possible amid the rifle-bullets that were flying about from the Redan. We were now on the lip of expectation, for our guns had commenced such a fire as I never before heard—volleys of eight and ten at a time, which, being fired from behind, passed but a few feet over our heads, tearing up the ear-works of the Redan in grand style; the French, too, opened a tremendous fire from the Mamelon. At 12 o'clock exactly 'There go the French' was heard; in a moment we were up on the breastwork, thinking nothing of the round shot and grape that came bounding and whizzing about us, throwing up earth and stones, smashing gabions, and knocking down men. It was a splendid sight to see the French rushing up the steep side of the Malakhoff; we saw it but a few minutes, as all was soon obscured in smoke; but high above we could distinguish the French standard waving over the Malakhoff Tower, and it was pleasant still to see the Russians rushing helter-skelter out from the works down on the Redan. It was sharp work, for at 20 minutes past 12 our signal was up—a white flag—on the Mamelon. Colonel Cuddy saw it first, and rushed off to the head of his men; so we all shook hands and moved down the trench as fast as we could, for our attacking party had passed out of the gap, and we saw them rushing on the Redan. Many a fine fellow was out short in his career across the open by the grape-

shot, which came in fearful volleys. I kept up with my regiment as well as I could, for the wounded falling around me kept me back. I bound them up and then made a run after the regiment till arrested by others, and so on till I got to the end of the sap which led to the open. To go further was useless, already there was such a crowd of wounded around, so I took up my position there—no enviable one, for grape and shot came bounding among us, wounding those beside me; two Riflemen fell dead almost on the top of me; I had plenty to do, and time passed without my knowing how it flew—I was so busy. Cure, our major, was one of the first officers who came to me, a grape-shot breaking his arm; then Richards, one of our captains, struck on the ankle by grape. He wanted to go back, but I would not let him, nor could he, if I had, for he fainted when I had him laid on the breastwork. Officers and men came crowding on, mowed down by the grape from the flanking fire which rushed over and among us, throwing up dust and stones, which dealt us no gentle raps. I was struck twice, once on the back, by, I think, a grape-shot, but I had no time to look, and once on the foot by a rifle ball, both 'smarter,' but that was all. I was too busy to observe anything that was going on, so, except the first rush, I saw nothing. In my way of the attack. While I was hard at work among the wounded, the soldiers cried out, "Doctor, you must get out of the way, they are retreating!" so I looked up and saw our men rushing helter-skelter into and over the open to the trenches in the rear of us. I did not exactly know what to do, so I drew my sword, (which, by the way, got very bloody that day, but not with Russian blood), and went on with my dressing till I had finished all about me, and then thought of moving off. I could not leave poor Richards, as we all expected the Russians to be in among us every minute, so there was nothing for it but to put him on my back and carry him, which I did till I got a stretcher by some means or other, and raised someone of the reserve to carry him home. Then I went down to the trenches again, dressing any wounded I found on the way. While doing so Sanders called out to me from the trenches, into which he had staggered, with the knee-joint of one leg smashed, and a bullet through the other. He bore it splendidly. I dressed his wounds, got a scaling-ladder, and sent him 'home' too. The Russians did not come out, and when I left the city began to blaze.

"Sept. 9.—Up at daylight and down with the regiment. I went down with the Adjutant to look for Colonel Cuddy's body, which was found with the arm upraised, as if waving his sword to go into the Redan. Had a look round there. Stationed in 21-gun battery all day.

"Sept. 10.—Set to work in hospital at 8 o'clock; got down about 5; had dinner; went round and saw a few wounded officers. I knew, and back to officers again; my back is by this time pretty sore with stooping; I have just been warned to go with the regiment on a bathing and washing expedition to the Tchernaya, for fear of accident; start at 7 o'clock."

Report of Marshal Pelissier.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SEBASTOPOL, SEPT. 14.

"Monsieur le Maréchal.—I have the honor to address to your Excellency, as announced in my despatch of the 11th, my report on the capture of Sebastopol.

"The moment for the assault seemed to have arrived. On the left the works of the Engineers had for some time been within 30 or 40 metres of the Flagstaff Bastion, (No. 4 of the Russians) and of the Central, [No. 5.] On the right our approaches, pushed actively forward under the protection of the sustained fire of the artillery, which opened on the 17th, were not more than 25 metres distant from the salient of the Malakhoff and from the Little Redan of Careening-bay. The artillery had constructed nearly 100 batteries, perfectly served, presenting an ensemble of 350 guns on the left, and 250 on the right attack. On their side, the English, although impeded by the nature of the ground, had arrived within 200 metres of the Great Redan, [Bastion No. 3 of the Russians,] on which they brought about 200 guns to bear. The Russians, turning time to account were er-

ecting a second *enceinte* on the Malakhoff side, which it was advisable to put a stop to. Finally, the relieving army, had just suffered a complete defeat on the Tchernaya, on the 16th of August; it had suffered great loss, and it was not likely it would again attempt to relieve the place by attacking positions which we had strengthened, and where we were capable of defeating every attempt of the enemy.

"It was therefore agreed between General Simpson and myself that we should make a decisive attack. The generals commanding the artillery and engineers of the two armies fully coincided with this opinion. The 5th of September was the day fixed for the attack.

"As I have already had the honour of explaining to your Excellency, the enemy was to be attacked on the principal points of his vast *cercle* to prevent him directing all his reserves against one single attack, and to alarm him respecting the town where the bridge is thrown by which he could retreat. General de Salles, with the 1st corps, reinforced by a Sardinian brigade offered to me by General de la Marina, was to attack the town on the left; in the centre the English were to storm the Great Redan; finally, on our right, General Bosquet was to attack the Malakhoff and the Little Redan of Careening-bay (Bastion No. 2 of the Russians), the salient points of the Karabelnaia *enceinte*. The following arrangements were made on each of these attacks. On the left, Levailant's division, 2d Regiment of the 1st Corps; Brigade Coutin; 9th battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied, Commander Rogie; 21st of the Line, Lieutenant-Colonel Villeret; 42d of the Line, Lieutenant-Colonel de Mallit; Trochu's Brigade; 46th of the Line, Lieutenant-Colonel La Bannier; 80th of the Line, Colonel Lafelrode, charged with the attack on the Central Bastion and its lunettes, was placed on the most advanced parallels. On its right was d'Antemarre's division [Brigade Niol]; 5th battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied, Commander Garnier; 19th of the Line, Colonel Guignard; 20th of the Line, Colonel de Serbiers; Brigade Breton; 39th of the Line, Colonel Comignan; 74th of the Line, Colonel Guyot de Lespart, who was to follow in the steps of Levailant's division, and to take the gorge of the Flagstaff Battery and the batteries erected there. The Sardinian brigade of General Cladini, placed by the side of d'Antemarre's division, was to attack the right flank of the same bastion. Finally, Bouat's Division, 4th of the 1st corps, General Lefevre; 10th Chasseurs-à-pied, Commander Guimard; 1st of the Line, Colonel Dumin; 79th of the Line, Colonel Grenier; 2d Brigade, General de la Roche; 14th of the Line, Colonel de Negrier; 43d of the Line, Colonel Broust; and Pat's Division, 3d of the 1st corps, Brigadier Beuret; 6th Battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied, Commander Ferrier de la Prevostière; 25th of the Line, Colonel Larigues; 95th of the Line, Colonel Conseil Dumesnil; Bazine's Brigade; 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, Lieutenant-Col. Martenot de Cordone; 2d Regiment of the Foreign Legion, Colonel de Chabrieres, served as a reserve to Levailant's Division; moreover, and to be prepared for eventualities on that side, I had ordered up from Kamiesch, and placed under the orders of General de Salles, the 30th and 35th Regiments of the Line, which had been placed on the extreme left, and made sure the possession of our lines on that side.

"On the Karabelnaia, as I have already stated, our attack was to take place on three points; on the left, on the Malakhoff and its redoubt; on the right on the Little Redan of Careening-bay; and in the centre, on the curtain which unites those two works. The Malakhoff works were decidedly the most important point of the *enceinte*; their capture would naturally lead to the successive fall of the defences of the place, and I had added to the troops already under General Bosquet's orders all the infantry of the Imperial Guard.

"The left attack on the Malakhoff was intrusted to General M'Mahon [1st Division, 2d corps]; 1st brigade Colonel Decaen; 1st Zouaves, Colonel Colineau; and 7th of the Line Colonel Decaen; 2d Brigade, General Vigny; 1st battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied, Commander Gambier; 20th of the Line, Colonel Ocreanne; 27th of the Line, Colonel Adam, who had in reserve the Wing-fu brigade; 3d Zouaves, Colonel

Polhés; 50th of the Line, Lieutenant-Col. Nicolas; and Algerian Rifles, Colonel Rose, from Camou's Division; and the two battalions of Zouaves of the Guards, Colonel Jamin.

The right attack on the Little Redan was intrusted to General Dulac, [Brigade St Pol]; 17th Chasseurs-à-pied, Commander Ferrusac; 57th of the Line, Colonel Dupuis; 55th, Colonel Javel; 2d brigade, General Bissin; 10th of the Line, Commander Lacontrie; 61st of the Line, Colonel de Taxis, having in reserve Marilla's brigade, [15th of the Line, Colonel Guézin; 96th of the Line, Colonel Malherbe,] of d'Antemarre's division and the battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied of the Guards, [Commander Courmoult or Lucinière]. Finally, General de la Motterouge, [General Bourbaki's brigade; 4th Chasseurs-à-pied, Commander Clinchant; 56th of the Line, Colonel de Berthier; 100th of the Line, Colonel Mathieu; 2d brigade, Colonel Picard; 91st of the Line, Colonel Picard 49th of the Line, Colonel Kerzner], commanded the attack on the centre by the middle of the curtain, having the Voltigeurs in reserve (Colonels Moutéra and Douay) and the Grenadiers of the Garde (Colonels Banchard and Dalton) under the immediate orders of General of the Garde Mellinet, having under his Generals of Brigade de Pontesrés and de Failly.

"For the placement of these troops our trenches had been cleared in three places, each capable of containing in its front compartment nearly the whole of the attacking divisions, and the reserves were to find places as well in the old trenches, well calculated to hold them, as in the ravines of Karabelnaia and Careening-bay. It was essential, the better to deceive the enemy, that the concentration of these troops should be kept secret; therefore all the lines of communication leading to our advanced *places d'armes* had been carefully followed, and, wherever there was a likelihood of being seen, the ridges had been heightened.

"For the left, as well as for the right attack, detachments of engineers and artillery, provided with tools, had been selected to be placed at the head of each attacking column. The sappers of the engineers were, with the help of the advanced guard of each attack, to be ready to throw bridges of which they had learnt the manœuvre, and the materials for which were placed beforehand on the first line. The gunners were to be provided with everything requisite, as hammers, spiking nails, &c., so as to spike as the case might be, or turn the enemy's guns against themselves. Moreover, in the first battalions of each attack a certain number of men were to be provided with short-handled tools, to be carried in their pouch belt, to cut passages, fill up ditches, turn traverses, in a word, to do whatever important or urgent work that might be required of them.

"In addition, reserves of field batteries had been prepared so as to be able to hasten up and take part in the action. On the left attack a field battery was to be placed in a quarry near the *enceinte* with its implements and gunners ready; two other batteries [of the First Division] were to be near the battery; a fourth was to be on the extreme left of the Lazaretto. A reserve of 24 field guns was to be placed as follows, namely:—12 at the old Lancast battery, and 12 at the Victoria redoubt. Workmen placed at the designated points were to prepare the road for this artillery.

"To be prepared for every eventuality, the 1st brigade of D'Aurelle's Division was placed in a position, with the aid of the batteries and redoubts in that direction, to drive back any attempt of the enemy against the Iukerman counter forts.

"On the side of our lines, General Herbillon had orders to man the positions on the Tchernaya with his infantry, to have his cavalry in the saddle, and his artillery ready, at the hour fixed for the attack. I had also ordered General de Forton's brigade of Cuirassiers to join him. General de la Marmora was informed of these arrangements. As regards General d'Alonville, he was to fall back during the night, between the 7th and 8th, from the Valley of Baidar, to assume an advantageous position of concentration, near the bridge of Kreutzen, in case the relieving army should threaten us outside.

(To be continued.)

BUENOS AYRES.

BRITISH TREATY—INTERPRETATION OF THE 13th ARTICLE. (Continued.)

As we now come to examine the article itself, we shall reproduce it once more, for the convenience of our readers.

Article 13th.—It shall be free for the subjects of His Britannic Majesty residing in the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, to dispose of their property of every description by will or testament, as they may judge fit; and in the event of any British subject dying without such will or testament in the territories of said United Provinces, the British Consul General, or, in his absence, his representative, shall have the right to nominate curators, to take charge of the property of the deceased, for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors, without interference, giving convenient notice thereof to the authorities of the country; and reciprocally.

We have various reasons for believing this to have been the original draft or version of the treaty. All its provisions harmonize with the general character of British legislation, which differs in some essential points from the Spanish. In particular it invests the individual with an absolute and unfettered dominion over his property; to control, dispose of, and transmit it, as his judgment or feelings may dictate, without any tutelage or dependence of the public authority; an amount of personal and practical liberty that few modern codes recognize.

Again, in some of the Spanish versions we find two English words *without interference* interpolated, as a sort of salvo; which irretrievably stamps its character as a translation.

And, in the last place, the British Government had recently negotiated similar treaties with the Republics of Mexico and Peru; and it is quite natural to suppose that the British Agent would be furnished with copies of these, as part of his instructions, and practical models for the new negotiation.

We are entitled therefore, to conclude that the British is the original draft; and if any doubt or discrepancy occur, reference must be made to it, as the ultimate authority, according to the established canon of criticism.

At the same we hold, that whilst the Spanish version is not quite faithful or rigidly literal, it conveys the same general impression on the points at issue.

These things premised, we would now ask the English reader, after having read over the article carefully and dispassionately, if he finds in it a single ambiguous word or phrase, on which to ingraft a doubt; or any obscure and contradictory passage, that requires the aid of gloss or comment?

The terms employed are perfectly simple, and the construction natural and obvious; conveying to us, and we presume to others, a distinct, uniform and consistent meaning; the meaning given to it by its framers and earliest guardians, as appears from the uniform practice of the British Agents, and of the local Tribunals, for at least the first ten years; and the same meaning it must continue to convey, so long as the terms used retain their present conventional acceptance. With this conviction of the genuine import of the article, it is hard to submit to an arbitrary and *ex parte* interpretation.

The right accorded to British subjects of disposing of their property of every description by will or testament, as they may judge fit, is the passage on which the first onslaught is made by Dr. Insiarte and his followers. It is held to involve an absurdity, that a man may dispose of his property as he judges fit; and perhaps it is not wonderful, that parties accustomed to the pragmatical interference of Spanish law, in all things and on all occasions, should so regard it. After all it places the British subject here only on the same footing with his fellow subjects in the United Kingdom. There by compliance with a few simple forms, in making his will or testament, a man can dispose of his property literally as he may judge fit. Accordingly, we now and then see parties setting aside those near of kin, and leaving the bulk of their property to an accidental acquaintance, a pious or charitable institution, with a life interest, it may be, to a favourite horse, dog or parrot. There may be, and

doubtless are occasional abuses; but not sufficient to counterbalance the benefits that result from the general system.

And how do Dr. Insiarte and his praisers dispose of this clause, as they may judge fit; five terse monosyllables, on which the edge of criticism can hardly be brought to bear? As they cannot eliminate it from the text, they try to neutralise its effect by a counter irritative. The words without the commentary are rank heresy: To bring out the alleged mental reservation of the Argentine Negotiator, they condense the sentence as follows:—AS THEY MAY JUDGE FIT, provided always said testamentary dispositions shall not infringe, or in any respect deviate from, the prescriptions of our local legislation. Thus short objects may cast a long shadow, if the rays of the sun fall on them askant.

We have seen some whimsical and grotesque comments, but never any thing to exceed this. It is not the modification of a term; not a shade of meaning, respecting the tint of which opinions may conscientiously differ, but an outright substitution of black for white, and white for black; and this in a public treaty by a local judiciary! It would scarcely be more offensive to tear up the treaty by the hands of the common hangman, and toss its fragments in the face of the British Agent, than attempt to stultify the common sense of a community, by ingrafting such a comment on such a clause; five simple words, that every one can appreciate, and that every one fully comprehends.

The next innovation, and the only one we shall notice for the present, is the transposition of the adverbial expression *without interference*; rendered in the Spanish version *sin intervencion alguna*. As it stands, and by the established rules of grammatical construction, in English and Spanish alike, these words qualify two clauses, first the right of the British Consul to nominate Curators *without interference*; and, secondly, the right of such Curators "to take charge of the property of the deceased, for the benefit of his lawful heirs and creditors," also *without interference*. If there be any doubt in this case, as to its double application, which we hold there is not, it must apply to the action of the curator, as being the nearest, and not to the act of nomination by the Consul, which is the more remote.

But despite these elementary rules of grammar and composition, respecting which the schoolmaster is quite as competent an authority as the lawyer, our commentators arbitrarily transfer it to the first, and exclude it from the last; an assumption and exercise of extraordinary powers, that "would be more honoured in the breach than the observance."

Admit this arbitrary transposition of terms and clauses, and the most solemn document that can be penned, becomes a farce; a thing that may be made to say any thing and every thing, as the occasion requires; and British residents, instead of living here, as they innocently imagined, under the sacred guarantees of a public treaty, would in reality be living at the mercy of the self-constituted interpreters of that treaty for the time being.

Without having recourse to hypothetical "exaggerations," in the adroit use of which we cede the palm to our evening contemporary, "El Nacional," we could muster, a formidable array of practical inconveniences, that must ensue from the course attempted to be initiated by the public Tribunals, and with which the Minister of Foreign Relations appears to sympathise. We have before us a document, with a large number of the most respectable signatures, that clearly shows the views and feelings of the British residents on these points; and that they are not prepared to surrender, on an *ex parte* and sophistical interpretation, what they conceive to be a clearly established right.

(To be continued.)

THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.—So far as Official publication is concerned, we are kept in the same state of what we cannot call "blissful ignorance;" but extracts of a letter, published in the "Orden" of Thursday, present matters in a sombre and disheartening light. Important establishments, situated 25 leagues inside of Tandil, have been abandoned, from fear of another invasion; and even at Do'ores parties do not feel secure against the same danger. It is a mournful tale of consternation and confusion, and as our contemporary very justly remarks, contrasts unfavourably with the rampant gaiety of the Capital.

In the correspondence mentioned severe strictures are made on the disposable means of defence; and it affirms that the force of Commandant Machado, rated at 400 in the public journals, does not at present amount to 20, and never reached the number of 200!—This, if strictly true, is startling intelligence; and if exaggerated should be publicly and solemnly rectified by the Government. We refer to the article and correspondence in question, and abstain from further comment for the present.

MONTEVIDEO.—The struggle has ceased, but it cannot be said that public confidence is restored. The partisans of Generals Oribe and Flores are fairly in the ascendant; and apparently the day is their own, unless the Brazilians interpose a direct and decided vote. It is impossible to foresee or predict what new complications may arise out of this untoward situation. A reaction is spoken of in the country districts, but requires confirmation. Upwards of 200 refugees have arrived here, and we believe others are still expected. It is a new difficulty, we could have dispensed with in the present circumstances.

CONFEDERATE PROVINCES.—Of the mission Peña to the Parana, of its progress and prospects, not a word has transpired; but the rumours of pending negotiations between General Urquiza and the Imperial Government continue to gain ground. It must be confessed that the situation of our Government is difficult in the extreme, and the very efforts to prevent complications may only precipitate them.

In these circumstances, we adhere to the opinion of "El Orden," that recommends a stern and unflinching neutrality on all the questions that may arise in the Oriental Republic, the Confederate Provinces, or Paraguay, so long as they do not involve a direct attack on the territory or the recognised rights of the State. In the mean time every thought and effort must be directed to the security of the frontier against the barbarians.

COLONIZATION OF THE FRONTIERS.—We are at last getting into the right path. The military colony, under the direction of Colonel Olivieri, is filling up a pace; and the number of volunteers now amounts to about 300, that is, half the number required.

Encouraged by this success, other two of the same class are talked of, headed respectively by Commandants Rodriguez and Jauregui. There is room for all, and need of all, provided there are adequate means for the outfit; but there is also a danger of accomplishing little by attempting too much.

Another settlement, of a pacific character, is also on the tapis. It is added that the Government has ceded one hundred square leagues of land on the Rio Negro, for this purpose, and that a beginning is to be made by transporting thither one thousand fish families, of at least five individuals each.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.—This fell scourge of humanity, has appeared at Rio Grande, Pelotas, the Yguarou, and other points of the Oriental frontier. As the communication with some of these points is so frequent, it should serve as a motive for strict vigilance and timely precautions.

MYSTERIOUS CASE.—A young woman of about 17, belonging to a respectable native family, after having been missing for some days, was found dead on the beach, in a state of nudity. The first supposition was that it was a case of suicide; but some suspicious circumstances having transpired, the tribunals, by order of the Government, are now making a rigid investigation. The outrages, both against property and life, are becoming painfully and alarmingly frequent; and the perpetrators, we regret to say, too often escape with impunity.

NOVEL ROBBERIES.—A number of articles, some of them notable both for bulk and value, have disappeared from deposit stores of the Custom-house! Even double locks and keys are not sufficient. This is worse than killing a cow or a sheep in the open camp; an ill-bred practice, of which we also hear bitter complaints.

HIT TO THE ALLEES.—In noticing the decorations of the Argentine Theatre, for the performance dedicated to the fall of Sebastopol, the *Nacional* remarks, that the green baughs employed were not those of the consecrated laurel; but (we blush to name it) of the *Willow*—It is rather caustic, in a martial country, where all the *gentle articles* has already been appropriated; [some to the sword, and others to the pen. Those that read the bulletins of the Grand Liberating Army, need not be surprised at the temporary scarcity of this precious commodity.]

Royal Patriotic Fund.

The Subscription list will be finally closed on the 31st inst.; and those parties who have not yet subscribed, are hereby invited to forward their contributions either to F. Parish Esq., H. B. M. Vice Consul, or to Mr. D. Ramsay, No. 45 Calle Maypu.

Buenos Ayres, December 7th 1855

DIED.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. John Ross, after a short and severe illness.

EXCHANGE.—DECEMBER 7th.

\$ one-dollar and Patacones,	25
current Doubloons,	247
Spanish do,	632
Bills on England, per doubloon, nominal	1-4d.
do,	1-4d.
do,	1-4d.
France, per doubloon,	82
United States, do,	par.
Pro Janero,	premium p. ct. 1
Patriot doubloons highest price during the week	348
do,	245
Exchange on England highest during week p.	67
do,	67

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres'

ARRIVALS.

November 30th.

Amable Ros, Spanish barque, 255 tons, A. Carran from Rio Janeiro 4th, Montevideo 26th inst., to E. Ochoa & Co., with 4500 alqueres salt, 20 bags cocoa, 300 barrels beer, 3 do coffee.

Adelaide, Swedish barque, 360 tons, Hornum, from Hartlepool 17th Sept., Montevideo 25th inst., to J. N. Bieber & Co., with 4633 tons coal.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 29th inst. Passengers, 80. Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanzi, from Montevideo 29th inst. Passengers, 190.

December 1st.

Romano, Oriental brigantine, 126 tons, D. Maccio, from Montevideo 29th ult., to E. D. Risso, with 80 tons ice.

The following is the manifest of the Florra, (arrived on the 25th ult.), 600 fanegas 300 barrels flour, 397 do beer.

Inventible, Spanish brig, 219 tons, J. Maristany, from St. Catharines, 15th Nov., to F. Arango & Co. with 5548 alqueres farina, 352 bags rice, 47 barrels molasses, 2000 pieces fire wood, 12 boards, 196 mats.

December 3d.

Paquete de Tarragona, Spanish brig, 234 tons, S. Guardiollo, from Rio Janeiro 17th Oct., Montevideo 30th ult., to Zumarán & Co., with 1511 barrels and 195 bags sugar, 18 barrels almonds.

Edwin, American barque, 341 tons, J. C. Carter, from Boston 25th Augt., Cape Verdes 15th Oct., Montevideo 30th ult., to Zimmermann Frazier & Co., with 52 boxes chairs, 16 do shoes, 595 barrels flour, 30 bales cotton goods, 2 boxes pistols, 116 bales wool, 173 moyos salt.

Thetis, Dutch brig, 132 tons, H. Mepelder, from Antwerp 22d Augt., Montevideo 30th ult., to J. N. Bieber & Co., with 157 bales brown wrapping paper, 6 kegs nails, 100 barrels sugar, 23 do aguardiente, 7 boxes hardware, 1158 do, 78 packages and 578 barrels merchandise.

December 4th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 3d inst., with 6 boxes swords, 11 do wine, 27 do and 4 packages merchandise. Passengers, 130.

Cynthia, British brig, 186 tons, R. Adamson, from Cardiff 30th Sept., to Best Brothers, with 273 tons coal.

December 5th.

Emiliano, Brazilian brigantine, 120 tons, C. T. Lacerda, from Bahia 28th October, Montevideo 1st inst., to J. C. Meyrelles, with 501 barrels, 11 half do and 251 bags sugar, 126 do rice.

Asucion, American steamer, from the Ports of the Uruguay.—Passengers 1.

SAILINGS.

November 29th.

Star, British brig of war, for Montevideo, November 30th.

Wilhelmine Maria, Hamburg barque, for Batavia, in ballast, dispatched by Collet Althgelt & Co.

Jeanette Bertha, Hamburg barque, for Akyab in ballast, dispatched by A. Blanck & Co.

Verden, Hanoverian barque, for Akyab, in ballast, dispatched by J. N. Bieber & Co.

Juanita, Spanish polacre, for the Uruguay, in ballast, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo. December 1st.

Asuncion, American steamer for the Uruguay.

Mafra, Brazilian brig, for Rio Grande, dispatched by J. C. Meyrelles, with 1000 fangas sal.

Gemse, Hamburg brig, for Antwerp dispatched by Zimmermann & Co., with 574 salted ox and cow hides, 8963 dry do do, 100 horse do, 78 bales wool, 1 do hair, 320 packages tobacco, 5000 horns.

Flambeau, French war steamer, for Montevideo.

Constitucion, National steamer, for Montevideo.

December 2d.

Risk, British brig, for Montevideo in ballast, dispatched by T. Tomkinson & Co.

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

Lion, American barque, for Boston, dispatched by S. B. Hale & Co., with 10,873 dry ox and cow hides, 235 bales wool, 3 do calf skins, 3 do feathers, 22 do goat skins, 72 do and 6 seroons hair, 55 do wool, 6 rolls cordage.

Hannibal, American lugger, for New York dispatched by Zimmermann & Co., with 19,293 dry ox and cow hides, 1002 do salted horse do, 106 bales wool, 80 packages hair, 8000 horns, 2 bales merchandise, 25 do oakum.

Pisogas, Spanish brig, for the Isle of Cuba, dispatched by F. Buxarou, with 4400 qq jerked beef, 2 bags flour.

Catalana, Spanish polacre, for Barcelona, dispatched by Freyer Bros., with 3995 dry ox and cow hides, 803 do horse do, 30 bales hide cuttings, 8 do slunk calf skins, 5025 horns.

Anna Catharina, Danish brigantine, for Pernambuco, in ballast.

Energy, British barque, for Liverpool, dispatched by E. Lumb & Co., with 3169 salted horse hides, 1003 do ox and cow do, 107 pipes tallow, 75 do mares' grease 18 tons and 15,000 bones, 2 bales wool, 60 do hair, 86 do sheep skins, 2 do chunchi la do, 3579 tins preserved beef, 35 packages merchandise.

December 4th.

Joven Dolores, Spanish polacre, for Brazil, dispatched by Llavallo & Sons, in ballast.

December 5th.

Sleidreich, Dutch brigantine, for Gualeguschu, in ballast, dispatched by Best Brothers.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
Henry A. Green, Ship Broker.

FOR LONDON.

British barque Golden Eagle, 207 tons, J. Cape, master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail about the 15th proximo. Consignees, Messrs. Treussein & Co. d1

FOR LONDON.

British bark Jane Anna, 392 tons, at Morton master, has half cargo engaged and can still receive salted hides and bales. Consignee Saturnino Soriano. n24

FOR LONDON.

Mecklenburg barque Frederick & Louise, 300 tons, at J. D. Bradkerring master, a most superior first class vessel, has disengaged room for a few pipes and salted hides. Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. n24

FOR LONDON.

American bark St. Mary's, 379 tons, H. Milliken, Master, has disengaged room for tallow, salted hides and bales, a first rate opportunity. Consignees Messrs. Trousein & Co. d1

FOR LONDON.

Danish brig, Von Brock, 127 tons, at Jacobsen Master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick dispatch.—Has superior accommodation for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co. d1

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Rosalie, 293 tons, A I, Mardock, master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees, Messrs. Lohmann, Meyn & Co d1

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British ship Gancho, 337 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 all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees, Messrs. T. Duguid & Co. d1

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, now loading, and has room for light freight.

Consignees, Messrs. Thos. Duguid & Co. d1

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Schooner, Bosphorus, 216 tons, at Gibson master, now loading, and has room for light freight.

Consignee Mr. S. Hesse. d1

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark J. Lakey, 200 tons, at Lakey master, now on her second voyage, and being a most desirable opportunity will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co. d1

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Ipswich, at 230 tons, Gallie master, a regular trader and will take the birth as soon as discharged.

Consignees Messrs. Kerr & Grierson. d1

FOR ANTWERP.

Belgian barque Maria Key, 229 tons' first class, and a most superior vessel, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees, Bunge, Bornfeld & Co. d1

FOR ANTWERP.

Hanoverian barque Celle, 300 tons, at Heldt 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 Ithona, 315 tons, at Scharffenorts master, is a chartered vessel, and has first rate opportunity for passengers.

Consignees Messrs Deetjen & Co. d1

FOR NEW YORK.

American three masted schooner, Hannibal, 436 tons, A I, Kline master, a new vessel and one of the finest in port, has the balance of her cargo afloat, and will sail in a few days, has most superior accommodation for passengers.

Consignees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. d1

FOR NEW YORK.

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

Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornfeld & Co. n10

FOR NEW YORK.

American bark California, 291 tons, at Higgins master now loading and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged.

Consignees, Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co. n24

FOR VALPARAISO.

American bark Chimango, 330 tons, at Hines Master, now loading and can take cargo at a moderate rate of freight if applied for immediately.

Consignees Messrs Bunge Bornfeld & Co. d1

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, Dick Master.

Consignees, Rennie Tweedie & Co.

British brig Blossom, 264 tons, at Barron Master.

Consignees, Messrs. Kerr & Grierson. n10

Sveedish brig Hilda Charlotta, 260 tons, at B. Oberg master.

Consignees, Messrs. T. Duguid & Co. n17

British bark Abbott, 245 tons, at J. Leslie master.

Consignees Messrs. J. Eastman & Co. n17

Sveedish brig Skaton, 240 tons, at Overgood master.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. n17

British brig, Ann & John, 171 tons, at J. Reay Master.

Consignees, Messrs. Wed-kind Lind. d1

British brig, Daring, 173 tons, at J. Reed Master.

Consignees, Messrs Llavallo & Sons d1

American barque, Roman, 245 tons at F. Lowry Master.

Consignees, Messrs Deetjen & Co. d1

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

British brig, Baitannia, 167 tons, at J. Packman Master.

Consignees Messrs G. Bell & Co d1

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 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. Llavallo & Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

The first-sailing French Bark Davivier, Bouris, Master, is a chartered vessel, and a good opportunity for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs Bunge Bornfeld & Co. nov10

FOR BAHIA.

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

Consignee, J. Maynes da Sousa.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

The splendid Sardinian barque Ammirante Colombo, Nardizano, 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. Delino, Esq.

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 dispatch.

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 dispatch.

Has good accommodations for passengers

Consignees Messrs. Viale Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

The well known French bark Coriolan, Pertus master, is a chartered vessel and will be despatched in a few days.—She has very good accommodations for passengers.

Consignee Blas Despony Esq. d1

FOR MARSEILLES.

The at Sardinian brig Raimoneo will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.—She can admit yet a few bales or dry hides on freight.

Consignee B. Delino Esq. d1

FOR MARSEILLES & GENOA.

Sardinian Bgn Co-rebo 2^o. Ximo. Master, a well known trader. Has about half her cargo on board and is in every respect a desirable conveyance.

Consignees Messrs Viale Bros. d8

FOR HAVRE.

French ship Frederic, at Berard Master, belonging to the line of packet ships, is now loading and has only room for salted hides

Consignees A. Dunoyer Esq. c3

FOR MARSEILLE.

The at Sardinian brig Amnesia, Denegri Master, is now loading and has only room for 100 bales.

Consignees Messrs Bertarelli & Co. d8

For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees or to

H. LEXICA & SAGORY.

41, Reconquista.

FOR SALE.

One Botiquin complete, and two telescopes for day or night. Apply at Dn. Miguel Hortiguera, 974 calle Piedad, they will be sold cheap, both articles are just the thing for Ship Masters or Naval Stores. nov173p

Flags, Flags.

Persons having flags of the three Allied Nations, and are willing to lend them for the decoration of the site of the forthcoming *fete champetre*, are requested to deliver them at the Lamp-Store of M. Picard, Calle Maypu No. 23; where a receipt will be given for them, and care taken that they are returned with the greatest punctuality.

THE COMMITTEE.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

No. 54 & 56 Calle Mayo.

The undersigned in returning thanks to his friends and the public for their kind patronage since he commenced business in the above establishment beg to inform them that he has added extensive improvements in his premises and hopes by strict attention to still merit a share of their patronage. Captains of vessels can be accommodated with private visiting room; to the stranger and temporary visitor it will be his study to make it a comfortable home and from his situation near the beach and the commanding view from the house to port in the river and other roads, it is peculiarly adapted for the residence of Captains of vessels. Breakfasts from half past 8 to 11 o'clock. Lunets half past 1 to half past 2; Dinner 3 to half past 4; Teas and Suppers according to order; Wines and Spirits of the very best quality always on hand.

JOHN GEOGHEGAN d8-46

Newspaper Agency.

Subscribers to the "Illustrated London News" and other Papers, will in future receive them at No. 113, Calle Reconquista.

Parties wishing to subscribe may call at the above address. d84

Hydrographic Notice.

The Northern Beacon of the Martin Garcia channel, that was situated 24 miles, S. 63° E. magnetic from the Farol, disappeared in the gale of the 25th Oct.

The want of a fixed leading mark that would render a Navigator independent of Beacons, and at the same time ensure the deepest water, between the Sta. Anna Bank and the middle Bank; most long have been felt desirable.

Lieut. Sidney has the satisfaction to announce that he has established a mark for that purpose.

A stone Beacon on the S.E. end of the Island of Martin Garcia, on a clear green patch of ground, has been erected and white-washed.

This Beacon kept carefully in one with the Farol Post [over the Western end of the Barracks]; will clear the Banks on both sides, and lead through in the deepest water.

This mark may be made available after entering the channel from the Flats, when abreast of the Southern Beacon on the Sta. Anna Bank, 5 miles from the Island; and continued until within a mile and a half of the Island.

This mark therefore, will dispense with the necessity of replacing the missing Beacon, as it would also of the two below it, should they break drift.

The channel inside the middle Bank has been reported to be a Bolsa, or Saca, with no outlet, by the Pilots; either on account of its former junction with the main channel to the Southward having filled up, or from their not being aware where it now joins it. It is 4 miles from the S.E. end of the Island, and a buoy or Beacon, placed on the South end of the middle Bank, would indicate the opening of this channel, and lead into a wider and deeper channel, than the one between the middle ground and the Sta. Anna Bank.

Mr. Sidney has also carefully examined the Banks to the Eastward of the Sta. Anna Bank; and has found a channel leading to the deep channel called "Canal de Inferno." The difficulties of this channel extend only for 24 miles, between two sand ridges; in which 3 Beacons or Buoys would clearly indicate the passage, and would carry 13 feet thro', at a mean low river.

The principal difficulty, however, in the Navigation of the Paraná channel below Martin Garcia, has I conceive been removed by the erection of the Beacon mentioned; and it cannot be too widely known. It is also recommended that the Beacon be kept occasionally whitewashed.

The addition of a vessel moored on the Flat, in such a position as to ensure a ship's falling into the main channel at the proper place, would be very desirable, and much facilitate the navigation of those Ports.

FREDERIC W. SIDNEY,

Lieut. R.N., and Admiralty Surveyor

Buenos Ayres.

To the Capt. of the Port, Buenos Ayres.

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, legs which formed into large wounds, and were continually throwing out offensive matter, rendering him 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 he could never be cured of your medicine, from such ages. 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 these 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 Lincoln, E. I., dated the 20th of April, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir, - I have taken leave to address you, to thank you for the benefit my two children have derived 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 relaxation, that you were induced to give a trial to your Ointment and Pills, as I firmly believed nothing would eradicate the unsightly disfigurement, having spent upwards of 250 in medicine and advice for them. However, I 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 Shinn, dated the 22d 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 use 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 unsightly in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning which affected me both night and day, rendering my life a misery, to me as well as around so severe was the attack. After taking your Pills and using your Ointment for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I felt considerably better, at the lapse of three months, every eruption on my body 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 before the weaning of our last child, her left breast broke out into ulcers, 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) ARCH. HENDERSON.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Table with 3 columns: Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bile of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies, Coughs, Chiefo-Foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft), Caners, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lambe-Foot, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore-throats, Stiffness, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tunnours, Ulcers, Yaws.

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 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.

Sherry Wine for Sale

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

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 Freres Co. 69 Calle Defensa. J.T.O.

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. d1-c-o



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 result.

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. 194, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. oct 27 - ti

To Let. Furnished rooms, with board if required for further particulars apply at No 82 Paqueo Julio. nov24-c-o

Mr A. Powell begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that having been appointed to the Mastership of the Scotch National School, he trusts, that by directing attention to the pupils under his charge, to merit a share of their patronage. Hours of attendance from 10 o'clock to 3. nov14

A CARD. Mrs. Carrow, assisted by her husband, Rev. G. D. Carrow, Pastor of the American Church, will open a school for girls and boys on the 1st of September.

The course of instruction will embrace the Spanish and French languages with all the branches of a thorough English education.

For entrance of pupils and information as to terms apply at the Parsonage, 18, Calle de la Merced.

Buenos Ayres, August 21, 1855. a25-c-o

JOHN BLUES, corner of the 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 flavour and lately imported, refined and Havanna sugar, English pickles, mustard and Sauces, Port and Sherry wine superior quality, cognac, Holland's and Scotch Whiskey, fresh English oysters in tins of pints and half pints, prime Easton 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

Wanted, to purchase the following British Papers, No. 127, 10th Jan 1829, and No. 144, 9th May 1829. Apply at No. 145 Calle del Paqueo, or at Calle San Martin. nov17 -

Best Smith's Coals. Now landing Hartlepool double screened nut coal, and will be delivered at purchaser's house full English ton 22 1/2 lbs; one ton of this coal will go as far as one and a half of ordinary Smith's coal.

ALSO, now landing Newcastle household coal, and will be delivered full one ton at purchasers house. Apply at 20 Defensa. n10-c-o

ON SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press, of French manufacture. Colombian style, 3 feet, by 2 ft 3 in, with an elegant assortment of types & ornamental letters, appropriate for the publishing of a Newspaper. Apply at Calle La Defensa, No. 67. July 8 - c-o

WANTED.—In an English or Spanish house a situation for a young German 21, who has been some time in this country and is well acquainted with all kind of office work. He would take charge of the books or correspondence. Address to G. & H. Mackern, Calle San Martin No. 20. n10-c-o

Pearl shirt buttons.—Of superior quality on sale at Calle San Martin, No. 20. d1-c-o

SCHOOL BOOKS.

G. & H. MACKERN'S Murray's Grammar and Exercises do do do Abridged Edition Lomie's Grammar Guy's Geography Stewart's do Chamber's history of the British Empire Melrose's Arithmetic Mavor's spelling Olendorf's Grammar to learn Spanish do do do French Morse's School Geography Velasquez Spanish and English Dictionary Copy books ruled and plain Copy slips. d1-c-o

Mrs. Levell.—Having opened the house No 204 Calle Martin, for board and lodging for respectable persons, begs the favor of their support. d1-c-o

FOR SALE.

A very desirable piece of land, in the immediate vicinity of the Plaza "11 de Septiembre", and at present forming a part of the Quinta of the late Mr. George Verhoeve. It has 192 yaras west front to be road, and 140 yaras depth, with two small brick houses upon it. Being, the highest part of the land, the situation is excellent, and of the view extensive. Can be seen at the Quinta. d1-3c

WANTED

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

Important.

D. José Borches is prohibited from selling or mortgaging his property, till the conclusion of the lawsuit pending with me, by sentence of the Tribunal of Commerce, of date of 25th November 1854; admitted by Borches, and notified to the Notaries Public; and to avoid any future complications, I hereby acquaint the public thereof. FRANCISCO ELIAS. Buenos Ayres 21st Nov., 1855. 2p

To be sold,

Immediately after first shearing with contracts for three years, half of two flocks of Mesizo sheep. One flock situated twenty-five leagues to the North, and the other forty-five leagues to the North. Enquire of David Sullivan, No. 141, Calle Piedad. nov10-c-o

To passengers per Bark "William Peite."

All persons indebted to Capt. Joseph Spratt for balance of passage money by the above-mentioned Bark, are hereby requested to call at the house of Messrs Best, 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

QUIFA FOR SALE.

The Quinta of the late Mr James Wilde, known as the "Jardin Argentino" with 53 yaras frontage, by 93 in depth; with a large and commodious dwelling house containing 13 apartments, and another small independent house. The ground tastefully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruit trees. For further particulars apply to John Eastman No. 5 calle Defensa, or Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria. n17-c-o

MATTHEW BARTH

98, CALLE BELGRANO, Agent for the Board of Underwriters of City of New York [U. S.] n10 6m

FUR FUSSLEIDENTE!!!

Hat Untzermeister die Etre dem gebrchten deutschen Publikum seine Aufwartung zu machen. Nach einer langen Erfahrung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika, so wie Mexico kann sich derselbe den ausgezeichneten Resultate und der besten Empfehlung seiner Freunde led hiermit ergeben sein. J. RAUNHEIM. Calle San Martin, No 20. n17-c-o

DESTINATION REFERENCES.

Table with 4 columns: Continent, City, and other destination information. Includes entries for London, Rotterdam, Bahia, Cuba, etc.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 6th inst.

Large table with multiple columns listing merchant vessels, their destinations, and dates of arrival. Includes sub-sections for BRITISH and AMERICAN vessels.