

BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Printed at N° 73 Calle LA DEFENSA, and published every SATURDAY at 2 o'clock p. m. at N° 29 Calle SAN MARTIN, where SUBSCRIPTIONS are received, and where advertisements and communications may be left.

PRICE 40s per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and 45s per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office: it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity.—SINGLE NUMBER 4s.

ADVERTISEMENTS received till FRIDAY at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates.—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion 3s; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, 4 rials per line for the first, and 2 for each subsequent insertion.—NOTICES from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—GRATIS.

(No. 1521.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Report of Marshal Pelissier.

(Continued.)

"General Simpson and I myself had fixed the hour of union for the assault. The hour selected offered many advantages. It gave us a favourable chance of taking the enemy by surprise, and, in case the Russian relieving army should make a desperate attempt to relieve the place, it would have been impossible for it to make, before dark, a vigorous move against our lines; whatever the result of our attack might be, we had till next day to consider.

"On the morning of the 8th the artillery of our left attack, which, since daybreak on the 5th, had kept up a violent fire, continued to crush the enemy with projectiles; on the right attack our batteries also kept up a heavy fire, carefully continuing the plan adopted some days previously with a view to what was about to take place. About 8 o'clock our Engineers exploded two mines of 100 kilogrammes of powder each, and three fougues, with 1,500 kilogrammes of powder, to blow up the lower galleries of the Russian miners.

"The possession of the Malakhoff was to decide the day; the other attacks were subordinate to it; and it was agreed with General Simpson that the English should not advance on the Redan until I should make a signal that we were masters of the Malakhoff. In like manner General Le Salles was not to advance until I made him another signal.

"A little before noon all the troops were ready at the points indicated, and every preparation had been carried out to the letter. General de Salles was ready, General Bosquet was at the post he had selected in the 6th parallel. I myself had arrived at the Brancion redoubt which I had selected for my head-quarters, with General Thiry, of the artillery; Niel, of the engineers; and De Martimprey, chief of my staff.

"Our watches had been set. At noon precisely our batteries ceased firing to take a longer range upon the enemy's reserves. Following their leaders, the divisions M'Mahon, Dulac, and Motterouge leave the trenches, the drums and bugles beat and sound the charge, and, to the shout of 'Vive l'Empereur!' a thousand times repeated along the whole line, our brave soldiers rush upon the defences of the enemy. It was a solemn moment.

"The 1st brigade of M'Mahon's division, the 1st Zouaves leading, followed by the 7th of the Line, having on their left the 4th Chasseurs-à-pied, rush against the left face and salient of the Malakhoff. The width and depth of the ditch, the height of the escarpment make the scaling very difficult to our men; but at last they reach the parapet manned with Russians, who are slain on the spot, and who fought with stones, pick-axes, and anything they could lay hands on. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued, one of those exciting fights in which the intrepidity of our soldiers and of their chiefs could alone give them the upper hand. They at once leap into the work, drive back the Russians who continue to resist, and a few minutes afterwards the flag of France is planted on the Malakhoff, never to be torn down.

"At the right and in the centre, with the same spirit that had overcome every obstacle, and made the enemy recede, the divisions Dulac and de la Motterouge, led on by their chiefs, had taken possession of the

small Redan of the Caréage and the curtain; pushing as far as the second *enclente*. We were everywhere in possession of the attacked works. But this first success, brilliant as it was, had nearly cost us dear. General Bosquet, struck in the right side by the explosion of a shell, had been forced to quit the field of battle. I had intrusted the command to General Dulac, who has been perfectly seconded by General De Linfer, principal staff officers of the Second Corps.

"The Engineers who had marched with the columns of the assault were already at work filling up the trenches, opening passages, laying bridges. The second brigade of General M'Mahon advanced rapidly to reinforce him in the Malakhoff. I gave the signal agreed upon with General Simpson for the attack upon the Great Redan, and shortly afterwards for the attack on the city.

"The English had to go over 200 metres, under a terrible fire of grape. This space was now covered with dead. Nevertheless these losses did not impede the progress of the attacking column, which came up directing its course towards the principal work.

It descended into the trench, which is nearly three metres deep, and, in spite of all the efforts of the Russians, scaled the escarp, and carried the salient of the Redan. Then, after an engagement which cost the Russians dear, the English merely found before them a vast space riddled by the ball of the enemy, who kept themselves sheltered behind the distant traverses. Those who came up scarcely supplied the place of those who were *hors de combat*. It was not till they had sustained this unequal contest for nearly two hours that the English resolved to evacuate the Redan, which they did with such an appearance of firmness that the enemy did not venture to advance upon them.

"However, on the left, at the signal agreed upon, the columns of the *Le Vaillant* Division, commanded by Generals Conston and Trocha, threw themselves, with heads lowered, upon the left flank of the Central Bastion and the left lunette. In spite of a shower of ball and projectiles, and after a sharp struggle, the spirit and vigour of these brave troops first triumphed over the resistance of the enemy, and, in spite of the accumulated difficulties, penetrated the two works. But the enemy, retiring behind successive traverses, remained firm everywhere. A murderous fire was directed from all the heights; pieces unmasked at the very moment, and field-pieces brought to several points discharged grape and decimated our numbers. Generals Conston and Trocha, who had just been wounded, had to give up their command; Generals Rivet and Breton were killed. A number of fougues caused a moment's hesitation; at last, an attacking return, made by numerous Russian columns, forced our troops to abandon the works that they had taken, and to return to our advanced station.

"Our batteries on this part of the attack, skillfully directed by General Lebouff, to whom Rear-Admiral De Goumetz, as usual rendered his hearty and able assistance, altered their fire, and forced the enemy to take shelter behind their parapets. General de Salles, advancing the Division D'Autemarro, prepared meanwhile a second formidable attack; but we were already secure of the possession of the Malakhoff, and I ordered him to restrain his operations.

"The possessions of the works was, however, energetically disputed.

"By means of the *Maison-à-Croix* batteries, the artillery of the *acron* ships, the field-pieces placed at favourable points, and the batteries to the north of the road the enemy inundated us with grape and projectiles of every sort, and ravaged our ranks.

The powder-magazine of the Russian battery de la Poterne increased our losses by exploding, and for a moment caused the eagle of the 91st to disappear. A considerable number of superior and other officers were killed and wounded; General St. Pol and de Merolles died gloriously, and Generals Melinet, de Fontex, Gourbaki had been wounded at the head of their troops. Three times did the Dulac and de la Motterouge divisions take possession of the Redan and the curtain, and three times were they obliged to retire before a horrible fire of artillery and the deep masses that they found opposing them, when the two field batteries in reserve at the Lancaster battery came down crossed the trenches, and, boldly taking up a position within half-gun-shot, succeeded in driving back the enemy's columns and the steamship. A portion of these two divisions, supported in their heroic struggle by the troops of the guard, which was covered with glory on this occasion, established itself all along the left of the curtain, whence it would not be driven by the enemy.

"During these renewed contests on the right and in the centre the Russians redoubled their efforts to regain the Malakhoff.

This work, which is a sort of earth citadel, 350 metres long and 150 broad, and with 62 pieces of various calibres, crowns a mansion that commands the whole interior of the Karabelaia suburb, is only 1,200 metres distant from the southern port, and not only threatens the sole anchorage left to the vessels, but also the sole retreat left to the Russians—namely, the bridge which they had thrown from one bank of the road to the other.

"However, during the first hours of the struggle between the two armies, the Russians constantly renewed their attempts. But General M'Mahon had successively received, to resist these incessant attacks, the brigade Vinoy, of his division, the Zouaves of the Guard, the reserve of General Winapfen, and part of the *Voligurs* of the Guard. Everywhere he made head against the enemy, who was always repulsed. However, the Russians wished to make a last desperate attack. Formed in deep columns, they thrice assaulted the gorge of the work, and then were they forced to retire with immense loss before the solidity of our troops.

"After this last struggle, which ended at about 5 in the evening, the enemy seemed determined to abandon the attempt, and only their Batteries continued till night time to throw projectiles, which did us no great damage.

"The detachments of Engineers and Artillery, which during the contest had bravely fought and had been actively employed in this special service, went to work at once, under the direction of their officers, to execute the works required in the interior of the fort.

"According to my orders, Generals Thery and Niel instructed Generals Denret and Prossard, commanding the artillery and engineers of the second corps, to take the necessary measures to consolidate ourselves in the Malakhoff, and on the portion of the curtain in our hands, so as to be able, if necessary, to resist a nocturnal attack from the enemy, and to be in a position to make them on the morrow evacuate the Little

Redan of Careening-bay, the Cross-house, and all that side of their defences.

"These measures were rendered unnecessary. The enemy, despairing of retaking the Malakhoff, took a great decision—they evacuated the town.

"Towards evening I had a suspicion it would be so. I saw long files of troops and baggage cross the bridge to the north side; conflagrations soon burst out on all sides, and all doubt on the subject vanished. I should like to have pushed forward, gained the bridge, and cut off the enemy's retreat; but the besieged kept blowing up their fortifications, powder magazines, and buildings, and these explosions would have destroyed us in detail, and made it impossible to carry out the idea. We waited in position till the dawn broke over this scene of desolation.

"When the sun rose it threw light upon this work of destruction, which was even greater than we thought. The remaining Russian vessels had been sunk in the port, the bridge was doubled back, the steamers alone remained busily employed in taking away the last refugees, and some fanatic Russians, who were endeavouring to spread the conflagration through the town. But soon these few men and the steamers were compelled to retire and seek a refuge in the creeks on the north side of the roads. Sebastopol was ours.

(To be continued.)

BUENOS AYRES.

BRITISH TREATY—INTERPRETATION OF THE 13TH ARTICLE.

(Continued.)

As an appendix to what we have said on this subject, we now give a translation of the document referred to in the conclusion of our last article; reserving a few comments on it to a subsequent stage.—

BUENOS AYRES, JULY 12TH, 1854.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State, Dr. Don Pastor Obligado.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

THE PETITION of the undersigned British Subjects, resident and established in this State, respectfully SHEWETH.

That in the local Tribunals grave doubts have been agitated as to the real meaning that ought to be given to the 13th Article of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between the United Provinces of the River Plate and Great Britain, of date Feb. 2d, 1825; which articles is as follows:—

[Here follows the 13th Article, which we gave at length in our last number.]

According to its literal tenor, the undersigned and their fellow-countrymen, have considered, and do consider themselves entitled freely to dispose by will of all their property; and many have done so in the persons on that their testamentary dispositions would be respected and duly carried into effect, "without interference."

Nevertheless, the aforesaid Tribunals have given decisions that modify the positive declaration of the Treaty; pretending that the stipulated rights are confined to the accessory formalities, and that the succession or transmission of property must be regulated by the laws of the Country, and of course with the interference and under the tutelage of the Constituted Authorities.

This interpretation of the Tribunals has produced a general perplexity, and a certain discontent in our community; some apprehending that their testamentary dispositions may be illusory, and others hesitating as to the performance of that duty, in

consequence of said interpretation.

"We are aware that, in ordinary circumstances, the mode of procedure would be to apply to our own Government, through its accredited Agents, invoking the stipulations of the aforementioned Treaty. But convinced of the justice and impartiality of the administration, so worthily presided by Y. E. it appears to us preferable that the difficulty should, if possible, be adjusted by a declaration of this Government; explicitly recognising the principle; that would at the same time serve as a rule to the Courts of Justice, and remove the misgivings that unfortunately perplex some, in view of the Judicial decisions.

"With this motive and for this purpose we respectfully and earnestly request that Y. E. will deign to declare the meaning that is to be given to the article in question; that is, whether we are entitled freely to dispose of our property by will, according to the laws and established customs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or if said stipulation extends no further than the accessory formalities, according to the interpretation that has been given to the article by what we consider a equitable or legal fiction.

"And to do away with all idea of pre-emption or exigency in the step we have adopted, we refer to the recent notes of Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, to the communications of Mr. Mandeville on the same subject, and in particular to the highly respectable professional opinions, we have the honor to append.

"Satisfied that Y. E. will duly appreciate the motives of expediency and conciliation that dictate this step, we reiterate with the profoundest respect and deference the prayer of the *Petition*."

To this petition are appended 61 signatures, of the most respectable and influential of our community, headed by the then Acting Committee of British Merchants; and ten times that number might easily have been obtained, had the original idea been carried out. But the document was shown to Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, who expressed an opinion that British Subjects were not entitled to petition a foreign Government; and in deference to that opinion the measure was abandoned.

Viewed in the abstract, or as a simple question of law and right, Mr. Parish's opinion may be correct; but as a measure of circumstances and expediency, we think the course contemplated in the petition, stood a fair chance of a direct, speedy and satisfactory solution. The reasons adduced are so moderate, so reasonable, and so evidently conciliatory, that we must regret an opportunity was not afforded the Government of stating and defining its views. By the Constitution, article 149, the right of petition is accorded to every inhabitant of the State. The exercise of that right is not only lawful but salutary. It is the interest, and consequently the duty, of foreign residents to seek the redress of their grievances, or what they conceive to be such, by every means within their reach; reserving in all cases the intervention of their Governments as the dernier resort.

We feel so convinced of the sound views and sound policy involved in this document, that though not formally presented we venture to call the attention of H. E. the Minister Foreign Relations to its contents.

We have only to make in conclusion, a few remarks on the "interpretations" of the *Nacional*; an editorial that appeared in its number of the 26th November.

In treating of a formal document, such as the public treaty in question, we are not aware that much benefit results from "exaggerating the consequences of a principle," if it is tacitly admitted to contain. It would have been more to the purpose to have shown that the treaty does not comprehend said principle. As the argument stands, therefore, it is "a mere begging of the question.

As to the doctrine or practice in England the question is equally irrelevant, and we in our turn may ask the Editor of the *Nacional*, if the interpretation contended for by the British Agents, has in any case been refused to the Argentine Representatives in England? If he can show this, and the *ones prabandi* devolves upon him, it will be a stronger argument against our views, than any or all of the pleas that have yet been brought forward.

The incongruity of *ordí* any creditors contesting their rights before the British Consul, is a gratuitous assumption, which we have already refuted, in our article of the 1st December, to which we now refer.

The plea of inadequate guarantee to British subjects and interests by the powers vested in the British Consul, is more specious; but also easily disposed of.

If British subjects see and feel it to be so, they would naturally ask a reconsideration of the article; to which apparently the Argentine Authorities would not object; and so long as this is not done, we are entitled to invoke the consent and conformity of the parties interested.

Besides, any one distrustful of the British guarantee, can make his will according to the laws of the Country, and submit his Trustees and Executors to the jurisdiction and superintendence of the local Judiciary. He may do this in the full assurance that the British Authorities cannot and will not

interfere with his testamentary dispositions. Here then, is a practical remedy for the imaginary and exaggerated inconvenience.

As to which may be the preferable course we offer no opinion; but the conjoint action of the Local Authorities and the British Consul, we unhesitatingly pronounce to be worse than either; perhaps the worst that can be adopted or imagined. When opposed to a Government, an individual must expect to advance at a slow rate. Of this we have a practical illustration in the case of Mr. Joseph Lea, murdered in the Province of Corrientes in 1831, and whose property is still retained by that Government; after more steps than would have exhausted in mere expenses two or three small fortunes; and something similar is taking place with the heirs of the late Dr. Dow and the Government of Mendoza. And we could cite cases nearer home, where the conjoint intervention has produced endless formalities, vexatious delays, and unpalatable expenses, that we dare say British Testators and Legatees would willingly avoid, even accepting the slender guarantees provided in the treaty.

The inconveniences that would ensue from extending the benefits of the article to the French, Spaniards, Italians, and other foreign residents, proves nothing. That is a voluntary act on the part of the Government or Legislature of the State. It may be granted or withheld; and, at all events, the subsequent act of generosity can neither justify nor palliate an antecedent act of positive injustice.

Latest European News.

By the "Pampero" steamer, we have dates to the 27th Oct. Since the fall of Sebastopol the career of the Allies has been a succession of triumphs. On the 24th Sept, the towns of Tamao and Panagoria in Kerch Straits were taken and completely destroyed. On the 29th the Turks repulsed the Russians at Kars—Russian loss 2500 killed, and 5000 wounded; Turkish loss killed and wounded 700.

On the 17th Oct, after a two days' bombardment, the Allies captured Kimburn; booty 1600 prisoners and 70 guns; and other important operations were expected in that quarter. A large force was anchored in front of Odessa. The young Czar had been there on a visit, and is reported in miserably low spirits.

It was thought the Russians were planning a retreat from the Crimea, to prevent which from 50 to 60,000 men were stationed to the north of Yagutorra. They are surrounded and harassed by the Allies, and their situation considered desperate.

General Simpson was expected to resign and would probably be succeeded by General O'Drignott.

The operations in the Baltic were drawing to a close for the season. Riga had a few hours bombardment on the 28th Sept. Immediate preparations for next spring. No mention of overtures of peace.

The other news by this conveyance are of secondary importance. Inferiorwells had fallen from 1 to 1½ per lb; other River Plate produce in good demand.

MOSSIER ACHILLE MALAVASI.—Want of space compels us to abridge the notice of our talented correspondent. He says *inter alia*:

"Mr. Malavasi, native of Modena, is the veritable Paganini of the flute; whence he extracts unknown tones and harmonious sounds, that reveal the secrets of the human heart.

"In the different Capitals he has visited, he has always received the most enthusiastic reception; and has twice been decorated by august Personages.

"His artistic merit is of the highest order, which we do not will be the verdict of your enlightened Capital."

To this we have nothing to add, except our congratulations to the Artist and the Public on his safe arrival; more especially as Mr. Malavasi has had the good taste to devote the fruits of his first performance to a philanthropic object, the relief of the Oriental refugees.

ASPECT MURDER.—A man named Sosa was found dead in bed; his head laid open apparently by the blow of an axe. From the nature of the wound this evidently could not be a case of suicide.

HORRIFIC DISCOVERY.—The case of the young woman found dead on the beach, promises to become a domestic tragedy of the deepest dye. The first suspicions point to her own mother, a brother-in-law, and two domestics, who have all been taken into custody.

DEATH OF THE INDIANS.—A laconic note from General Horns, Dec. 10th, announced a complete defeat of the Indians. The detailed dispatch, dated San Benito Dec. 12th and published in the "Cronica" of this morning, gives the number of Indians found on the field 89, and supposes there may have been in all 100. The pursuit was continued for 5 leagues. The loss on our side 1 officer and 3 soldiers killed, and 1 officer and 24 soldiers wounded. Officers and men behaved nobly. No mention made of the number of Indians engaged, or of the cattle recovered. After so many reverses these are welcome news; and the dawning of a new era in this ominous struggle.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEPOSIT STORES.—No less than 14 merchant vessels had arrived this morning before 7 o'clock.

TRANSLATION.

BUENOS AYRES NOVEMBER 27TH 1855.

To H. B. Majesty's Vice Consul

Frank Parish Esq.

The U. S. Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is ordered by H. E. the Governor to address Y. H. with the object of making known to you that from the result of information taken from the General Post Office Department the present custom respecting the letters brought by the Packets of H. B. Majesty consists in that the mail taken as it should be and always has been to the Consulate is there detained and opened, probably to put aside some private correspondence, as otherwise this opening could have no object, and then the Montevideo correspondence is thrown in the mail-bag and tied with a cord and sealed with the Consular seal it is sent to the General Post Office.

Hence perhaps arises that the said Department is blamed for the want of letters and Papers which it has not received. Just now it has happened that the day following

that on which the mails by last Packet were received this Consulate delivered letters and an Official Dispatch from London to the Government.

The U. S. begs to point out to Mr. Vice-Consul not only the inconvenience of the delay which this proceeding gives rise to but that it is also manifestly contrary to one of the Articles of a Decree issued on the 10th of April 1824 according to which "The Commanders" (of the Packets) shall repair with all the correspondence to the office of H. B. M's Consul General, shall leave in it the official letters, and proceed to deliver all the private letters to the General Post Office.

It appears therefore that the correspondence ought not to be delayed in the Consulate more than the instant necessary for the sole effect that the Commander might leave there the Official Letters, remitting untouched all the rest to the said Department neither can any private letter remain in the Consulate or be delivered in it to any one since all should be forwarded.

Y. H. is aware that that Decree which extended certain favors to the Packets and which were given when Sir Woodbine Parish then Consul General announced to the Government the establishment of them, was dictated in consequence of propositions which he presented. And so Mr. Parish made no observation or objection of any kind to the terms of the Decree and they were always observed with every exactitude until this Country unfortunately fell under an administration which abandoned everything.

The U. S. flatters himself therefore that Y. H. will be surprised that he invite you as he has the honor of doing to re-establish as far as possible the old practice or to establish any other which the prudence of Y. H. might suggest and thro' which the only object the Government desires may be secured, the avoiding delays and all possible abuses.—God preserve Y. M. many years.
[Signed] VALENTIN ALSINA.

His Excellency D. Don Valentin Alsina,
&c., &c.

BUENOS AYRES, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1855.

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge His Excellency's letter of the 27th inst., on the subject of the system at present pursued by this Consulate in regard to the monthly Mails brought to Buenos Aires by the Royal Mail Packets.

It seems to the undersigned that His Excellency has written in ignorance of the obligations and duties of this Consulate in connection with the important service; in no other way could His Excellency have been led into a variety of injurious remarks respecting the manner of discharging the Office confided by Her Majesty's Government to the Undersigned, and which from the fact of these being founded on mere presumption are by no means justifiable.

His Excellency states that he is informed that the Mails brought by the Royal Mail Packets are received at the British Consulate whence they are conveyed to the local Post Office after having been opened and resealed with no other object he assumes than to extract private correspondence and, by which process the probability is that letters lost, made by the Public on that head, and in order to throw a degree of colouring over these assertions, H. E. quotes an instance of two letters addressed to the Government of Buenos Aires having been delivered on the day following the arrival of last Packet.

His Excellency under these remarks, proceeds to inform the U. S. that the delay occasioned by the delivery of the Mails at the British Consulate is contrary to the terms of a Decree published by the Government of Buenos Ayres in April 1824, and agreed to by Sir Woodbine Parish, then H. B. M's Consul General to the Argentine Confederation, and concludes by requesting the U. S. to revert as far as possible to the old system, which in the opinion of His Excellency was simply that of receiving the Mails at this Consulate, and forwarding them thence to the local Post Office, after having extracted the Official Correspondence of H. M's Agents, or to suggest some other convenient plan which the prudence of the U. S. might dictate.

The U. S. regrets that H. E. does not appear to understand, and cannot therefore appreciate rightly the duties performed at this Consulate for rendering effective the service of the Mail Packet and that his ignorance of facts should have led H. E. to hazard the unjustifiable assumptions which he has been pleased to indulge in endeavouring to account for missing Letters and Papers complained of. Such assumptions in the face of the U. S. Decree recently issued and signed by H. E. wherein it is stated that misdemeanors are known frequently to apply at the Post Office for Letters and Papers which do not belong to them becomes too gratuitous to be passed over in silence, and the U. S. expects H. E. will be pleased to avoid such a course of correspondence in future.

The Packet Service, so liberally subsidized by Her Majesty's Government has rendered every where most important benefits at a very considerable annual expense which as regards Buenos Ayres is not repaid by a long way by the postage of Letters conveyed, but which the undersigned may be permitted to say are acknowledged by the Commercial interests abroad as well British as

Foreign as being so intimately blended with their convenience and prosperity at a very trifling expense to themselves individually and which are moreover cherished and facilitated by every possible means by all enlightened Governments. While then the Government of Buenos Ayres contributes nothing towards the maintenance of this communication the least that could be expected would be that they would assist in protecting the necessary arrangement of H. M's General Post Office, and make no difficulty in the performance of them by the Agent. In fact under no other terms could such a responsible and so onerous a service be carried on or continued.

In courtesy to H. E. the U. S. begs to explain to him that the Mail bags brought by the Royal Mail Packets are conveyed to this Consulate not for the purpose of extracting private letters as H. E. assumes, but for the leading and necessary purpose of accomplishing the instructions of the General Post Office in England, to the end that by care fully weighing and counting the letters from each separate sort, and comparing the result with the Letter Bills issued at each Post Office Agency where they have been collected, a stringent check should be and is obtained over all persons concerned who both at home and abroad being individuals appointed by and amenable to H. M's Government are held strictly accountable for the manner in which they perform the duties confided to them; by this means instead of the probability of letters being lost, an assurance is given by a well organized system to all persons entrusting their letters to the British Post Office, that their interests are properly watched over, and as far as the U. S. has been able to apply himself to serving the interests of the Public of Buenos Ayres in this respect he has endeavored to do so, to the utmost of his ability, and he has hitherto had no reason to suppose that the Public were otherwise than satisfied with his discharge of this office.

The Postal Regulations of the year 1824 which H. E. alludes to were framed especially for the old sailing Packets which brought letters to Buenos Ayres for different parts of the South American Continent, but which as H. E. observes were thrown into disuse by the neglect of subsequent Governments of this Country.

The right however of H. M's Post Office to establish an Agency in Buenos Ayres has always been acknowledged; in no other way in fact could the subsequent arrangement made to convey monthly Mails by Royal Steam Packets have been carried out effectually. It was on the establishment of this Royal Mail Line and the consequent increase of the correspondence that M. M's Post Office Department was induced to frame such instructions to their Agents abroad as would meet the necessities of the case viz that at the different Ports they should keep a strict set of accounts and furnish the General Department in England, with monthly statements of the number of Letters, and weight of all mails received and dispatched, and also check of special letters entrusted to their care &c.

H. E. will at once perceive that independently of any regulations which were framed for another less efficient system these are sufficient reasons in themselves why the Mails should be brought to this Consulate to be dealt with as explained, before they are passed to the Local Post Office of Buenos Ayres, and as it must be plainly obvious to H. E. that the checks and counter-checks established and required by H. M's service, being when defaults are discovered visited upon H. M's Packet Agent, it follows as a matter of absolute necessity that the system hitherto pursued at this Consulate to that end shall be allowed to continue, and the U. S. does not consider himself authorized, and could not otherwise undertake the responsibility of altering or making any innovation on that part of the system which relates to the receipt of the Mails at this Consulate for the purpose described which would certainly endanger the guarantees established for the Public good and enforced upon the Agent.

The delay usually occasioned to the Buenos Ayren public by these precautionary and very necessary measures is under two hours, which time is probably economized by the active operation of the Capt of the Packet with this Agency. It happens occasionally that in endeavouring to render a service to some Agent of a Foreign Government to whom a certain degree of courtesy is shown in a speedy delivery of their letters, or to the Ministers of H. E's Government that the letters when put aside for the purpose of delivery are not called for, and may remain until the following day, as was the case with the two letters addressed to by H. E. received by last packet, and on that occasion another excuse may also fairly be allowed inasmuch as on the arrival of the last packet notwithstanding that the Captain of the Port kindly conveyed a gentleman from this office to the Mail Steamer at about 7 o'clock in the morning the letters were not obtained on shore till nearly two o'clock in the afternoon, and in such confusion from the operation of fumigation &c. that extra delay was unavoidably occasioned to this Consulate in sorting them and checking the letter bills.

While regretting that any circumstances should have occasioned such a delay the U. S. is unwilling to give rise to any future

complaint on this head, or to undertake gratuitously a friendly office which might again lead to misunderstandings of his motives, and he will therefore carefully enclose the Despatches that may in future arrive by the Packet to the address of the Buenos Ayrean Government to the Local Post Office whence H. E. will doubtless receive them carefully.

As the publication of H. E.'s letter to the U. S. on this subject may have the effect of misleading the public in respect to the office performed by this Consulate, the U. S. requests that H. E. will be pleased to cause this reply to be in like manner published, as it is by no means reasonable that the Public should suppose that the negligences and defects of a local administration are attributable to a system pursued at this Agency, purely for their security.

In conclusion the U. S. begs to offer to H. E. the assurance of his high consideration.

FRANK PARISH.

EXCHANGE.—DECEMBER 15th.

Spain, Dollars and Patacones.....	244
Porto Dollars.....	244
French Dollars.....	249
Spain, per ducado.....	67
Currency..... per unit 2	1.44
Do. Montevideo..... per	
France, per ducado.....	81
United States..... per	
Do. June 1st..... premium p. ct.	1
Paris..... highest price during the week	243
Do. lowest.....	243
Exchange on England highest during week p.	67
Do. lowest.....	67

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres
ARRIVALS.

December 6th.

Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 5th inst., with 167 barrels yerbá, 890 bars lea, 2 bags mustard, 2 barrels hams, 9 bales and 11 boxes merchandis, 2 do boxes, 1 do samples.
Hilding, Swedish brig, 236 tons, C. Carlsson, from Hamburg 17th Oct., Montevideo 5th inst., to J. N. Bieber & Co., with 1500 flg stours, 90 lots bagging, 15 barrels zinc, 20 lasts coal, 165 boxes spirits, 3265 plank and boards, 10 boxes looking glasses, 200 do blue, 84 barrels beer, 50 demijohns barley, 139 boxes 2 casks and 3 packages merchandis.

December 7th.

Water Witch, American war steamer, from up the River.
Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 5th inst., with 4 bales and 6 boxes merchandis, 39 bags lead, 270 tercio and 14 barrels yerba, 1 box tea, 21 do muskets. Passengers, 50.

December 9th.

Carmen, Spanish barque, 402 tons, F. Sossat, from M. Liga 26th Sept., Montevideo 8th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 184 piles 20 half do and 12 quarter do wine, 54 bales paper, 350 boxes s and 898 half do assays, 1200 quarter casks Malaga wine, 30 barrels peas, 20 boxes prunes, 800 baskets figs, 285 barrels sweet red pepper, 200 quarter casks and 1530 jars oil.
Claro, Spanish brig, 175 tons, J. B. Ariaguangue, from Havana 12th Aug., Montevideo 7th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 1000 cases sugar.
Rafalina, Sardinian polacre, 252 tons, J. B. Solari, from Cadiz 16th Oct., to B. Viale & Co., with 1077 lasts salt, 100 bags can rye seed, 752 boxes figs, 1000 do and 5.0 jars oil, 1578 boxes vermicelli, 7 do cards, 3 do cigars, 1 do guitars, 1 package books, 12 mill stones.

Dorota, Spanish polacre, 208 tons, A. Pages, from Montevideo 7th inst., to Zumañá & Co., in ballast.

Sart, Brazilian barque, 332 tons, J. M. Pereira, from Rio Janeiro 15th Nov., Montevideo 5th inst., to Martinez & Sons, with 84 pipes and 12 barrels spirits, 30 pipes wine, 277 rolls cordage, 2 boxes shoes, 6 barrels lined oil, 100 baskets champagne, 50 barrels gum, 1520 jars and 57 barrels olives, 50 bags coffee, 210 do rice, 839 do boxes merchandis, 240 rolls tobacco, 7 do pipes, 724 barrels sugar.

Navazante, Brazilian brig, 256 tons, J. J. Gomez dos Santos, from Bahia 6th Nov., Montevideo 7th inst., to F. Buxareo, with 206 pipes azuarcinta, 254 bags and 270 barrels sugar, 3 do sweetmeats.
Rio Bamba, National brig of war, from Patagonia.

N. B.—The following merchant vessels have arrived and are included in our list; manifests and other details in our next.

December 9th.

Villarueve, Spanish bark, from Rio Janeiro.—Cernucopia, British bark, from Lisbon.—Isis, British brigantine, from Liverpool.—John Murray, American bark, from Newport.—Redlicheke I, Lubeck bark from Cadiz.—Perle, French bark, from Passages.

December 12th.

Mercia, American bark, from Boston.
December 13th.
Acorn, British bark, from Liverpool.

SAILINGS.

December 7th.

Triumpho, Brazilian brigantine, for Brazil, dispatched by J. Martinez & Co., with 50 dry horse hides, 2422 qq jerked beef, 470 frozen tongues.

Emilie, Hamburg lugger, for Brazil, dispatched by F. Arango & Co. in ballast.

Henrique, Spanish brig for Marseilles, dispatched by Zumaran & Co., with 219 bales sheep skins, 27 do wool.

Carmella, Brazilian brig, for Parnagua, dispatched by Zumaran & Co., with 500 fanegas salt.

Alma, Lubeck barque, for Antwerp, dispatched by H. Lezica & Sagori, with 25 barrels salted beef, 6200 horns, 62 bales sheep skins, 96 do wool, 136 do hide cuttings, 5 do hair, 4696 dry ox and cow hides, 2122 salted horse do.

Romano, Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

Conceicao, Brazilian brig, for Rio Grande, dispatched by J. M. Yrelles, with 600 fanegas salt, 390 dry ox and cow hides, a quantity of empty bags.

Andrew, Hamburg ship, for India, in ballast, dispatched by Rosenthal Geyen & Co.

Asuncion, American steamer, for San Nicolas, Rosario and Paraná.

Mogador, French barque, for Havre dispatched by H. Lezica & Sagori with 2762 dry ox and cow hides, 350 salted do do, 225 do horse do, 416 dry do do, 90 bales sheep skins, 44 do wool, 1 do hair, 68 do hide cuttings, 40 boxes preserves, 2 casks biscuits, 10,000 horns.

Obligado, National pilot boat, for Brazil, dispatched by F. Arango & Co., with 500 fanegas salt.

N. Stetson, American pilot boat, for New Orleans, in ballast, dispatched by H. J. Ropes.

December 8th.

Georgia, American barque, for Calcutta in ballast, dispatched by S. B. Hale & Co.

Lugina, Sardinian polacre, for Marseilles dispatched by Machain bros., with 221 bales sheep skins, 3 boxes merchandis.

Johanne Emile, Hanoverian brigantine, for Antwe p, dispatched by Visser & Co., with 547 salted ox and cow hides, 8999 dry do do, 75 bales wool, 1 do sheep skins, 25 empty seroons, 2000 horns.

Jenny Jones, British barque, for Valparaiso, dispatched by H. A. Green with 5 tons chain, 1 anchor, 10 quarter casks aguardiente, 10 do and 1971 boxes tallow.

Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.

San Jose, Spanish brig for Brazil & Havana, dispatched by F. Arang , with 3415 qq jerked beef, 18 dry hides.

December 9th.

St. Francis, French ship for Havre, dispatched by Lezica & Sagori, with 16 barrels flour, 12,433 dry ox and cow hides, 2507 salted horse do, 1 cask wine, 2 bales sheep skins, 27 do goat do, 22 do and 55 seroons hair, 1 box merchandis, 1 do cigars, 3 do and 6 seroons tobacco, 142 bales and 2 bags wool, 50 pipes mares' grease, 50 boxes do oil, 25 do preserves, 19,900 horns.

December 10th.

Jolossee, American brigantine, for New York, dispatched by Berdier, with the same cargo with which she arrived from Rosario.

N. B.—The following vessels have sailed and are withdrawn from our list; cargoes and details in our next.

December 13th.

Nueva Guadalupe, Spanish ship, for Spain; Nox, British brigantine for Rio Grande.

December 13th.

Chil'on, American bark, for Montevideo.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
Henry A. Green, Ship Broker.

FOR LONDON.

British barque Golden Eagle, 267 tons, J. Cape, master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail about the 15th proximo.
Consignees, Messrs. Treussain & 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.

Meeklenburg barque Frederick & Louise, 300 tons, at J. D. Brackerrring master, a most superior first class vessel, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. d15

FOR LONDON.

American bark St. Mary's, 279 tons, H. Milliken, Master, has only room for a few bales.
Consignees Messrs Treussain & Co. d15

FOR LONDON.

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

Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & 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 13 years, and has most superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

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. Thor. 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 Ipswich, at 230 tons, Gallic master, a regular trader and will take the 15th 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 Culle, 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 ANTWERP.

British bark J. Lacey, 200 tons, at Lacey master, now on her second voyage, is a chartered vessel and will have quick dispatch.
Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co. d15

FOR ANTWERP.

Swedish brig Hilding, 236 tons, at Callhelng master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick dispatch.
Consignees Messrs J. N. Bieber & Co. d15

FOR ANTWERP.

Hamburg bark Boreas, 322 tons, at Jensen master, a chartered vessel and will have quick dispatch.
Consignees Messrs B. Bornfeld & Co. d15

FOR ANTWERP.

American bark Petrel, 320 tons, at Avery master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick dispatch.
Consignees Messrs J. Eastman & Co. d15

FOR HAMBURG.

Hamburg brigantine Ernestine, — tons, at Moller master, may have room for a few tons of cargo. d15

FOR NEW YORK.

American brig, George Ouis, 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 FREIGHT OR CHARTER

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

Consignees Messrs G. Bell & Co d1

British brigantine Isis, 180 tons, at B. M. Press Master.
Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co. d15

British bark Acorn, 308 tons, at Anderson master.
Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co.

American bark John Murray, 289 tons, at Snalley Master.
Consignees Messrs. N. Green & Co. d15

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, 331 tons, Swap, Master.

Consignee, S. B. Hale & Co.

British schooner, Livonia, 170 tons, Dick, Master.

Consignees, Rennie Tweedie & Co.

British brig Blossom, 364 tons at Barron Master.

Consignees, Messrs. Kerr & Grierson. n10

Swedish 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

Swedish brig Sitaton, 240 tons, at Overgood master.

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

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

Consignees, Messrs Wellekind Lind. d1

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

Consignees, Messrs Llavallol & Sons. d1

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

Consignees, Messrs Deetjen & 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. Lezica & 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. Llavallol & Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

The Affatsailing French Bark Duvier, Bouris, Master, is a chartered vessel, and a good opportunity for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs Bunge Bornfeld & Co. nov10

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. Delino, Esq.

FOR HAVRE.

The French bark Mogador, Bertin Lachaux, master, will be ready to dispatch 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 Corican, Perus 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 Sardinian brig Raimondo 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 Bn Correo 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. n8

FOR MARSEILLE.

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

Consignees Messrs Bertarelli & Co. d8

FOR ANTWERP.

The well known French ship Gt Blas, is now ready to receive cargo has only room for about 50 bales or equivalent in dry hides. She is a first rate opportunity for passengers.

Consignees Messrs J. Llavallol & Sons. d15

FOR ANTWERP.

The S. Spanish bark Constantia, 203 tons, is receiving her cargo in the inner roads and will meet with quick dispatch.
Consignees Messrs. S. Sorriano & Co. d15

For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees or to
H. LEZICA & SAGORY.
41, Reconquista.



HOLLOWAYS PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

Translation of a letter from Baboo Sorabjee Chetty of Allahabad, dated 17th of October 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir—For a number of years I suffered most intensely from general debility, disordered state of the liver, together with melancholy and dreary feelings...

AN INEXHAUSTIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavio Martin of the London Mission, dated Maulmain, May 10th 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir—Among my various trances, I have observed with great satisfaction the beneficial effect of your Pills...

WONDERFUL CASE!—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.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir—There has been a resident here for the last seven years, and during the whole of that time, (all within the last five months) suffered exceedingly with asthma...

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION! Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow) of Lieut. Thompson, of Bombay, dated the 15th of July 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir—For fourteen years I was in the most delicate state of health, suffering continuously from liver complaint and indigestion...

- Ague Indigestion
Asthma Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Liver Complaints
Blisters on the Skin Lambago
Bowel Complaints Piles
Colic Flatulencies
Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
Consumption Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility Sore Throats
Dropsy Stone and Gravel
Dysentery Hemorrhoids
Erysipelas Tic Dolorous
Fever of all kinds Ulcers
Fits Venereal Affections
Gout Rheumatism
Head-ache Weakness, from what ever cause &c.
Inflammation

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 214, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), & by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire...

Sherry Wine For Sale. The best quality ever imported, recently received from Cadiz in Jovints and octaves. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 69. Oct. 28—c. o.

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 *Exposition Universelle*, are requested to deliver them at the Lamp-Store of M. Picard, Calle Mayad 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 lapses by strict attention to still merit a share of their patronage.

JOHN GRODZINSKI, M. D.

Newspaper Agency.

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

JOHN GRODZINSKI, M. D.

SALE BY AUCTION.

In the house lately occupied by Messrs. Wildrid Latham & Co., Calle Mayad No. 34. On Wednesday the 19th inst. the whole of the Household furniture of Mr. Austin Latham, comprising a new set of Drawing Room Furniture, with an excellent piano...

FRANCISCO ELIAS.

NOTICE.

The Public is respectfully informed that the Scotch National School will be closed for the Christmas vacation on Saturday the 23rd inst. and will be reopened for business January 24, 1855.—By order of the Committee.

A. POWELL, Master.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Second General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church Establishment will be held at the British Consulate General on Monday the 24th inst. at 2 p.m.

H. B. M's. Vice-Consul in Charge.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Second General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church Establishment will be held at the British Consulate General on Monday the 24th inst. at noon.

H. B. M's. Vice-Consul in Charge.

BISCUIT.

A superior article for sale in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms delivered to orders, a general assortment of Biscuit of different qualities constantly on hand at the Baking establishment sign of the Union Steam boat, Piedad street, 61 squares from Piedad Church, towards the Plaza 11th of September.

JOHN WALKER, S. D. BERRIAN.

English Hams and Cheese.

A small quantity of these articles have just landed from the British bark "Mauzelina." On sale at the store of Henry Rivers & Co. Nos. 34 and 35, Pasco Julio.

ON SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press, of French manufacture, "Colombian" style, mg. 3 feet, by 2 ft. 3 in. with an elegant assortment of types and ornamental letters...

Apply at Calle La Defensa, No. 61.

July 8

WANTED.—In an English Spanish house a situation for a young German aged 21, who has been some time in this country and is well acquainted with all kind of office work.

Heart shirt buttons.—Of superior quality on sale at Calle San Martin, No. 20.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

ON SALE AT G. & H. MACKERN'S Murray's Grammar and Exercises do do Abridged Edition Lennie's Grammar Guy's Geography Stewart's do Chamber's History of the British Empire Malrose's Arithmetic Mayor's Grammar to learn Spanish do do French Morse's School Geography Velasquez, Spanish and English Dictionary Copy books ruled and plain Copy slips.

Mrs. Lovells, having opened the house No 204 Calle Martin, for board and lodging for respectable persons, begs the favor of their support.

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 Vernolen. It has 192 varas west from the road, and 140 varas depth, with two small brick houses upon it.

Can be seen at the Quinta. A mail Servant. Apply at No. 148, calle Federación.

WANTED.

Important. D. José Dorchos 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 Dorchos, and notified to the Notarios Public, and to avoid any future complications, I hereby acquaint the public therof.

TO BE SOLD.

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

Enquire of David Saffern No. 44, Calle Piedad.

To passengers per Bark "Williams Peile."

All persons indebted to Capt. Joseph Spott or 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.

QUINTA FOR SALE. The Quinta of the late Mr James Wilde, known as the "Jardin Argentino" with 53 varas frontage, by 93 in depth, with a large and commodious dwelling house containing 13 apartments, and another small independent house.

For further particulars apply to John Eastman No. 5, calle Defensa, or Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria.

English Edition of MACULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Vols. 3 and 4. Orders for the above received by G. & H. Mackern to the 31st inst.

NOTICE. The partnership heretofore existing in this City under the signature of Walker & Berian, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

NOTICE. The comb-factory No 311 Calle Esmeralda, will hereafter be carried on by Mr. S. D. Berrian, under the signature of S. D. Berrian & Co.

DESTINATION REFERENCES.

Table with columns: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 13th inst.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Nations. Lists various ships and their origins, including destinations like London, Rotterdam, Malaga, etc.