

BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1512.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, May 10, 1856.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In the New York Herald of the 20th Feb. we find the diplomatic correspondence exchanged between the British and United States Ministers, on the pending questions between the two Governments. It is too long for our columns; but the comment of the "Herald" will give a general idea of its bearing:—

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON—OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

We lay before our readers this morning nearly all the documents transmitted to the Senate of the United States yesterday, by the President, pertaining to the difficulty pending between this country and Great Britain, on the subject of the enlistment in the United States of soldiers for the British army. The legal portion of this correspondence we intended to have published exclusively this morning, but are compelled to leave it over one day in consequence of the great length of the diplomatic part. The correspondence and other documents are very voluminous; but they are so interesting and important, at this critical juncture of affairs, that no one should be prevented from reading them.

We present below a brief historical summary of the whole matter, with a running commentary upon the papers:—

Immediately after the declaration of war by Great Britain against Russia, namely, on the 21st of April, 1854, Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, writes to Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of State, that he has received orders from his government to inform the American Government that Great Britain will not for the present authorize the issue of letters of marque, and will in the interest of neutral nations restrict within the narrowest limits the exercise of belligerent rights: for which reason Great Britain and France confidently trust that the neutral governments will sincerely exert every effort to enforce upon their subjects or citizens the necessity of observing the strictest neutrality; and that the United States especially will give orders that no privateer under Russian colors shall be equipped or victualled in the ports of the United States; and that the citizens of the United States shall vigorously abstain from taking part in armaments of this nature, or in any other measure opposed to the duties of a strict neutrality.

To this Mr. Marcy replies, April 28th, 1854, and after commenting on the commercial questions presented he declares that the United States, while claiming the full enjoyment of their neutral rights, will strictly observe their neutral duties; and the laws of the country severely punish not only its own citizens, but all persons within its territory who shall equip privateers, or enlist men therein for the purpose of taking part in any foreign war; and that the President will not fail to use his whole power to enforce those laws, and to maintain the neutral attitude of the United States.

Bearing in mind the solemn and emphatic warning thus given to the British government, our readers will recall to memory the fact, that nine months afterwards, in December, 1854, an act of Parliament was passed for the express purpose of raising troops in foreign countries for the service of Great Britain, thus necessarily violating herself that neutrality which in such lofty terms she had called on the United States to observe towards Russia.

On the 23d of March, 1855, Mr. McKean, United States District Attorney for the Southern district of New York, gave notice, by letter to Mr. Marcy, that handbills had been issued in New York for recruits for a foreign legion, about to be organized by the British government in Nova Scotia.

This communication, on the day of its receipt, March 23d, was referred by Mr. Marcy to Mr. Attorney General Cushing, who on the same day, by express direction of the President, advised Mr. McKean by letter that such enlistments were plainly contrary to the act of Congress; that if for service against Russia they were in violation of our neutrality; and, for whatever purpose intended, they were, at all events, in violation of the sovereign authority of the United States. Mr. McKean was, therefore, directed to bring to punishment all persons engaged in such enlistments in his district.

Three days afterwards, March 26th, the Attorney General, by direction of the President enclosed a copy of the letter and instructions to Mr. McKean, to Mr. Van Dyke, United States District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylv-

van, and requested him to proceed against all parties engaged in such enlistments within his district.

All at once, about this time, this recruiting business sprang up in Cincinnati and Boston as well as in New York and Philadelphia; and for a period of six months the United States District Attorneys and Marshals in all these cities were earnestly and laboriously employed in trying to put a stop to it, by public advertisements of warning, by personal notice to parties suspected, and by numerous criminal prosecutions. All this fully appears by the correspondence between the Attorney General and the District Attorneys, from March to October, 1855, exclusive.

After this recruiting business had gone on for several months, in defiance of all the efforts made to suppress it, it being well known from the beginning that Sir Gaspard Le Marchant was the ostensible director of it, and facts appearing which implicated certain British Consuls in the United States, the necessity had plainly arisen for making it a question between the two governments. Accordingly Mr. Marcy, by despatch of the 9th of June, 1855, to Mr. Buchanan, set forth the facts in full. He points out the special enormity of the commission of these acts, in behalf of Great Britain, in view of the circumstance that she had with so much severity and acrimony denounced the people of the United States, on the false assumption of their disregard of neutral rights, embarking in private military enterprises, especially as regards Cuba. In conclusion, he says that our government expects that the conduct of the officers engaged in this business will be disavowed by the British government; and that they will be visited with its marked displeasure; and that decisive measures will be taken to put a stop to a procedure alike illegal and disrespectful to the United States.

On the 6th of July, 1855, Mr. Buchanan addressed a letter to Lord Clarendon, based upon these instructions of Mr. Marcy.

On the 15th of July, and of course before hearing from his letter of June 9th, Mr. Marcy addressed another letter to Mr. Buchanan. As long previous as May, Mr. Crampton had communicated a note from Lord Clarendon to himself to Mr. Marcy. In this note he assumes the non-participation of Mr. Crampton in the business, declares his approval of that, and gives assurance that the British government would on no account run any risk of infringing the laws of the United States. It seems that Mr. Marcy has placed some trust in this assurance; but finding that, nevertheless, the recruiting continued with increased vigor and success, by the efficient aid of officers of the British government, Mr. Marcy very naturally grew more savage upon the subject, and called upon the British government to disavow these acts and to punish the offenders; he demanded that prompt and effective measures should be taken to arrest the proceeding. He explicitly required the discharge from service of all persons who were enlisted in the United States or who left the United States for the purpose of enlistment. He says the United States will not permit any discussion of the question whether Great Britain shall employ officers and agents to recruit her military forces within our limits, in defiance of our laws and of our sovereign rights.

It so happened that on the very day following the date of this despatch—that is, on the 16th of July—Mr. Buchanan received a note from Lord Clarendon, in which he expresses the regret of his government if the law of the United States had been in any way infringed by persons acting with or without their authority, and says that any such infringement was contrary to the wishes and to the express instructions of the British government. He then proceeds to state that the British government had received information that many subjects of the Queen in the United States, and also many foreigners, were anxious to take part in the war; and that, therefore, a depot for their reception had been established in Nova Scotia, but with stringent instructions not to violate the neutrality law of the United States. He admits that various persons had undertaken the recruiting business in the name of the British government, whose acts were, in many instances, undoubted violations of the law of the United States, but asserts that such persons had no authority whatever from any agent of Great Britain. He quotes at length, and comments upon an opinion given by Judge Kane, of the District Court of the United States for Eastern Pennsylvania, on the 22d of May pre-

vious, in some preliminary proceedings the case of three recruiting agents indicted in Philadelphia, viz.—Bucknel, Perkins and Hertz—which opinion he erroneously supposes justifies the course of his government. He says that Mr. Crampton was directed to issue strict orders to British Consuls in the United States, to be careful not to violate the law. Finally, in conclusion, he says that the British government, having reason to think that no precautionary measures could effectually guard against some real or apparent infringement of the law, had determined that all these enlistment proceedings should be put an end to, and had given orders to that effect before the receipt of Mr. Buchanan's note. This determination of the British government to put a stop to the business was, about a fortnight afterwards, announced in the British Parliament by Lord Palmerston.

About this time the enlistment business assumed a graver aspect, in consequence of information communicated to our government which showed clearly the long continued personal activity of Mr. Crampton in its superintendence. This appeared by reports from the United States District Attorneys in New York and Philadelphia to the Attorney General. After examinations of these reports, in a letter dated August 6, 1855, the President required the opinion of the Attorney General whether or not the acts reported were in violation of the municipal law, and of the national sovereignty and neutrality, and especially what legal responsibility, if any, those acts devolved on the British Minister and the British Consuls.

On the 9th of August following Mr. Attorney General Cushing replied at length. This opinion we consider the ablest that Gen Cushing has produced. It is full of learning—clear, concise, and conclusive. The legal profession of the United States—not one of whom should omit to read this paper—will concur with us, we venture to predict, in the estimate which we put upon it. It consists, principally, of the citation of authorities; but they are all to the point, and leading one, step by step, inevitably to the conclusions set forth. He demonstrates:—

On the first branch of the subject—

1. That the acts of enlistment in question are contrary to the municipal law of the country.
2. That those acts, if permitted to one belligerent must be permitted to all, in observance of impartial neutrality.
3. That if undertaken by Great Britain as a government, they are national violation of our territorial sovereignty.
4. That all agents of the British government participating in such acts, are not only guilty of a criminal infraction of the statute, but also of violating the sovereign rights of the United States.

In the second branch of the subject he discusses all the legal relations of the conduct of the British Minister and the British Consuls, and concludes that the Consuls are amenable to indictment, but that the British Minister is not. As to the latter, he explains, at length all the responsibilities, legal and diplomatic, which attach to a foreign Minister charged with illegal acts or acts, injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

Next in the order of date comes a letter from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Crampton, September 5, 1855, communicating to Mr. Crampton the views of the United States government on their becoming aware of the active instrumentality of himself and other officers of the British government in thus violating the laws and outraging the sovereign rights of the United States.

Mr. Crampton replies on the 7th of the same month, promising to reply at length after communication with his government. It does not appear from the papers that he has yet made any such response.

On the 27th of September, 1855, Lord Clarendon addressed a note to Mr. Buchanan, in which he whimpers wofully over the imputed want of sympathy our people had for the allies in the war with Russia, and complains that ammunition and warlike stores had been sold by our merchants for the service of Russia.

Mr. Marcy replies, October 13, 1855, in a pungent letter, ridiculing Lord Clarendon's complaints that we have sold a little powder for the use of Russia, considering how much more we have sold to Great Britain. He further dwells upon the large amount of American tonnage employed in the transportation of troops and munitions of war to the Crimea, as

evinced that if any body has a right to complain it is not Great Britain, but Russia.

There occur among the documents, from time to time, letters from Mr. Buchanan, giving accounts of his various interviews with Lord Clarendon. One of them, in particular, is very curious. It communicates Lord Clarendon's explanation of the great flurry about the bark *Makry* and the Irish invasion of Ireland, which constituted the cause or the pretext for the reinforcements of the British West India squadron, last October.

It seems that Mr. Marcy's very preemphatic letter of the 14th of July, the contents of which were intended for Lord Clarendon, was not presented by Mr. Buchanan to Lord Clarendon until some time after its receipt, when he had already received Mr. Marcy's letter to Mr. Crampton, and that even then the most pointed paragraph was omitted. Lord Clarendon fastened upon Mr. Buchanan's note of July 18, 1855, as if it were an expression of satisfaction with Lord Clarendon's first letter of explanation. That is an exaggeration. It will be seen, by inspection of Mr. Buchanan's letter, that he should have much satisfaction in transmitting Lord Clarendon's letter to the Secretary of State.

When Lord Clarendon had got the whole case before him, he put forth, in a letter to Mr. Crampton, of Nov. 16, 1855, an elaborate justification of the British government, and of its officers in the United States, which is chiefly remarkable as an attempt, by ingenious special pleading on questions of law, to evade affording any satisfaction whatever to the United States.

Mr. Marcy rejoins to this, under date of Dec. 28, 1855, in a despatch of great length, strong and positive in its character. He refutes Lord Clarendon's arguments, and establishes the justice of the cause of our government in the matter in controversy. He says some satisfaction for the wrong done us was confidently expected, but nothing which can be regarded in that light has been offered.

He concludes by instructing Mr. Buchanan, in peremptory terms, to ask the British government to recall Mr. Crampton; and also that he shall demand the removal of the three British Consuls—Mr. Howcroft, of Cincinnati; Mr. Matthew, of Philadelphia; and Mr. Barclay, of New York.

This ends the correspondence thus far. We devote much space, as will be seen, to its publication, but we think the public will read it with great interest.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

We are apparently no nearer peace than we were a couple of mails ago, though the British press so confidently expresses itself on the point. Russia, it appears, from the diplomatic circular and the despatch of Count Nesselrode of Jan. 6, still declines to consent to any modification of her frontier by the cession of territory in Bessarabia, and objects to any vague fifth point, under which other territorial concessions might be demanded of her. She consents to throw open the Danube, and neither to erect nor to maintain strong places on the Black Sea; she stipulates that some permanent protection shall be afforded to the Christians in Turkey; as to the rest, she proposes to surrender Kars in exchange for Sebastopol, and conceives that with this the Allies should be satisfied. If the language of the British press can be regarded as, in any measure, a criterion of the intentions of the government, England will demand more substantial guarantees for peace than these. France is ready, it appears, to negotiate on any terms which the Czar is willing to suggest; but unless Lord Clarendon has stated a glaring falsehood, the Emperor is of one mind with the British government.

It appears certain, however, that the masses of Europe are tired of war. In the language of the *Debats*, "both conquerors and conquered feel a moral necessity for peace." In Russia, as well as France and England, civilization has implanted the conviction that there is something better to be done with flesh, blood and musceteer than to tear them in shreds with ball, steel and grape. The horrid massacre at the capture of the Malakoff gave the first impetus to the sentiment; and nothing has contributed more powerfully to extend it than the wholesale destruction of those miracles of art and science, the docks at Sebastopol. In former days, says the French newspaper before quoted, wars used to last thirty years; at present humanity recovers from the delusion at the end of two. We noticed the other day that the desire for peace was so powerful in Austria that a Vien-

ness newspaper which ventured to doubt its advent was rigorously suppressed, apparently to the satisfaction of the people. A similar sentiment has seized each hold of the public mind at Paris, that the most violent anti-English articles have lately found their way into the papers, in anticipation of difficulties being thrown by England in the way of a treaty of peace. Nor is there any doubt but the same view will obtain with the bulk of the British people. The war has always been opposed by the Manchester men; the merchants of London and the sea board cities, who some time since were resolute for the prosecution of hostilities, now speak hopefully of peace; Parliament is evidently well pleased at the prospect. Of the popular feeling in Russia it is impossible to speak with any confidence, from the want of a free press and free speech in the dominions of the Czar; but there, too, the weariness of the war must be decided, or Alexander would not have ventured in the face of Constantine and the strong war party amongst the nobles, to have made concessions for the sake of arriving at a basis of negotiations.

Should the war now be brought to a close, it will figure strangely in history. Neither side can properly call itself the victor. If the Allies have taken Sebastopol, the Russians have taken Kars; one offsets the other. The excess of material change has doubtless been inflicted on Russia; but the loss of moral prestige has been felt by the maritime nations who, with Sardinia and the Ottoman Porte to back them, have only just held their own against their single opponent. Neither side can be said to have been reduced to sue for peace. Lord Derby says that the opinion on the Continent of Europe is, that the Western Powers have sent to St. Petersburg to beg for peace; and though it is easy to detect in this assertion the dishonesty of a partisan, there is unquestionably much truth in it. On the other hand, the Count of Nesselrode admits, in his diplomatic circular to the Russian Ministers abroad, that one of the chief motives which have pressed Russia to negotiate, has been "the existence of a coalition, the tendency of which was every day to assume larger proportions." In other words, Russia negotiates in order not to be beaten by a European coalition. It will not be until the terms of peace are made known that the exact proportion of glory and disgrace can be meted out to each combatant, and then it will doubtless appear that the only conqueror has been Louis Napoleon, whose arms have been his pen, and whose troops have been diplomatic circulars. If Russia is beaten, she will have been beaten in the cabinet more than in the field.

A STORY OF A BEAR AND A PIG.

"A bear and its leader," says the *Courrier du Lyon*, "lately arrived towards night at a village near this city, and the latter sought admission into the only public house of the place. The host at first declined to admit the strange pair, not knowing where to place the animal, but finally he consented to receive them. The bear was placed in the pigsty, and its occupant, a fat pig, which was to be killed on the morrow, was let loose in the court yard. In the middle of the night, cries for help proceeding from the pigsty aroused the house, and the host, his wife and the servants, at once ran to the spot. It was then ascertained that a thief, excited by the splendid condition of the pig, had determined on eloping with it, and entered the pigsty with that laudable intention. The bear displeased at being suddenly awakened by this enterprising individual, rewarded him with a fraternal hug, which had caused the would-be thief to cry out so lustily. The man was delivered from the paws of the bear, but only to be given over into the hands of justice."

BUENOS AYRES.

THE MESSAGE.

As usual in such documents, the Message in this instance says a great deal in general, but examined and digested adds little to our previous knowledge, and affords hardly any light to form an opinion of the future. Strictly speaking it is a mere index of the administrative acts of the year; and as such might be very useful had we an official Register to which it made distinct references, and where we could see the motives and objects of measures defined with more precision than it is possible to effect in a detailed enumeration of facts, that have frequently no connecting link to preserve the unity and keep up the interest of the narration.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—In this department the prospect is dreary, bleak and in some degree repulsive. During the year nothing has been done towards a reunion with the sister Provinces of the Republic, and still less for our recognition and existence as a separate and independent State. Instead of drawing closer the bonds of amity, we have in reality been widening the breach, by urging what we have not the power to enforce, and for the sake of a doubtful argument, incurring the hazards of personal enmity.

This has been the case, we are sorry to say, as regards the British Consul, both in respect to British Wills, and the reclamations he was instructed to present in behalf of the London Bondholders. No one point, we believe, has been amicably settled here; some have been postponed indefinitely, and others remitted to the consideration of the British Government, which we consider the worst possible issue; especially at a time when our political existence has hardly been recognised, and when we have no diplomatic Agents of standing to urge and defend these questions in foreign courts.

The consequence is, that we have questions pending with Great Britain, France, Portugal, the Oriental Republic, the Confederate States, &c.

Provinces and Paraguay; their respective resident representatives all more or less estranged by the acrimony of a fruitless discussion. It is a false position in which Dr. Alsina has left the foreign Relations, and will require much prudence and tact on the part of his successor.

As a first fruits of this disputatious policy, the French Legation is being removed to the Paraná; which we understand will also be the residence assigned to Mr. Christie, the new British Chargé d'Affaires, a measure only too significant for every one who chooses to reflect upon it.

It also appears from the Message that the removal of another European intervention in the affairs of the Plate, was not altogether unfounded. The Minister, however assures us that "it is not of an alarming character." We regard all foreign interventions in a very different light. Like conflagrations we see where they begin, but we cannot tell where they may end; especially party rancor affords an inexhaustible supply of combustibles. Accordingly we differ entirely from the verdict of the semi-official organ, and deprecate and denounce all foreign interventions, on whatever pretext and for whatever object, as pregnant only with evil, and from which no present or contingent good is to be derived or expected.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.—Under this head we have a long list of undeniable improvements. These we need not at present enumerate; but the *circulares* will find a very accurate catalogue of them in the message under review. As they imply a certain amount of freedom and confidence, they naturally shed a reflected light on the Administration, but in reality they are the fruits of individual enterprise, operating on a virgin soil of unexplored resources. As we have had occasion often to remark, Buenos Ayres goes ahead, not in consequence of the fostering hand of Government, but in spite of all the disturbing and retarding influences that unfortunately beset her path, and in which 1855 was unprecedentedly prolific; and we verily believe that with the schooling of experience, aided by foreign capital and enterprise, she is destined shortly to outgrow all her chronic ailments, and assume that rank in the category of nations that properly belongs to the extent of her territory, the exuberant fertility of her soil, and the free institutions that form the basis of her social organization.

In 1855—56, the material progress has been as rapid as could reasonably be expected; and with the single exception of elementary education for the masses, the young State may safely challenge a comparison with others of older standing. In all this, therefore, we find no cause for despair, but on the contrary see many incentives to hopeful perseverance.

(To be continued.)

Monster Beet Root.—We had the opportunity of examining one of colossal dimensions, grown on the property of James White Esq. at Olivivoley. It measured in length 21½ inches, and 22 inches in circumference, round the thickest part; weighing the trifle of 17½ lbs.!!

A small extent was sown last season by way of experiment; and the produce has been so abundant, that they are giving them to the oxen, the same as they do turnips or carrots in Europe. It might be interesting to fatten off an ox, a sheep and a pig with beet root, to see whether it would produce any improvement in the quality of the meat.

But the more important consideration is, that beet root, as is well known in France and elsewhere, may be converted into sugar and rum; two articles of which there is an immense consumption in this country. An official publication of the quantities of these two articles imported in 1855 would open the eyes of the public to the importance of this new industry; which successfully established would go far to rectify the deranged balance of trade; besides giving useful employment, and creating new capitals permanently radicated in the State: the grand object that must be kept in view, if we aspire to see the enterprise of foreign immigration carried into due effect.

That the raw material may be raised to any required extent, the result of the experiment alluded to clearly shows; and that there would be a certain and increasing demand for the products manufactured, is also undeniable, and would only be regulated and limited by the price and quality of the marketable articles, compared with those of foreign importation.

We need not appeal to the Government, the Legislature, or the Municipality for protection or encouragement. We believe the merits of the case only require to be fully known, to decide capitalists to give it a fair trial, and we venture to predict that it will produce another economic revolution, equal to that which accompanied the application of steam to our Saladero establishments.

One circumstance deserving of particular notice, is the peculiar adaptation of the soil for the cultivation of this esculent. We have seen a specimen of the soil taken up at random from the spot when this monster plant grew. It con-

sists of a dark vegetable mould, resembling peat in appearance, but light and friable; and agriculturists will be the less startled at the dimensions of the root, when they learn that there is a depth of fully 5 feet of this vegetable mould, which we are informed extends to hundreds of thousands of acres in the same district; showing that there is a wide and boundless field on which to operate, and no danger of its being exhausted, by three or four manufactories and as many distilleries.

El Peseo.—We have to acknowledge the politeness of the Author in handing us the 1st No. of a monthly publication, in Spanish and English, bearing the above title, and edited by Mr. Yockney. It contains a variety of reading, specially adapted to the nursery and boudoir; and if duly patronised, has an ample and interesting field, hitherto neglected. Judging from the number before us we are entirely of the opinion of the general design; but the typographic execution is so very imperfect, that it is marred both the style and sentiment; and the Author will excuse us in recommending increased attention to this point in subsequent numbers.

Regalé of Furniture.—As we understand the raffle announced in our advertising columns, will certainly take place about the end of the current month, parties desirous of trying their luck, are likely to confirm their wavering intentions by visiting the general deposit No. 60 calle Merced; where they will find an extensive assortment of substantial furniture, got up in the most tasteful and modern style, and well deserving the attention of Anatomists.

Ministerial Resignation.—As expected Dr. Alsina tendered his resignation. As several days have elapsed without the appointment of a successor, we are entitled to assume the existence of a ministerial crisis.

The vacant portfolio it appears has been offered to Dr. Carreras; whose legislation in accepting office has been matter of ingenious and perhaps invidious surmise.

Other names and combinations have been mentioned, but in a matter of such importance we consider it improper to retail the gossip of news-mongers. On this occasion the public press has observed a commendable neutrality.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst, the wife of Mr. Thomas Wilson, merchant of this City, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult, by the Rev. J. Clubb Ford, John Cowan, second son of John Gelling Keenan Esq., of Springfield, near Dublin, Ireland, to Elena, eldest daughter of Don Carlos Ybarra guren of this city. m3—5p

Exchange.—May 10th.

Spanish Dollars and Patagonians	..... 23
French Doubloons	..... 254
Spanish do	..... 254
Bills on England per Doubloons, a month	65.61
do	..... 2 40
do	..... 2 40
France, per Doubloons	..... 12 82 80
United States do	..... 1 00
do	..... 1 00
Paris Bourse, highest price during the week	231
do	..... 231
Exchange on England, highest during the week	65.63
do	..... 65

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

April 30th.
 Clotilde, Belgian ship, 561 tons, T. O. Meents, from Antwerp 27th Feb. to J. N. Bieher & Co., with 31 barrels spirits, 201 do sugar, 115 do and 114 boxes paint, 8 do marble, 300 do gin, 32 do glassware, 51 do, 21 bales and 37 packages merchandise, 14 do samples. Passengers 333.
 Annetta, British brigantine, 130 tons, Niller, from Pernambuco let April, Montevideo 28th do, to F. Arango & Co., with 1167 barrels and 171 half do sugar.
 Lizia, Brazilian brig, 170 tons, B. Gosalves, from Rio Janeiro 11th April, Montevideo 27th do, to F. Arango & Co., with 241 bags farina, 950 do and 129 barrels sugar, 249 do flour, 40 do starch.
 Asuncion, American steamer, from Paraná, Rosario & San Nicolas. Passengers 34.
May 1st.
 Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 30th ult, with 89 pipes wine, 20 barrels tar, 20 do pitch, 25 pipes cañis, 33 do, and 10 chairs, 233 rolls tobacco, 7 bales, 8 packages, 1 cask and 85 boxes merchandise, 2 do samples.
May 2d.
 Antonito, National pilot boat, from Bahía Blanca.
 Ninfa, National schooner, 122 tons, B. Carbone, from Montevideo 1st inst., to Ocampo & Esperou, with 366 boxes gin, 124 pipes, 30 half do and 4 quarter do wine, 24 bales white paper.

Capibaribe, Hamburg brig, 170 tons, J. Lasjen, from Hamburg 17th Feb., to Montevideo 30th ult, to J. N. Bieher & Co., with 5 cañis, 10 do and 300 boxes spirits, 301 do, 2,101 bars iron, 200 demijohns unissued by do, 1 package containing a book, 23 packages mahogany, 1 barrel butter, 5 bales and 12 do drugs, 35 do furniture, 6 do piano fortes, 12 do, 22 casks and 23 bales hardware, 17 do, 2 boxes and 1 cask merchandise.

May 3d.

Stag Hound, British brigantine, 195 tons, J. Marsters, from New York 3d March, to Lind Fehr & Co., with 128,100 feet lumber.

Kelby, American bark, 377 tons, M. Varin, from New York 5th March, to Lind Fehr & Co. with 419,857 feet lumber.

May 4th.

Charlotte, British brigantine, 230 tons, J. Forrest, from Glasgow 28th Feb., to Remond Treadwell & Co., with 72 boxes thread, 2,000 iron pots, 2,000 braziers, 1 cask grates, 8 crates earthenware, 800 kegs powder, 22 bales and 12 boxes merchandise, 2,780 packages, 11 casks beer, 1 box and 2 packages containing a carriage.

Pablo, Spanish brig, 216 tons, J. Oliver, from Montevideo 2d inst., to Elvadol & Sons in ballast.

May 5th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schaffino, from Montevideo 4th inst., with 20 barrels flour, 2 pieces machinery, 7 boxes and 1 bale merchandise, 1 package samples. Passengers 310.

Peru, Spanish bark, 314 tons, J. Soares, from Bahia 24th Feb., to Zumarán & Co., with 2½ molas salt.

Louise Gavoins, French ship, from Passages in quarantine.

The following is the manifest of the French ship Indus, from Bordeaux:—

27 barrels and 53 boxes cordials, 57 barrels vinegar, 4 bales ovals, 60 boxes pine, 50 do pickles, 1 copper pump, 32 wheels, 4 boxes almonds, 70 do oil, 41 do vermuth, 105 do do fruits, 35 do kirch, 246 do sardines, 185 do and 10 barrels brandy, 105 do and 82 boxes sardines, 5,094 do and 592 barrels wine, 52 do, 100 boxes, 89 packages and 627 pieces merchandise.

May 6th.

Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 7th inst., with 62 casks lime, 4 bundles plates, 49 bales, 1 crate, 1 horse and 9 boxes merchandise, 49 do brandy, 1 bundle gas pipes. Passengers 62.

Constitution, National steamer, S. Fildanza, from Montevideo 7th inst., with 200 bags rice, 521 tercios yuca, 57 pipes, 11 half do and 4 quarter do wine, 1 mill stone, 11 boxes merchandise, 19 do containing apparel, 1 bad, 6 packages. Passengers 455.

Melody, British bark, 357 tons, J. Beer, from Cadix 6th March, to Hughes Brothers with 1,9 lasts salt.

SAILINGS.

April 30th.

Camilla, British mail steamer, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Union, Spanish pilotage, for Havana, despatched by Zumarán & Co., with 3,147 qq. jerked beef.

May 1st.

Salazes, French ship for Mauritius, despatched by A. Morella & Co., with 86 mules, 6 horses, 49 sheep, 161 bales hay, 240 fanegas bran, 89 water casks.

Rio Bamba, National brig of war, for Bahía Blanca.

Tacuari, Paraguay war steamer, for Paraguay.

Flambeau, French war steamer, for the River.

May 3d.

Gaquitinhou, Brazilian war steamer, for Up the River.

Ann Best, British bark for Southampton, despatched by Best Brothers, with 262 tons ashes 3,000 boxes.

Pampero British steamer, for Montevideo.

José Leon, Spanish brig, for Brazil and Havana, despatched by F. Arango & Co., with 2,530 qq. jerked beef, 40 boxes tallow, 50 dry horse hides.

Asuncion, American steamer, for Santa Fé.

May 4th.

Joven Eduardo, Spanish brig, for Havanna, despatched by J. C. Meyvelles, with 4,862 qq. jerked beef.

Water Witch, British bark, for Antwerp, despatched by Getting & Co., with 536 bales wool, 1 do sheep skins, 423 tons bones, 1,201 salted ox and cow hides, 2,675 dry do do.

Clio, British bark, for Montevideo and England, despatched by H. A. Green, with 1,900 salted ox and cow hides, 688 do horse do, 40 pipes tallow, 50,000 tons, 200 fanegas salt.

May 7th.

Favourite, British brig, for Antwerp, despatched by R. J. Carisle, with 2,448 dry ox and cow hides, 1,304 salted do do, 2,885 do horse do, 306 bales wool, 30,000 tons, 12,000 bars.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Guilhelmina, Brazilian brigantine for Brazil, despatched by J. C. Meyvelles, with 1,716 qq. jerked beef, 76 boxes grease.

Relampago, National brigantine, for Montevideo.

May 8th.

Don Juan, National brig, for Antwerp, despatched by Renner del Sar, with 1,864 salted

ox and cow hides, 1,931 dry do do, 2 bags and 370 bales wool, 10 do hide cuttings, 3 do sheep skins.

Cimbria, British bark, for London, despatched by E. Lamb & Co. with 2,214 salted ox and cow hides, 207 pipes and 41 boxes tallow, 1 bag and 167 bales wool, 1 do nutria skins, 23 do sheep do, 43 do hair, 13 do hide cuttings, 6 barrels ashes, 29 tons bones.

Duna, British brig, for England, despatched by H. A. Green, with 107 tons bones, 258 1/2 do and 5 barrels ashes.

Shipping List
OF
HENRY A. GREEN,

FOR LONDON.
British bark Evangelist, 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, 309 tons, at J. Tiffin 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 Cranmer, 311 tons, A. I. Williams master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail immediately.
Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. JH

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Passengers 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 passenger trade.
Consignee to Order. m8

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark James Carthy, 303 tons, at Browning master, a remarkably fine fast sailing vessel, has the principal portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.
Consignee J. Carthy & P.

FOR ANTWERP.
British bark Irtio, 350 tons, at Sanders master, a fast sailing vessel, has the principal portion of her cargo engaged, and has upwards of half cargo engaged.
Consignees Messrs. Kerr & Grierson.

FOR ANTWERP.
British bark Annie Worrall, 313 tons, at Grimditch 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 bark Paraclete, 235 tons, at Webster master, has all her cargo engaged and can accommodate a few passengers.
Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carille & Co. m8

FOR ANTWERP.
Belgian brig Pharis, 300 tons, at F. R. Pruden master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. Franc de Arango & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
British bark Fortuna, 250 tons, at Henry Williams master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.
Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

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

FOR NEW YORK.
American ship Parana, 525 tons, at Longston master, a well known regular trader and one of the most desirable opportunities in the trade both for good and for passengers, has only disengaged room for about 250 bales.
Consignee A. Lines van Blarcom Esq.

FOR NEW YORK.
The Baltimore clipper ship Rebecca, 330 tons, C. Danforth master, a very fast vessel and has most superior accommodations for passengers has disengaged room and expected to have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. Lind Parr & Co.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
Vessels calling in the Channel for Orders.
British brig Dana, 216 tons, at Weston Master.
Consignees Messrs. B. Barwell & Co. m8

British bark Datsata, 336 tons, at Lovell master.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers.
Hamburg bark Daniel Ross, 480 tons, at J. Kypel master.
Consignees Messrs. E. Schneider & Co.

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. LEZACA SAGORRY,

FOR HAVRE.
French ship Alex, at Damour master, will be ready for sea in twenty days. Has all her cargo engaged and shipping.
This splendid ship has beautiful accommodations for passengers, and being an uncommonly fast sailing vessel is a most desirable opportunity.
Consignees Messrs. Vallat Esq.

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 desirable opportunity.
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

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 Pierre Alexandre, 248 tons, This head 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.
Consignee Mr. Charavel.

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

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

FOR BOURBON AND MARTIUS.
French ship S. Jages, 315 tons, Covain master, is now receiving her cargo and will be ready on the 25th inst. Can admit passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Masilla & Co.

FOR GETTE.
French bark Henri Louise, at 190 tons, Souques master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Can accommodate a few passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Gautier & Audrin.

FOR LIMA.
The splendid French clipper Batavia, at 800 tons, will sail from Montevideo on the 15th inst. Being fitted up for passengers, has a splendid Cabin and is on every respect a desirable conveyance.
Consignees in Montevideo, Messrs. E. Barteld & Co.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.
Brazilian brig Penguin/Guadolfo Master, will be ready in a few days for sea requiring only a few tons on freight. Has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Guillot Bertorelli.

For further particulars, please apply to their respective consignees, or to
H. LEZACA SAGORRY,
No. 41, Reconquista.

NOTICE.
The undersigned having been deprived of a considerable amount of money by one of the noted Bankers of the Balsa Comercio, and not content with his losses, also wishes to deprive me of my character to cloak his own fraud.
I do hereby solemnly declare that if said broker does not give me satisfaction, within the term of fifteen days from date, I will publish his name, and afterwards give the public ocular demonstration if required.
JAMES M. NOBLE,
116, Calle Defensa,
Buenos Ayres, May 10, 1855. m10 2p

BRITISH LIBRARY.
A meeting of the Proprietors of the British Library will be held on the evening of Wednesday the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock.
The Committee earnestly request a full attendance it being necessary to adopt measures of the utmost importance to the interests of the Institution. m10-1p

NOTICE.
Mr. Powell respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends opening the Scotch School for evening tuition on Monday June 24, to continue every other evening until further notice. Hours of attendance from 7 till 9.
Persons wishing to attend are requested to signify the same to Mr. P. at Scotch school, between the hours of 10 and 3, where terms may be obtained. m10 4p

FOR SALE.
Assorted Pickles
Bottled Mustard
James & Jellies
Champaigne Wine
Spit Pease
Pearl Barley
Black Currants
Sherry in octaves
Cognac Tea
Windsor Soap.
Apply to No. 119, Calle Chacabuco. m10 1p

WANTED.
A Farm servant of steady habits, with a thorough knowledge of ploughing. Also a man to take care of Sheep. Liberal salaries will be given. Apply at Mr. James Nobles, 116, Calle Defensa. m10-3p.

TO FOREIGNERS.
To Let, unfurnished, 3 or 4 rooms in a house occupied by an English family. Apply on the premises, No. 355 calle Corrientes, or at this office. m3

TO LET.
A large well furnished Sala, two windows to the street, at No. 13 calle Tucuman. m3-3p

WANTED.
Respectable lodgings, consisting of Bed and Sitting rooms, near the centre of the City.— Apply to calle Maypu No 15. m3-3p

NEWSPAPER AGENCY.
The Illustrated London News and other English papers will in future be delivered in the Commercial Room calle 25 de Mayo
On hand Punch bound in half yearly volumes, m3 c.o.

THE
Cosmopolitan Sanatorium
26, CALLE TUCUMAN, 26.
Physicians and Proprietors, Private Residences.

Dr. Leslie, Calle 25 de Mayo 58
" Furst, " Representantes 193
" Ventura Bosch, " Suypacha 32

Regulations.
1st.—That the establishment shall be visited at least once a day by each Physician.
2d.—That the three Physicians shall meet, at least, once a week to consult upon all matters of importance.
3d.—That each patient on admission shall state under whose care he wishes to be placed.
4th.—That any patient expressly desiring to have the opinion of any other Physician, than the one under whose care he has placed himself, shall pay to each the usual consultation fee.
5th.—That each patient shall pay for 15 days' attendance in advance, or give a satisfactory guarantee.
6th.—That operations & leeches are not considered as included in the regular charges; and likewise that extraordinary cases will require a special agreement.

Terms.
Common Wards \$20 per day
Middle do 30 " "
Private Rooms 50 " "
m3-c.o.

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, BRONCHITIS, 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 frequently 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, No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.
N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven 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 Guns and Shooting.)
Longspur House, near Whitechurch, Hants, Oct. 21, 1846.
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 completely 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 deranging the stomach or digestive organs.
I am, Sir, your humble servant,
H. HAWKER.
To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, a 26-8p

John Blues, Grocer and Wine Dealer.
CALLE MAYO No. 48, AND MERCED No. 10
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.—Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong, Orange Pekoe Congou, Powchong, &c.
WINES.—Old Port, prime Sherry and other wines in general of excellent quality.
SPIRITS.—Superior Cognac, Hollands and Scotch Whiskey, Ale and Porter, Pickles of various classes, Mustard, Sauces of all classes, Currants, Barley &c., &c. a12 c.o

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 8 S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49, Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. 831.—54c0

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that in order to afford an opportunity for reaching 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 20th 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 May, must hold themselves in readiness to embark in the Outer Roads if required; and that they cannot be maintained on board ship until 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.

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 19-20

Public Raffle.
An elegant assortment of selected furniture, Pianos, &c., will shortly be raffled in 71 prizes, each valued as described in the following extract:—

Prizes.	\$	Prizes.	\$
1.....	16,500.25.....	4,500.49.....	350
2.....	1,350.26.....	1,350.30.....	1,350
3.....	1,350.27.....	1,350.51.....	1,350
4.....	15,000.28.....	4,500.52.....	300
5.....	1,350.29.....	1,350.53.....	1,350
6.....	1,350.30.....	1,350.54.....	1,350
7.....	12,600.31.....	1,350.55.....	450
8.....	1,350.32.....	1,350.56.....	1,350
9.....	1,350.33.....	1,350.57.....	1,350
10.....	10,000.34.....	900.58.....	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.....	350
14.....	1,350.38.....	1,350.62.....	1,350
15.....	1,350.39.....	1,350.63.....	350
16.....	2,050.40.....	300.64.....	1,350
17.....	1,350.41.....	1,350.65.....	500
18.....	1,350.42.....	1,350.66.....	1,350
19.....	5,000.43.....	300.67.....	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	\$130,130

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

Notice to Mariners.
[No. 8]
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
MIXED 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. 1/2 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' 42" S. long. 57° 41' 48" 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 Uranie Rock (which lies east and north from the outer rock of Volunteer point) the lighthouse bears S. 13° E. or S. by E. 1/2 E. nearly, distant 9 1/2 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 3 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. 16 1/2° E. in 1856)

By Command of their Lordships,
JOHN WASHINGTON,
Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
London, 5th Feb. 1856.

(The above Notice supersedes Notice No. 32 of the 15th Sept. 1855.)

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Falkland Islands, No. 1343; also Stanley Harbour, No. 1771; Sailing Directions for South America, p. 92, and 93; and the South America Lighthouse List, No. 27.

British Packet.

The Office of this journal is now removed to No 39 calle RECONQUISTA. Subscriptions are received and advertisements 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.

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 Maypu No. 14. 26—8p.

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

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

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. m39 4p



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 horrid 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 not what to do, (as the preparations of Europeans are forbidden by our holy religion) but after travelling 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 retained vigor in every fibre of the wood. Accept my Salutations, and believe me yours till death (Signed) BABOO SORAJEE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavian Martin of the London Mission, dated Manhattan, 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 deficient, particularly, a most remarkable instance occurred (I am now present since ten) 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 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 preserved 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 uterus.

Yours truly, OCTAVIAN MARTIN (Signed)

WONDERFUL CASE!—DEATH ROBBED OF ITS VICTIM! ANTIMIA CURED!—AFTER GIVEN UP BY ALL!

Copy of a letter from Chas. Smith, Esq., of Benares, 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, (all within the last five months) suffered incessantly from that distressing and occasional spitting of blood which completely shook my constitution and deprived me of rest both day and night. I consulted a number of medical men at this station, but unfortunately my case was essentially given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was past. In this pitiable condition I once used your Pills, after continuing them for 5 weeks the most unusual 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 ample food. I remain Sir, your obliged Servant, (Signed) CHARLES SMITH.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION!

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lieut Thompson), of Benares, dated the 19th 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 consented to use; I must confess they quickly produced a change for the better, and by continuing them, every symptom of my disorder disappeared and I am now perfectly cured; my health being better than it has been for the last fifteen years. I ought not to forget to mention, that my daughter aged sixteen who suffered considerably for two years, has 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 wonderful fully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Indigestion
Aches Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Liver Complaints
Blisters on the Skin Lumbago
Bowel Complaints Piles
Colic Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
Debility Scrofula, or King's Evil
Dropsy Stone and Gravel
Erysipelas Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularities The Disordered
Fever of all kinds Tumors
Fits Uterus
General Affections
Head-ache Worms of all kinds
Inflammation 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 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. Kauffman: 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 64 varas frontage, and 70 in depth. 3d.—The Quinta situated in the Coto Esquina, 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 30 and a half. For further particulars apply to the Curators at No. 106, calle Piedra, where the titles inventory plans, &c. may be seen.

Buenos Ayres AND THE Province of Santa Fe, BY

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

This Institution, located in the house formerly occupied by Spencer J. Wild, Esq., No. 75, Calle Maripá, 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.

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

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

For particulars apply at the Institution, or at No. 18, Calle de la Merced.

The principals beg leave also to refer to the following gentlemen: Thomas Armstrong, Esq., S. B. Hale, Esq., Henry Gilbert, Esq., Col. Joseph Graham, H. J. Ropes, Esq., W. T. Livingston, Esq., Dr. H. W. Kennedy.

To Passengers per Barque William Pitt. All p. rooms 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, n.10 c.

BEST SMITH'S COALS.

Now landing, Hartlepool double screened coal, and will be delivered at purchaser's house full English ton, [3240 lbs.] One ton of this coal will go as far as one and a half of ordinary smith coal.

ALSO, now landing Newcastle household coal, and will be delivered full one ton at purchaser's house. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 20. n.10 c.

Zibreria frente al Coleo. 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 illustrated books of every description. d22—

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY. CALLE SANTA CLARA No. 129.

The undersigned, ex-teacher of the "English Seminary," begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that on the 23d of January next, he will open the said establishment, limited to the number of fifty scholars, and hopes that by his assiduous application he will merit a share of their protection and approbation. W. PARODY.

REMOVAL. The Office of J. T. Blackway & Co. has removed from San Martin No. 90 to Chacabuco No 64 front of the Filarm n c. rooms.

TO LET an Office with front to the street. Apply at calle San Martin, No. 90. a5-3p

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. Jensen, "English" Drawing. Navarro, Vocal and Instrumental music.

The most satisfactory proof of the efficient or organization of this institution, is the unexampled patronage uninterruptedly 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 can that possibly be given, are the parents and guardians of the present and former scholars.

NEGROTTO. Buenos Ayres, January 24, 1856.

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 Medicianeros persons to take stock on shares. For further particulars apply at calle Defensa No. 114. n29 6p

NOTICE.

The undersigned, who has hitherto acted as Engineer in Charge of the Gas Works of this place, begs leave to inform the public that he has resigned the office of the said Works, and that the undersigned will be the Engineer in Charge of the same from the 1st of January next.

L. A. SCHULTZ, H. SPILCKER, J. T. FELKS, J. E. CLAUSSEN, A. HOHNEN.

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 elsewhere is a sufficient voucher for their competency in the art, and having in their employ workmen of the first class, in their 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, 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 c.

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, 45. a 23 3p

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

G. & H. Mackern have on sale a lot of very superior Windsor Soap. a 24 4p

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 8th inst.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, Country, Consignees, Destinations. Lists arrivals from various countries including British, American, French, Spanish, Sardinian, and Brazilian.