

BRITISH PACKET AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



Printed at No. 39, Calle Reconquista, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. at No. 39 Calle Reconquista, where Subscriptions are received, and advertisements and communications may be left.

Price \$40 per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and \$45 per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office: it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity.—Single Number \$4.

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

No. 1536.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, March 29, 1856.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Next to the Russian War the question of greatest interest is the relations of Great Britain with the United States; and to enable our readers to form an impartial opinion we give at length the explanations of Lord Palmerston to the British Parliament:—

Mr. Cobden, in seeking for explanations from the Government for the non-proclamation of the correspondence respecting our relations with America, observed that there were, it was well known, two subjects of dispute—one with reference to the Central American (the Bulwer and Clayton) convention of 1850, the correspondence respecting which, though declared by Lord Palmerston not to be complete, had been laid upon the table of the Senate of the United States; and from these documents, which had been published in London, it would appear, he said, that Lord Clarendon himself had considered it complete. The other subject regarded enlistment in the United States; and in that transaction, which he characterised as absurd and foolish, it was admitted that we were in the wrong, and with respect to that matter he thought it would be better that the House should have the correspondence before it, even if it were not complete. He hoped, therefore, that the papers would be no longer withheld, in order that the House and the country might understand what we were quarrelling about.

Lord Palmerston.—In answering to the hon. member, I shall observe that distinction between the two questions involved in this matter which he has himself drawn, and which he has recommended to me. And first, then, I will deal with the question of Central America. The hon. gentleman is perfectly correct in saying that the treaty of 1850 was a treaty honourable to both parties, and which had in view objects that could only conduce to the improvement of commerce and the extension of civilization in every part of the world. It is well known that great interest was excited upon the subject of the opening of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Jealousies grew up between England and the United States, each supposing that the other had some exclusive object in view, and meant by some means or other to establish itself to the prejudice of the other, either at one end or other of the canal. The object of the treaty concluded by my right hon. friend Sir H. Bulwer with Mr. Clayton was to remove all possible cause of jealousy upon that point, and the provisions of that treaty were calculated to accomplish that end. The project of cutting a ship canal between the two oceans has, however, been found liable to physical difficulties which there is not much chance of overcoming, and practically, therefore, that part of the arrangement has ceased to have any immediate application. But there were further provisions in that treaty, by which, in order entirely to do away with the jealousies which each of the two countries entertained of the views of the other, both countries disclaimed any intention to appropriate any territory in Central America, or to colonize or obtain any possessions therein. There was an exception made, however, with respect to possessions which we had already there—Belize and its dependencies—and with respect to certain duties of protection which had been performed by us for a long course of time, and which were at that moment existing. I do not think myself that the treaty is liable at all to the criticism which the hon. gentleman has passed on it. It seems to me that the words of the treaty are plain and its meaning perfectly obvious, and I really do not see that any other construction but that which we contend for can be put upon it. The treaty was prospective, and not retrospective in its operation. At the same time the American Government has endeavoured to establish a different construction, and a long correspondence has taken place between the two Governments on the subject. We contend for our construction and the American Minister contends for a different one. We have stated, however, that notwithstanding that we are perfectly convinced that our interpretation is the just one, we are ready to submit the question to the arbitration of any third Power. To that offer we have not yet been able to obtain an answer, and so the question now stands. I did say, the other day, in answer to the hon. member, that I did not think the correspondence sufficiently closed to be laid before Parliament, but upon referring to the state of the correspondence I feel that we shall be perfectly prepared to produce it, and I am quite ready to lay it on the table at once. It is not

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres, from 1st to 27th March 1856.

	GERMANY	FRANCE	HOLLAND	ITALY	SPAIN.	HAVANA	UNITED STATES.	BRZIL.	PACIFIC.	MAURITIUS.	TOTAL OF MARCH.	TOTAL OF JAN. & FEB.	GRAND TOTAL.
Number of vessels	15	4	7	3		7	4	4		3	47	95	142
Tonnage	3846	1124	1673	610		1441	1474	647		1013	11457	24209	35666
ARTICLES													
Beef, jerked, quintals						2390					29401	73925	103326
Bones, preserved, cases		79									79	604	583
Do. tons	361800										361800	827300	1891000
Do. ton	230		10								240	633	873
Bone ash, ton	1566										1566	1552	3118
Feathers, bales		16	1				18				35	17	52
Guano, tons												184	184
Hair, bales	23	73	38	1			179				314	532	846
Do seroons and bags	17			31			127				175	356	531
Hide, ox and cow, salted	50008	7765	19667	5789			3025				89554	126069	216523
Do. do. do. dry			2311	7529			26108				66425	141300	207725
Do. horse do.		1065	99	30		218					1352	3216	4568
Do. do. salted	8110	5001	922								14033	29916	42949
Horns, ox and cow	18000	10164	20970				11100				60234	254180	314414
Hoofs, tons	11	18									29	282	573
Skins calf, bales				219			1				1	9	10
Do. do. dozens							1				219	295	514
Do. deer, bales							1				1		1
Do. do. dozens							1				1		1
Do. goat bales		16	21				21				58	44	102
Do. do. dozens												13	52
Do. nutria, bales	2	1					10						65
Do. do. dozens													13
Do. sheep skins bales	75	60	113				8				256	1869	2125
Do. do. dozens				4									10
Do. do. bales				100									6
Mares grease, pipes	125	137						150			412	1117	1529
Do. do. boxes	390							28			688	1729	2417
Tallow, pipes	2008	270	41					105			2154	3379	5533
Do. boxes	19			50				24			93	1290	1383
Tobacco, boxes and seroons	110										116	1370	1486
Wool, bales	396	1269	1359	126			716				3856	9614	13450
Do. seroons and bags	5	22					22				49	6	55

technically closed, but I think it is sufficiently closed to be laid before Parliament for the purpose of showing what are the views of the two Governments on the points at issue. The other subject of dispute relates to our Foreign Legion. When the act was passed, a little more than a year ago, which enabled the Crown to enlist foreigners, it was represented to Her Majesty's Government that there were in the United States a considerable number of Germans who might be disposed to enlist in the military service of this country. The hon. member seems to think it a moral and political absurdity to expect that the tide of emigration which has been setting from East to West, can, with regard to individuals, turn back and flow from West to East; but he must know, or at least he ought to know, that in point of fact that ebb of the tide has already commenced, and that, in regard to Ireland, hardly a month or a week passes that a certain number of individuals who have emigrated to the United States do not return to their native land, either having amassed what they consider a competency, or, on the other hand, having been disappointed in their expectations. It was not for us to judge beforehand whether any considerable number of Germans would be willing to enlist, and orders were therefore given to establish a recruiting depot within our provinces, with instructions that any persons capable of service who might present themselves for enlistment should be enrolled. At the same time strict and specific orders were given that nothing should be done which should infringe the municipal regulations of the States or violate the law of the Union. Several hundreds of Germans went to Halifax and enlisted, and some of them are now in this country. Her Majesty's Government, however, very soon found that it would be exceedingly difficult in carrying on this enlistment to avoid that which might cause offence to the American Government; and, being most anxious that nothing should occur which could give umbrage to the United States, we issued orders that these proceedings should be entirely discontinued. Soon afterwards an official representation was made by the Government of America, complaining of the enlistment. The answer given to that was that, anticipating that they might take umbrage at the proceedings which had been commenced, Her Majesty's Government had of their own accord ordered that they should be discontinued. In giving this answer expressed our regret for anything which might, contrary to our intentions and instructions, have been done in violation of their laws, though we were disposed to think that no such violation had occurred, and referred, as a proof of the sincerity of such regret, to the fact that we had of our own accord stopped the proceedings of which the

American Government complained. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Cobden) has said, that the regulations of Governments should be regulated by those rules which apply to the conduct of gentlemen towards each other; and I would ask, what could be more satisfactory as between gentleman and gentleman than that one should say to the other "I thought I foresaw that what my servants were doing might give you reason for complaint, I have stopped their proceedings; but, nevertheless, if they have, contrary to my instructions, done anything with which you have reason to find fault, I beg your pardon; I am very sorry for it, and express my regret?" When the communication to which I have referred was made to the American Minister in London, he expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and said that he felt confident that his Government would entertain a similar feeling in regard to it. For some time we heard nothing more. Subsequently, however, complaints were renewed, the question was reopened, and a correspondence has gone on upon this subject. Three days before that on which Parliament met I thought that we should be able to lay that correspondence on the table of the House. There was nothing in it which we could wish to conceal; on the contrary, we were anxious that it should be in the hands of members. On the very day before the meeting of Parliament, the American Minister presented to my noble friend Lord Clarendon an exceedingly voluminous despatch, containing a long recital of circumstances alleged to have occurred in connexion with this enlistment. My noble friend felt that it would be impossible to answer that despatch in a manner consistent with the respect which ought to be shown to the Government of America, and with a due regard to the character of the British Government, without referring to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington for a report upon a variety of minute details, upon which the information possessed by the Foreign-office was imperfect. This circumstance has necessarily delayed the reply to the last despatch of the American Government; and the matter therefore stands thus.—If the correspondence were to be produced now, it would end with a long paper from the United States' Government, to which no answer has yet been given, because the materials on which such answer must be founded have not yet been received. It would not be fair to the American Government to omit from the correspondence this last paper, which they would not have sent had they not considered it an important one; and, on the other hand, it would not be fair to the British Government to give that statement without giving also the reply to it. I hope that no long period of time will elapse before we are able to close the correspondence by giving

an answer to that paper; and I can assure the hon. gentleman and the House that, when that has been done, we shall be most ready and most anxious to lay the papers upon the table. I quite agree with the hon. member that this matter is of the utmost importance in its bearing upon the interests of the two countries. I fully concur with him in thinking that there could hardly be any conflict between two nations which would be more lamentable and calamitous to both than would be a contest between ourselves and the people of America. I say, to both nations, because, though we should suffer severely, depend upon it that those with whom we deal on the other side of the Atlantic would suffer quite as much. It would indeed be painful if in these days two nations, bound together by so many ties of common origin and common interests, should go to war with each other without some real and unavoidable cause. I cannot think that in the present case there is a real and unavoidable cause. I cannot but think that, if the same spirit of fairness and conciliation is exhibited by both parties, an adjustment of the difference may be arrived at which will be to the honour of both nations. I can assure the House that, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, nothing consistent with a due regard for the honour and character of this country—which I am sure no one would wish to see disregarded—shall be omitted in order to bring about such a result. Nothing that a gentleman might do in a matter of private honour shall be omitted for the purpose of avoiding a collision which would be a reproach to both nations. I need only add that the correspondence which is completed I will lay upon the table, and that, as soon as the other is concluded—which will, I trust, be before long—it shall also be laid before the House.

BUENOS AYRES.

Monthly Retrospect.

It would require much explanation to convey a correct idea of the state of our dry good market. In the wholesale department a large business has been done in the month of March, and principally for the local demand. The amount would indicate at first sight a buoyant prosperity, and we feel it to be an ungracious task to dissipate the illusion, by a closer examination into its causes and conditions.

For special reasons, that we need not at present recapitulate, the preparations for the winter demand, that should have commenced in the month of January, were postponed, from time to time, till further delay became impossible. The business of three months, therefore, has been crowded into one, which has given it

an air of bustle and activity, that it would be unsafe to regard as a symptom of decided improvement. At best it is a cautious meal after a long abstinence; that, instead of nourishing and fortifying the patient, tends rather to oppress the digestive organs and endanger his future health.

In proof this we need only mention the fact, that a considerable proportion has been done by public auctions, in which oldish stocks were cleared off at prices tempting perhaps to the retail dealer, but we fear little gratifying to the importer; who must expect to find the ominous words *profit and loss* for *balance* on the wrong side of the account current.

For goods of the class referred to, and sold off in obedience to pre-emptory instructions, these sacrifices must be common, and greater than we care to name. Nor is the mischief confined to the circle in which it originates. It gives a tone to the general market, and tends to keep prices under a fair remunerating rate; to the prejudice of both importer and retailer.

It must be allowed, however, that the general market presents a more animated and healthy aspect. Confidence is once more in the ascendant. Payments are more punctual; and though the amount of outstandings is perhaps rather increased than diminished, the mere movement renders the weight less oppressive and irksome.

The amount for transit has been upon the whole inconsiderable. Entre Rios has been the best customer. For Santa Fé the demand has been limited; for Corrientes still less, and for Paraguay hardly any thing. We suspect that our Confederate brethren, for some cause or other, have latterly been giving a preference to the Montevidean market; and a report of the Montevidean Custom house for the month of February, countenances the supposition. Their object may be to impress on us the expediency of a national organization; and should the gentler means fail, they have still in reserve the differential duties, a prescription that perhaps awaits us from the ensuing Congress.

The importations during the month have been very small, but the stocks on hand are still abundant, and superabundant, and all we require, in the meantime, and for some months to come, are certain articles to keep up assortments.

ARTICLES OF DAILY CONSUMPTION.—Judging from the retail prices, we might be led to conclude that there is a general scarcity, but we suspect an inventory of the deposit stores would lead to a different conclusion. The arrivals, compared with those of the preceding months, have been very small, but the stocks accumulated are amply sufficient to meet the demand; with the exception perhaps of a few articles too minute and unimportant to be detailed here.

Common Spanish wines are abundant and difficult to be realized, at reduced prices; those of superior quality are scarce and in better demand. *Vineta* and *tobacco* have also declined in price, which is equivalent to saying that there is an abundant supply.

Sugar, rice, coffee and tea maintain high prices; whether from short supplies, or partly from artificial means, it is difficult to ascertain. Sugar in particular has reached rates unknown here, except in times of blockade or siege.

Coals, lumber, and building materials in general are plentiful, and in languid demand, with little prospect of improvement, except for coals, that are always more or less affected by the winter.

As there is at present bleak prospects of return cargo, it is probable the arrivals may continue moderate; in which case we may expect a continuance of high prices.

EXPORT PRODUCE.—With the exception of wool and jerked beef, the stocks on hand are perhaps barely adequate to meet pending contracts.

The news of a probable termination of the European war has deranged all calculations, and a temporary suspension of *saladero* operations appears not unlikely. The actual course of the money market is in favor of the *saladerista*; but not sufficient to compensate the sudden revulsion that has taken place in the European markets. A liberal reduction in the price of live stock can alone enable him to proceed; and that the *estanciero* will be slow and reluctant to grant, if we are so fortunate as to obtain any reasonable prospect of security against the Indians.

In these circumstances it is impossible to form any reliable opinion as to the probable course of our produce market; and we must content ourselves with a simple reference to our prices current which in some cases are partly nominal.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECT.—As regards our internal situation we cannot report any decided improvement during the month. H. E. the Governor, so far as we know, still remains at the Azul. No offensive movement has been undertaken against the Indians; on the contrary it has been reported that overtures of peace have been made to the principal *Casiques*. Flushed with recent success, we fear it will be difficult to bring them to reasonable terms, and more difficult still to get satisfactory guarantees for the due observance of any convention that may be effected. This of the Indians is the real cankerworm that preys upon the vitals of the State, and blights all prospects social and commercial.

The legislative elections that take place tomorrow, have called forth a strong expression of party feeling; but to that we attach little or no importance. We have not the slightest apprehension for public order. Of the rival lists for the representation of the City, one half the names proposed are common to both; and of the remaining half most of the names are equally respectable and responsible; so that to

an impartial observer it matters little which may triumph. A change or modification of the Ministry is the only inconvenience that can ensue; and as Englishmen we are bound to regard that as a very secondary consideration.

The all important question of a national organization remains in *statu quo*. We have already given account of the reclamation of President Urquiza, and the answer returned by Dr. Alsina our Minister of Foreign Affairs.

According to the *Nacional Argentino* of the 15th inst. the reply had not reached its destination; although three steamers and two land Posts had arrived at the Paraná from Buenos Ayres, subsequently to the date of said note, as published in the papers of this capital. The contents of the note, and its publication before being remitted, are commented by the official organ of the Federal Government in a mercenary strain, and clearly enough shows what we have to expect when the Official answer arrives. These comments, taken in connection with the previous proclamation of General Urquiza, place the question in a delicate and doubtful point of view; and might be regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war, were there not on both sides such powerful considerations in favor of peace. At all events they leave no hopes in the meantime of a closer union.

And here we might be tempted to ask what has the Brazilian Envoy been about at the Paraná? We cannot tell; but we see he has taken leave of the National Government in the most cordial terms, delighted with the success of his mission and fully persuaded that the Confederation is second in importance only to the Empire; and we shall not be surprised to find that the Empire and Confederation united, may consider themselves entitled to dictate terms to minor States. The protestations are so fervid, that they inspire a sort of jealousy; and it is difficult to regard the ally of the Empire as a more dangerous neighbour than the mere President of the Confederation.

In short, the diplomatic correspondence has made an unfortunate lurch; and the gulf of separation between Buenos Ayres and the sister Provinces of the Confederation threatens to become wider and wider.

Still, and despite of all rumours to the contrary, we have no serious alarm for a war of cold steel and gunpowder, but we foresee the likelihood of a parody of the *Leroux* Decrees, and half expect a custom house war to the knife; a policy that may derange and for a time paralyse commercial relations, playing into the hands of Montevideo and the Empire, at the expense of Buenos Ayres.

ORIENTAL STATE. Our diplomatic relations are equally undefined, and the present position of the neighbouring Republic so anomalous that we decline entering into details.

REACTION AT MONTEVIDEO.

In the part of last week suppressed to make room for the European news, we noticed a scandalous outrage at Montevideo, in the sacred precincts of the Legislative Chambers, and under the nose of the Chief of Police, backed by the armed force of the Capital. Several of the members were insulted, threatened and attacked in the most ruffianly manner, and though fortunately no blood was shed or lives sacrificed, it damps the hopes we had begun to entertain of a new and brighter era for our Oriental brethren. The partisans of Generals Oribe and Flores are publicly charged as the authors of these disorders.

On Friday the solemnities of the holy week were interrupted by heavy rains that prevented street demonstrations; so that good Friday 1856 must be nearly a blank in the Church calendar.

No general news during the other days with the exception of a rumour of another Indian invasion, which we believe to have been unfounded.

MURDERS AT LEJAN.—On the 16th a young man named William Graham, of Scotch descent, residing in that district, in consequence of some trifling quarrel, was ruthlessly shot by a Negro, a servant or dependant, it is said, of the resident Criminal Judge.

According to the latest information the culprit was still at large, and the Authorities, we know not on what pretext, declined interfering. It is easy to fancy how galling this must be to the feelings of the parents and surviving relatives of the deceased; and we venture to call the attention of the Police and the Judicial Authorities, to what we cannot help regarding as a gross abuse.

It is also reported that in the same district a young man an Irishman had also been murdered; but we have not been able to learn the name or details.

At all events these outrages against life and property are becoming alarmingly frequent, and judging from the rarity of trials and punishments, we suspect many of them are hushed up and slurred over without proper inquiry. If the malefactors are allowed to escape with impunity, we may naturally expect an increase of crime.

OFFENSIVE INTOLERANCE.—On Thursday week the corpse of a young man who had died of disease in the country, was brought to town for the purpose of interment. His relatives, as usual in such cases, wished to convey him first to their house, for the last mournful rites of hospitality, but were denied this poor consolation; by the refusal of the Police and Church Authorities to grant permission for a funeral procession in the public streets! So far from any desecration in a funeral procession, on any day and in any place, we think there are few things better calculated to solemnize the mind, and give effect to religious impressions and instructions.

CONFEDERATE PROVINCES.—The rejoinder to Dr. Alsina's note has been published. It dissipates all hope of an arrangement for the re-incorporation of Buenos Ayres in the meantime; and is followed by a decree setting aside the treaties of December 1854 and Jan. 1855.

The commercial body of Rosario were signing a representation to the National Congress, on the subject of differential duties, to which alluded some weeks back; and that species of warfare we may now expect, as the first fruits of the new situation. At present we see no objection to apprehend any thing worse.

PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, 6th February, 1856.

SALTED RIVER PLATE OX AND COW HIDES.—The great probability of an immediate termination of war, created by the advices received from St. Petersburg on the 17th ult., has influenced this market. Up to the above date the demand for good heavy Ox was very brisk, and as the stock of this description was exhausted, floating cargoes of heavy shipping average were much required for at full rates. Since however, but little disposition to purchase has been manifested, and, as expected, imports (unsold) are extremely limited, sales have not been pressed, and a total suspension of business has been the result.

DRY RIVER PLATE OX AND COW HIDES.—No import, sales, or stock.

SALTED RIO GRANDE OX AND COW HIDES.—We have again to notice the arrival of one cargo only of this description, which had been sold aloft. The demand has received a temporary check, but our quotations are unaltered, viz. 7 1/2 per lb. Import 4,494 Hides. Sales 4,494 hides. Present Stock 100 hides.

SOUTH AMERICAN HORSE HIDES.—The demand for this article has been very limited and the few sales effected in salted hides chiefly show a decline of 1s per hide. In dry hides there is nothing to report, but 6s to 6s 6d may be considered the nominal quotations.

SHEEP SKINS.—There is a fair inquiry for all descriptions, and for the quantity sold during the month we have no alteration in price to notice.

SOUTH AMERICAN HORSE HAIR.—The sales during the month have been very limited, and consisted almost entirely of mixed, for which about late rates were paid.

HORNS.—There is a fair demand for all descriptions of Ox and Cow at late rates.

During the past month the Tallow Market has undergone considerable fluctuations. Up to the 16th ult. P. Y. C. remained tolerably steady with a limited demand at about 68s per cwt., but the announcement on the 17th of the unconditional acceptance by Russia of the Austrian ultimatum created a temporary panic, and a decline of 8s per cwt was the result; it however, recovered during the day and finally closed at 62s to 63s per cwt. As the tendency of the news subsequently received was considered more pacific, the market gave way and business was done at 58s, but the small quantity of new Y. C. available for contract purposes enabled speculators to raise the price nominally to 59s 3d in all positions up to March 5th for April to June, and 52s 6d per cwt. for October to December delivery; but prices have since receded and the closing quotations are 1s to 1s 6d per cwt. below the above. It is well to observe that consumers are buying very sparingly and supply themselves chiefly from old P. Y. C. and other descriptions that rule very much lower in price.

Import 1751 casks. Sales 240 casks. Present stock 2124 casks against 2124 casks this time last year.

RIVER PLATE TALLOW.—The transactions to report are unprecedently small, amounting to only 20 pipes, part of which have realised for fair color fair body 69s, and part 67s per cwt. The import is equal to 111 pipes. Present stock 193 pipes against 2200 pipes at this time last year.

GREASE AND HORSE GREASE. have also been in limited request at 39s for liquid, and 30s per cwt. for mixed or saponified. Import 239 casks. Sales 62 casks. Present stock 262 casks.

ANNING & COBB,
Brokers, 11, Lime Street.

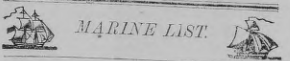
Exports.—MARCH 29TH.

Bill, ox and cow hides, and calf skins, duty 2 dols each 47	
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 25 & 30 lbs pesado of 57	57
35 lbs. "	57
Dry Matadero, narrow ox and cow, 22 lbs. pesado of 55 lbs.	55
Dry Matadero, narrow without camp 25 pesado of 57 lbs.	57
Hides for Spain, 25 lbs scarce.	56
N. America, 21 & 23 Pounds.	56
Hides of all stalks, from carts.	55
Ds. of low weights, say average Do.	55
17 lbs scarce.	55
Hides calf skins, say average 7 lbs scarce.	52
60 lbs scarce.	52
60 lbs scarce.	52
Cow hides salted 50 & 55 lbs. per 40 lbs scarce rls. sl.	47
Duty 1 dollar each.	47
Horse do. each dry rls. sl.	25
Do. do. salted "	25
Duty 4 per cent. ad valorem.	126s
Nonata, dry, duty each, pesada 35 lbs. rls. sl.	52 1/2
Duty 3 dols. per doz.	52 1/2
Sheep washed, mixed, per 30 lbs. common.	60
Duty 4 per cent. ad valorem.	75 ct.
Natria, per lb.	87
Wool, duty 28 per arroba.	26
Ordinary, washed "	26
Medium, ditto "	46
Do. washed "	55
Fine, ditto "	70
Do. washed "	68
Free "	100
Ordosoa, baled "	32
Extra, washed, baled "	22
Horse hair, duty 3 dols per arroba.	70
Do. skirt, arroba.	85
Do. mixed do.	95
Do. long do.	134s

Cow hair, clean	
Animal oil or tallow melted or raw	
Tallow with grease, arroba rials silver	17
Tallow pure, arroba rials sil.	18
Hide cuttings, garra, qq. baled.	62
Horns, duty 4 1/2 pds Oximitted.	450
Inferior do.	450
Do. Cow "	450
Ostrich feathers, dry 4 1/2 pds.	5
Long black, wove "	5
Do. white, wove "	7
Do. white, wove "	7
Jerked beef, duty 20 per qul. do. sil.	5
Bones, shin and marrow 4 1/2 pds.	6
Mares grass.	25
Good skins, per dozen.	800
All the produce of the Argentine Provinces free of duty on their Exportation.	
All the above prices as silver are based on \$17 per oz. Excepting Salt Horse Hides and Jerked Beef, which are \$16 to the oz.	
(a) All prices of Tallow nominal.	
(b) Without casks.	

Exchange.—MARCH 29TH.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	25
Bank of Montevideo	849
Bills on England per London	356
do. per Rio Janeiro	68 1/2
do. per Bahia	2 1/2
do. per Montevideo	2 1/2
France per London	82
United States do.	1 1/2
Rio Janeiro	350
Patriot Doubloons, highest price during the week.	342
do. Lowest	342
Exchange on England, highest during the week.	65
do. Lowest	65



Fort of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

March 20th.
Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 19th inst., with 44 boxes and 1 bale merchandise. Passengers 45.
Plantin, Belgian brig, 280 tons, R. Frudden, from Rio Janeiro 21, Montevideo 18th inst., to F. Arango & Co., with 2,750 barrels flour.
Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 19th inst., with 93 bags wheat, 21 boxes merchandise, 9 do mushrooms, 1 do and 6 barrels oil, 2 tercios yerba. Passengers 127.

March 21st.

Camilla, British mail steamer, W. Warner, from Rio Janeiro 18th, Montevideo 20th inst., with the mail from Southampton. Passengers 29.

Pietro, Saranin brig, 201 tons, F. Casanova, from Genoa, Ist Jan, Gibraltar 31st do., Montevideo 21st inst., to Guillot Bertarelli & Co., with 5 barrels and 1807 boxes vermicelli, 56 bags and 110 barrels rice, 4 do and 1 box chesse, 14 barrels and 8 boxes preserves, 247 boxes oil, 146 barrels chestnuts, 12 boxes marble, 21 do wine, 500 oranges, 80 marble steps 13 barrels 8 boxes and 1 bag mushrooms, 10 boxes seeds, 12 boxes almonds, 102 bales paper, 2 barrels anchovies, 21 boxes merchandise.

March 22d.

Fortuna, British brig, 256 tons, H. D. Liverson, from Liverpool 8th Jan., to J. C. Thompson & Co., with 4 forges, 5 screws, 2 anvils, 62 boxes, 6 casks and 210 bundles fixings for gas works, 502 iron tubes, 6 stoves, 41 grind stones, 29 tons flag stones, 8 quarter casks wine, 8 bundles wire, 110 carts earthenware, 12 kegs nails, 150 boxes tin, 2 baskets seeds, 8 ingots lead, 3 do tin, 1,542 iron pots, 98 tons and 4 cwt. iron, 110 boxes, 77 bales and 88 casks merchandise.

Caroline Chisholm, British bark, 366 tons, R. B. Frowdsell, from Rio Janeiro 1st March, to F. Arango & Co., with 2,501 barrels flour, 500 bags farina, 1 boiler.

March 23d.

Agua da Plata, Brazilian brig, 202 tons, J. G. de Almeida Iriz, from Bahia 22d Feb., to J. M. Sousa, with 105 pipes, 14 half do and 184 barrels aguardiente, 66 barrels sugar, 84 pipes and 5 half do wine.

Velocidade, British bark, 250 tons, T. Baird, from Liverpool, 22d Jan., to Gifford Brothers, with 853 bars, and 2475 bundles iron, 35 rolls wire, 205 bushes, 20 stoves, 1 basket tin, 643 iron tubes, 4 ingots lead, 8 do tin, 15 tons oil, 61 iron castings, 500 bales, 123 casks, 788 boxes and 142 kegs merchandise.

March 25th.

Lariano, Saranin brig, 200 tons, S. Questa, from Genoa 27th Jan, Canaries 16th Feb., to Corti Francischelli, with 1139 flag stones, 318 pieces logwood, 103 boxes zinc, 4 packages pony stone, 64 demijohns pine apples, 1 do pistacho, 200 oranges, 339 mortars, 474 doz scoops, 6 do mallets, 5 mill stones, 12 chests, 1 vermilion machine, 41 barrels chestnuts, 40 do rice, 20 bales spunges, 100 do brown wrapping paper, 49 boxes and 12 packages merchandise, 1 bale saissaparilla, 151 boxes wine, 80 do marble, 19 do sulphur, 3 do hats, 30 do lemons, 1 do essence of lemon, 16 do cordials.

Generosa, Brazilian bark, from Bahia, to A. F. Ramos, in quarantine.

March 26th.

Romano, Oriental brigantine, 125 tons, D. Maccio, from Montevideo 25th inst., to E. D. Rizzo, with 266 bags beans, 298 do rice, 318 do ashes, 2 deals, 45 pipes caña. Passengers 50.

March 27th.

Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 26th inst., with 9 boxes merchandise, 90 pipes wine, 20 barrels lime. Passengers 55.

Pierre Alexandre, French bark, 248 tons, Thibeaut, from Bordeaux 20th Dec., to D. Charavel, with 60 baskets champagne, 29 boxes mustard, 50 baskets beer, 55 casks vinegar, 70 do and 51 boxes aguardiente, 3875 boxes, 486 barrels and 100 half do wine, 360 boxes brandy,

50 barrels do, 150 boxes sardines, 300 do ab-synth, 80 do kirsh, 18 do ansette, 5 de curacao, 30 do marasquino, 50 do fruits, 189 do prunes, 19 do mushrooms, 50 do cordials, 154 do and 17 packages merchandise.

Jeane d'Arc, French ship, 297 tons, D. Gai-nement, from Marseilles 24th Jan, Teneriffe 14th Feb., to Guilloit Bertarelli & Co., with 3 baskets champagne, 4 iron chests, 236,982 tiles, 300 boxes vermouth, 450 do wine, 120 do oil, 50 do brandy, 100 do salazones, 10 do kirsh, 24 do ab-synth, 157 do, 2 barrels and 5 pack-ages merchandise.

Saera Familia, Sardinian polacre, 85 tons, J. Podesta, from Genoa, 1st Dec., Gibraltar 21st Jan., to Antonio de Giovanni, with 35 bar-rels almonds, 6 do raisins, 17 do canary seed, 3 do pepper, 12 do chestnuts, 28 do lin-seed, 40 do rice, 18 do wheat, 6 do anchovies, 30 do meal, 2 boxes figs, 4 do mushrooms, 90 do wine, 40 do vermouth, 40 do ab-synth, 134 do oil, 200 do vermicelli, 10 do soap, 2 cask cheese, 51 barrels oil, 2 do saffron, 62 arrobes wine, 14 bales stockfish, 100 do brown wrapping paper, 6 do co-dage, 3,000 tiles, 16 cases and 5 barrels merchandise.

Consuetudine, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 26th inst., with 208 tercio yerba, 2 packages specie, 1 trunk wearing ap-pare, 1 barrel merchandise, 20 do lime, 4 do flour, 1 iron chest, 2 packages samples. Pas-sengers 240.

Tonelero, Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevideo.

Flambeau, French war steamer, for Monte-vidio.

The following is the manifest of the Brazilian brigantine Pelicano, 136 tons, J. G. Gonzalez, from Rio Janeiro 26th Feb., to J. C. Roza, with 300 barrels flour, 150 do mandioca, 194 rolls tobacco, 275 bags coffee, 1 box jewelry, 1 do silks, 1000 do fire crackers.

SAILINGS.

March 20th.

Ferris, British bark, for Montevideo and Liverpool, despatched by Best Brothers, with 1795 salted ox and cow hides, 457 do horse do, 12,000 bones, 82 bars copper, 40 boxes mares grease, 250 pipes tallow, 30 bales wool, 2 do sheep skins.

May, British brigantine, fr England, de-spatched by S. Hesse, with 9806 salted ox and cow hides, 46,700 bones.

Margaret Eliza, American ship, for New York, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 3,925 salted ox and cow hides, 7,800 dry do, 237 bales wool, 108 do hair, 15 do goat skins, 1 do hare do, 2 do sheep do, 1 do feathers, 10 do hide cuttings, 109 serous hair, 3,000 horns.

March 21st.

Laura, Norwegian bark, for Liverpool, de-spatched by J. N. Bieber & Co., with 589 tons ashes, 37 do and 14,000 bones.

Colombo, National brigantine, for Santa Cata-lina, in ballast, despatched by B. Delfino.

March 22d.

Fortuna d' Africa, Portuguese brigantine, for England, despatched by F. Arango & Co., with 1653 tons ashes, 11 do ox hoofs, 391 do and 10,000 bones.

Marmora, British bark, for Valparaiso, de-spatched by D. Gowland & Co., with 4 bales canvass, 1 do twine.

Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Constition, National steamer, for Monte-vidio.

March 23d.

Augusto, Spanish brig, for Havana, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 3,826 qq jerked beef, 48 dry horse hides.

Sofia, Spanish polacre, for Havana, despatched by F. Senillosa, with 4,016 qq jerked beef 80 dry horse hides, 18 rolls cordage.

Gauntlet, British brig, for Liverpool, despatched by Benzie Tweedie & Co., with 4,600 qq salted ox and cow hides, 44 barrels, 150 pipes and 19 boxes tallow, 600 horns, 34 tons bones, 46 bales wool, 18 do sheep skin, 10 pipes, 2 half do, and 7 quarter do grease.

March 24th.

Rio Negro, Paraguay steamer, for Paraguay.

Acorn, British bark, for London, despatched by J. C. Thompson & Co., with 3,455 salted horse hides, 548 pipet tallow, 128 bales wool, 2 do nutria skins, 80 do tobacco, 14 do and 15 serous hair, 200 boxes mares grease, 45 tons bones, 961 salted ox and cow hides.

Ninfa, National schooner, for Montevideo.

Sandaie, Brazilian bark, for Brazil, in bal-last despatched by Martinez & Sons.

March 25th.

Antonio, National pilot boat, for Bahiu Blanca.

March 26th.

Sidon, Swedish brig, for Antwerp, despatched by L. Caumartin, with 929 dry ox and cow hides, 151 bales wool, 1 do hair, 20 do sheep skins, 41 pipes tallow, 4,000 horns.

Bertha, Hamburg brig, for the East Indies, in ballast, despatched by Lohmann Meyn & Co.

March 27th.

Inmaculada Concepcion, Sardinian polacre, for Marseilles, despatched by B. Delfino, with 1,055 dry ox and cow hides, 156 bales wool, 21 do sheep skins.

I. O. British bark, for Liverpool, despatched by Best Brothers, with 2,846 salted ox and cow hides, 3,982 do horse do, 160 pipes tallow, 25 do mares grease, 8 bales hair, 31 do sheep skins, 198 do and 5 bags wool, 12 sercons and 24,000 boxes tobacco, 25,000 bones.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.

Arrived at Cadiz, Jan. 4, Amalia, hence 5th Nov.; Jan. 9, Urania, hence 5th Nov.; at Gibraltar, Jan. 5, Craciosa Fanny, hence 6th

Oct. — at Genoa, Jan. 5, Hidra, hence 4th Oct.; Julia, hence 13th Nov. — at Marseilles, Jan. 8th, Marina, hence 14th Oct.; Jan. 17, San Narciso, hence 23d Sept. — at Liverpool, Jan. 17, Heimath, hence 14th Nov. — at South-ampton, Jan. 17, Johanna Elize, hence 9th Oct.; Jan. 27, Lady Mona, hence 3th Oct.; Jan. 28, Janthe, hence 10th Nov. — at Ipswich, Feb. 3, South Esk, hence 31st Oct. — at Gravesend, Jan. 21, Union, hence 10th Nov.; Jan. 27, Celeritas, hence 14th Nov.; Otto, hence 26th Oct. — at Falmouth, Jan. 29, Comet, hence 5th Nov. — at Antwerp, Jan. 22, Catharina, hence 2d Nov.

VESSELS SAILED FOR BUENOS AYRES.

From Certe, Jan. 16, Henri et Louise.
" the Clyde, Jan. 21, Salacia.
" Newport, Jan. 19, Venus.
" Marseilles, Jan. 24, Jeane d'Arc.
" Cuxhaven, Feb. 5, Daniel Ross.

VESSELS LOADING FOR BUENOS AYRES.

At Liverpool, James Garty, Star of the East, George Ann, John Ritson, Istria, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Glen Fitz, Lizzy Gar-row, Emerdae — At London, Anne Logan, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Orient — In the Clyde, Rother, Charlotte, Windhover — At Bordeaux, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Indus.

MARRIED.

On the 28th inst., by the Rev. J. Smith, Mr. William Bell, to Elizabeth Baird, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Baird, Engineer, Glas-gow.

DIED.

On Tuesday the 18th inst., in the District of Lobos in this Province, Mr. James M'Kiddie jun. aged 24 years, a native of Montrose, after a severe and painful illness of very short duration. A young man highly respected and much regretted by all his friends and acquaint-ance, and an example of probity, piety and morality.

Shipping List OF HENRY A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.
British brig. John Hillmann, 220 tons, Wil-liams master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs Lohmann and Co. m1

FOR LONDON.
British bark Cimbrin, at 270 tons, one of the finest vessel in the port has disengaged room for a few bales.

Consignees Messrs E. Lumb & Co. m29

FOR LONDON.
British bark Evgeliste, 254 tons, at Dixon master, has room for a few salted hides and bales, Consignees Messrs. G. Bell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Crusader, 311 tons, A. I. Wil-liams master, has all her tallow engaged and cas only room for salted hides and bales.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. j11

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. Corthy Esq. m8

FOR ANWERP.
Belgian bark Progreso, 271 tons, at B. Val-hopp master, has all her cargo engaged add ship-ping.

Consignees Messrs. B. Bornefeld & Co. j36

FOR ANWERP.
British bark Uldia, 236 tons W. McClary mas-ter, is a chartered vessel and will have quick de-spatch.

Consignees Messrs. R. Tweedie & Co. m1

FOR ANWERP.
British bark Helena, 275 tons, at J. Hood master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Parlange Graham & Co. m1

FOR ANWERP.
British bark Julia, 300 tons, J. Blampied mas-ter, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs E von Senter & Co. m1

FOR ANWERP.
The new line at clipper ship Waterwitch, 400 tons, Armstrong master, may have room for 50 bales and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co. m8

FOR ANWERP.
British bark Annie Worrall, 313 tons at Grim-sditch master, a well known regular trader now ready to receive cargo and has disengaged room for bales, also for a few salted hides if offered im-mediate.

Consignees Messrs. Kerr & Grierson. m8

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Favourite, 225 tons at, Webster master, now ready to receive cargo and has dis-engaged room for bale, also for a few salted hides if offered immediately.

Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co. m8

NOR HAMBURG.
Danish schooner Mathide, 100 tons Toosbury master, has disengaged room for 1000 dry hides or the equivalent in bales.

Consignees Messrs Rosenthal Gayen & Co. m1

FOR NEW YORK.
American bark May Queen, 325 tons, at Tow-nes master, now loading in the Inner Roads and has only room for a small portion of her cargo.

Consignees Messrs. Z. Frazier & Co. m8

FOR NEW YORK.
American bark Rainbow, 342 tons at, Hughes master, well known as one of the fastest vessels in the trade, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days.

Consignees E. H. Folmar Esq.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.
American ship Elteshe, 407 tons, at, White master, will sail in the course of a few days and can accommodate a few passengers.

Consignees E. H. Folmar Esq. m8

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

British brig Velocidade, 280 tons, T. Baird master, at, for 13 years and one of the finest vessels in port.

Consignees Messrs. Gifford Brothers.

British brig Fortuna, 253 tons AI Willerton master.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Vessels calling in the CHAN-NEL for Orders.

British brig Prince Woronzoff, 259 tons at, Twitchet master.

Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co m9

British brig Duna, 216 tons at, Wotton Master.

Consignees Messrs B. Bornefeld & Co. m8

Swedish brig Seth, 250 tons, at, Wiberg mas-ter.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. 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. O. Usher. m8

British Bark Ann Best, 335 tons, Cheine mas-ter.

Consignees Messrs. J. Best and Brothers.

For further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees; or to

HENRY A GREEN.

No. 51. Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List OF H. LEZICA and SAGORY.

FOR HAVRE.

French ship Racine, 420 tons, at, Delanay master, has all her ballast on board, and will meet with quick despatch.

She is on every respect a most desirable con-veyance for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Llavallol & Sons. j36

FOR HAVRE.

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

Consignee A. Dumoyr Esq.

FOR ANWERP.

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

Consignees Messrs. F. Buxarco. j36

FOR ANWERP.

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. Caumartin Esq. f16

FOR BORDEAUX.

The AI French barque Perle, Lafourcade, mas-ter, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo, and has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Zumarán & Co. j29

FOR MARSEILLES.

French bark Mont Bear, 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 accommodations.

Consignees Messrs. Gaizot & Bertorelli. f16

FOR MARSEILLES.

The well known Argentine bark Virgen de Misericordia, has already part of her cargo on board and being a small vessel will be despatched in a very short time. Can admit yet about 50 bales and passengers.

Consignee B. Delfino Esq. f16

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sardinian bark Vittoriosa, 280 tons, at., is now loading and can only admit 50 bales or equivalent in dry hides.

Consignee B. Caprile Esq. j36

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sardinian brig Maria Teresa, 190 tons, Fixi master, is a chartered vessel, and only admit pas-sengers.

Consignees Messrs. Rains & Co. j36

FOR RIO JANEIRO.

Belgian brig Beltzario, will be ready in a few days and can admit a few passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Zumarán & Co. j36

For further particulars, please apply to their re-spective consignees, or to

H. LEZICA & SAGORY,

No. 41, Reconquista.

HISTORICAL ESSAY

ON BUENOS AYRES, PARAGUAY, AND TUCUMAN.

BY

DEAN RAINES.

The first number of this interesting work has just been published. The whole work will consist of 12 numbers, with a portrait of the Author.

Subscriptions are received by the Editor, Perú, No. 171. Price of each number \$10 currency, m29—3p.

NEWSPAPER AGENCY.

The Illustrated London News and other En-glish papers will in future be delivered in the apartment adjoining the Commercial Rooms calle 25 de Mayo No. 59. m29 3p

SANITARY INSTITUTION.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the pub-lic of Buenos Ayres that they are at the present moment engaged in establishing a private sanitary institution, on an efficient plan for the treatment of all diseases, and for the reception of all nations, and the accommodation of all classes. They hope to have it open by the 15th of next month April. The house is in every respect well suited for the purpose, in the calle Tucuman No. 26. It will be visited by them every day, and con-ducted carefully under their immediate care and direc-tion.

John Leslie—Charles

Furst—Ventura Busch,

Doctors in Medicines.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed from the Annie Worrall.
Oatmeal, mustard, pickles, currants, truckle cheese in bladders, fine table salt, in jars and small bag, 9 Glensfield's patent starch, fancy biscuits of all sorts and sizes. On sale at J. M. Noble's, No. 114 calle Defensa.

Also a large assortment on hand of Teas and Groceries of all descriptions. m29 6p

CATTLE FOR SALE.

At about 15 leagues to the south of this City, from 6 to 700 head of black cattle tame.

Wanted for the same establishment two Me-daneros persons to take stock on shares.

For further particulars apply at calle Defensa No. 114. m29 6p

Mrs. TERREL will be most happy to accom-modate 5 or 6 gentlemen with board at her resi-dence No. 204 calle San Martin, where every attention will be paid to their comforts that a private home can afford. m29 3p

LANDS TO RENT.

In the Partido of Navarro, Cañada Larga, about 23 leagues from this City will be let for such term of years as may be agreed upon, a tract of supe-rior land that can accommodate from 2 to 10,000 head of black cattle, with liberty to establish 3 Puestos.

For further particulars apply at Mr. Paruer's Boot and Shoe Store, calle Reconquista No. 12. m29 3p

NOTICE.

A young man just arrived from England and who can be well recommended wishes for a situa-tion as steward, or any similar employment in his family, he thoroughly understands his duties. Apply at this office. m29 c/o

SHEEP FOR SALE.

In the District of Chascomus, a flock of good mestizo sheep, numbering from 3,000 to 3,500.

For further particulars apply at the Grocery Store calle Defensa No. 12. m29 4p

ROBBERY.

On Wednesday at about 8 o'clock evening a writing de K was robbed containing about \$1500 in paper money and ounces &c., property of Mr. Le Conteur, Ship carpenter, living at No. 76 Pa-seo de Julio. A reward of one third of above sum will be allowed to any person giving infor-mation of the author of the deed.

Two Swedish carpenters were taken up by the Police to be merely examined but afterwards released and cleared in presence of the Commis-sary by the said Le Conteur nothing more has as yet so far been discovered of the fact. m29 1p

British Packet.

The Office of this journal is now re-moved to No 39 calle RECONQUISTA.

Subscriptions are received and ad-vertisements and communications may be left, either at the Office or at the Book Store of Messrs. Van Aller & Son, No 72 Recoava Nueva, where single numbers may be had.

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. 431.—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

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 im-mediate at good wages and excellent treatment.

FREYER Y VON BARTELS.

Calle Merced No. 73.

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

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 pro-ceedings will be taken.

Buenos Ayres, 29th Feb, 1856. m1 3p

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 Maypú No. 206, will be im-me-diate attended to. m1—3p

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 Maypú No. 14. 26—3p

NOTICE.

A. Inias Van Blarcom has removed his Office from calle Reconquista 51, to the same street No 72. m22-3p

WANTED.

A female servant to proceed with a family to England, one who would not object to take charge of children; none need apply without good recommendations. Apply at calle Peru No. 83. m22-3p

MILLINERY.

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

BUENOS AYRES

AND THE PROVINCES of the River Plate, BY STEPHEN BROWN PARISH

For sale at G. & H. Mackerns, Calle San Martin No 20. m8-2c-o

FOR SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press of French manufacture, Colombari stole, 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 8-54

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

This Institution, located in the house formerly occupied by Spencer J. Wild, Esq., No. 75, Calle Mayri, 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. Ropes, Esq., W. T. Livingston, Esq., Dr. H. W. Kennedy. j5-c-o

To Passengers per Barken William Pile.

All p rsons indebted to Captain Joseph Spott for balance of passage money by the above mentioned barken, are hereby requested to call at the house of M^{rs}. 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, [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 coals and will be delivered full one ton at purchasers 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 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 Defensa, No. 5, or Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria. n17-c-o

Libreria frente al Cole gio.

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. Shakspeare's Works, and many other novels and illustratid books of every description. a22-

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 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. PEBRODY.

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. 68, Calle Defensa. j15-54-c-o

NOTICE.

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

The Friend of all.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

Translation of a letter from Baboo Sorajee 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 celebrated native physicians, but strange to state, my malady only increased. Being a strict Mussulman, I knew not 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 Salutations, and believe me yours till death (Signed) BABOO SOHAJEE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSY.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavio Martin of the London Mission, dated Manhattan, May 14th 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) 1 1/2 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 this place, who appeared to me to be on the verge of death, and 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 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 health.

Yours truly, (Signed) OCTAVIO MARTIN

WONDERFUL CASE!—DEATH ROBBED OF ITS VICTIM! ASITMA CURED—AFTEK GIVEN UP BY ALL.

Copy of a letter from Chas. Smith, Esq. of Bonara, 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 unceasingly 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 without any success my case was eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was past. In this pitiable condition I soon meditated your Pills, after continuing them for 6 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

"DEBILITY"

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lieut Thompson,) of Dinapore, dated the 1st of July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir:—For fourteen years I was in the most delicate state of health, suffering continuously from liver complaint and indigestion, the least thing deterring me from attending to my ordinary avocations although 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 last fifteen years. I ought not to forget to mention, that my daughter aged sixteen who is afflicted 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 Blistches on the Skin Eruptions Bowel Complaints Piles Colic Rheumatism Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine Consumption Scrophulous, or King's Evil Debility Sore Throat Dropsy Stone and Gravel Dysentery Secondary Symptoms Erysipelas The Discharges Female Irregularities Tumours Fevers of all kinds Ulcers Fits Gonorrhea Venereal Affections Head-ache Weakness, from what ever &c, &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.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTY.

Belonging to the Heirs of the late F. J. Kauffman: 1st.—The Barraca forming the corners of the Calles Piedad and Uruguay, with house, galpon, &c., having No 44 varas frontage, and 70 in depth (entrance No 410, Calle Piedad). 2d.—The house No. 418 Calle Piedad, with 64 varas frontage, and 70 in depth. 3d.—The Quinta situated in the calle Socorro, about 1/2 square 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. m8-c-o

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. SCHULZT, H. SPILCKER, J. P. FELS, J. E. CLAUSSEN, A. HORNEY.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, December 31 1855.

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 also where 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

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

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, and Destination. Includes vessels like Harris, Williams, Nyrn, etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, and Destination. Includes vessels like Wady, Sollarial, Bentley, etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, and Destination. Includes vessels like Mont Beorn, Don Quislette, etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, and Destination. Includes vessels like Joven Eduardo, Dos Anjos, etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, and Destination. Includes vessels like Vittoroso, Lia, etc.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, and Destination. Includes vessels like Anna Catharina, Matzen, etc.

FOR SALE.

A house with Quinta situated at the corners of Cordoba and Parana streets, having a frontage of 10 1/2 varas to the South and 55 varas to the West, planted with fruit trees and vines, with iron and wood trollees. For particulars apply on the premises. f22 c-o

ENGLISH SEMINARY.

SUIPACHA, No. 24. Joshua Negrotto, Principal, assisted by two others; and by

Dupuis, Mathematics. Larsen, Latin. Roca, French. White, English and Spanish. Cadiz, Book keeping in Spanish. Jenyns, " " English. " Drawing. Navarro, Vocal and Instrumental music.

The most satisfactory proof of the efficient organization of this institution, is the unexampled patronage unintermittently 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.

NEGROTTA. Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1856.