

BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1534.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, March 15, 1856.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Third Annual Message

OF

PRESIDENT PIERCE,

TO THE

THIRTYFOURTH CONGRESS.

Delivered to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my convictions of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the Constitution upon the President "to give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

It is matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—CENTRAL AMERICA.—Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending, which may require the consideration of Congress.

Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the two governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted that "neither will ever occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America."

It was the undoubted understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the same extent, for the present and for the future; that if either then had any claim or right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were irrevocably relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was thereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United States.

This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the convention that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

So clear was the understanding on the part of the United States, that, in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed, that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact, that, in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

It, however, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of large authority in that part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonized a considerable insular group known as the Bay Islands, and belonging, of right, to that State.

All these acts or pretensions of Great Britain, being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the manifest tenor of her stipulations with the United States, as

understood by this government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two governments differ widely and irreconcilably as to the construction of the convention, and its effect on their respective relations to Central America.

Great Britain so construes the convention, as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito coast, and in different parts of Central America. These pretensions, as to the Mosquito coast, are founded on the assumption of political relation between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights.

Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties, renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived by Great Britain against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they are now reasserted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United States.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the Balize, now reaching far beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands, appertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial government as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very letter as well as the spirit of the Convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is, understood by this government.

The interpretation which the British government, thus in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the Convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those, which constituted the consideration of this government for entering into the Convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two governments to Central America.

To a renewed call by this government upon Great Britain, to abide by, and carry into effect, the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the British government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion.

This reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she has such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehend the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Balize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer, that if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America. The United States cannot admit either the inference or the premises. We steadily deny, that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there, other than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Balize,

and maintained that, if she had any they were surrendered by the convention.

This government, recognizing the obligations of the treaty, has of course desired to see it executed in good faith by both parties, and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights, which we might assert, independently of the treaty in consideration of our geographical position and of other circumstances, which create for us relations to the Central American States, different from those of any government of Europe.

The British government, in its fact communication, although well knowing the views of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject.

Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire, which is avowed by the British government, to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend that with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined, without involving in serious danger the friendly relations, which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success, anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

RECRUITMENT.

One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain, has grown out of the attempt, which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars which from time to time occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligerent states we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of our benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits, by land or by sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation, as the laws of war, the usage of nations, or special treaties, may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction shall not be invaded by either of the belligerent parties, for the transit of their armies, the operations of their fleets, the levy of troops for their service, the fitting out of cruisers by or against either, or any other act or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and national, the United States will under no circumstances surrender.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation, and although, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor do they themselves implicate the government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France, in transporting troops, provisions, and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromise our neutral relations with Russia.

But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, preemptorily forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the United States, a vessel to commit hostilities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any armed vessel intended

for such hostilities against a friendly State.

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent powers lest private armed cruisers, or other vessels in the service of one, might be fitted out in the ports of this country to deplete it of the property of the other, all such fears have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose by good faith, and by respect for the law.

While the laws of the Union are thus preemptory in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less absolutely that no persons shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or return another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits of jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered, in the service of any foreign state, either as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer. And these enactments are strictly in conformity with the law of nations, which declares, that no State has the right to raise troops for land or sea service in another State without its consent, and that, whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it, without such consent, is an attack on the national sovereignty.

Such being the public rights and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entertained by this government, when, a year since, the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britain. Nothing on the face of the act, or in its public history, indicated that the British government proposed to attempt recruitment in the United States; nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this government. It was matter of surprise, therefore, to find, subsequently, that the engagement of persons within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in the British provinces of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively, with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned, and so put an end to acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile suitable representations on the subject were addressed to the British Government.

Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British government itself, that the attempts to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents, engaged in it had "stringent instructions" not to violate the municipal law of the United States.

It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised here by Great Britain, without violation of the municipal law. The unmistakable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of it; and, in either alternative, the act done would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

In the meantime, the matter acquired additional importance, by the recruitments in the United States not being discontinued, and the disclosure of the fact that they were prosecuted upon a systematic plan devised by official authority; that recruiting rendezvous had been opened in our principal cities, and depots for the reception of recruits established on our frontier; and the whole business conducted under the supervision and by the regular cooperation of British officers, civil and military, some in the North American provinces, and some in the United States. The complicity of those officers in an undertaking, which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, as conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischief.

These considerations, and the fact, that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British government, in order to secure not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discus-

bars and 1073 bundles iron, 15 tons coal, 19 casks chalk, 14 packages, 121 bales and 59 boxes merchandise.

Relampago, National brigantine, J. Barboro, from Montevideo, to Ocampo & Esperon, with 58 pipes caña, 450 bags rice, 370 do farina, 300 fanegas lime.

March 9th.
Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo.

March 10th.
Patriota, Spanish brig of war, from Montevideo.

March 11th.
Antonito, National pilot boat, from Bahia Blanca.

Rio Bamba, National brig of war, from Bahia Blanca.

March 12th.
Pampero, British steamer, D. Souter, from Montevideo 11th inst., with 29 boxes, 1 bale, and 55 packages merchandise, 21 baskets champagne, 2 bundles iron, 32 iron pipes, 4 guns, 1,642 cannon balls. Passengers 40.

March 13th.
Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 12th inst., with 34 bales cork, 1 quarter cask wine, 1 box saffron, 6 barrels Roman Cement, 13 do flour, 73 tercios yerba, 1 bag rice, 4 hams, 11 bales paper, 4 casks and 30 boxes merchandise, 6 barrels eggs, 10 packages merchandise, 358 cannon balls, 2 packages specie. Passengers 70.

The following are the manifests of the undermenanted vessels:—

Evangelista, with 62 packages drugs, 4 casks wine, 25 tons coal, 4 casks tartaric acid, 4,800 slates, 10 barrels tin, 300 barrels herb, 10 casks spirits, 213 rolls cordage, 39 bundles planks, 320 packages paint, 583 flag stons, 344 bundles and 2,289 bers iron, 20 casks and 20 boxes zinc, 58 do, 579 packages, 2 bales and 3 casks merchandise, 1 do hardware.

Sandade, with 2,099 barrels and 250 half do sugar.

Marmora, British bark, 363 tons, T. Lyell, from Dunkirk, to Order, with 187 tons coal, 4 bales canvas, 1 do twine, 1 box books and paper, 7 do and 1 crate merchandise, 1 grind stone, 1 bolt canvas, 9 packages wearing apparel, 1 plough.

Jose Leon, Spanish brig, 192 tons, B. Riera, from Bahia 20th February, to F. Arango & Co with 99 pipes caña, 223 bags and 583 barrels sugar.

Julito, Spanish brig, 236 tons, M. Font, from Havana 2d Jan, to F. Buxareo, with 921 cases sugar.

SAILINGS.

March 7th.
Raine, French ship, for Havre, despatched, by Llavallol & Sons, with 2,899 salted ox and cow hides, 1,291 do horse do, 2,529 dry ox and cow hides, 630 bales wool, 21 do sheep skins, 4 do feathers, 4 do hide cuttings, 1 do nutria skins, 7 do goat do, 17 do hair, 44 do rags, 3 boxes merchandise, 50 do preserves, 79 barrels salt beef, 76 boxes, 50 pipes and 34 half do mares grease, 2,700 horns.

Pantalon, Dutch bark, for Antwerp despatched by Visser & Co., with 7,600 salted ox and cow hides, 1,461 dry do do, 324 bales wool, 8 do sheep skins, 10 tons bones.

Corina, Spanish brig, for Havana, despatched by S. Soriano, with 2,810 qq jerked beef, 40 dry horse hides.

Anna Prentess, American brigantine, for the Uruguay, in ballast, despatched by Tomkinson & Co.

Compadrito, French schooner, for Paraguay, despatched by E. D. Risso, with 60 tons coal, 20 boxes muskets, 5 do caps, 470 cannon balls.

March 8th.
Dauntless, British brig, for Falmouth, despatched by Hughes Brothers, with 295 pipes and 10 half do tallow, 45,000 bones, 6,800 salted ox and cow hides.

Linda, British ship, for Montevideo, in ballast, despatched by A. Castellanos.

Barcelona, Spanish brig, for Havana, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 3,902 qq jerked beef.

Santa Petroula, Spanish bark, for London, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 350 pipes tallow and grease, 100 do and 150 boxes mares grease, 1,705 salted ox and cow hides, 236 do horse do, 16 bales hide cuttings, 1 do hair, 2 bags do, 24 bales sheep skins, 12,000 horns, 18 tons bones.

Miles, Hamburg bark, for England, despatched by Treussen & Co., with 199 tons ashes, 28 do and 19,000 bones.

Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.

Pampero, British steamer for Montevideo.

Starlight, American brigantine, for New York, despatched by Berlier & Sons, with 2,640 dry ox and cow hides, 181 bales wool, 48 do hide cuttings, 6 do sheep skins, 10 do hair, 1 do calf skins, 7600 horns.

Rufina, Brazilian bark, for Brazil, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 300 fanegas salt.

March 9th.
Lord Raglan, British bark, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer, for Up the River.

Industria, Spanish polacre, for Brazil despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 1,341 qq jerked beef.

ched by Casares & Sons, with 14,077 dry ox and cow hides, 4070 salted do do, 2,970 horns, 20 bales hair.

March 11th.
Tacuari, Paraguay steamer, for Paraguay.

Mentor, Brazilian brig, for Brazil, despatched by Martinez & Sons, with 100 pipes and 28 boxes grease, 410 qq jerked beef, 167 barrels and 24 packages tallow, 70 arrobes glue, 7 boxes merchandise, 100 kgs lard.

Romano, Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

Sir Henry Parnell, British brig, for England, despatched by Casares & Sons, with 311 tons ashes, 17 do bones.

Flambeau, French war steamer, for Montevideo.

Patriota, Spanish brig of war, for the Colombia.

Aristide Marie, French bark, for Patagonia, in ballast, despatched by P. C. Jourde.

March 12th.
Albert, French ship, for Havre, despatched by Duuoyer, with 4,357 dry ox and cow hides, 2,061 salted do do, 3,801 do horse do, 1,905 dry do do, 12 bales feathers, 192 do wool, 52 do hair, 70 pipes and 194 boxes mares grease, 7,494 horns.

Manuel, Spanish brig for Montevideo, in ballast, despatched by Zumaran & Co.

Ocean, Sprite, British brig, for Gualeguaychu, in ballast, despatched by Best Brothers.

 **Shipping List** 
OF
HENRY A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.
British bark Acorn, 308 tons, At Anderson master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. m1

FOR LONDON.
British brig, John Hillman, 220 tons, Williams master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Consignees Messrs. Lohmann and Co. m1

FOR LONDON.
American bark Ann Hood, 312 tons, At J. Wady master, has room for tallow and bales and will sail in the course of 15 days. Consignees Messrs. T. Loguid & Co. m1

FOR LONDON.
British bark Cubaia, at. 270 tons, one of the finest vessel in the port has disengaged room for salted hides and bales. Consignees Messrs E. Lumb & Co. m1

FOR LONDON.
British bark Kathleen, 233 tons, At Ender master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Consignees Messrs. Zimmerman & Co. m1

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark L. O., 252 tons, At, Cattier master, has disengaged room for f w bales if offered immediately. Consignees Messrs. J. Best and Brothers. m5

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Ferris, 293 tons, At, Goddard master, has all her tallow engaged and has only room for salted hides and bales. Consignees Messrs. J. Best Brothers. j5

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Crusader, 311 tons, A. I. Williams master, has all her tallow engaged and has only room for salted hides and bales. Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. j11

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Ann best, 335 tons at. Cheyne master, is now ready to receive cargo and is a well known opportunity. Consignees Messrs. John Best Brothers. m1

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Isabella, 220 tons, At, Ashbridge master, now loading in the Inner Roads and can take a few pipes of tallow if offered immediately, has also room for light freight. Consignees J. Carthy Esq. m8

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Annie Worrall, 213 tons at. Grimsditch master, a well known regular trader and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. Consignees Messrs. Kerr & Grierson. m8

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Favourite, 225 tons at, Webster master, and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co. m8

FOR ANTWERP.
Belgian bark Progress, 271 tons, At, B. Vullough master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Consignees Messrs. E. Bornfeld & Co. j36

FOR ANTWERP.
Hamburg bark Edward and Elise, 280 tons at. Amodeen master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Consignees Messrs Treussen & Co. m1

FOR ANTWERP.
British bark Ulidia, 236 tons: W. McClary master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. Consignees Messrs. R. Tweedie & Co. m1

FOR ANTWERP.
British bark Helena, 275 tons, at. J. Hood master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. Consignees Messrs. Parlane Graham & Co. m1

FOR ANTWERP.
British bark Julia, 300 tons, J. Blampied master, may have room fo, about 50 bales and will sail in the course of 15 days. Consignees Messrs E von Scutter & Co. m1

FOR ANTWERP.
Danish schooner Anna Catharina, 100 tons, Matzen master, has all her cargo engaged and will have immediate despatch. Consignees Messrs Freyer Broeters. m1

FOR ANTWERP.
The new fine at clipper ship Waterwitch, 400 tons, Aarstrong master, new loading and has disengaged room for a few bales. Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co. m5

NOR HAMBURG.

Danish schooner Mathilde, 100 tons Toubury master, has disengaged room for dry hides and bales, and will sail in the course of 30 days. Consignees Messrs Rosenthal Gayen & Co. m1

FOR NEW YORK.

American ship Margaret Eliza, 430 tons, at. Spion master, a well known regular trader now loading and having two thirds cargo engaged will sail on or before the 20th inst., early application is requested for cargo or passengers having most superior accommodations. Consignee Messrs. Freyer Brothers. m1

FOR NEW YORK.

American bark Swan, 339 tons, at, Baker master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail on or before the 20th inst. Consignees Messrs. Z. Frazier & Co. m5

FOR NEW YORK.

American bark May Queen, 325 tons, at Towns master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and having nearly one half engaged, will have quick despatch. Loading in the Inner Roads Consignees Messrs. Z. Frazier & Co. m5

FOR NEW YORK.

American bark Rainbow, 342 tons at, Hughes master, well known as one of the fastest vessels in the trade, and can only take a few tons of cargo. Consignees E. H. Folmar Esq.

FOR RIG JANEIRO.

American ship Elleslie, 407 tons, at, White master, can take a few tons of cargo if offered immediately, and has superior accommodations for passenger. Consignees E. H. Folmar Esq. m5

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

British bark Marmora, 330 tons, at. Lyall master, Consignees Messrs W. Orr & Co. m1

British bark Evangelist, 254 tons, at Dixon master. Consignees Messrs. G. Bell & Co. m5

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
Vessels calling in the CHANNEL for Orders.

British brig Sir Henry Parnell, 294 tons, At, Patrick master. Consignees Messrs V. V Casares & Sons j5

British brig Elizabeth Wood, 245 tons, At. Nicholson master. Consignees Messrs J. Black & Sons j5

American pilot boat, Catherine Johnstone 308 tons at. E. Crammer master. Consignees Messrs E. Lumb & Co. j19

Hamburg bark Miles, 250 tons, at. J. Jurgens master. Consignees Messrs. Treussen & Co. j36

Norwegian bark Laura, 375 tons, at. A. Fude master. Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieher & Co. j36

British bark Onda, 371 tons, at Mairns master. Consignees Messrs J. C Thompson & Co. f9

British brig Prince Woronzoff, 259 tons at, Twitchet master. Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co. f9

British brig Dana, 216 tons at, Walton Master. Consignees Messrs B. Bornfeld & Co. m8

Swedish brig Seth, 250 tons, at. Wiberg master. Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieher & Co. m8



British bgn. May, 232 tons, at Millard, Master. Consignee Mr. S. Hesse. m8

British bark Kyle, 330 tons at, W. Williams master, can accommodate a few passengers very comfortably and will sail in the course of 30 days. Consignee J. Orrell. m8

For Further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessel, 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 Racine, 420 tons, at Delannay master, has all her ballast on board, and will meet with quick despatch.

She is on every respect a most desirable conveyance for passengers. Consignees, Messrs. Llavallol & Sons. j36

FOR HAVRE.

French ship Albert, 360 tons, at Eslamare master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days—She has beautiful accommodations for passengers. Consignee A. Dumoyr Esq.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hamburg bark Gustav Adolph, Go'de master, first class vessel, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and loading. Consignee Messrs. F. Buxareo. j36

FOR ANTWERP.

The well known trader Swedish brig Sidon, Hammarberg master, will be ready to receive cargo in the Inner Roads. Requires only about 1000 dry hides. Consignees L. Cauartin Esq. f16

FOR BORDEAUX.

The AI French barque Perle, Lafoucade, master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo, and has good accommodations for passengers. Consignees, Messrs. Zumaran & Co. d29

FOR MARSEELAS.

French bark Mont Barn, at. will be ready in a few days to receive cargo and will have quick despatch. Can accommodate passengers for whom she has the most desirable accommodation. Consignees Messrs. Guizot & Bertorelli. f16

FOR MARSEELAS.

The well known Argoutine bark Virgen de Miericordia, has already part of her cargo on board and being a small vessel will be despatched in a very short time. Cad admit yet about 50 bales and passengers. Consignee B. Deltuo Esq. f16

FOR MARSEELAS.

Sardinian bark Vittoriosa, 320 tons, at., is now loading and can only admit 50 bales, or equivalent in dry hides. Consignee B. Caprile Esq. j36

FOR MARSEELAS.

Sardinian brig Maria Teresa, 190 tons, Fixi master, is a chartered vessel, and only admit passengers. Consignees Messrs. Rains & Co. j26

FOR RIO JANEIRO.

Belgian brig Belizario, will be ready in a few days and can admit a few passengers. Consignees Messrs. Zumaran & Co. j26

For further particulars, please apply to their respective consignees, or to

H. LEZICA & SAGORY,
No. 41, Reconquista.

NOTICE.

E. H. Folmar has removed his Counting room from calle San Martin to calle Reconquista No 72. m15-3p

IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTY.

Belonging to the Heirs of the late F. J. Kaufmann:

1st.—The Barraca forming the corners of the Calles Piedad and Uruguay, with house, galpon, &c., having 44 varas frontage, and 70 in depth (entrance No. 410, Calle Piedad.)

2d.—The house No. 418 Calle Piedad, with 6 1/2 varas frontage, and 70 in depth.

3d.—The Quinta situated in the calle Socorro, about 1 1/2 squares from the Cinco Esquinas, with 105 varas frontage to the North, and 105 varas frontage to the South, containing a large collection of choice fruit trees and a house in a fair state of repairs.

4th.—The large and commodious house, No. 54 calle Mayo, opposite the Commercial Rooms, now called the Victoria Hotel, front 16 and a half varas, depth 20 and a half.

For further particulars apply to the Curators at No. 106, calle Piedad, where the titles inventories plans, &c. may be seen. m5-co

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN SADDLES.
A few of the best quality introduced may be had at very moderate prices at No. 23 calle de la Piedad. m8-3p

BRANDY.

Of superior quality in half and quarter pipes, bottled Fort and Aie, also Aie in small casks for family use. On sale at very moderate prices at No. 23 calle de la Piedad. m8-3p

MILLINERY.

Dress making and Millinery, calle Santa Rosa No. 353. m8-12p

BUENOS AYRES
AND THE
Provinces of the River Plate,
BY
STRAW DODD & COMPANY.

For sale at G. & H. Mackerns, Calle San Martin No. 20. m5-co

CHINESE PIGS.

For sale a horn and a Sow of the pure Chinese breed. The advantages of crossing with this class are well known and appreciated in England. Parties interested may apply at No. 5, calle 25 de Mayo. m8-3p

EDUCATION.

A lady experienced in teaching and who has been five years governess in a family of distinction, wishes for a situation. Her instructions include English in all its branches, writing and arithmetic, French, Italian, music, singing, drawing and painting in various styles, wax flowers, embroidery, useful and ornamental works. Most respectable reference can be given. Address M. F. 145 Calle Peru. m8-3p

FOR SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press of French manufacture, Colombian sole, measuring 3 feet, by 2 feet 3 inches, with an elegant assortment of type and ornamental letters, appropriate for the publication of a newspaper. Apply at Calle Defensa, No. 69. july 5-4

British Packet.

The Office of this journal is now removed to No. 30 RECONA VIEJA, under the archway fronting the New Custom-house: where Subscriptions are received and advertisements and communications may be left.

All transactions prior to the present date must be arranged at the former Agency, Book-store of Messrs G. & H. Mackern, No. 20 Calle San Martin.

Buenos Ayres, Jan'y, 19th 1856.

FOR SALE.

The house Calle de Maypu No 209, with 173 Varas frontage and 70 Varas in depth; price \$20,000.

Another in the same street, Nos. 275 and 279, an old building with the same frontage and depth, price \$120,000.

A Quinta with some plantation, distant 30 squares from the Plaza de la Victoria, with 285 Varas in front and 150 varas in depth, at the rate of \$700 per vara of frontage, or in fractions of 50 varas each of frontage.

Another in the Calle de Corrientes, 20 squares West of the Church of San Nicolas, with 35 varas in front and 70 in depth; price \$20,000.

Another in San Fernando, three squares from the market place, with 33 varas in front and 33 varas in depth, price \$10,000.—For half the value of either of these properties, a reasonable term of credit will be granted.

For further particulars apply at Calle Maypu, No. 209. 23 31

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

This Institution, located in the house formerly occupied by Spencer J. Wild, Esq., No. 75, Calle Maypá, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Carrow, will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th of January.

It will consist of three departments, viz: one for infants, another for boys of advanced years, and a third for young ladies. Such alterations have been made in the apartments of the house as will afford separate and commodious halls of study for each class of pupils.

Instructions will be given in all the branches of a liberal education. The pupils will be under the constant and careful superintendance of the principals. The principals have enjoyed the best opportunities for acquiring a complete knowledge of the various educational Institutions of their own country, and their system of teaching will be the same as that which is practiced in the United States with such pre eminent success.

Special attention will be given to the instruction of native children, whose parents may wish them to acquire a thoroughly correct knowledge of the English language.

For particulars apply at the Institution, or at No. 15, Calle de la Merced. The principals beg leave also to refer to the following gentlemen: Thomas Armstrong, Esq., S. B. Hale, Esq., Henry Gilbert, Esq., Col. Joseph Graham, H. J. Rogers, Esq., W. T. Livingston, Esq., Dr. H. W. Kennedy. 15-c-o

To Passengers per Barque William Paine. All persons indebted to Captain Joseph Sprott for balance of passage money by the above mentioned barque, are hereby requested to call at the house of Messrs. Best Brothers, 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. n10-c-o

BEST SMITH'S COALS. Now landing, Hartlepool double screened nut coal, and will be delivered at purchaser's house full English ton, [3240 lbs.] One ton of this coal will go as far as one and a half of ordinary ship coal. ALSO, now landing Newcastle household coal, and will be delivered full one ton at purchaser's house. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 20. n10-c-o

QUINTA FOR SALE. The Quinta of the late James Wilde, known as the "Jardin Argentino," with 55 varas frontage, by 94 in depth, with a large and commodious dwelling house, containing 13 apartments, and another small independent house. The ground is a beautiful island and stocked with the choicest fruit trees. For further particulars apply to John Eastman, Calle Defensa, No. 5, or Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria. n17-c-o

Liberia frente al Colegio. Calle Santa Rosa, No. 46. Great assortment of books suitable 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. Buffon's Natural History, 1 vol. Friendships' Offering, 1 vol. The Bachelor's Christmas. Shakespeare's Works, and many other novels and illustrated books of every description. d22-c-o

ANGLO-BRENCH SEMINARY. CALLE SANTA CLARA No. 129. The undersigned, ex-teacher of the "English Seminary," begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that on the 23d of January next, he will open the said establishment, limited to the number of fifty scholars, and hopes that by his assiduous application he will merit a share of their protection and approbation. W. P. BRODY.

FOR SALE. A steamer of 120 tons burden, oak built, coppered and copper fastened, with double machinery of 70 to 80 horse power, drawing about 5 feet when loaded, and 4 feet without cargo. The vessel has good accommodations for passengers, is in perfect condition, and has lately received new boilers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., No. 69, Calle Defensa. 11.64-c-o

Tarpaulins. Ready made of nine yards long and six wide, also six yards by four at moderate prices. Tarpaulins made to order of any dimensions required, by applying to No. 25, Paseo Julio. jy 19-c-o

ENGLISH SEMINARY. SUIPACHA, No. 24. Joshua Negrotto, Principal, assisted by two others; and by Dupuis, Mathematic. Larsen, Latin. Roca, French. White, English and Spanish - Cadiz, Book keeping in Spanish Jensen, "English" Drawing. Navarro, Vocal and Instrumental music.

The most satisfactory proof of the efficient organization of this institution, is the unexampled patronage immediately awarded to it notwithstanding the unflinching execution of its salutary regulations. The premises afford every desirable convenience for boarders, half boarders and day scholars. The studies will be resumed on Monday next, 7th inst. The programme may be had by application to the Principal, and the best bona fide referees that can possibly be given, are the parents and guardians of the present and former scholars. NEGROTTO. Buenos Ayres, January 3d, 1856.

SAXONY SHEEP.

For sale in the District of the Guardia del Monte in one or more lots as may suit purchasers, a flock of the most approved breed, and warranted of pure blood. For further particulars apply at Calle Maypá No. 14. 26-8p.

The Friend of all.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

Translation of a letter from Baboo Sorahaj 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 drowsy feelings, which were horrible in the extreme. I had advice from some of the most clever native physicians, but strange to state, my malady only increased. Being a strict Mussulman, I knew what to do, (as the preparations of Europeans are forbidden by our holy religion,) but after wavering between two opinions for some time, I determined to try your Pills, and by the grace of Allah, they have been the means of my restoration to health. Although fifty-eight years of age, I am now as agile as a boy, and have renewed vigor in every sense of the word. Accept my salutes, and believe me yours till death. (Signed) BABOO SORAHAJ CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavio Martin of the London Mission, dated Maulmain, May 19th 1844.

To Professor Holloway,

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

WONDERFUL CASE—DEATH ROBBERY OF ITS VICTIM—ASTHMA CURED—AFTER GIVEN UP BY ALL!

Copy of a letter from Chas. Smith, Esq. of Benara, dated March 12th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir—I have been a resident here for the last seven years and during the whole of that time, (till within the last five months) suffered anxiously with asthma, attended with continual spitting of blood which completely shook my constitution and deprived me of rest both day and night. I consulted a number of medical men at this station, but unfortunately my case was eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was past. In this pitiable condition I soon menaced your Pills, after continuing them for 2 weeks the worst symptoms of my disorder disappeared and in three months I was completely cured. I still enjoy the best of health, and now relish the most simple food. I remain Sir, your obliged servant, (Signed) CHARLES SMITH.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lieut Thompson), of Dinapore, dated the 18th of July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Indigestion
Asthma Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin Lumbago
Bowel Complaints Piles
Colic Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
Consumption Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility Sore Throat
Dropy Stone and Gravel
Dysentery Spasmodic Symptoms
Erysipelas Typhoid Fevers
Female Irregularities Tumours
Fevers of all kinds Venereal Affections
Fits Wounds of all kinds
Head-ache Weakness, from what ever &c
Inflammation of the Establishment of Professor Holloway 544, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in pots and boxes at the Dispensary of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 1, Cross Street, London. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

GAS.

James Colquhoun and Sons, Gas engineers in all its departments, have the honour of acquainting the inhabitants of this City, that they are prepared to place the small pipes in private houses or other establishments, so as to be ready to make use of the Gas whenever the Company are prepared to supply it. Their long experience in England and elsewhere is a sufficient voucher for their competency in the art, and having in their employ workmen of the first class, as also materials of the best quality, they can produce work superior to any thing in the Country, and for which they will hold themselves responsible to their employers. They also acquaint the Public, that any kind of lamp that has served for oil, can be altered in their establishment so as to serve for Gas, thereby saving the expense of new lamps; the charges being moderate, and a satisfactory guarantee given to parties who require such alterations.— Apply at Calle San Martin, No. 12. jy 19-c-o

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

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, PRUKISH, Consignees, Destinations. Lists various ships like 'Harris', 'Anderson', 'Nicholson', etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, AMERICAN, Consignees, Destinations. Lists ships like 'Wady', 'Sotolarco', 'R. A. Wood', etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, HAMBURG, Consignees, Destinations. Lists ships like 'Gode', 'Amoudsen', 'Bateau', etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, SARDINIAN, Consignees, Destinations. Lists ships like 'Danovento', 'Siccardi', 'Negri', etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, SWEDISH, Consignees, Destinations. Lists ships like 'Hammarary', 'Witberg', 'Søberg', etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, PORTUGUESE, Consignees, Destinations. Lists ships like 'J. A. Neyfelin', 'F. Aguiar', etc.

NOTICE. The partnership which has hitherto existed under the firm of Eberhard & Co., of this place and Montevideo expires this day. The same business as heretofore will be continued under the new firm of Fels & Co., by the undersigned partners, who take charge of the liquidation of all affairs of the extinct firm. L. A. SCHULTZ, H. SPILCKER, J. T. FELS, J. E. CLAUSEN, A. HORNBY.

FOR SALE. A house with Quinta situated at the corners of Cordoba and Paraná streets, having a frontage of 19 1/2 varas to the South and 55 varas to the West, planted with fruit trees and vines, with iron and wood trellises. For particulars apply on the premises. f22-c-o

LARKINS & HAYES. All parties owing money to the above parties are requested to pay the same to C. T. Gattling & Co., 30, Calle de la Defensa, or legal proceedings will be taken. Buenos Ayres, 29th Feb. 1856. m13p

SITUATION WANTED. A Lady experienced in teaching wishes for a situation. Her instructions include English in all its branches, French, Music, Drawing, Embroidery and various ornamental works. A line directed to M. N., Calle Maypá No. 206, will be immediately attended to. m1-3p

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

This establishment receives orders to procure persons for any service, viz. Clerks, servants, cooks, menial, tradesmen, and workmen, and the undersigned have the honor to recommend their service in above behalf to this community, both for such as are in search of employment and for such as want to engage persons. Some servants and cooks will be placed immediately at good wages and excellent treatment. F. REVET & VON BARTELS. Calle Merced No. 73. f23-4p

CONSULAR VACANCY.

The Royal Danish Consulate in Buenos Ayres having become vacant by the decease of the late Consul, Mr. Kieck, the Merchants of that place, who may desire to occupy the said post, are hereby invited to transmit their corresponding solicitations to the undersigned Ministry within 6 months from this date. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen the 12th of December 1855. m1-1p

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 S. Bishop, Chevist and Druggist, No. 49, Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. f31-54c-o

FOR SALE.

3,000 fine mestizo sheep, in the Estancia de los Ingleses, Rincon del Tuyú, Partido de Ajo. Apply to the owners, 154 Calle Cuyo between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. f23-3p