

# BRITISH PACKET



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AIRES, Saturday, March 22, 1856.

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### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### Third Annual Message of PRESIDENT PIERCE, TO THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. (Continued.) SOUND DUES.

In pursuance of the authority, conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 31 of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation between that Kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that purpose.

The considerations which led me to call the attention of Congress to that convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue in full force. The convention contains an article, which, although it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Black Sea, during the continuance of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed as implying such admission. The exaction of these tolls not being justified by any principle of international law, it became the right and the duty of the United States to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfectly free to act on the premises in such way as their public interests and honour shall demand.

I remain of the opinion that the United States ought not to submit to the payment of the Sound dues, not so much because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the great maritime highways of nations as a close sea and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who have occasion to use it.

This government, on a former occasion, not unlike the present, signified its determination to maintain the freedom of the seas, and of the great natural channels of navigation. The Barbary States had, for a long time, coerced the payment of tribute from all nations, whose ships frequented the Mediterranean. To the last demand of such payment made by them, the United States, although suffering less by their depredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer that we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to the relief of the commerce of the world from an ignominious tax, so long subjected to by the more powerful nations of Europe.

If the manner of payment of the Sound dues differ from that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exactions by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was, in its origin, null and void as a common natural right, extorted by those who were at that time able to obstruct the free and secure enjoyment of it, but who no longer possess that power.

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, including the United States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which she intends to submit, for the capitalization of the Sound dues, and the distribution of the sum to be paid as commutation among the governments, according to the respective proportions of their maritime commerce to and from the Baltic. I have declined in behalf of the United States to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the convention the question of her right to levy the Sound dues. A second is, that, if the convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question, still it would not be competent to deal with the great international principle involved, which affects the right in other cases of navigation and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition it is contemplated that the consideration of the Sound dues shall be commingled with, and made subordinate to, a matter

wholly extraneous—the balance of power among the governments of Europe.

While, however, rejecting this proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark, a willingness, on the part of the United States, to share liberally with other powers in compensating her for any advantages which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound and Belts.

I lay before you, herewith, sundry documents on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with recommendation of such measures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the United States, so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Denmark.

#### FRANCE.

I announce with much gratification, that since the adjournment of the last Congress, the question, then existing between this Government and that of France, respecting the French consul at San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the relations of the two governments continue to be of the most friendly nature.

#### GREECE.

A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the United States and the Kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by public authorities of that country, of property belonging to the present American Consul at Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both governments.

#### SPAIN.

With Spain, peaceful relations are still maintained, and some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrongs complained of by this government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers, who illegally seized and detained the steamer Black Warrior at Havana, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnity for the loss thereby inflicted on citizens of the United States.

In consequence of a destructive hurricane, which visited Cuba in 1844, the supreme authority of that island issued a decree, permitting the importation, for the period of six months, of certain building materials and provisions, free of duty, but revoked it when about half the period only had elapsed, to the injury of the citizens of the United States, who had proceeded to act on the faith of that decree. The Spanish government refused indemnification to the parties aggrieved until recently, when it was assented to, payment being promised to be made so soon as the amount due can be ascertained.

Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search of the steamer El Dorado has not yet been accorded, but there is reason to believe that it will be, and that case, with others, continue to be urged on the attention of the Spanish government. I do not abandon the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur facilitate their more speedy settlement.

#### MEXICO.

The interposition of this government has been invoked by many of its citizens, on account of injuries done to their persons and property, for which the Mexican republic is responsible. The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past, has not allowed its governments to give due consideration to claims of private reparation, and has appeared to call for and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this government. But, if the revolutionary movements, which have lately occurred in that republic, end in the organization of a stable government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be made, and it may be hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

#### CENTRAL AMERICA.

In regard of the American republics, which, from their proximity and other considerations, have peculiar relations to this government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighbourhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them, from their own insufficient power to check lawless irrup-

tions, which in effect throws most of the task on the United States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end, which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California.

#### TREATIES.

Since the last session of Congress a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Nicaragua; and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, have been negotiated. The latter Kingdom and the State of Nicaragua have also acceded to a declaration, recognizing as international rights the principles contained in the convention between the United States and Russia of the 22d of July 1854. These treaties and conventions will be laid before the Senate for ratification.

#### TREASURY.

The statement made in my last annual message, respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, have been substantially verified.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, from all sources, were sixty-five million three thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars; and that the public expenditure for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-six million three hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to nine million eight hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and twenty eight dollars.

The balance in the treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was eighteen million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars; the receipts for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, amount, together, to sixty-seven million nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars; thus affording in all, as the available resources of the current fiscal year, the sum of eighty-six million, eight hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

If to the actual expenditure of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, be added the probable expenditures for the remaining three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be seventy-one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on July 1, 1856, of fifteen million six hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-one cents.

In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included three million dollars to meet the last instalment of the ten millions provided for in the late treaty with Mexico, and seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriate on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate of ten millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and reduced the expenditures, actual or estimated, for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of sixty millions four hundred and seventy six thousand dollars.

The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was forty millions five hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than forty million dollars.

The remnant of certain other government stocks, amounting to two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that, by which the fiscal business of the government is now conducted. Notwithstanding the great number of public agents of collection and disbursement, it is believed that the checks and guards provided, including the requirement of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible for any considerable fraud on the part of those agents, or neglect involving hazard of serious public loss, to escape detection. I renew, however, the

recommendation heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a law directing it felony on the part of public officers to insert false entries in their books of record or account, or to make false returns, and also requiring them on the termination of their service to deliver to their successors all books, records, and other objects of a public nature in their custody.

Devised as our public revenue is, in chief part, from duties on imports, its magnitude affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, not only of our commerce but of the other great interests upon which that depends.

The principle that all moneys not required for the current expenses of the government should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the conspicuous fact that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of public affairs, cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. It is now so generally conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imports, that, in re-adjusting the impost tables and schedules, which unquestionably require essential modifications, a departure from the principles of the present tariff is not anticipated.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARIES.—The following is a brief synopsis of the reports of the Secretaries, which accompany the President's Message:

Documents from the Secretary of State.—Our relations with Great Britain form the most important staple of the message. The accompanying documents on this subject are interesting. Buchanan has already exhausted the subject. The following are the cardinal points of the negotiations: Marcy, in June of 1854, declares in a despatch to Buchanan that this government can never yield to the British pretension that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was only prospective in its operation. After some spicy diplomatic censure of her conduct in this negotiation, he closes by declaring that if Great Britain persists in holding Routan in defiance of all right, we shall understand that she purposes to hold it simply as a naval or military station to effect injuriously our interest.

A predetermination to interfere with our affairs thus manifested will render precarious the continuance of our amicable relations with her. Buchanan's discussion of this entire question is very able and thorough. On the 5th of August last, Marcy again urges the immediate settlement of this question before Buchanan should retire from London, and the latter is instructed to ask Great Britain distinctly whether she intends to insist on holding Routan; and is further instructed to insist on her abandoning her pretensions there. Buchanan addressed a note accordingly, and on the 28th of October, Clarendon replied, declining to reopen the general discussion, and stating that the British Government adheres to its previous positions.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy recommends the construction of additional steamships of war. It expresses entire satisfaction with the result of the apprenticeship system and with the legislation of the last Congress in behalf of the Navy. It maintains the abolition of corporal punishment and recommends an increase of the marine corps and an increase of seamen to 10,000 men. The Secretary sustains the general action of the Naval Recruiting Board, but intimates his readiness to aid in restoring any officers in special cases who have been unjustly treated.

Report of the Postmaster General.—The Postmaster General suggests that the franking privilege be restricted to public documents, and letters on public business merely; also the charge of full rates upon newspapers in all cases, instead of half rates when paid quarterly in advance. He recommends compulsory prepayment by postage stamps on books, pamphlets, circulars and all other transient matter. He again urges the six months' notice to the Collins steamers of discontinuance of the extra compensation voted them in July, 1852. He possesses this subject at some length.

Report of the Secretary of War.—The Secretary of War urges an increase of compensation to army officers, and the revision of the law respecting their allowances; also that the provision of the last Congress increasing the pay of the rank and file be extended to all enlisted men. He recommends an increase of the medical corps and an addition of fire military

store-keepers. He recommends the judicious continuance of sea coast defences, and especially renews his suggestions for the defence of Ship Island, to protect the approaches to New Orleans. He presents also a neat and forcible argument in favour of the Pacific Railroad, as a means of defence, but avoids expressly recommending its construction by government aid, although he distinctly intimates a disposition in favor of such aid.

## Buenos Ayres.

It is to be expected that the transition from a state of war to a state of peace will produce a certain derangement and revulsion in all commercial communities, and there is no reason to suppose that we can be an exception to the general rule. It is unwise however to magnify the dangers, and create a worse than useless panic, by false alarms and unfounded fears, as the article of our evening contemporary headed "Commercial Crisis," is evidently calculated to do, whatever may have been the intention of its author.

It may be granted that restoration to a state of peace will contract the artificial rise in the value of certain products, in so far as it originated in the previous state of war. It would be absurd to require that effects should survive their proper causes. When restored to peace we must not expect war prices; that is the real extent of the calamity that threatens.

But the progressive rise in the value of cattle and other live stock, and the marketable products extracted from them, had commenced before the present war was dreamed of, and the same causes we doubt not will continue to operate after the war has ceased.

During the series of blockades from 1826 to 1848, the number of cattle had multiplied to an astonishing extent in this Province. In 1849 the number of horned cattle was certainly not less than three times, perhaps fully four times the present number. The causes of the subsequent decrease are sufficiently well understood, and we need not stop to enumerate them. Suffice it to say that in proportion as they became scarce they advanced in value; and were it now possible to inspire full confidence as to the security of the frontiers and the peace and tranquility of the country, we have no doubt that the value of breeding stock would not only maintain its present rate, but rise still higher were peace proclaimed tomorrow from pole to pole.

What is the relative value of live stock in Chile, in Bolivia, in Tucuman, in Santa Fe and in the Banda Oriental? Thousands of emigrants have arrived, and thousands more may be expected; and every industrious settler that arrives, and every pound of capital introduced, proportionally enhances the value of live stock. These are the direct and immediate causes that affect the estancia, compared with which the question of peace or war in the Crimea is "a drop in the bucket." The mere prospect of an increased emigration will more than counterbalance the effects of the anticipated peace; and therefore we hold the fears for the estancia to be altogether groundless.

Nor can we fancy a more unmerited reproach to that class, than the charge of not having "liquidated their cattle breeding operations." On the contrary we fear that high prices, and other more powerful considerations, have induced many to proceed farther in the process of liquidation than a judicious system of rural economy would justify; and that can only be palliated on the score of a felt insecurity for the capital. At present we have land enough for cattle breeding and all other purposes to which it can be applied, and to recommend the voluntary abandonment of a great national industry to make way for the theoretic views of a public writer, is as ridiculous as it is insidious and impracticable. So much for the situation and prospects of cattle breeders.

Of course we may expect a certain reaction in the import market, and parties who have been over sanguine in their speculations in export produce may reckon on some losses and temporary difficulties; but the extent of these, as they depend on so many and remote causes, it is impossible to foresee or estimate; and as little can we now be expected to rectify past mistakes, we deprecate the idea of a useless and perhaps premature panic, that would only precipitate and aggravate the evil.

**WATER COMPANY.**—We have before us the prospectus of a Joint Stock Water Company, under the auspices of Messrs. Taylor and Barata. The plan proposed is to raise the water in front of the Retiro by artificial means, to an elevation that will enable them to distribute it through the principal streets by means of pipes. The estimate embraces 12,000 houses, to be supplied with an average of one pipe of water per day, at a cost not exceeding six current dollars per month. To effect this an effective capital will be required of 300,000 silver dollars; which is to be subdivided into 600 shares of 500 dollars each.

As we purpose shortly to publish the prospectus at length we need not enter into further details; and have only to add, that we consider it an important undertaking, and wish it all success.

### THE GAS COMPANY'S WORKS.

The completion of the buildings and machinery connected with this undertaking is proceeding with great rapidity, and it is confidently expected that a large portion of the city will be lighted with gas about the middle of May. The frame works of the iron roofs of the large buildings for the Retorts and for storing of coke is already fixed up, and the slating will be commenced in a few days. In the Retort House the fire brick arches, under which the Retorts will be set, are already built. The condensers

and scrubbers are fixed complete, and the men are now occupied in preparing the Purifiers, Governor and Meter. Scaffolding has been placed in the interior of one of the Gas holder tanks to support the iron work of the Gas holder whilst it is being rivetted, and the tanks have been pumped quite dry. The foundations for the chimneys are built, and the superstructure which is to be 90 feet high, is now being erected. A steam engine and boiler, with a turning lathe, upright Drill, grind stone and pumps for water, are now ready for work, and the large cistern over the engine house contains water. All the arrangements appear to have been made to secure efficiency in each department, and the substantial character of the work is creditable to the Engineer, Mr. Bragge, and the contractor, Messrs. Bellhouse of Manchester. We are informed that about 9,000 lineal yards of mains have been already laid and covered in the streets of the city.

### Latest European News.

As it is now doubtful whether the *Comilla* may arrive in time for the present number, we hasten to give an abstract of the news that have reached us via Rio Janeiro and Montevideo.

We translate from the "Nacional" of Montevideo of the 17th.

"IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.—By the Brazilian schooner brig of War *Tonleto*, that arrived yesterday morning, having sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 1st, we have received a supplement to the *Correo Mercantil*, that contains the important news from Europe which we transcribe in continuation, brought to Rio by the Lisbon Packet *Doña Maria 2a*.

"The supplement says:—

By the steamer *Doña Maria 2a*, we have received news from Europe, from London to the 29th January, from Paris to the 28th, and from Lisbon to the 7th February.

"Our Paris Correspondent writes:—

"Peace, Peace, Peace!" was the shout that resounded from one corner of Europe to the other and everywhere produced the greatest agitation.

"The Emperor of Russia has accepted without any reserve the propositions contained in the Austrian ultimatum, that are to serve as the preliminary bases for the peace, and in continuation gave orders for the cessation of all hostilities against the Allies in the Crimea. After the armistice a diplomatic Congress will meet in Paris, in which England, France, Russia, Turkey and Austria will be represented, and perhaps Prussia and Sardinia. The text of the propositions to be submitted to the Congress will be given by and by.

Of all the nations England appears the least satisfied with the peace, which has caused a serious misunderstanding between the French press and that of England. As soon as the auspicious news were made public a considerable rise took place in the public funds of all the European Capitals and in joint stock shares. The Emperor of Austria had written an autograph letter to Alexander II, manifesting to him the most pacific sentiments, and had also sent an emissary to the Prussian Government for the purpose of showing it the extent of the concessions which he had made.

The first sessions of a military council had taken place at Paris, before the acceptance of the Austrian propositions. From the Crimea there was nothing new farther than occasional skirmishes of no importance and insignificant results. All the roads were intransitable. Several ship wrecks had taken place at different points of the Sea of Azoff. The garrison of Kars and its outworks had been dismantled by Mourawieff, who had retired to Guron. Some Russian prisoners had been exchanged for Western Officers and soldiers. The insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, were presented with great pomp to the Sultan at Constantinople. The Order of the Bath, and Medals with the effigie of the superior and subaltern officers had also been distributed at Paris by order of Queen Victoria, to the French soldiers. The trial of the Tunisian rebels had been brought to a termination. Turkey had concluded treaties with Greece for the repression of malefactors, and for that purpose a French squadron was to set sail for those seas. From the Baltic nothing new. The preparations on all sides for the prosecution of the war, before the Autocrat gave in, were formidable, preparations that will not be wholly abandoned till the mission of the diplomatic congress about to be formed, has been satisfactorily concluded.

The departure of Count Esterhazy for St. Petersburg, with a note, declaration, proposition, ultimatum, or whatever you choose to call it, of the Austrian Government, was already known; and its contents have been approved by France and England. The result of this mission was anxiously expected and now it is at last known what the propositions were of which

Count Esterhazy was the bearer, or rather what were the conditions on which a peace might be arranged. Here are the propositions submitted to Alexander II.

1st. *The Danubian Principalities.*—A complete abolition of the Russian protectorate. The Principalities shall receive an organization in conformity with their wishes, their necessities and their interests; and this new organization, respecting which the communities are to be consulted, shall be approved by the Contracting Parties, and sanctioned by the Sultan, as if emanating from his sovereign initiative. No State, under any pretext whatever, shall interfere in questions of the internal administration of the Principalities. They shall adopt the definitive and permanent system demanded by their geographical position, and no obstacle shall be made to their fortifying their territory against any foreign aggression in the manner they may deem expedient for their own security. In exchange for the forts and territories occupied by the allied armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontier with European Turkey. This frontier shall commence from the neighbourhood of Chutina, and following the line of the mountains to the S. E. shall terminate at Lake Rasilik.

The demarcation shall be definitively arranged by a general treaty, and the territory ceded shall return to the principalities and the sovereignty of the Sultan.

2d. *The Danube.*—The liberty of the Danube and its mouths shall be effectually maintained by European institutions, in which the Contracting Parties shall be equally represented; except the particular positions of the two Powers on the Danube, which shall be regulated by the principles established by the act of the Congress of Vienna respecting fluvial navigation. Each of the contracting Parties shall be entitled to station one or two swift vessels in the mouths of the River, destined to maintain the regulations concerning the liberty of the Danube.

3d. *Neutralization of the Black Sea.*—This sea shall be free and navigable for all merchant vessels, and prohibited to men of war. Consequently military maritime arsenals shall not be constructed or maintained there. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be maintained in the respective ports of the Black Sea by means of institutions in conformity with international law, and the customs established in the matter. The two Powers of the Black Sea shall mutually engage not to keep up more than the number of swift vessels of a given tonnage, that may be necessary for the coast service. This convention concluded separately with these two Powers, shall form an appendix of the general treaty, after its ratification by the Contracting Parties, and shall neither be annulled nor modified without the consent of the parties who sign the general treaty.

The interdiction of the Strait shall admit as an exception the stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.

4th. *Christian Communities subject to the Sultan.*—The communities of the subjects of the Porte shall be recognized without prejudice to the independence and dignity of the Sultan's crown. Consultations having taken place between Austria, France, Great Britain and the Sublime Porte for the maintenance of the religious and political rights of his Christian Subjects, Russia shall be invited, when the Peace is concluded to become a party to that arrangement.

5th. Besides these four guarantees the belligerent Powers reserve the right that appertains to them of proposing other special guarantees in behalf of European interests.

So far we have followed the text of the *Correo Mercantil*; the comments and reflections we must abbreviate for two reasons, want of time and want of space.

It was hardly expected that Russia would or could accept the bases proposed, and accordingly when the Russian Government on the 6th of January, intimated to the French Minister at Vienna their simple and unqualified acceptance, surprise enhanced the general satisfaction. When announced in the exchange at Paris, the Public Funds rose 4 per cent, and joint stock shares in the same proportion. In Paris and throughout France the satisfaction was unbounded.

In England the effect was not so general and less intense. The *Times* seems to regret that the war should not be continued for another year that England might reap the full fruits of her immense preparations by land and sea. It is even hinted that Lord Palmerston is so opposed to the idea of peace at present that he may probably present his resignation.

The following are the Commissioners ap-

pointed for the diplomatic Congress, which will be held either at Paris or Vienna, more probably at the former. For England Lords Palmerston and Cowley; for France Mr. Bouquet and Count Walewski; for Sardinia M. de Azeglio; for Austria Mr. Buol and Prince Liechtenstein; and for Russia Count Orloff and another whose name has not transpired.

The other details from the seat of war are unimportant. 15 of the Allied vessels had been wrecked, and one loaded with ammunition and clothing, destroyed by fire, in the neighbourhood of Kamiesch. An English transport loaded with powder, blew up in front of Eupatoria. A French ship of war was stranded in the Sea of Marmora. An encounter had taken place in upper Dubann between Schamil and the Russians.—Sixty Turkish vessels were loading with arms and ammunition at Constantinople, for Soukoug-Kale the present head quarters of Omer Pacha.

SPAIN.—Some disorders of a revolutionary character and tendency had taken place in different parts of Spain, and one of the most serious in Madrid, in the precincts of the Senate, where the National Guards in attendance shouted *Viva la Republica!* Down with the Ministry! &c. Some changes had taken place in the composition of the Administration.

Great damage had been caused by heavy storms and rains, including a long list of ship wrecks in the Mediterranean. Among the latter that of the *Bravo*, a vessel bound for Malaga to the Havana, with a valuable cargo and 38 passengers, many of them persons of distinction, presents a deplorable picture of suffering and desolation. We never recollect seeing so many horrifying and heart rending disasters of this description.

### FOURHAMPTON MAIL.

We have been able to give a hurried glance at the correspondence by the *Comilla*, and find the preceding account essentially correct. The bases were accepted by all the belligerents. Of course opinions differed as to the ultimate success of the negotiations, but the balance appears to be in favor of peace. We find no opposition on the part of Lord Palmerston, and the *London Times* is by no means warlike. The *Standard* and some others express grave doubts.

Lords Clarendon and Cowley are the Representatives of England in the diplomatic Congress, which is to be held at Paris; Messrs. Buol and Hubner of Austria; Messrs. Azeglio and Cavour of Sardinia. It is doubtful whether Prussia will be admitted to the Conference.

The mere prospect of an arrangement had produced sudden changes, not only in the money market as already noted, but in commercial affairs. When the news reached Odessa corn rose at once to double the price of the previous day, and in England and France the extreme prices immediately began to decline. The tallow market sustained a heavy shock, as also horse hides. In River Plate ox and cow hides these have been no transactions. The nominal quotations are best class tallow 56s 0d to 57; horse hides 6s to 6s 6d. Wool and sheep skins were in good demand, and prices firm with an upward tendency.

In Parliament attention was chiefly directed to local interests. The Ministers had been questioned respecting the peace negotiation and the state of British relations with the United States. To avoid these questions the Paris Congress, Lord Palmerston proposed an adjournment of 14 days; but the motion lost by a majority of 33; which the anti-ministerial papers represent as a notable defeat.

### WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Monday 17th.—By the "Pampero" which arrived from Montevideo yesterday morning we learn that a vessel had arrived there from Rio, where news had been received from Europe, via Lisbon, later than those by the late Southampton mail. The following is the substance of what we have been able to glean.

That Russia had accepted the four points proposed as the basis and starting point of negotiations. That a Congress was to meet in Paris, in which Great Britain would be represented by Lord Palmerston and Lord Cowley. That an armistice was agreed upon on the 29th of January, and in consequence ordered to the Crimea that hostilities should be suspended in the meantime.

There seems some doubt as to the fact of an armistice, and our informant adds, that the British press in general was decidedly opposed to the proposed bases.

West Coast.—By the land Post we have news from Valparaiso to the 6th of February. The most notable is the shipwreck of a vessel, *El Cazador*, in which 330 lives were lost. She was acting as a transport for troops and many of the soldiers were accompanied their wives and families. It is a heart-rending account.

Montevideo.—The accounts continue favorable. The appointment of Señor Pinas as Consul General in this City has been cancelled; but no mention is made of his successor. The Government had been called account for refusing Señor Cernadas, one of political emigrants, permission to land.

The Indians.—No news of any kind to the frontier, and as we are now at the stage moon, when the Indians usually make





### 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. 18, 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. Ropes, Esq., W. T. Livingston, Esq., Dr. H. W. Kennedy.

**To Passengers per Banque William Pilet.**  
All persons indebted to Captain Joseph Spott for balance of passage money by the above mentioned Banque, are hereby requested to call at the house of Morris, 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-c0

### BEST SMITH'S COALS.

Now landing, Hartlepool 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 Calle Defensa No. 20. n10-c0

### QUINTA FOR SALE.

The Quinta of the late James Wilde, known as the "Jardín Argentino," with 55 varas frontage, by 93 in depth, with a large and commodious dwelling house containing 13 apartments, and another small independent house. The ground is tastefully laid out and stocked with the choicest fruit trees.

For further particulars apply to John Eastman, Calle Diensa, No. 5, or Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria. n17-c0

### Liberia frente al Colegio.

**Calle Santa Rosa, No. 46.**  
**FOR SALE.**  
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 History of the World, 1 vol.  
Buffon's Natural History, 1 vol.  
Friendship's Offering, 1 vol.  
The Bachelor's Christmas.  
Shakspeare's Works, and many other novels and illustrated books of every description. d22-

### ANGLO-FRENCH 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 2d 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. FBRODY.

### 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. j154-c0

### 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-c0

### ENGLISH SEMINARY.

**SUIPACHA, No. 24.**  
Joshua Negroto, Principal, assisted by two others; and by  
Dupuis, Mathematics.  
Larsen, Latin.  
Roca, French.  
White, English and Spanish.  
Professors. 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 uninterruptedly awarded to it notwithstanding the unfinished execution of its salutary regulations.  
The premises afford every desirable convenience for boarders and day scholars.  
The studies will be resumed on Monday next, 7th inst.

The Programme may be had by application to the Principal, who will send gratis references that can possibly be given, are the parents and guardians of the present and former scholars.  
**NEGROTO.**  
Buenos Ayres, January 3d, 1856.

### SAXONY SHEEP.

For sale in the District of the Guardia del Monte in situ 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 Baloo Sorajoo Chetty, of Allahabad, dated 7th of October 1854.  
To Professor Holloway.

Sir—For a number of years I suffered most intensely from general debility, also from state of the liver, together with melancholy and drooping feelings, which were horrible in the extreme. I had advice from some of the most celebrated physicians, but to no purpose, my malady only increased. Being a strict Mussulman, I knew not what to do, (as the preparations of Europeans are forbidden by my holy religion), but after wavering between two opinions for some time, I determined to try your Pills, and by the grace of Allah, they have been the means of my restoration to health. Although, fifty-eight years of age, I am now as agile as a boy, and have renewed vigor in every sense of the word. As for my Salivans and before, no years till death.

(Signed) BABOO SORAJOO CHETTY.

**AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.**  
Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavio Martin of the London Mission, dated Maulmain, May 19th 1854.  
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 defied, particularly, a most remarkable instance occurred (answering this description) five months ago, and has ever been present in my imagination. I then myself felt bound to make you acquainted with the facts. A poor woman, at that place, who appeared to me to be on the verge of death, was suffering dreadfully from this complaint, she was troubled eight times, within six months, I visited her myself, and gave her a box of your pills, and after taking them, she seemed better, she continued them, and persevered for about 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 life.

(Signed) Yours truly, OCTAVIO MARTIN.

**WONDERFUL CASE!—DEATH CURED OF ITS VICTIM! ASTHMA ROBLED—AYTER GIVEN BY EX ALLY!**  
Copy of a letter from Chas. Smith, Esq. of Buenos, 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 incessantly with asthma, attended with occasional 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 without nearly any case was eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was past. In this pitiable condition I soon commenced using 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 DURATION!**  
Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson (Widow of Lieut Thompson) of Birmingham, dated the 18th of July, 1854.  
To Professor Holloway.

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

**These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.**

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Judicious
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Cold	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scurvy, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throat
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Sympptoms
Erysipelas	The Double Jaundice
Female Inequalities	Typhoid
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Wounds of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness from what
Inflammation	ever do &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244, 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 Drug Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

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 establishments so as to serve for Gas, there by saving the expense of new lamps, and the charges being moderate, and a satisfactory guarantee given to parties who require such alterations.—Apply at Calle San Martin, No. 12. jy 19-c0

### NOTICE.

The copartnership which has hitherto existed under the firm of Eberhard & Co., at 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. CLAUSSEN,  
A. HORNEY.  
Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, December 31 1855.

### FOR SALE.

A house with Quilts situated at the corners of Cordoba and Paraná streets, having a frontage of 194 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-c0

### LARKINS & HAYES.

All parties owing money to the above parties are requested to pay the same to C. T. Getting & Co., 20, 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, mechanics, 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.  
FREVET Y 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. Kiick, 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, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49, Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. g31—54c0

### 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

### MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES on the 20th inst.

Date of Arrival	Class	Names	Tons	Company	Consignees	Destinations
Nov. 10	Sch.	T de Marzo	126	BRITISH.	Thomas Gowland	
Dec. 13	Bk.	Asura	368	Anderson	Thompson & Co.	London.
Dec. 15	Bk.	Peris	293	Glabland	Best Brothers	Liverpool.
Dec. 15	Bk.	Gamwell	206	Bell	Renzie, Tweedie & Co.	Liverpool.
Dec. 20	Bk.	Crossley	271	Williams	Thompson & Co.	Liverpool.
Jan. 4	Bk.	Onda	371	Nixon	J. C. Thompson	Southampton
Jan. 8	Bk.	John Human	325	Williams	Lohman Meyer & Co.	Stragway
Jan. 10	Bk.	Ann Bell	335	Chayne	Best Brothers	Liverpool.
Jan. 12	Bk.	Kathleen	253	Blaug	Von Seutter & Co.	Liverpool
Jan. 12	Bk.	May	305	Millard	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	England
Jan. 15	Bk.	Janet	250	Wattson	Thiele	England
Jan. 22	Bk.	Kyle	250	McFarlay	Tweedie & Co.	Continents
Jan. 26	Bk.	Ocean Sprule	233	Kayl	To Order	Mauritius
Jan. 31	Bk.	Prince Wortzoff	229	Tutetlet	Thompson & Co.	Liverpool
Feb. 1	Bk.	Isabella	522	Albidge	Carly	
Feb. 1	Bk.	Victoria	272	West	Parkes & Co.	
Feb. 1	Bk.	Cintra	272	West	Twyford & Co.	
Feb. 17	Bkn.	Antelope	279	Gronsdun	Widdick & Co.	
Feb. 20	Bk.	Water Witch	402	Armstrong	Testing & Co.	
Mar. 1	Bk.	Annie Worrall	298	Grinthal	Kerr & Grierson	
Mar. 2	Bk.	Favourite	277	Welsher	R. & J. Cahill & Co.	
Mar. 2	Bk.	Duns	275	Whitton	G. Bell & Co.	
Mar. 4	Bk.	Evangelist	254	Dixon	Nicholson Green & Co.	
Mar. 6	Bk.	Summer Cloud	565	Muir		

### AMERICAN.

Feb. 14 Bk. Ann Hood 275 Wady  
Jan. 6 Bk. W. J. Lewis 294 Subalton  
Jan. 31 Bk. George Warren 337 Bentley  
Feb. 7 Bk. Margaret Elias 248 A. E. Opton  
Feb. 10 Bk. Susan 279 Head  
Feb. 28 Bk. Rainbow 342 Hughes  
Feb. 29 Bk. May Queen 325 Tatum  
Mar. 6 Bk. Ellipsis 408 Coatts

### FRENCH.

Feb. 14 Bk. Mont Beau 184 Vias  
Dec. 23 Bk. Don Quichotte 389 Boatof  
Jan. 4 Bk. Salazar 315 Chauvain

### SPANISH.

Dec. 22 Bk. Joven Eduardo 260 Senet  
Jan. 5 Bk. Dos Amigos 245 Jasi  
Jan. 6 Bk. Sofia 224 Fainga  
Jan. 8 Bk. Paos 326  
Jan. 8 Bk. Polka 234 Austrich  
Jan. 9 Bk. Geneto 250 Paos  
Jan. 22 Bk. Union 172 G. Ogas  
Jan. 24 Bk. Siro 224 Bertrand  
Jan. 29 Bk. Copernico 225  
Feb. 1 Bk. Lucaria 244  
Feb. 1 Bk. Emprendedor 225 Alicia  
Feb. 10 Bk. Agosto 182 Fatina  
Mar. 5 Bk. Jose Leon 225  
Mar. 15 Bk. Julio 225

### HAMBURG.

Jan. 12 Bk. Eisari and Elise 127 Amoudan  
Jan. 24 Bk. Ocul 150 Gordon  
Mar. 2 Bk. Borthe 157 Ocul

### BRITISH.

Dec. 15 Bk. Vittorosa 283 Bonaventuro  
Jan. 12 Bk. Lira 121 Siccards  
Feb. 2 Bk. Raffaellina 167 Daloro  
Feb. 10 Bk. Constanza 132 Chiara  
Feb. 10 Bk. Albani 254 Marchesi

### BRAZILIAN.

Mar. 2 Bk. Sanchalo 305 Santana  
Mar. 2 Bk. Guillermina 137 Garcia  
Mar. 3 Bk. Esperanza 200 Mendes  
Mar. 10 Bk. Copernico 225

### SWEDISH.

Jan. 20 Bk. Sillen 190 Hananavery  
Feb. 12 Bk. Seth 190 Wiberg

### HANNOVERIAN.

Jan. 9 Bk. Norge 600 Solberg

### NORWEGIAN.

Jan. 12 Bk. Laura 373 Glud

### AMERICAN.

Jan. 12 Bk. Eisari and Elise 127 Amoudan  
Jan. 24 Bk. Ocul 150 Gordon  
Mar. 2 Bk. Borthe 157 Ocul

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