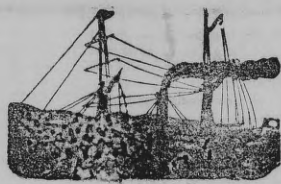


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1519.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, April 26, 1856.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Paris, March 7.

The following is the speech of the Emperor on the opening of the session:—

"The last time I convoked you my minds were occupied with matters of grave import; the allied armies were exhausting themselves at a siege where the obstinacy of the defence made success doubtful. Europe, hesitating, seemed to await the end of the struggle before pronouncing itself; to carry on the war I asked of you a loan, which you granted unanimously, although it may have appeared excessive. The high price of provisions threatened to cause general distress among the labouring classes, and a perturbation in the monetary system gave rise to fears of a shaking of commercial transactions and of labour.

"Well, thanks to your support, as well as to the energy displayed in France and in England—thanks above all things, to the support of Providence, those dangers if they have not entirely disappeared, have, most of them at least, been averted.

"A great feat of arms has decided a desperate struggle, unexampled in history, in favor of the allied armies.

"Since that moment the opinion of Europe has pronounced itself more openly.

"On all sides our alliances have been extended and strengthened.

"The third loan was subscribed without difficulty. The country has given me a new proof of its confidence by subscribing a sum five times the amount I demanded; it has supported with admirable resignation the sufferings inseparable from a dearth of provisions—sufferings alleviated, however, by private charity, by the zeal of the municipal authorities, and by the 10,000,000 distributed in the department. At the present moment the arrivals of foreign corn have caused a sensible fall; the fears arising from the scarcity of gold have diminished; and labour was never more active, nor the revenues more considerable.

"The chances of war have aroused the military spirit of the nation; at no time were voluntary enlistments so frequent, or so much ardour displayed by the recruits designated by lot.

"To this brief statement of the situation facts of a high political significance must be added.

"The Queen of Great Britain, desirous of giving a proof of her confidence, of her esteem for our country, to render our relations more intimate visited France. The enthusiastic welcome she met with must have convinced her how deep were the sentiments inspired by her presence, and that they were of a nature to strengthen the alliance of the two nations.

"The King of Piedmont, who, without looking behind him, had embraced our cause with that courageous impetuosity which he had already shown on the battlefield, also came to France to consecrate a union already cemented by the bravery of his soldiers. Those Sovereigns were enabled to see a country formerly so agitated and disintegrated of its rank in the councils of Europe, now prosperous, peaceful, and respected, waging war not with the monetary delirium of passion, but with the calmness, justice, and energy of duty. They beheld France, while sending 200,000 men beyond the seas, at the same time converge all the arts of peace at Paris, as if she wished to say to Europe, 'The present war is only an episode for me; my ideas and my strength are in part always directed towards the arts of peace; let us neglect nothing to understand each other, and do not compel me to throw all the resources and all the energy of a great nation into the lists of battle.'

"That appeal seems to have been heard, and winter, by suspending hostilities, favoured the intervention of diplomacy.

"Austria resolved upon taking a decisive step, which brought into the deliberations all the influence of the Sovereign of a vast empire.

"Sweden entered into closer connection with England and France by a treaty which guaranteed the integrity of her territory; finally, advice or entreaties were sent to St. Petersburg, from all the Cabinets.

"The Emperor of Russia, who had inherited a position he had not created, appeared animated with a sincere desire to put an end to the causes which had occasioned this sanguinary conflict.

"He resolutely accepted the propositions transmitted by Austria.

"The honour of his arms once satisfied, he did honour to himself also by complying with the distinctly expressed wishes of Europe.

"To day the plenipotentiaries of the belligerent and allied Powers are assembled at Paris to decide upon the conditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity which animates them all must make us hope for a favourable result; nevertheless, let us await the end of the Conference with dignity, and let us be equally prepared, if it should be necessary, either again to draw the sword or to extend the hand to those we have honourably fought.

"Whatever may happen let us occupy ourselves with all the means proper to increase the power and wealth of France; let us draw still closer, if possible, the alliance formed by the participation of glory and of sacrifices, the reciprocal advantages of which will be brought into still stronger relief by peace.

"Let us, finally, at this solemn moment for the destinies of the world, place our trust in God, that He may guide our efforts in the sense most conformable to the interests of humanity and of civilization."

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.

The *Times* correspondent of the 26th Feb, gives the following details of the first conference held on the previous day.

Count Walewski, as president opened the proceedings with a brief speech, explanatory of the important business before the congress, and no doubt containing the usual good wishes for success. The sitting lasted but three hours and a half, and as we presume that a sincere desire of peace animates all parties, it is probable that all unnecessary and tedious etiquette was dispensed with on the occasion; that space of time was not too much for the exchange of powers of the plenipotentiaries, the opening address of the president, the reading and affixing of the *ne varietur* to the preliminaries of peace, and the discussion as to the armistice. It appears, moreover, that a declaration in writing was signed by the plenipotentiaries not to reveal directly or indirectly what passes at the conferences until the whole shall be concluded. This last is the only point to which a journalist may object, but there is no help for it, and any protest he might make would very probably be considered as *non avenu*. With this exception, all the rest appears satisfactory, and you will appreciate the importance of the armistice expiring on the 31st of March next, when the operations may be resumed without the necessity of any new order being given, and also its being limited in its effect to operations by land. The plenipotentiaries have taken their places at the congress table in alphabetical order, as was at first stated. The usual rule admits it appears, of two forms of proceeding: one alphabetically, as relates to the country represented, the other according to the order the plenipotentiaries are officially presented to the sovereign. The *Journal des Débats* states that the latter form was followed yesterday; to the right of the president of the congress were occupied—first by Count Clarendon, then by Count Bnol, then by Count Cavour, and then by Count Orloff, and Aali Pacha; that in the same order on the left were Cowley, Baron Hubner, the Marquis de Villa Marina, Baron Brunow, and the resident Turkish ambassador, Mehemmed Bey. This is not correct. The places follow each other in alphabetical order, thus—Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey. It was rumoured this morning—and the rumour may be repeated—that nothing like serious discussion took place at this first sitting, everything having been previously known and probably agreed on, and that conversation rather than discussion took place. I am informed that the contrary is the fact, and the various points which were to be brought before the plenipotentiaries at the first meeting were in reality seriously discussed, and that it was only after such discussion that the armistice was signed.

I mentioned in a previous letter that the armistice would follow without delay the signing of the preliminaries. Indeed, I am informed that, in the certainty of no difference arising on this point the orders for a suspension of hostilities were sent to the Crimea a day or two before the opening of the conference. As yet everything looks well, though I have no doubt that some difficult matters will have to be discussed. By the Russians themselves it is affirmed that the Czar is disposed to make any concessions demanded of him, short of what

is "too humiliating." A good deal depends, of course, on what they consider to be "too humiliating." On Russian authority, too, it is stated that Austria will hardly support any proposition that has for its object the demolition of the arsenals of Nicolaief, or the closing up of the 'Bug, because such a measure would completely annihilate Russian trade in those parts.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Wednesday evening, says:—"The second sitting of the congress, which was believed to be fixed for to-day, has not taken place. This fact has given rise to a variety of rumours, which I believe to be unfounded, because of the strict obligation of silence in all that relates to the proceedings of the congress imposed on its members. A week at least before the conferences opened I mentioned that the sittings would not follow each other consecutively day after day; and that two, three, or perhaps more days might probably intervene between two sittings. Neither are these sittings fixed beforehand for particular days in each week. They depend a good deal on the progress of the negotiations, and are determined by the plenipotentiaries themselves. The *Constitutionnel* is therefore mistaken in saying that the Congress would invariably meet three times a week. The members do not know till the close of each sitting the particular day or hour at which the next will be held. With respect to the issue of the negotiations, I can add nothing to what I have already said. The public is full of expectation that peace must come of them, and there are few who venture to affirm the contrary. Many chances are in its favour, of that there is no doubt; but until six or eight days of conference pass over it would be hazardous to affirm anything positively. A private letter from Constantinople communicates the substance of the Turkish project for the principles, and which the Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha, will have to submit for the approval of the congress. So far as it is explained the project does not seem to be very regardful of the ancient privileges of those countries, and perhaps a little too much so of the personal interest, that would be satisfied if the choice between the candidates were left to the Porte.

Paris, Feb. 27.—There has been no congress held to day. The sitting will not be held until to-morrow, in consequence of some changes that were required to be made in the arrangements of the interior of the building.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* regards as worthless most of the rumours in circulation respecting the progress of the conferences; he nevertheless mentions one or two. The first day's deliberation was for the most part one of formalities. The discussion yesterday would, it was believed, turn on the fifth point, on which it was said an important difference of opinion was anticipated, as the representatives of the allied powers were, according to rumour, prepared to make certain demands which it was not expected would be granted by Russia. The correspondent comes to a conclusion which any other person could as easily arrive at. He still thinks peace probable, but will not affirm that it is certain; and predicts that the negotiations will not flow so smoothly as optimists imagine.

On Tuesday evening Count Orloff and Baron Brunow were present at a dinner given by the Princess Mathild, where they met Generals Camrobert and Bosquet.

The *Independence* denies that the hopes of peace have diminished during the last few days. The *Dresden Gazette*, considered a good authority, says that the instructions given to the Russian plenipotentiaries are not to restore Kars except for some equivalent.

Paris, Feb. 29.—The congress has not met to day; it will sit to-morrow.

It is admitted that it is scarcely possible to obtain authentic information of what really passed at the conferences. Reports are circulated which profess to indicate the turn affairs are taking. Thus the Paris Correspondent of the *Times* asserts that a difficulty arose respecting the armistice. Count Orloff contended its not including the transport of troops by sea—alleging that the English, for example, could convey 50,000 men from the Crimea to the Baltic; and that consequently all the disadvantages of immobility would fall upon Russia. The interval between the first and second sitting of the conferences was, it is said, necessary, not only in preparing and comparing the minutes of the first meeting, but in deciding on the wording of the convention of armistice. Count Orloff and the Turkish plenipotentiary dined on Thursday with the Emperor.

The third sitting of the plenipotentiaries was held on Saturday, when they agreed that the Austrian protocol as accepted by Russia should form the basis of their negotiations and signed that protocol pure and simple, giving it all the power and force of preliminaries, and upon that proceeded to the discussion of the terms of peace. The Russians conceded all the demands of the Western powers, almost without resistance.

A despatch, dated Berlin, the 4th inst., states that the Emperor Alexander had received at St. Petersburg a notification from Count Orloff of the signature of the preliminaries of peace and that his Majesty had, on the 3d inst. (Monday), transmitted by telegraph to Count Orloff a despatch declaring his approval of the signature. The Russian Ambassador at Berlin had been informed of these circumstances.

The fourth sitting of the conferences was held on Tuesday, the 4th inst.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes, on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst.:—"No secret has been better kept than the proceedings of conference up to the present moment, as far as details are concerned. All that can be safely affirmed is, that matters are going on 'well enough'; but it would be an error to suppose that there is not yet a good deal of work to be got through. I believe that France and England have not been since the commencement more firmly united than at the present moment. Of Austria's firmness I doubt whether as much can be said. At all events I again hear whisperings of Count Bnol not realising all that was expected of him. It is stated positively that no prolongation of the armistice beyond the 31st of March will be listened to, and that everything must be arranged in ten or twelve days from this date."

Paris, March 6.—The fifth sitting of the plenipotentiaries in conference took place to-day, but the proceedings are enveloped in complete secrecy.

THE KARS TRAGEDY.

The papers which have been presented to Parliament this week respecting Kars confirm all that was said and known on the subject. A more painful record of dishonesty on the part of the Turkish officials, and of jealousy and dislike shown by the British Ambassador at Constantinople to the brave and unfortunate General Williams, never shocked the feelings of the nation. The leading journal of yesterday, (March 8th) has an article in reference to this most painful business every way worthy of its independence and high literary reputation. An extract from this article will put the facts in so concentrated a shape that we cannot resist giving it. "The present Sir W. Williams was, after the defeats of the Turkish army in 1854, appointed by Lord Clarendon Commissioner for the British Government to the Commander-in-chief in Asia. According to general testimony, the Foreign-office made a selection. General Williams had been engaged in the settlement of the Turco-Persian frontier; he was acquainted with the country to which he was sent, and that he knew how to deal with its people the history of the subsequent eventual siege proved. In what circumstances and from what causes dissensions sprang up between him and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe we care not to inquire; that General Williams was disliked by the ambassador there is reason to know, and this dislike, expressed on more than one occasion, we may be sure was not long in reaching Turkish ears. General Williams made his way to the seat of war. He went unannounced, unaccredited, to a camp where he was looked upon as an enemy and a spy. After the formal honour of a reception was over, he had soon a proof of the light in which he was regarded by the chiefs of the army which he came to save. Every Pacha plundered, and was ready to insult and threaten the only man who could put an end to his misdoings. What the state of the army was may be learned from a few facts. From 10,000 to 12,000 men had perished or deserted in a few months. In the middle of October the army was only 14,000 strong, but rations were drawn for 27,000. Towards the end of the month the British drew rations to 23,000, without any real increase of force. Pay was twenty months in arrear. The men were without shoes, there was scarcely any ammunition, and the arms of all kinds were nearly unfit for use. What was the course of General William? He advised, remonstrated, and threatened the intervention of his ambassador. By every post he wrote to him; by every post he made suggestions and asked assistance. But no answer came. It is easy to see that the Turks observed the manner

in which the commissioner's representations were treated. They had seen that he had come amongst them unhonoured by the representative of his country, and that now, as months rolled away, no notice was taken of his entreaties and suggestions. It did not require their habitual keenness in such matters to discern that the commissioner was unacceptable to the ambassador, and might be neglected with impunity. Perhaps there was not wanting tidings to the same effect from acquaintances at Stamboul. If only the position of a single man had been at stake, the ambassador's conduct, however indecorous and unkind, would have been less censurable; but the consequences in the present case were unhappily felt long after, when the ragged soldiers perished of hunger by the thousand as Kars, and three days' ammunition were for a month all the defenders had with which to resist an attack from an enemy happily unconscious of their weakness."

This horrible narrative was given in substance in these columns when Kars fell, but it wanted then what it has since received,—an official imprimatur; for the blue book which has just been published not only substantiates the impression from the leading journal, but it contains the defence of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, such as it is, in reply to the charge of General Williams, that he had sent him fifty-four despatches and fifty four private letters, without receiving a single answer. Lord Stratford is compelled to admit that he intended to have answered all these communications extending over a considerable time at once, but was restrained from doing so in consequence of the irregularity of the Trebizonde packet. This miserable attempt at a defence is all that the British Ambassador at Constantinople has to offer, and the mere putting it forth is confirmatory of all that General Williams states. The unpunctuality of the packet could not have been serious, seeing that it brought with the greatest regularity the despatches and letters which the brave English soldier forwarded to the representative of the British crown at the court of the Sultan. For the rest, Lord Stratford throws all the blame on the Turkish officials.

The loss of life and the intensity of suffering at Kars are bad enough; but no event during the war has reflected credit on the arms of Russia, and solaced her for the defeats which she sustained during the two campaigns, so much as the possession of Kars, an event which clearly lies at the door of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. If the Turkish army in possession of that fortress, equipped by Englishmen, had been properly supported, Kars would have been safe, and the defeat and humiliation of Russia would have been complete. Lord Stratford is acknowledged to be an able man, and we are not disposed to deny that he has rendered good service to his country; but the conduct which he has pursued towards General Williams is so disgraceful, and has led to results so melancholy, that it wipes away whatever credit he would otherwise be entitled to. It is impossible that this conduct can escape the deepest censure from the House of Commons, and it is gratifying to perceive that Lord Clarendon is fully alive to the monstrous negligence, or worse, of which the ambassador has been guilty. To take refuge under the corruption of the Turkish officials is beneath the dignity of Lord Stratford. No one knew this corruption better than he, and aware that the most rigid surveillance was necessary for the retention of Kars, the knowledge of the fact, and the neglect of the necessary precautions, only added to the magnitude of his guilt. The ambassador has no defenders, for the simple reason that the case admits of no defence. In whatever light this black business is viewed, it is unattended with any palliation, and the indignation which runs through the country when the news of the surrender of Kars to the Russians arrived, will be increased now that all the facts of the case are officially placed before the world.

PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, March 7, 1856.

Since our last issue, only one vessel has arrived from the River Plate, viz, the "Helene," from Buenos Ayres, with 144 tons Bone Ashes, and 23 tons and 6250 Bones.

SALTED RIVER PLATE OX AND COW HIDES.—The market has been extremely inanimate throughout the month. Peace, which now appears to be regarded as a certainty by the buyers, has induced them to suspend their operations at the present high range of prices. Stocks are extremely low and sales are not pressed, therefore we have no transactions of importance to notice. Quotations are rather lower, viz, for middling to good heavy and light Ox 7d to 7½d, Cows 6½d to 6½d per lb. Reported sales 361 Montevideo Hides av. 6½d to 7½d cut, at 7d per lb. No import; 3,200 Hides have been forwarded, leaving 5,810 Hides to form our present stock.

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

SHEEP SKINS.—The sales have been to a considerable extent, and prices generally have an upward tendency. For South American an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb. was paid. Sales, 37,122 Buenos Ayres, fine wool at 9½d to 11½d, medium and mixed wool 7½d to 9½d, common coarse wool 6½d to 7d per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN HORSE HIDES.—At the reduction in price noticed in our last there has been more enquiry for salted Hides of heavy average, chiefly for export. The sales comprise 9,477 Buenos Ayres, av. 30½ to 34 lb., 100 at 8s 6d, and the remainder at 7s 6d to 8s; 803 Montevideo, av. 29 lb. at 6s 9d, small and damaged at 5s to 5½ d each. Dry Hides continue dull, but 4,000, av. 10½ lb., have been sold at 6s each. No import. Stock 8,000 salted and 2,964 dry Hides.

HORSE HAIR.—The best descriptions of Tail have been in good demand, and an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb. was paid. Other descriptions are in fair request at late rates.

HORNS.—Ox and Cow continue in fair request at fair prices.

BONES AND HOOFS.—Shank Bones sell steadily at late rates, viz, Buenos Ayres 2s 5s to 2s 7s 6d; Australian 2s to 2s 17 perton. Common Carcase have been sold at 2s 5s 6d to 2s 5s perton;—Hoofs 2s to 2s 10s per ton.

THE TALLOW MARKET was well supported by speculators up to the 4th inst, at about 6s on the spot and for delivery up to the end of this month, 5s 2d for April to June, and 5s 1d to 5s 9d per cwt. for the last three months, since which, large quantities of Tallow being passed off upon speculators' account, the market has given way, and the closing quotations are—57s 6d on the spot and for delivery all this month, 52s for April to June, and 51s per cwt. for the last three months delivery. Both consumers and exporters have purchased much more freely during the past fortnight, and from the lowness of their stocks it is to be presumed that with peace, a fair amount of business will be transacted in the ensuing four to six weeks.

RIVER PLATE TALLOW.—The whole of the stock, 193 pipes, has been brought forward and sold during the month at, for fair and middling colors fair body 52s 6d to 52s 9d, middling to rather dark firm 49s to 50s, dark do. 48 to 49 6d, and fair and middling color rather greasy and greasy 42s per cwt. No import or stock.

HORSE GREASE has been in rather better demand, and although to effect a sale in one instance 30s was accepted, 37s has been freely paid, which must be considered its present value, being a decline of 2s per cwt upon last month's prices. Sales equal to 163 casks. Present stock equal to 161 casks.

ANNING & COBB,
Brokers, 11, Lime Street.

BUENOS AYRES.

Among the incidents of an eventful week, the arrival of the Paraguayan Commissioners from Rio Janeiro is fairly entitled to the preference.

Shortly after mid day on Sunday, the Amazonas, Brazilian war steamer, hove in sight, having on board Sr. Verges and his friend and coadjutor Dr. Lorenzo Torres. The fact of such a conveyance was a significant announcement of the successful issue of their mission; news more important to us in reality than the fate of the peace conferences at Paris; to which few can plead or pretend indifference.

These gentlemen landed in the afternoon, and met with a cordial reception, announcing we may say to a public ovation: the satisfaction and enthusiasm increasing in proportion as it became positively known, that everything had been satisfactorily arranged, and consequently that we had escaped from the threatened dangers and complications of a war at our very doors, and in which it would have been difficult perhaps impossible to maintain a strict and unswerving neutrality.

The terms of the treaty have not transpired; but it may suffice in the meantime to know that it was signed in Rio Janeiro on the 6th, and solemnly ratified by the Emperor on the 8th of March, and that it is now on its way to Assuncion, for the ratification of President Lopez, on whose conformity the whole now depends.

It is a bright page in the annals of South American diplomacy; and we cordially congratulate Sr. Verges and Dr. Torres on the important service they have rendered to their respective countries, and to the cause of humanity.

THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.—The latest dates from the Azul are the 19th inst. Every thing remained perfectly quiet; and as a proof of a pacific disposition on the part of Calcafrú, he had sent back five captives with a message that orders had been given to collect others.

Some who seem to court a pretext for a rupture with President Urquiza, roundly assert that the Indians all along have been acting under his orders; and that he is duly informed, by means of special couriers, of all their movements; nay, that on one occasion, no less a personage than a son of Calcafrú made a visit to the Paraná in person, and returned overwhelmed with the attentions and presents of the President, and to crown the whole, "had a guard of honour to conduct him in safety to the desert."

This guard of honour is too clumsily invented to be credited; and like other detected falsehoods, casts a shade of suspicion upon the whole story. We can fancy young Calcafrú passing from the Paraná to Salinas Grandes with one trustworthily attendant; but we cannot fancy him fool hardy enough to attempt the same exploit with 500 or 600 of a suite; a number large enough to attract attention and display his movements, but too small to afford protection or offer an effectual resistance in the event of being attacked. The thing is palpably absurd; and if no better reason can be found for a quarrel it would certainly be better in our present circumstances to live at peace.

The conduct of the Indians is easily explained, without having recourse to these extreme and offensive suppositions, and besides they are sufficiently formidable without complicating their cause with that of any one else. Let us see the result of Sr. Larguía's mission to the South, before embroiling ourselves in a fresh quarrel to the North.

THE ELECTIONS.—The elections of 1856 are destined to be memorable in our parliamentary annals. Some weeks ago a morning contemporary wished to see a little political fever in the community. That wish has been gra-

ted; for the canvass, the elections, and the sanction of the elections, have all been marked by a healthy degree of excitement. On this occasion no one can bring a charge of indifference against the electors of Buenos Ayres; and judging from the heat of the debate in both houses not a few both of the Deputies and Senators, appear to have caught the endemic distemper. In both cases however the result of the vote was decisive, and the elections of the 30th March sanctioned by overwhelming majorities; and there we think the matter should now be referred to rest.

THE RAIL ROAD.—Mr. Bragge the Engineer of the Gas Company has contracted with the Rail Road Company to finish the line from the Parque de Artillería to San Jose de Flores for the sum of three million current dollars, payable by instalments, the last of which is due on the 1st of January 1857. The line is to be provided with two locomotives, each capable of moving a train of 100 tons, at the rate of 15 miles per hour; the Contractor to guarantee the road and machinery for three months after being put into active operation. We are now getting into the right train, and may safely congratulate the public on the certain prospect of a rail-road.

MUNICIPAL REGIME.—This august institution has been installed in town and country; but has hitherto given few indications of vitality or independent action.

Like the taint of original sin in our species it brings from its origin the seeds of decay and desolation. In an evil hour the Minister of Government was declared *ex officio* its president, thereby rendering it, not a counterpoise to the Executive, but a sorry appendix. Accordingly, one of its first acts was to surrender part of its recognised and essential attributes; an act that may afterwards be invoked as a fatal precedent.

We also observe that it has commenced with the ornamental art, instead of the useful and necessary. The pyramid of light has remained as it was for a few months without any serious inconvenience; whilst the beggars and vagrants the butchers and bakers, the public roads and the parish schools, &c., &c., demand immediate attention.

SOUTH AMERICAN MAIL.—We direct attention to the notice, respecting the sailing of the "Camilla" for this and next voyage.

MONTEVIDEO.—We might draw a gloomy picture of the political situation and prospects of the neighbouring state with its murders, its proscriptions, and party ex-operations. These eviltend to a crisis, that sooner or later will entail on the River Plate the cause of another foreign intervention; and if our information be correct, of which we have little cause to doubt, the British and French Agents are now on their way, with instructions to call at Rio "to consult and concert measures for a definitive pacification of the States of the Plata." Need we say more to silence the hoarse murmur of party dissension? Could we say any thing better calculated to arouse and unite all that is dignified, intelligent and patriotic on both banks of the Plata and the Paraná?

These announcements afford food for serious thought; and whilst our statesmen are revolving and digesting them we gladly turn to a topic more palatable to the English reader—

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Montevideo Meeting 21st April 1856.

The Derby.—Once round and a distance. "Torito" 1, "Eclipse" 2, "Invalido" 3, "Provisto" 4, "Vorwarts" 5, "El Plata" 6, "Eclipse" the favourite at starting 4 to 1. Torito named the lot got well away at a quick pace, Provisto taking the lead when about one third round; Eclipse went along reaching the rising ground a beautiful struggle contended between the Eclipse and Torito the latter winning by three fourths of a length.

Amateur Stakes, half round. "Vain Hope" 1, "Gancho rosillo" 2, "Gaucho colorado" 3. Vain Hope favourite, 10 to 1, the lot got away together, Vain Hope winning easily by 3 lengths.

Autumn Cup, once and a half round. Don Quixote 1, No Pucro 2, Veremos 3.

Don Quixote the favourite against the field, this race well contested Veremos coming in first but forfeited the race owing to foul play. Veremos ran beautifully.

The half round. Vain Hope 1, Gamo 2, six horses entered, Gamo favourite, both horses got away together, Vain Hope at the coming in put run away from his adversary winning easily by several lengths.

The Challenges, twice round and a distance. Don Quixote 1, Ottomar 2, Engañador 3, Kosak 4, six horses entered, the lot got well away together. Don Quixote taking the lead after pursuing the half round, the race evidently between Don Quixote and Ottomar, the latter endeavoured to throw off his adversary on the second round but could not succeed, on the rising ground a beautiful race ensued when Don Quixote came in winning by a good length.

The Hetter Skelter, once round and a distance. Eclipse 1, El Plata 2; a good race, Eclipse winning by a length.

BRITISH PACKET.

An Extra sheet, with the export table Monthly retrospect &c., will be ready at the Office No. 39 Calle Reconquista, early on Wednesday morning in time for the sailing of the "Camilla."

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that in order to afford an opportunity for beaching the R. M. S. P. *Camilla*, and cleansing her bottom in Rio de Janeiro, by permission of Rear-Admiral W. J. Hope Johnston, she will leave this place on the 30th of April, and the 22 of May, instead of on her usual dates.

Notice is further given that the Passengers per R. M. S. Packet *Camilla* in *Mog* must hold themselves in readiness to embark in the Outer Roads if required; and that they cannot be maintained on board ship after arrival at Rio de Janeiro, nor until the home steamer shall be ready to receive them, but that they will be discharged to the shore at their own cost, their baggage being sent to the Custom House.

Notice to Mariners.

[No. 8]

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FIXED LIGHT ON CAPE PEMBROKE.

The Colonial Government at the Falkland Islands has given notice, that a Fixed light of the natural colour was established on Cape Pembroke on the first day of December last.

The light stands at a height of 110 feet above the mean level of the sea and is visible in ordinary weather at a distance of 14 miles. It shows a bright fixed light in every direction seaward, but is dark towards Port William, between the bearings of N. W. ¼ N. and West.

The tower is 60 feet high; it is circular, and of iron, and at present painted black. It stands in lat. 51° 40' 43" S. long. 57° 41' 45" West of Greenwich. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric or reflecting and of the first order.

Cape Pembroke, on which a beacon has hitherto stood, forms the eastern most point of the Falkland group, and also the South headland of Port William, within which, on its south side, is Stanley Harbour.

From the Uranic Rock (which lies east one mile from the outer rock of Volunteer point) the lighthouse bears S. 13° E. or S. by E. ¼ E. nearly, distant 9½ miles. From the centre of the large Wolf Rock, to the southward, the lighthouse bears N. 7° E.

A vessel entering Port William will leave the light on the port hand; and the Master should be careful to observe that, as the flood tide sets strongly to the northward, and the ebb to the southward in passing Cape Pembroke, he should not pass between this Cape and the Seal rocks (which lie north-east of it about ¾ mile) unless the ship is under steam or has a good commanding breeze; in light winds or much swell, it is better to pass outside.

(All bearings are Magnetic. Var. 16½° E. in 1856.)

By Command of the R. Lordships,
JOHN WASHINGTON,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
London, 5th Feb. 1856.

(The above Notice supersedes Notice No. 32 of the 14th Sept. 1855.)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Falkland Islands, No. 1351; also Stanley Harbour, No. 1774; Sailing Directions for South America, p. 92, and 93; and the South America Lighthouse List, No. 27.

BIRTH.

At Mexico, 27th January, the Lady of James Barton Esq. of a son.

DIED.

On the 15th inst, at the age of 74 years, Mr. John Cleland, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and a resident in Buenos Ayres for thirty one years.

Exchange.—April, 26th.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	25
Patriot Doubloons	353
Spanish do.	356
Bills on England per Doubloons	60s.
Currency	per dol.
do. Montevideo	2 3/4
France per Doubloons	1s. 8 1/2
United States do.	per
Rio Janeiro	3 1/2
Patriot Doubloons, highest prices during the week.	353 1/2
do. lowest	351
Exchange on England, highest during the week.	65 6
do. lowest	65 6

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

April 20th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 19th inst, with 3 bales, 5 packages, and 15 boxes merchandise, 2 do and 1 barrel eggs, 20 do fruits, 7 do nails. Passengers 50.

James Carthy, British bark, 303 tons, E. L. Brownrigg, from Liverpool 15th Feb, to J. Carthy, with 61 crates and 9 hogshhead earthenware, 100 tons coal, 40 bags wheat, 40 boxes tin, 4 pigs lead, 8 singots tin, 100 bundles spades, 248 stoves, 333 packages merchandise, 375 kegs and 99 casks paint, 70 tons S. cwt., 3 qrs, and 16 lbs iron, 8 boxes biscuits, 90 do and 10 barrels beer, 30 tons flagstones, 129 packages bar-ware, 15 casks glassware, 17 do whiting, 2 bales twine, 30 casks chalk, 61 bundles oakum, 32 packages articles for the gas.

Constiuction, National steamer, S. Fidanza from Montevideo 19th inst, with 86 iron wheels, 9 dozen cedar boards, 11 boxes cigars, 63 do 10 bales and 52 casks merchandise, 2 packages specie. Passengers 43.

Amazonas, Brazilian steamer, from Rio Janeiro 19th inst.

April 21st.
Camilla, British mail steamer, W Warner, from Rio Janeiro 19th inst., Montevideo 20th, with the mails from Southampton. Passengers 13.

Adeline, French bark, 427 tons, Malvesin, from Bordeaux 19th Jan., Montevideo 19th inst., to A. Manilla & Co., with 211 boxes, 43 barrels and 23 half do wine, 100 barrels lime, 71 do and 14 boxes brandy, 19,950 tiles, 1 barrel sugar, 8 do, 2 packages and 2 boxes merchandise, 8 do shoes, 45 do furniture, 36 do sardines, 9 do shirts, 8 do merchandise, 2 bales coals, 100 boxes do, 3,000 kilograms iron.

Alix, French ship, 419 tons, Dumanois, from Havre, 21st Feb., Montevideo 19th inst., to T. Vallat & Co., with 1,810 boxes merchandise, 196 do and 70,600 tiles, 51 packages samples.

Kirkland, American bark, 360 tons, R. Ben-thal, from London 26th Jan., Montevideo 19th inst., to Nicholson Green & Co., with 175 bar-rels beer, 18 boxes biscuits, 100 do and 4 casks, gin, 5 hogsheds brandy, 1 pipe, 12 quarter do and 2 casks wine, 100 boxes tea, 6 kegs shot, 2 barrels powder, 6 casks ink, 15 do oil, 2 kegs nails, 1,191 flagstones, 35 tons coal, 111 packages machinery, 100 boxes wine, 329 do, 47 bales, 171 casks and 54 packages merchandise.

John Ritson, British bark, 505 tons, J. Tiffin, from Liverpool 27th Feb., to G. Bell & Co., with 10 bales canvas, 40 bundles steel, 400 bundles hoop iron, 190 do spades, 21 grades, 8 cases silks, 2 casks beer, 10 kegs barley, 9 half barrels do, 3 barrels, 6 half do and 10 kegs oatmeal, 5 barrels split peas, 30 bundles wire, 15 tons coal, 2 casks lamps, 28 kegs nails, 782 iron pots, 406 bushes, 511 grind stones, 308 bundles and 4,849 bars iron, 21 bales linen, 37 do carpeting, 215 boxes tin, 30 do thread, 155 do and 13 casks oilman's stores, 131 do, 10 packages and 59 boxes hardware, 274 do and 283 bales woollens and cottons, 74 do, 124 boxes and 19 casks merchandise.

Salacia, British bark, 393 tons, A. Elder, from Glasgow 19th Jan., Teneriffe 25th Feb., to J. C. Thompson & Co., with 2,115 iron pipes, 77 casks paint, 101 boxes thread, 177 crates earthenware, 350 barrels Roman cement, 30,822 iron pots, 4,117 bars and 555 bundles iron, 700 kegs gunpowder, 7 bales canvas.

Penguin, Brazilian brig, from Rio Janeiro in quarantine.

April 24th.
Pampero, British steamer, D. Souter, from Montevideo 23rd inst., with 76 cask lime, 80 bags coffee, 2 boxes tiles, 100 do vermelli, 4 do and 19 bales merchandise. Passengers 32.

SAILINGS.

April 18th.
Appoline, French bark, for Montevideo, de-patched by Lind Feir & Co., with 318 caiches salt, a quantity of boards, 1 package species.

April 19th.
Helena, British bark, for Antwerp, dispatched by Parlane Graham & Co., with 2,460 salted ox and cow hides, 800 do horse do, 5,620 horns, 25 pipes grease, 2 tones bones, 149 bales wool, 9 do rags, 380 hide cuttings.

Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

April 20th.
Virgen de Misericordia, National bark, for Marsilles and Genoa, dispatched by B. Del-finio, with 139 bales wool, 109 dry ox and cow hides, 1 pipe caña, 309 qt. iron, 50 do copper.

April 21st.
Constitucion, National steamer, for Monte-video.

April 22d.
Asuncion, American steamer, for San Nicolas, Rosario, and Paraná.

Buenos Ayres, British steamer, for Paraguay and intermediate Ports.

Amazonas, Brazilian war steamer, for Mon-tevideo.

April 23d.
Prince Woronzoff, British brig, for England, despatched by J. C. Thompson & Co., with 273 tons ashes, 55 do bones.

Mont Bearn, French bark, for Marsilles, de-patched by Guillot Bertarelli & Co., with 631 dry ox and cow hides, 188 do horse do, 1,124 salted do do, 275 bales wool, 81 bales, 7 packages and 33 dozen sheep skins.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

April 24th.
Polko, Spanish polacre, for Havana, de-patched by Martinez & Sons, with 3,573 qt. jerked beef, 25 dry ox and cow hides.

Alferi, Sardinian brig, for Marsilles, de-patched by Lezica and Sagori, with 150 rolls tobacco, 100 bales sheep skins, 80 do wool, 50 dry do do hides, 2,274 do ox and cow do, 5,318 salted do do, 55 barrels salted beef, 20 boxes preserve, 2 tones ox hoofs.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.

Arrived at Vigo, Jan. 10, Adeline, hence 1st Nov.—at Antwerp, Feb. 9, Johanne Em-ilie, hence 8th Dec.; Feb. 13, Alma, hence 6th Dec.; March 5, Cornet, hence 5th Nov.—at Cotte, Feb. 11, Annibale, hence 15th Nov.—at Genoa, Feb. 2, Marina, hence 14th Oct.; Feb. 11, Sicardi, hence 14th Nov.—at Mar-silles, March 4, Henrique, hence 6th Dec.; —at Havre, Feb. 6, St. Francois, hence 9th Dec.; —at Liverpool, Feb. 13, Enrique, hence 2d Dec.; March 4, Rita, hence 17th Dec.—at Grave-send, Feb. 29, Helene, hence 21st Sept.—in the Texel, Feb. 8, Bacchus, hence 28th Nov.

VESSLS SAILED FOR BUENOS AYRES.

From Cuxhaven, Feb. 16, Capibaribe, for Montevideo & Buenos Ayres; Feb. 16, George, for do, do.

Yarmouth, Feb. 17, Venus.
Cotte, Feb. 20, Caroline.

The Clyde, Feb. 26, Charlotte; Feb. 27, Rother.

Antwerp, Feb. 22, Clotilde.

Liverpool, March 2, Glentit, March 7, George Ann.

Hamburg, Feb. 20, Maria; Feb. 24, Mary Garland, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Havre, March 6, Liguria, for Cape Verde, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

VESSLS LOADING FOR BUENOS AYRES.

At Liverpool, Hersilia, Maitland, Ochtereire, Critterion; cleared, Star of the East; for Mon-tevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lizzy Garrow, En-nerdale.

At London, Anne Logan; for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Governor.
In the Clyde, Windhover, Brothers.
At Havre, St. Francois.

At Bordeaux, far Montevideo and Buenos yres, John Watts Jan. Juliette, Sphax.

SHIPPING LIST OF HENRY A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.
Brit's bark Cimbric, at 270 tons, one of the finest vessel in the port has all her cargo en-gaged and will sail in a few days.
Consignees Messrs E. Lomb & Co. m29

FOR LONDON.
British bark Everalgst, 254 tons, at Dixon master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days.
Consignees Messrs. G. Bell & Co.

FOR LONDON.
British bark John Ritson, 300 tons, at J. Tif-fin master, a well known regular trader, has upwards of half cargo engaged and will be ready to load in a few days.
Consignees Messrs. G. Bell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Crusader, 311 tons, A. I. Wil-iams master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail immediately.
Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. j11

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Passenger. Only.
The fine first sailing British bark Kyle, 330 tons, at W. Williams master, will sail on the 5th May, has comfortable accommodations and her commander well experienced in the passengers trade.
Consigneer to Order. m8

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark James Carthy, 303 tons, at Browrig master, a remarkably fine flat sailing vessel, has the principal portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.
Consigneer J. Carthy Esq. m8

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Isiria, 350 tons, at Sanders ma-ster, a fast vessel is now ready to receive bales in the Inner Roads, where she will load the princi-pal part of her cargo.
Consignees Messrs Kerr & Grierson.

FOR ANTWERP.
The new fine at clipper ship Waterwitch, 400 tons, Armstrong master, has all her cargo en-gaged and shipping.
Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co. m8

FOR ANTWERP.
British bark Annie Worrall, 313 tons at Grins-ditch master, a well known regular trader has all her cargo engaged and can accommodate a few passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Kerr & Grierson. m8

FOR ANTWERP.
British brig Favonite, 225 tons at, Webster master, has all her cargo engaged and can accom-odate a few passengers.
Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co. m8

FOR NEW YORK.
British bark Velocidad, 280 tons, T. Baird master, at, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. Gifford Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.
American ship Parana, 558 tons at Langton master, a well known regular trader and one of the most desirable opportunities in the trade both for goods and for passengers, has only disengaged room for about 200 bales.
Consigneer A. Lines van Blarcom Esq.

FOR NEW YORK.
The Baltimore clipper ship Rebecca, 530 tons, C. Dunbar master, a very fast vessel and has most superior accommodations for passengers has disengaged room and expected to have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. Lind Feir & Co.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
Vessels calling in the CHAN-NEL for Orders.

British brig Duna, 216 tons, at Wotton Master.
Consignees Messrs B. Borncieft & Co. m8

British bark Danietta, 266 tons, at Lovell mas-ter.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS respecting the above mentioned vessel, please apply to their respective con-signeer or to

HENRY A. GREEN.
No. 51. Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List OF H. LEZICA AND SAGORI.

FOR HAVRE.
French ship Don Quichotte, at 390 tons, Bout-fol master, has all her cargo engaged and ship-ping. Has splendid accommodations for pas-sengers and will be despatched in a few days.
Consignees, Messrs. Llavallol & Sons.

FOR HAVRE.
The fast sailing French ship Cid, —master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo, and having already the greatest part of it engaged, will have quick despatch.
Can admit a few passengers being a most de-sirable opportunity.
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.
The at American bark George Warren, 357 tons, D. Bentley master, has all her cargo en-gaged and shipping in the Inner Roads. Has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Arango & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
The at Sardinian brig Pietro, 201 tons, T. Casanova master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo in the Inner Roads. Can admit yet 1000 dry hides and passengers.
Consignees Messrs G. Bertorelli & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
French bark Mont Bearn, 194 tons, Aygues-vires master, has all her cargo engaged and ship-ping. Can only admit a few passengers.
Con signees Messrs G. Bertorelli & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
French bark Pierre Alexandre, 243 tons, Thi-beaud master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and has disengaged room for a few dry hides. Is a most desirable opportunity.
Consigneer Mr. Charavel.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA:
The at Sardinian bark Vittorio Alfieri, Mar-chesse master, has the greatest part of her cargo on board and will be ready in ten days.
Has disengaged room for 30 bales and can admit some passengers having good accomoda-tions.
Consigneer J. Caprile Esq.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.
The well known Argentine bark Virgen de Misericordia, 150 tons, has two thirds of her cargo on board. Has disengaged room for 40 or 50 bales.
Consigneer B. Delfino Esq. f16

FOR GENOA.
The at Sardinian brig Lariano, 200 tons, Quetta master, has half of her cargo engaged. Being a well known trader, she will have quick despatch. She is a first rate opportunity for pas-sengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Corti Franchicelli.

FOR BORDEAUX.
French brig Corneille, 204 tons, Langa master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Has beautiful accommodations for passengers.
Consigneer P. Etcheverrie E q.

FOR BOURBON AND MARITIUS.
French ship Salagos, 315 tons, Couvin mas-ter, is now receiving her cargo and will be ready on the 25th inst. Can admit passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Mansilla & Co.

FOR CETTE.
French bark Henri Louise, at 190 tons, Sou-ques master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Can accommodate a few passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Gautier & Aulrin.

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

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

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

This World-Renowned Medicine, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the Globe, in the cure of COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, and other affections of the Chest and Pulmonary Organs, is strongly recommended to all suffering from any of the above disorders, as One Trial will be sufficient to prove their undoubted efficacy, being fre-quently used under the recommendation of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medi-cine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitation, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are en-graved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

Important Testimonial
Copy of a letter from the late Colonel Hawker, (the well known Author on Gunns and Shoot-ing.)

Sir,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got com-pletely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without derang-ing the stomach or digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
H. HAWKER.

To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Church Yrd. a 26p

TO LET.
Three or four rooms unfurnished in a house occupied by an English family at No. 356 Calle Corrientes. For further particulars apply at this office. a 26

TO LET.
To single gentlemen, two or four unfurnished, or if required, furnished rooms, with attendance, situated at four squares from the Plaza de la Victoria. Apply calle de Esmeralda, 43. a 21p

WANTED,
A good house-maid and cook, No. 170 calle Sta. Rosa, with good recommendations. a 26 1p

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
G. & H. Mackern have on sale a lot of very superior Windsor Soap. a 26 4p

JUST IMPORTED.
Pickles, Salmon, Mackerel Herrings, and for sale at the store of James Noble No. 116 Calle Defensa. a 36 6p

CENTRAL VACCINATION INSTITUTION.
The Administrator of this Institution has arranged that it shall be open for inoculation every Thursday and Friday, from 12 to 2 p.m.

TO LET.
One or two rooms furnished, at No. 153 Calle Mayo. a19 c.o

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 an English family, he thoroughly understands his duties. Apply at this office. m29 c.o

Public Raffle.
An elegant assortment of selected furniture, Pianos, &c., will shortly be raffled in 71 prizes, each valued as described in the following ex-tract:—
Prizes. \$ Prizes. \$ Prizes. \$
1..... 16,500 25..... 4,500 49..... 350
2..... 1,350 26..... 1,350 50..... 1,350
3..... 1,350 27..... 1,350 51..... 1,350
4..... 15,000 28..... 4,500 52..... 200
5..... 1,350 29..... 1,350 53..... 1,350
6..... 1,350 30..... 1,350 54..... 1,350
7..... 12,000 31..... 1,800 55..... 450
8..... 1,350 32..... 1,350 56..... 1,350
9..... 1,350 33..... 1,350 57..... 1,350
10..... 10,000 34..... 800 58..... 350
11..... 1,350 35..... 1,350 59..... 1,350
12..... 1,350 36..... 1,350 60..... 1,350
13..... 4,000 37..... 1,200 61..... 50
14..... 1,350 38..... 1,350 62..... 1, 50
15..... 1,350 39..... 1,350 63..... 350
16..... 2,090 40..... 200 64..... 1,350
17..... 1,350 41..... 1,350 65..... 500
18..... 1,350 42..... 1,350 66..... 1,350
19..... 5,000 43..... 500 67..... 1,600
20..... 1,350 44..... 1,350 68..... 1,350
21..... 1,350 45..... 1,350 69..... 800
22..... 4,500 46..... 750 70..... 1,350
23..... 1,350 47..... 1,350 71..... 280
24..... 1,350 48..... 1,350 \$150, 130

The tickets are numbered from 1001 to 15,999, and will be found for sale at No. 69, Calle de la Merced, where the articles to be raffled can be seen at any hour of the day or evening.—Price \$10 each. a19-c.o

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.
It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy mites occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.

Prepared and sold only St. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 43, Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. 631—54c

John Blues, Grocer and Wine Dealer.
CALLE MAYO No. 48, AND MERCED No. 19
Takes the opportunity of announcing to his friends and the public in general, that he has just received a general assortment of China teas and other articles from Europe, consisting of the following, viz:—

TEAS.—Gonpowder, Hyson, Souchang, Orange Pekoe Oongor, Pouchow, &c.

WINES.—Old Port, prime Sherry and others wines in general use of excellent quality.

SPIRITS.—Superior Cognac, Hollands and Scotch Whiskey, Ale and Porter, Pickles of va-rious classes, Mustard, Sauces of all classes, Curants, Barley &c., &c. a12 c.o

HISTORICAL ESSAY ON BUENOS AYRES, PARAGUAY, AND TUCUMAN.

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, Peru, No. 171. Price of each number \$10 currency. n29—3p.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed from the Annie Worth.
Onions, mustard, pickles, currants, truckle cheese in bladders, fine table salt, jars and small bags, 9 Glenfield'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

SANITARY INSTITUTION.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public 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 patients, 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 conducted carefully under their immediate care and direc-tion.

Furst-Ventura Boeck.
Doctors in Medicine.

APPRENTICE.

Wanted an active lad in the Bootshop, Calle Piedra No. 37 1/2. a13 3p

The Friend of all.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY. Translation of a letter from Baboo Sorabjee Chetty, of Allahabad, dated 17th of October 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir.—For a number of years I suffered most intensely from general debility, diseased state of the liver, together with melancholy and drowsy feelings, which were horrible in the extreme. I had advice from some of the most clever native physicians, but strange to state, my malady only increased. Being a strict Mussulman, I knew what to do, (as the preparations of Europeans are forbidden by our holy religion), but after wavering between two opinions for some time, I determined to try your Pills, and by the grace of Allah, they have been the means of my restoration to health. Although fifty-eight years of age, I am now as agile as a boy, and have renewed vigor in every sense of the word. Accept my thanks, and believe me yours till death.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.

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 defeated, particularly, a most remarkable instance occurred (as I was in the description of five months ago, and has ever been present since to my imagination, I deem myself therefore bound to make you acquainted with the facts. A poor woman, at this place, who appeared to me to be on the verge of death, was suffering dreadfully from this complaint, and I 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, OCTAVIO MARTIN

WONDERFUL CASE!—DEATH BOBBED OF HIS VICTIM ANASTHMA CURED—AFTER GIVEN UP BY ALL!!

Copy of a letter from Chas Smith, Esq., of Benares, dated March 13th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir.—I have been a resident here for the last seven years and during the whole of that time, (fall within the last five months) suffered incessantly with asthma, attended with continual spitting of blood, which completely shook my constitution and deprived me of rest both day and night. I consulted a number of medical men at this station, but unfortunately my case was eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was gone. In this pitiable condition I commenced using your Pills, after continuing them for 6 weeks the worst symptoms of my disorder disappeared and in three months I was completely cured. I will enjoy the best of health, and now resist the most cruel food. I remain Sir, your obliged Servant.

(Signed) CHARLES SMITH

RIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION!

Copy of a letter from Mrs Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lieut Thompson) of Dinapore, dated the 26th of July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir.—For fourteen years I was in the most deplorable state of health, suffering continuously from river 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 four 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, almost once they quickly produced a change for the better, and by continuing them, every thing was relieved and I was cured 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 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 most efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Indigestion
Asthma Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Liver Complaints
Bloches on the Skin Lambrago
Bowel Complaints Piles
Colic Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
Consumption Serofula, or King's Evil
Debility Sore Throats
Dropsy Stone and Gravel
Dysentery Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas The Disoulureux
Female Irregularities Tumors
Fevers of all kinds Cancers
Gout Venereal Affections
Head-ache Worms of all kinds
Inflammation Weakness, from what ever it be.

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 size.

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. Knuffman:

- 1st.—The Barraca forming the corners of the Calles Piedra and Uruguay, with house, galpon, &c., having 44 varas frontage, and 70 in depth (entrance No. 410, Calle Piedra).
2d.—The house No. 418 Calle Piedra, with 6 1/2 varas frontage, and 70 in depth.
3d.—The Quinta situated in the calle Socorro, about 1 1/2 squares from the Calle Esquinas, with 105 varas in measure 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. 64 calle Mayo, opposite the Commercial Rooms, now called the Victoria Hotel, front 16 and a half varas, depth 30 and a half.

For further particulars apply to the Curators at No. 106, calle Piedra, where the titles inventories plans, &c., may be seen. m5-30

NOTICE.

A. Lines Van Blarcom has removed his Office from calle Reconquista 51, to the same street No. 72. m23-3p

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. m32-3p

MILLINERY.

Dress making and Millinery, calle Santa Rosa No. 353. m5-12p

BUENOS AYRES

AND THE PROVINCES of the River Plate, BY

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

FOR SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press of French manufacture, Colombian steel, 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 25-51

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

This Institution, located in the house formerly occupied by Spencer J. Wild, Esq., No. 75, Calle Maypú, 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 attentions 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 a 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. Rojas, Esq., W. T. Livingston, Esq., Dr. H. W. Kennedy. j5-e-o

To Passengers per Barque William Pitt. All persons indebted to Captain Joseph Sprout for balance of passage money by the above mentioned barque, are hereby requested to call at the house of Messrs. Best Brothers, of this City, and settle the same; otherwise, legal proceedings will be instituted against them by parties who hold a formal Power of Attorney for that purpose. n10-co

BEST SMITH'S COALS.

Now landing, Hartlepool double screened net 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 purchasers house. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 20. n10-co

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 tasteful 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-co

Libreria frente al Cole gio.

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 illustrated books of every description. d32-

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY.

CALLE SANTA CLARA No. 129.

The undersigned, ex-teacher of the "English Jenny," 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. PBRODY.

REMOVAL.

The Office of J. T. Blackway & Co. has removed from San Martin No. 90 to Chacabuco No 6 1/2 front of the Filarmón rooms.

TO LET an Office with front to the street, Apply at calle San Martin, No. 90. a5-8p

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. SPILOKER, J. T. FELS, J. E. CLAUSSEN, A. HORNEY. Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, December 31 1855.

GAS.

James Colquhoun and Sons, Gas engineers in all the departments 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 acquire 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; the charges being moderate, and a satisfactory guarantee given to parties who require such alterations.— Apply at Calle San Martin, No. 12. jy 19-co

NEWSPAPER AGENCY.

The Illustrated London News and other English papers, will in future be delivered in the apartment adjoining the Commercial Rooms 25 de Mayo No. 59. m24-3p

SALONY 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. 26-8p

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 24th inst.

Table with columns: Date of Class, Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinos. Lists various ships like BRITISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, and SARDINIAN.

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. For particulars apply on the premises.

ENGLISH SEMINARY.

SUIPACHA, No. 24. Joshua Negroto, Principal, assisted by others; and by Dupuis, Mathematics, Larsen, Latin, Roen, French, White, English and Spanish, Cadiz, Book keeping in S. Jensen, Drawing, Navarro, Vocal and Instrumental music.

The most satisfactory proof of the organization of this institution, is the effecting patronage uninterruptedly awarded to it, attesting the unflinching execution of its regulations. The premises afford every desirable conveniency for boarders, half boarders and day scholars. The studies will be resumed on Monday 7th inst. The programme may be had by application to the Principal, and the best bona fide references can possibly be given, are the parents and guardians of the present and former scholars.

Buenos Ayres, January 24, 1856. SHEEP FOR SALE. In the District of Chascomús, a flock of mestizo sheep, numbering from 3,000 to 3,500. For further particulars apply at the Grocery calle Defensa No. 12.

FOR SALE.

3,000 fine mestizo sheep, in the Estancia Ingleses, Rincon del Tuyú, Partido de Ajo. Apply to the owners, 151 Calle Cuyo between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m.