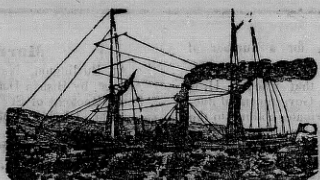


BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



Printed at No. 73 Calle La Defensa, and published every SATURDAY at 2 o'clock p. m. at No. 20 Calle SAN MARTIN, where SUBSCRIPTIONS are received, and where advertisements and communications may be left.

Price 40¢ per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and 45¢ per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office: it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity. — SINGLE NUMBER 48.

ADVERTISEMENTS received till FRIDAY at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates. — Not exceeding six lines, one insertion 35; 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. 1523.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS IN HYDE-PARK.—The "League" formed for the purpose of getting the price of bread reduced had publicly stated that the members did not intend to hold a meeting yesterday (8th November) in Hyde-park; nevertheless, great numbers of persons came together, as on several Sundays proceeding, and breaking up into knots, gathered round half a dozen speakers, who, in various parts of the park, held forth upon the high price of the bread and the need existing for political reform. The tenor of these discourses was to the effect that those who never work get all the good things of this world, whilst those who labour are in want of the common necessities of life. The land, it was stated, was in possession of the rich alone, whereas it ought to be the property of the many. The capitalist, having money at his command, buys up all the corn, and then charges what he likes for it. The speeches, however, were roughly brought to a close, by some hundreds of lads and others, who commenced to pelt the speakers and their auditors with heavy clouds. After a time, another speaker commenced a violent denunciation of the government, who, he averred, were pretending to carry on war with Russia, and thus keeping up the price of corn. The speaker was proceeding in the same strain when a gentleman, who had been to see his brother at the Duke of Somerset's was seen passing along the park, and he was assailed with some hundred clods of turf. He ran away as fast as possible, several hundreds following him, and before he could get out of the park gates he was terribly knocked about. The rabble next turned upon those standing round the meeting, and a continuous discharge of turf, stones, and other missiles, was kept up, until the crowd was obliged to run *en masse*. Ladies and gentlemen, quietly crossing the park, were treated in a similarly brutal manner. Two elegantly dressed ladies were pelted and knocked down near Grosvenor-gate. Two gentlemen were pelted until they could scarcely stand, when their hats were stolen off their heads, and a snatch was made at a gold watch one had in his side pocket. Another gentleman received a severe cut over the left eye; and any one who had been drawn to the spot out of curiosity, in the garb of a baker, was most roughly handled. About six o'clock in the evening a scene that can scarcely be described took place in the park. Some five hundred men, boys, and lads with turf, loaded at the roots with wet turf, pelted every one near, not even excepting young children passing home. Such a disgraceful spectacle has never before been witnessed in this park. Seeing the dangerous state things were assuming, a number of police, and a few on horseback, well armed, were sent into Park lane, it being apprehended that an attack would be made upon the mansions of some of the nobility. The mob for the most part departed at a rapid pace out of Governor gate, followed by the horse police, whose presence deterred them from doing damage to the windows, as they did on the previous Sunday. Several persons were arrested and lodged in the station-house.

DEADLY TRAGEDY AT BRIGHTON.—On Friday evening three arrived at the Albion Hotel, two guests—the one Dr. H. Franck, a German gentleman, about 50 years of age; the other his son Hugo, a lad of 17 or 18 years of age. They were visited in the course of the evening by their friend, Dr. Ruge, Professor of German in Brighton, who spent the evening with them. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, Dr. Ruge having left, Dr. Franck and his son retired to rest in a double-bedded sleeping apartment, situated at the loftiest part of the hotel. Nothing to attract attention occurred between this time and a quarter to 6 o'clock on the following Saturday morning, when a female servant was alarmed by the crash of some falling body on the outside of the hotel, and, on looking out of her bedroom window, she perceived the body of a man in the area below. She immediately gave an alarm, and some militia on bivouac in the hotel went out, and, with the assistance of police-constables Blabber, who passed at the moment, picked up the body of a gentleman, found lying in the front of the area of the hotel. It was recognised as the body of the

German gentleman who had arrived the previous night with his son. Medical aid was immediately sent for, and in a few minutes Dr. Caterer and Mr. H. Baker were on the spot, and, upon examining the body, pronounced life to be extinct. In fact, so great was the height from which the unfortunate gentleman had precipitated himself (60 or 70 feet), and such the force and velocity with which he must have come to the ground, that the large bone of the hip was completely crushed, and the bleeding from the ruptured vessel was extensive. Upon proceeding to the bedroom, which was forced open, the son was discovered in bed, but strangled. Every effort was made to restore life, but without avail. An inquest was held at the Albion Hotel, on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. David Black, the borough coroner, when, after a long examination of witnesses, the principal of whom was Dr. Ruge, the jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned the following verdict:— "That the son was found strangled in bed, but whether by his own hand or the hand of another there was no evidence; and that the father destroyed himself by throwing himself from a window, while labouring under an unsound state of mind."

THE HARVEST, AND SPECULATORS ON THE FOOD OF THE PEOPLE.—The present high price of corn, both in this country and on the continent is beginning to create a considerable uneasiness. The returns from the different corn-growing districts certainly show that the harvest has on the whole been quite up to the average, and in many parts exceeded it; but then, in the face of these facts, the high price of this necessary of life still keeps up.

It is admitted that there was a much larger breadth of land sown with wheat in this country last year than was ever known before. During the last ten years science as applied to agriculture has made giant strides, and, as a result, much larger crops are now obtained from the same quantity of land. The harvest has been got in under the happiest auspices, and the garnerers of the farmers are well supplied. There is now, it is generally admitted, a larger quantity of home grown new wheat in this country than has ever before been known—not from the crop having been an extraordinarily superabundant one, but from a larger area of land having been brought under cultivation.

To what, then, is the present state of the corn market to be attributed? Unquestionably to the machinations of the speculators in corn, who fatten on the people's wants. The corn trade, in contradistinction to other trades, instead of getting of late years into a large number of hands, has gradually been getting more circumscribed, and is now practically into the hands of a few large firms, principally foreign, but chiefly Greeks. These firms form a sort of clique, and mutually support one another. By this combination they are enabled completely to rule the market. The millers and consumers may hold back for a time, but necessity compels them to purchase at the prices that these houses choose to fix. This body of men hold amongst them nearly the whole of the foreign wheat, and they will not let it out but at such prices as they choose.

In this state of things to continue? Are the people to be ever oppressed by this system? Certainly not. The time, indeed, is rapidly coming when a wholesome change will be effected, and this through the collection of sound and correct agricultural statistics. It is through the ignorance of the people as to the amount of land under cultivation, the character of the crops, and the probable result of the harvest, that these speculators are enabled to operate. They unscrupulously spread abroad all sorts of false reports when it suits their convenience—they would make it appear that all but famine was impending. * * * Agricultural statistics are indispensable as the basis on which a correct appreciation of the social and economical progress of a most important portion of the population rests; and it may be expected that when the conjectural and uncertain data which now guide our calculation in these respects are replaced by ascertained and undoubted facts, much light will be thrown upon many important questions connected with the well-being of the population, and the risk of error in dealing with them diminished.

London Observer.

EXTENT OF BRITISH AMERICA.—Sam Slick in his last work entitled "Nature and Human Nature," thus speaks of the extent, resources, and progress of the British North American Provinces:—"Now, doctor, I'll tell you what neither the English, nor the Yankees, nor the ex-positors themselves know nothing of, and that is about the extent and importance of these North American provinces under the British rule. Take your pencil now, and write now a few facts I will give you, when you are alone meditating, just chew on 'em. First, there are four millions of square miles of territory in them, whereas all Europe has but three million some odd hundred thousand, and our almighty and everlasting United States still less than that again. Canada alone is equal in size to Great Britain, France, and Prussia. The maritime provinces themselves cover a space as large as Holland, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, and Switzerland, all put together. The imports for 1853 were between ten and eleven millions, and the exports (ships sold included) between nine and ten millions. At the commencement of the American revolution, when we first dared the English to fight us, we had two and a half, these provinces now contain nearly three, and in half a century will reach the enormous amount of eight or nine millions of inhabitants. The increase of population in the States is 33 per cent, in Canada 68. The united revenue is nearly a million and a half, and their exports amount to four hundred and fifty thousand tons. Now, take these facts and see what an empire there is here, surely the best in climate, soil, mineral, and other productions in the world, and peopled by such a race as no other country under heaven can produce. Now, sir, here are the bundle of sticks, all they want is to be well united. How absurd it seems to us, Yankees, that England is both so ignorant and so blind to her own interests, as not to give attention to this interesting portion of the empire, that in natural and commercial wealth is of infinitely more importance than half-a-dozen Wallachias and Moldavias; and in loyalty, intelligence, and enterprise, as far superior to turbulent Ireland as it is possible for one country to surpass another."

MANIFESTO BY KOSSUTH, MAZZINI, AND LEDRU-ROLLIN.—A manifesto with the signatures of these three gentlemen has been published. After announcing the fall of Sebastopol, it recommends general insurrection throughout Europe—the "illusions" that "the peoples" have any hopes from "the war of the Cabinets" having now disappeared. It speaks of "the enemy camp" as being broken into four,—the Russian camp, the Anglo-French camp, and the two camps into which Austria and Prussia divide the smaller states of Germany, adding that, "among these various camps a common direction and a practical accord is no longer possible," and that "each people has now but a single enemy to combat." The manifesto points to what revolution can effect: the regeneration of Italy, the re-establishment of Hungary and Poland,—the union of Spain and Portugal into an Iberian republic, the creation of a young Scandinavia, a material existence for Italy, the organization of Greece, the extension of Switzerland to the dimensions of an Alpine confederacy, and the formation of an Oriental Switzerland by grouping together Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Bosnia. The manifesto says:—"The party has need of a common centre of action, a common treasury, and a common *mot d'ordre*. If it does not create these in one month, it is not equal to its high mission."

The treasury of the party may rapidly be formed if each man bring his mite; if wherever there is a soldier of the republic—man or woman—who has an influence in a given circle, a subscription be organized; if from the franc of the poor man to the thousands of the rich, each believer will regard himself as debtor for a share in the Loan of Liberty. If we choose to be so, we are the richer party, for we number our ranks by millions. "Discussion" is deprecated, and "action" is strongly urged. It finally makes a direct appeal to France as well as to Italy, saying: "Italy has but to lift her tri-coloured flag to awaken the nationalities of Europe. The man of the 2d of December is the murderer of Rome. France and Italy, Rome and Paris—this should be the battle cry. But wherever the point, whatever

the hour, this we all declare—the first people that raises its banner in the country and humanity will be followed by 'all others.'"

Produce Market.

LONDON, 6th NOVEMBER, 1855.

DRY RIVER PLATE OX & COW HIDES.—We continue without supplies and therefore have no transactions to report.—Present demand very good at fall prices.

SALTED RIVER PLATE OX & COW HIDES.—The exigent requirements of the Tanners, bearing on the existing scarcity of these Hides, have sustained the market in the face of a very serious enhancement of money during the month, and prices have been fairly maintained. The transactions, however, have been necessarily limited.

SOUTH AMERICAN HORSE HIDES.—The transactions have been moderate and consist chiefly of the requirements of the Tanners, bearing on the existing scarcity of these Hides, have been less required for, but prices have been fully maintained. The sales comprise the following:—720 salted, Buenos Ayres, sound, av. 33 to 33½d. at 9s; light and Mules at 4s 10d to 5s 6d; Man-of-war, av. 25½d. at 7s 6d to 7s 6d each.

GOAT SKINS.—Capes are in good demand and have realised extra prices. Other descriptions continue without alteration.

SHEEP SKINS.—The sales have been to a moderate extent, and the prices obtained show little variation from those ruling last month. Sales—2384 Buenos Ayres, coarse wools av. 25½d. per dozen at 6s; mixed wools and short 6d to 6½d; 1263 Buenos Ayres Lamb Skins, country skins at 7s 3d, slinks 3s per dozen.

HORNS.—The small quantity of Ox and Cow offered during the month sold steadily at late rates. Sales—Ox and Cow, 11,204 Buenos Ayres, av. 12s 6d, at 30s.

BONES.—Shank Bones sell freely at our quotations. Common are in good request at last month's prices. Australian Shanks £10 to £16; Buenos Ayres ditto £6 10s to £8 7s 6d, common bones £6 2s 6d per ton.

Horns continue without alteration, and are extremely difficult of sale, excepting at very low prices, our present quotation being £4 to £6 per ton.

HORSE HAIR.—There is a good demand for all descriptions, and at the public sales an advance of 1d to 1½ for tails, 1d to 2d for mixed and ½d to 1d for common and short was established.

THE TALLOW MARKET.—The continuance of very large deliveries and the absence of arrivals to any extent produced a steady rise in price up to the 15th ult., when the sudden and heavy advance in the Bank of England rate of discount gave a temporary check to the market; but the demands of the trade continuing large the price has again advanced, and Russian is now 66s 6d on the spot and for all the year, and 67s 6d per cwt for January to March delivery.

RIVER PLATE TALLOW.—Although this description has been brought forward rather more freely this month, it is by no means abundant and sells readily at very extreme prices, best qualities commonly realising 1s per cwt. more than Russian. Good fair color, fair body, has brought 63s to 67s, middling color, fair body, 63s to 65s 6d, rather dark and dark, fair body, 62s 3d to 65, and dark and very dark, greasy and inferior 59s 6d per cwt. The sales of the month are equal to 660 pipes. Import 185 pipes. Present stock 120 pipes against 2300 pipes at this time last year.

GREASE & HORSE GREASE have been in moderate request, chiefly for home use. Pure Liquid has realized 46s 6d to 47s, and Mixed 36s 3d to 38s per cwt, being a decline upon the former, and an advance upon the latter, of about 18s per cwt as compared with last month's prices.

ANNING & CO., Brokers,
11, Lime Street.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.
Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 24th 1855.

To H. B. M.'s Vice Consul.

The undersigned Minister Secretary of State at Government and Foreign Relations, had the honor of receiving Your Honour's note of the date the 30th ult., in reply to his of the 27th;

and having submitted it to the knowledge of H. E. the Governor, who after having carefully perused it, ordered the undersigned to reply to it, noticing the different points it contains; commencing with his regret that the Vice Consul should have seen injurious remarks in the simple recollection of a contracted obligation.

Without denying what the U. S. said respecting the manner in which the mail-bag, after being opened at the Consulate, is conveyed to the Post-Office, Mr. Vice Consul supposes very gratuitously, that the U. S. directly ascribed to the Consulate, the missing letters and journals, of which the public is wont to complain. The U. S. merely said what Y. H. cannot but know to be the truth, namely, that in the order and form at present observed, abuses and delays were possible; and as a sample of these, cited the very recent fact, of the official and private correspondence that had been forgotten in the Consulate; a fact also that Y. H. does not deny.

The Vice Consul will please bear in mind, that the Government was hearing certain complaints of the Post Office department, without being able to decide whether or not they were well founded, since it could not be ascertained that the Post Office had really received the missing letters and journals. In such a case it was the duty of the Government to obviate a possible abuse, and deprive the Post Office Authorities of a pretext. For this purpose it proposed to re-establish the old system, established by the Decree of 1824, and should that be impossible, leaving to the discretion of Y. H. to propose any other expedient you might deem more convenient.

It appears that this reasonable and moderate intension, has unfortunately so far excited the irritation of Y. H. as to produce the intertemperate note of the 30th: a note the publication of which the Government would in no case have omitted, even though Y. H. had not so requested, as it has this day ordered it to be published together with the reply; for publicity of its acts and its ideas, in every thing that admits of or merits it, is the basis of its system.

It is also supposed in said note, that the U. S. meant to accuse the proceedings of the Vice Consul, or ask him explanations respecting them, whilst the U. S. is perfectly aware that the Vice Consul is not an employee of this Government, to which he is not bound to give any account of his actions.

In the same manner it imputes to the Government the extravagant design of even questioning Y. H.'s intentions. Nothing could be farther from the intention of the Government, that, besides being perfectly aware of what propriety exacts in the most ordinary civility, knows that the order in question existed, when Y. H. received charge of the Consulate, and that it was natural you should continue it with perfect good faith, especially as no observation was made to you respecting it. The U. S. therefore had no motive whatever for mixing up the intentions of the Vice Consul.

In the Governor's opinion there is no connection whatever between the abuses and delays to which the U. S. referred, as of possible occurrence before the bag went to the Post Office, and the fact that after having reached it, some ill-disposed persons may take from the Office correspondence that does not belong to them. Assuredly what takes place subsequently in the Post Office, prove what it may, can never prove that all was taken to it that should have been taken.

As regards the despatches that arrive for the Government, Y. H. may adopt the plan mentioned of remitting them to the Post Office, should you think proper. It considers it a matter of perfect indifference. The U. S. did not speak of such despatches, but of private letters, that should all be remitted to the Office, according to the Decree of 1824.

And the U. S. begs leave here to notice, that said Decree was not a mere internal arrangement but imposed certain obligations on the British Consulate. As already remarked in the note of the 27th, and to which Y. H. makes no objection, it was dictated at the suggestion of the Consul General of Great Britain, and accepted by him, without any inconvenience. Accordingly the Government considers itself perfectly entitled to expect its observance; and the more in that the Government cannot conceive why the circumstance of there now being steam packets, instead of sailing ones as formerly, should create any inconvenience, and still less an impossibility of complying with it.

It is equally incomprehensible to H. E. the Governor, why the pretension of observing the old arrangement, should import, as Y. H. considers "non-assistance" of the Government in protecting the regulations and forms of H. B. M.'s Post office General, and presenting difficulties to the Agent in Buenos Ayres in their discharge." The Vice-Consul may rest assured, that if the Government saw that said pretension would occasion such inconveniences, it would cheerfully withdraw it in the act. But so far from seeing anything of this, for Y. H. confines yourself to stating it, without taking the trouble to prove it, he rather sees cause for believing the contrary; a decisive proof of which is, that the respectable Sir Woodbine Parish never saw it either, who in this respect appears to have had very different ideas from Y. H., for he made no observation upon the Decree, which was

strictly complied with, for a number of years.

The U. S. believes that when Y. H. is pleased to reproach the Government of Buenos Ayres that "it contributes nothing to the maintenance of this communication," you forgot that the Government's not contributing with pecuniary subventions, is assuredly not a novelty that has recently been introduced, and that might thus exonerate that Consulate from the obligations to which it conform-d in 1824. Since that date, Mr. Vice Consul, from the establishment of this communication, the Consulate was perfectly aware that this Government would not contribute to it in that manner.—Nor was it required so to do—and notwithstanding this, and with this distinct understanding, it was Mr. W. Parish who found it just and expedient to accept and fulfil the dispositions of the Decree.

Moreover, according to said decree, the Government contributed not only to contribute to it, in the manner required of it; that is according to Her Majesty's Packets the exemptions and privileges that were subsequently greatly extended and increased, when in 1849 the present steamers of the Royal Company were established, at the request of H. B. M.'s Government, a request presented on the 5th of May of that year by its Minister Plenipotentiary in this Capital, who responded to the new concessions in the most grateful terms. Probably the Vice Consul was ignorant of these facts, when he asserts so resolutely that this Government contributes nothing to the object in question.

Finally, the Government has seen with regret the surprising intimation, which it abstains from classifying, and which Y. H. has considered yourself entitled to make to it, that it should avoid for the future such motives for correspondence; because it places it under the disagreeable necessity of acquainting him in its turn, that the Vice Consul may receive or not receive, reply or not reply, as he thinks proper, to the notes that are addressed to him, but that it cannot on that account fail to address to him, on this or any other matter, the communications it may have occasion and a right to address to him, for the Government of Buenos Ayres is not disposed to accept orders from the Vice Consul.

God preserve You Honour many years,
VALENTIN ALSINA.

BUENOS AYRES.

The new invasion of Flores must be held the event of the week. He disembarked at las Piedras, with some three or four companions, and on the 24th we find him about the sources of the Arroyo del Medio, some 10 leagues inland, at the head of a party numbering upwards of 100, including Bustos, Lamela, Clavero Luzzurigo, &c.

On this occasion, judging from their published correspondence, the Santafesino authorities on the frontier appear to have acted with activity and in good faith, which we hail as a welcome symptom of returning confraternity. Colonels Orozco and Cardoso, advised of the assemblage, immediately started in pursuit; and to their effective co-operation the easy discomfiture of the enterprise must be mainly ascribed.

On the 24th a convoy of arms and ammunition^d evidently intended for the invaders, was intercepted by Commandant Cardoso, and the escort, consisting of an officer and eight men, made prisoners. This probably disconcerted the plan in a vital point; still, on the following morning, Christmas day, they crossed the RioSan, that is the Arroyo del Medio, the boundary line between this State and Santa Fe; thereby consummating the invasion.

Having arrived at the Cañada del Arbolito, apparently without pursuit or molestation, they there halted; and on the afternoon of the same day, the party, from some cause or other broke up and dispersed. Of the dispersed part must have recrossed the Arroyo del Medio, for we hear of 20 being captured by the Authorities of Santa Fe. Meanwhile Flores, with his staff, and some 60 followers shaped a course Southward, apparently in the direction of Pergamino. These are the essential facts, extracted from the series of communications that form the official Bulletin published by the "Cronica," in which to be candid, we find some things we do not comprehend, and consequently cannot explain.

Down to the hour of our going to press, nothing further is known of the movements of the invaders; but, by the latest accounts they were still in the territory of the State; and so far from being routed, had not even been attacked. Is all danger past? The "Order" of this morning makes some reflections on the point, in the justice of which we perfectly concur.

THE SOCIETIES FORFEIT.—Colonels Gonzalez and Ocampo, with a force of 1000 men, had assumed the offensive, and penetrated into the desert, to attack the Indians in their foldings. Of the movements of General Hornos, very little has been said or known during the week.

SWORN OR HORON.—The sword voted to General Hornos, by the Legislature, for the Victory of the Tala, arrived from Paris by the last Mail Steamer, and is said to be a superb article. We wish the gallant General may and happy years to enjoy the merited distinction.

PAUL MESSEY.—Dr. Acosta, Secretary of the Mission has arrived from the Paraná; some suppose to report progress; others, to ask instructions; the fact is, we believe, that nothing has transpired.

British Packet

An Extra sheet, containing the Export table, Monthly Retrospect &c. &c. will be published on the morning of the 2d, in time for the sailing of the "Camilla," and may be had at the Office No. 20 Calle San Martin.

Married.

At Burlington, New Jersey, on the 6th August, by Bishop Doan, Rev. William W. Bours Rectox, of St John's Church Jacksonville, Florida, to Mary Isabela Clark of New York.

EXCHANGE.—DECEMBER 29th.

S. and P. Dollars and Patacones	34
Patron Doubletons	34 1/2
Spanish do.	34 5/8
Rpts on England, per doubloon	nominal
Currency	per dol. 2 3/4
Do. Montevideo	—
France, per doubloon	— 87
United States, do.	par.
Pat. Doubletons, lowest price during the week	31 1/2
Do. lowest	34 1/2
Exchange on England highest during week	70
Do. lowest	65 6

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres ARRIVALS.

December 15th.

Ninfa, Spanish zamacoa, 129 tons, P. Carrara, from Ivisé 25th Sept., Santos 2d Decr., to E. Ochoa & Co., with 2400 qq salt.

Earl of Carlisle, British brig, 194 tons, J. Law, from Cadiz 3d Oct., to E. Von Seurter & Co., with 138 lasts salt.

December 18th.

Sir Henry Parnell, British brig, 394 tons, G. Patrick, from London 3d Oct., to Casares & Sons, with 979 bundles and 743 bars iron, 380 stoves, 840 iron pots, 15 winches 25 baskets wine, 1 still, 5 iron posts, 21 carboys acids, 457 barrels beer, 76 casks and 300 kegs paint, 60 do steel, 25 do varnish, 17 do nails, 149 casks 215 boxes and 13 bales merchandise.

December 19th.

Asuncion, American steamer, from the Uruguay. Passengers, 6.

Silka, Swedish bark, from Gothenburg, to Lohman Meyn & Co. In quarantine.

Lucitano, Oriental brigantine, 122 tons, B. Dassori, from Montevideo 18th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 1500 boxes and 9 barrels wine. Passengers, 5.

Virago, British brig, 265 tons, J. Tierman, from Lisbon 22d Oct., to J. Eastman & Co., with 618 moyos salt.

Santa Petronilla, Spanish barque, 290 tons, J. Paroja y Abella, from Cadiz 30th Oct., to Freyer bros., with 100 lasts salt, 1000 boxes vermicelli, 199 do soap, 2000 jars oil, 30 bags peas, 15 do canary seed, 150 bales brown wrapping paper, 48 2 box s figs, 600 do raisens, 100 do prunes, 50 do starch, 659 do Bordeaux wine, 110 barrels Malaga do, 64 do cherry do, 62 do sweet red pepper, 167 do olivs, 1 box books.

December 20th.

Lesing, Bremen barque, 356 tons, H. Friedrichs, from Bremen 29th Oct., to Casares & Sons, with 143 rolls cordage, 36 bales oskum, 2 iron pots, 1 ham, 1 box seeds, 295 pieces bagging, 30 baskets, 30 blocks, 12 spars, 2 bundles chairs, 1 ironing board, 4 cages with birds, 1 bale and 73 boxes merchandise, 2 do samples; and the following articles comprising a drag, 1 boiler 2250 brick, 36 kegs, 36 boxes, 1 chimney bell, 25 buckets, 3 wind lapps, 4 rolls cordage, 1 chain 1 pair shears, 2 forges, 1489 sheets iron, 1560 angles do, 594 do, 1492 pieces lumber, 1573 do iron, 211 do machinery, 1 cooking range, 13 anchors, 75 bags.

Crusader, British barque, 311 tons, G. Williams, from Liverpool 20th Oct., to J. C. Thompson & Co., with 643 boxes 304 bales 301 casks 76 kegs and 44 packages merchandise, 50 boxes tin, 11 crates earthenware, 1 sugar mill, 6 iron plates, 60 bars iron, 6 boilers, 34 bundles wire, 102 do spades, 608 do iron, 1972 iron pots, 1 safe, 900 fire iron, 17970 bricks, 100 tiles, 360 braziers, 13 stores, a quantity of machinery and other necessary articles adapted for a Gas work.

Antonito National pilot boat, 190 tons, J. Avenenti, from Montevideo 19th inst., in ballast. Passengers, 350.

December 21st.

Camilla, British mail steamer, from Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, with the mail from Southampton. Passengers, 45.

Constitucion, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 20th inst., with 15 boxes tacks, 5 do books, 6 do 3 casks and 17 bales merchandise, 2 packages samples Passengers, 72.

December 22d

Eliza, Oriental brig, 178 tons, R. Randle,

from Maldonado 27th Novr., Montevideo 20th inst., to Lynch, Rossi & Stoliz, with 270 tons lime stones.

Tacuari, Paraguay war steamer, from Paraguay. Compadrito, French schooner, 83 tons, C. Lemee, from Cape Verdes 15th Octr., Montevideo 19th inst., to Order, with 47 moyos salt.

Union, French barque, 216 tons, A. Falcon, from Marcellis 23d August, Cadiz 21st Sept., to J. N. Bieber & Co., with 140 lasts salt, 1 box porcelain, 15 do hats, 1 barrel oil.

Joven Eduardo, Spanish brig, 260 tons, J. Seusat, from Pernambuco 3d inst., to J. C. Meyrelles, with 900 barrels and 400 bags flour, 200 pipes caña, 30 boards.

December 23d.

Pampero, British steamer, from Montevideo 22d inst., with 4 half pipes 16 quarter do and 6 boxes wine, 53 do merchandise, 850 Doubletons, 4300 Patacones. Passengers, 77.

Racine, French ship, 479 tons, Delannay, from Havre 20th Oct., to Llavallol & Sons, with 1122 packages merchandise, 236 boxes preserves, 28 do wine, 100 baskets beer, 250 do champagne, a quantity of tiles.

December 24th.

Amnistia, Spanish brig, 176 tons, P. Alsina, from Barcelona 10th Sept., Montevideo 22d inst., to Zumarán & Co., 154 pipes 16 half do and 62 quarter do wine, 1 bale oakum, 19 do hemp, 500 jars oil, 150 do aguar diente, 10 boxes almond oil.

Partisan, British brig, 294 tons, A. Sangster, from Liverpool 20th Sept., Montevideo 22d inst., to Lafone, with 300 tons coal.

Huntingdon, American barque, 385 tons, Baldwin, from Baltimore 4th Octr., Montevideo 22d inst., to Zimmermann & Co., with 2790 barrels flour, 200 do rosin, 5 do varnish, 7 do rice, 18 do turpentine, 100 do spirits, 114 dozen chairs, 50 do pails, 15 bags pepper, 500 tins crackers, 30 boxes and 150 kegs lard, 6 bales and 30 bolts cotton duck, 17,000 feet lumber, 114 rolls cordage, 137 dozen brooms, 25 boxes tobacco, 1 do clocks, 50 bales oakum, 6 boxes indigo.

December 25th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 24th inst., with 27 boxes merchandise, 24 rolls cordage. Passengers, 25.

Virgen de la Misericordia, National bark, 150 tons, L. Babuglia, from Genoa 12th Octr., Gibraltar 5th Novr., Montevideo 21st inst., to B. De Lima, with 40,000 tiles, 40 qq cordage, 150 boxes vermicelli, 3 tins seeds, 5 barrels mushroom, 2 tanks merchandise.

La France, French brig, 156 tons, J. Septiviers, from Rio Janeiro 29th Novr., to Lezica & Co., with 159 pipes wine, 400 boxes vermicelli, 195 barrels flour, 300 do rosin, 25 bags coffee, 42 bales and 1 box merchandise, 6 bottles mercury.

December 26th.

Antonito, National pilot boat, 190 tons, J. Avenenti, from Montevideo 25th inst., to Bernál & Carrega, with 67 boxes oil, 17 barrels brandy. Passengers, 68.

December 27th.

Ernestine, Hamburg brigantine, 228 tons, J. D. Moller, from Valparaiso 8th Octr., Santo Tome, 31st, Montevideo 26th inst., to Freyer bros., with 1389 bags flour, 6 boxes books, 15 do silk handkerchiefs, 13 seroons straw hats.

Asuncion, American steamer, from Rosario & San Nicolas. Passengers, 22.

SAILINGS.

December 13th.

Rosalie, British brig, for Liverpool, dispatched by H. A. Green, with 3288 salted horse hides, 592 do ox and cow do, 12 bales hair, 33 do sheep skins, 60 do wool, 83 seroons and 5 boxes tobacco, 75 pipes mares grease, 903 do tallow, 43 bars copper, 11 tens and 21,000 bones.

December 14th.

Hedwig, Bremen barque, for India, in ballast, dispatched by Getting & Co.

Imperial Marinero, Brazilian corvette of war for Montevideo.

Princeza, Brazilian barque, for Brazil, dispatched by F. Buxareo with 3360 qq jerked beef.

Magnolia, British brig, for Mauritius, in ballast, dispatched by Visser & Co.

Heracleon, American ship, for India, in ballast, dispatched by J. Eastman & Co.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Delfino, Sardinian brig, for Calcutta, in ballast, dispatched by R. Delfino.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF SORE LEGS. Copy of a letter from Mr. Michael Hyatt, of Meurt, 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 ulcersous 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 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 Luck now, E. I., dated the 30th of April, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I have taken leave to address you, to thank you for the benefit 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 reluctance, that I was induced to give a trial to your Ointment and Pills, as I firmly believed nothing would eradicate the unsightly disorder, having spent upwards of £40 in medicine and advice for them.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully. (Signed) HENRY ANDERSON.

ASTONISHING CURE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a Letter from Henry Brooks, Esq., of Simla, 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 all 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 symptom of my disorder disappeared, and I now enjoy the best of health; thanks to you and your medicines.

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

WONDERFUL CURE OF A BAD BREAST.

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

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I have to acknowledge an incalculable benefit my wife has derived from the use of your Ointment and Pills. Ten months ago, just after the weaning of our last child, her left breast broke out into ulcersous sores, rendering the same one trifling running wound; and as a matter of course, and 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 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:—

- Bad Legs Corns (Soft) Scalds
Bad Breasts Cancer Sore Nipples
Bunions Contracted and Sore-throats
Bites of Mosquitoes Erysipelas Skin diseases
Sand-Flies Feltylasis Scary
Cooch-way Gout Sore-heads
Chilblains Lumbago Tumours
Chapped hands Rheumatism Wounds Yawa

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 50, Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, and in Buenos Ayres at the Drug Store of J. Eastman & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Bot.

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

Soda Water Stand.

Any person wishing to reap the benefit of the season by setting up a Soda water stand in already established bars—rooms, or in any other public part of the City, can be supplied with fountains and proper cylinders, at no expense merely for consuming the soda water that can be constantly delivered from the Manufactory at a very low rate. For further particulars apply at No 69 Calle de la Merced. d17-2c

VICTORIA HOTEL.

No. 54 & 56 Calle Mayo. The undersigned in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the 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 dining rooms; to the stranger and temporary visitor it will be his study to make it a comfortable home and from its situation near the beach and the commanding view from the house to the both the inner and outer roads, it is peculiarly adapted for the residence of Captains of vessels. Breakfasts from half past 8 to 11 o'clock, Lunches 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 GOGHEGAN. d8-4c

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. d84c

Mr. David Krutisch has become a partner in the house of JACOBS & Co. from this date.

Buenos Ayres Dec. 14th 1855.

NOTICE.

The Public is respectfully informed that the Scotch National School will be closed for the Christmas vacation on Saturday the 23d inst, and will be re-opened for business January 2d, 1856.—By order of the Committee A. POWELL Master. d15-2c

FOR SALE.

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

Libreria frente al Colegio.

CALLE SANTA ROSA, No. 46.

FOR SALE.

Great assortment of books fit for Christmas day. History of England by Goldsmith, 1 vol. Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol. with numerous engravings by Grandville. Byron's poetical works 1 vol. Arabian nights 1 vol. Popular display of the wonders 1 vol. Puffendorf's natural history 1 vol. Friend's offering 1 vol. The bachelor's Christmas. Shakespeare's works, and many other novels and illustrated books of every description. d22c

Portraits.

Electrotype, Topographic and Oil paintings, by CHARLES FELTSCHE & Co., Calle de la Victoria, No. 35 1/2.

Mr. Charles Feltscher, a pupil of one of the first masters of Paris, has opened a new establishment, in which he has combined all the most approved elements of the art to which he is devoted, and in which he has obtained the most satisfactory results. All the paintings that issue from his establishment, photographic, electrotype, in oil, miniature, or of whatever kind they may be, by the perfection of their minutest details, and the perfect harmony of the colours, leave nothing to be desired.

The saloons spacious and comfortable; and the prices so moderate as to place them within the reach of all classes and purses. d42-3p

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

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. d15 6p

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. 69. July 8

Pearl 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 Melrose's Arithmetic Mavor's Spelling Ollendorf's Grammar to learn Spanish do do French Morse's School Geography Velasquez Spanish and English Dictionary Copy books ruled and plain Copy slips. decl—

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.

It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them. Prepared and sold only by S. Bishop, Chemist, and Druggist, No. 49 Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. d31-c

Best Smith's Coals.

Now landing Hartlepoul double screened nut coal, and will be delivered at purchaser's house full English ton 2240 lbs.; one ton of this coal will go as far as one and a half of ordinary Smith coal.

ALSO,

now landing Newcastle household coal, and will be delivered full one ton at purchaser's house. Apply at 20 Defensa. n10 c.o.

JOHN BLUES, corner of la Merced street, & 25 de Mayo, GROCEER, 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 Havana sugar, English pickles, mustard and Sauces, Port and Sherry wine of superior quality, cognac, H-lands and Scotch Whiskey, fresh English oysters in jins of pints and half pints, prime Scotch salmon in tins of one and two lbs. each, Scotch barley and oatmeal in excellent condition, split peas just arrived, &c. n10-c.o.

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 South, and the other forty-five leagues to the North. Enquire of David Suffern No. 141, Calle Piedad. nov10-c

To passengers per Bark "William Peile."

All persons indebted to Capt. Joseph Spott 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

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. 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 González, Plaza de la Victoria. n17-c

English Edition of MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Vols. 3 and 4.

Orders for the above received by G. & H. Mackern to the 31st inst.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 7th, 1855.

NOTICE.

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

Buenos Ayres, Decr. 14th 1855.

JOHN WALKER. S. D. BERRIAN.

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.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 27th inst.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Nationality. Lists various ships like 'Golden Eagle', 'Eliza Jenkins', 'Albion', etc.

AMERICAN.

Table listing American ships and agents, including 'Higgins', 'Swamp', 'Savage', 'Bowyer', etc.

FRENCH.

Table listing French ships and agents, including 'Billard', 'Lery', 'Verard', 'Soufouard', etc.

SPANISH.

Table listing Spanish ships and agents, including 'Ferre', 'Garnat', 'Darguonarte', 'Foyera', etc.

HAMBURG.

Table listing Hamburg ships and agents, including 'Jensen', 'Liber', etc.

BREVEN.

Table listing Breven ships and agents, including 'Casenot', 'Huntmann', 'Friedrich', etc.

DUTCH.

Table listing Dutch ships and agents, including 'Van Loon', 'Bijnsdorp', etc.

DANISH.

Table listing Danish ships and agents, including 'Jacobsen', etc.

HANOVERIAN.

Table listing Hanoverian ships and agents, including 'Heidt', 'Casanova', etc.

PRAZILIAN.

Table listing Prazilian ships and agents, including 'Carvalho', 'Jesus', etc.

SWEDISH.

Table listing Swedish ships and agents, including 'Oberg', 'Overgard', 'Hornings', etc.

LUBEC.

Table listing Lubec ships and agents, including 'Radlickeit', etc.

MECKLENBURG.

Table listing Mecklenburg ships and agents, including 'Friedrich & Louise', 'Clara Wilhelmina', etc.