BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1515. **BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, May 31, 1856.** **Established in 1826.**

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Diplomacy of England and France.

England and France are now in a position to confer immense benefits on the rest of Europe. Their united diplomacy can be brought to bear on any given point with a certainty of success. We are convinced, however, that the huge moral power which the Allies command will be employed with that moderation which conscious strength ever inspires in the generous, and which benevolence is sure to dictate to those who are aware of their moral responsibility. Nevertheless, we feel assured that it is the intention of the cabinets of St. James's and the Tuileries not to forget the duties they have to perform towards those countries where there is no harmony between the government and the governed; where every law which holds society together is violated; where the King is the king of an army and not the Sovereign of a people; and where the wants and prosperity of the nation are systematically neglected. There are certain laws belonging to the civilised world, the more sacred because they are based on a conscientiousness and honour which are self-imposed. It is by this unwritten code that the individual man governs himself and his family: and, by a similar morality, those whom Divine Providence has placed over millions are responsible, although their power has no apparent human limit. If a Sovereign prove himself utterly devoid of principle, and continue to inflict injustice and cruelty on those around him—abusing all law, human and Divine— his neighbour has as much right to come in and render him impotent for mischief, as society has to shut up a madman. We fear the advisers of his Majesty Ferdinand II. of the Two Sicilies are very much in this position, and demand this treatment. We would hope that the King himself simply commits an error in countenancing the infamous abuses of the Executive of his government, and not that he inspires them with action. It has been our painful duty since 1848 to observe little else but one long and unbroken series of crimes, injustice, and cruelties committed by the government of his Sicilian Majesty against what are supposed to be political offenders. Whilst other Sovereigns, whose capitals were convulsed by the revolutions of 1848, have been gradually according armisties for political prisoners and exiles. King Ferdinand of Naples has employed himself in building new prisons, which the police furnish with a rapidity of action which does not generally characterise the people of the "sunny South." Bion Poerio and his companions are still in chains; and those delicious islands, which look like Fairyland to the navigators of the Mediterranean, contain gloomy retreats still occupied by men who believed in and supported the constitution oath of his Sicilian Majesty. Mr. Gladstone has made all the world familiar with the mode in which these victims of royal perjury were tried and condemned. We have no desire to dwell on the immoral picture which the late Chancellor of the Exchequer has drawn with all that minuteness of detail which are the results of his extreme conscientiousness and almost painful caution. Unhappily, no improvement has taken place since 1849, in the government of the Two Sicilies, and many acts similar to those which awoke the indignation of Europe when Mr. Gladstone spoke have disgraced the Crown, and lowered the judicial courts of the Two Sicilies. In that unhappy country, to the present day, the police extort money from the people for imaginary political offences, and the prisons, instead of being used to punish offenders against the laws of the country, are tenanted by those who are victims of the personal vengeance of certain ruling powers, or such as are unable to buy their freedom from the police. So great is the amount of boldness which the *sbirri* have acquired by receiving the smile from those above them, that on a late occasion M. Mazza, it will be remembered, insulted one of her Majesty's representatives at the Court of Naples, whilst about the same time the flag of France was publicly disgraced in the eyes of the Sicilians. These offences led, it is true, to the dismissal of M. Mazza, the chief of the police, but no change has taken place in the system of government, which may any day produce similar events. On more than one occasion the Foreign-offices of England and France have vainly called the attention of the Neapolitan cabinet to the danger of maintaining political persecution, year after year, simply to fill the pockets of the police. It has also been suggested, we believe, that Naples should not be the only country which has not given even a partial political amnesty for the events of 1848; but, on the contrary continually, and without intermission, imprisoned men for those constitutional opinions which govern most European countries. The same irritating and unwise abuse of power, has been equally applied to Sicily. But it must be confessed that the late governor of that island, General Filangieri, ruled with far more intelligence than has been visible in the continental dominion. He tried to make roads and improve the condition of the people, and for such reasons he was no doubt recalled, and replaced by Prince Castelcicala, who thoroughly understands the do nothing policy which is sure to find favour with King Ferdinand. We believe the people of the Two Sicilies to be a population easily governed—moderate in their political opinions, and naturally inclined to love their Sovereign with the affection of children. That they are equally capable of resenting long-continued abuses we know from the revolutions of 1820 downwards. It is quite possible that the governments of England and France will once more employ their diplomatic action to remove some of the causes of the popular discontent—some of the abuses of political injustice (the seeds of revolution)—which characterise the present system of the rule in the Two Sicilies. Should they decide on doing so, we sincerely hope that his Majesty will not misinterpret the intentions of the governments of England and France, for we feel convinced they have only one object in view, and that is to remove the inhuman scandal from the political prisons of Naples, which has done so much to divide the people from the Crown, the responsibility of which since 1848 has been so unwisely abused.

The effects of Peace.

The consummation of the Act of Peace must now soon open to English enterprise fresh commercial combinations, new sources of foreign trade, and increased development of colonial wealth. These vast international benefits must in the sequel tend incalculably to promote the civilisation of the human family, contributing to spread the blessings of a pure and beneficent religion to the uttermost parts of the habitable globe. The restoration of peace in Europe must command a pacific solution of minor differences, and silence the spirit of contention, by which a few bellicose agitators on the other side of the Atlantic seek to stir up their excitable countrymen to engage in a parricidal war. Napoleon III, in one of those pithy apothegms by which he, like his great predecessor Buonaparte, delights to address the French people, said a few years ago. "When France is satisfied, Europe is at peace." We wish not to mimic this oracular style of prophetic inspiration, but we may say with perfect truth that when France and England are satisfied the world must rest in peace. During the week the Temple of Janus will be closed—we trust for a lasting period. Peace arrives at a most opportune season of the year. The spring trade to India, China, Australia, North and South America, and now once more to the Baltic, will assume an activity which cannot fail to find a record in future trade tables, equally satisfactory to the Merchant and to the statesman. The trade with Russia, especially, must assume a new aspect. The war has wrought a considerable change in the commercial prospects of our Commerce with the great empire. The importation of 40,000 tons of palm oil annually from the new market of Africa, has rendered us almost independent of the Russian supply of Tallow; and Italian hemp has proved a satisfactory substitute in the government dockyards for that important naval store. Still the consumption of Russian produce has but insignificantly decreased during the late war. The demand in England for articles of raw produce used in the arts and manufactures knows no bounds, and only increases with the supply. A glut of a commodity is now never heard of. With the re-opening of the trade with Russia a very great impulse must be given to our manufacturing industry. The stocks of cotton twist, sugar, tea, coffee, oil, and tobacco, must now be reduced to the lowest point. A relaxation of the absurd protectionist system throughout Prussia would enable us to exchange all these valuable products, so much wanted. for timber, grain, hemp, flax, and tallow; and the trade with Russia, instead of being a monopoly only valuable to a few moneyed bankers, woul grow into a beneficial reciprocal Commerce, lucrative to all parties. However circuitous the navigation, it cannot be doubted but that, under a sound commercial system, the south of Russia would become the granary of Europe. But as the freight constitutes one of the chief elements of the cost of gaain delivered at our ports of discharge, it is essential for the successful and permanent prosecution of the corn trade that Russia should receive some valuable and bulky articles in return. We cannot too frequently urge the adoption of a liberal free-trade policy upon the ruler of the Russian Empire. The old Muscovite faction would no doubt interpose every obstacle, but as the proprietors of the soil are obviously interested in finding the best market for their produce, they have only to discover their true interests, and then we believe the great work of free-trade would be carried out effectually. The establishment of a stable, liberal government in the Principalities would contribute materially to the extension of British Commerce in the south-east of Europe. The unrestricted navigation of the mocths of the Danube, and the conversion of Nicolaieff into a free port, are now eventualities within, we hope, not very remote accomplishment, and will be hailed by the Merchant of Europe as two important practical results of the war. The cession of our commanding position at Kertch, will, we trust, secure to us by way of acknowledgment the future perfectly free navigation of the Sea of Azoff. In a commercial point of view, this is of incalculable importance. When amicable relations are restored between the Russians and their late foes in that quarter, the navigators of the sea of Azoff will find us exhibit quite as much alacrity in restoring their trade, as for military reasons we exerted ourselves to its destruction. We anticipate that a very heavy demand for capital will continue for a long time to come. We are prepared to learn that the occupation of some important points of Turkey by English and French troops will be required for a limited period. This would occasion a heavy expenditure. Capital will be in demand for the prosecution of all the various enterprises which have been long in abeyance by reason of the war, but which will be renewed now with fresh vigour. Russia must inevitably come into the general European market for a new, and, we should anticipate, a heavy loan. The punctuality with which she has fulfilled her money engagements will of course facilitate such an operation. But with similar appeals to the resources of capitalists from France, England, and perhaps also Turkey and Sardinia, will our system break down under the money difficulties which still crowd upon us? It is time, therefore, for the Banks of England and France to review their position. Will the reflux of gold back to Western Europe enable us to surmount all pecuniary difficulties, and pursue the bright career before us, unchecked by panics, or commercial pressure? Will our Chancellor of the Exchequer look our financial difficulties in the face; and, by placing at once our income and expenditure in equilibrium, lay the foundation of future commercial prosperity and greatness? Will he make the attempt to place our monetary laws upon a safe and secure basis, or will he evade the subject altogether, leaving the commercial fortunes of England to the blind effect of chance, or the action of our mischievous banking system? The adventurous British Merchant is now about to embark upon the ocean of speculation. He will with characteristic energy conquer success. But with the laws of partnership unsettled, with a currency inadequate to his wants and unfixed in its character, he must proceed to sea without a compass, with nothing but his own experience to guide him, or to save him from those shocks which, even in times of peace, have made shipwreck of many a noble fortune, solely from the want of wise, durable, and comprehensive commercial and monetary laws.

The French in the Crimea.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following :—

"The last advices brought from Constantinople are of the 20th of March. At that date the fears which had arisen from the progress of the malady in our Eastern army had begun to diminish. The number of sick in the last few days had considerably lessened. The erection of numerous spacious and thoroughly ventilated huts upon elevated points not hitherto occupied by troops had enabled such of our men as required particular care to be placed under the best sanitary precautions. Distributions of fresh vegetables and preserved meats, with which the army has always been well provided, took place regularly, and everything led to the hope that the return of the fine season would completely put an end to the baneful influences to which our army has latterly been exposed."

The Armistice in the Crimea.

The Crimean correspondent of the *Presse* has the following upon what occurred immediately after the promulgation of the armistice:—"The Russian officers along the banks of the Tchernaya were well furnished with bottles of champagne, and they gave the first signal to us. 'Gentlemen of the French corps of officers,' they cried out, 'never mind the distance, to your healths!' We answered, 'To yours, Messieurs les Russes!' The toasts came in rapid succession. 'To peace!' 'To the health of the conferences!' If we could we should have shaken hands. Unable to do so, however, a young Russian officer conceived the notion of exchanging bottles. He had one arm in a sling. Coming to the extreme edge of the river—'Are there any Zouave officers among you?' he cried. 'Yes, here we are,' was the reply. 'Well,' was the retort, 'I owe my wound to you; to your healths!' and with his unwounded hand he threw a bottle of champagne across, which reached us quite safely. Frenzied bravoes followed this invention, and the imitations were numecous. Bottles and flasks of all sorts and kinds flew into the air, and this curious scene lasted for a considerable time. When came the moment of separation the cry was 'Au revoir in Paris!' I cannot tell you the outburst of enthusiams at this,—the hope expressed in the words 'in Paris' seemed to inspire a delirium of joy. If peace is concluded, you may expect a literal inundation of Russians."

THE FRENCH IN THE EAST.

The state of the French, both at Constantinople and the Crimea, ought to occasion some anxiety to the home government. The deaths from Typhus are most numerous, and in the Crimea are said to be not much below 100 daily. The sudden change from a most active to a half-listless life has produced *cœnui*, always fatal to a camp; and home sickness is general among the soldiers. A private letter speaks of the deficiency in food and clothing among the French. The men do not look healthy, nor in their wonted spirits. Therr is reason to fear that their rations are insufficient for the climate, or to stpport them under work, and to keep them comfortable in their tents. The letter I allude to says that many of them throng about the British camp, and pick up waste biscuits, and even the refuse food which the English soldiers thow away. Surely the rejoicings for the birth of an Imperial Prince should not make people forget the condition of an army which has contributed not a little to consolidate the power of the throne, now that their work is done. Sickness, perhaps, cannot be helped, and no one could forsee the surprising mortality that has swept away so many of the medical staff, but that the army should be deficient in comforts, even in necessaries, is incomprehensible and inexcucable.

Times Paris Correspondent.

ANGLO FRENCH MEDAL.

Marshal Pelissier has issued the following order of the day:—

Soldiers,—A medal, commemorating the war in the Crimea, has been instituted by the Queen of England. That August Ally of our Emperor has wished to decree it as a testimonial of the estimation in which she has always held the many fatigues and dangers shared with her own soldiers. You will receive this noble sign which will testify on your breast the glorious and fraternal achievement accomplished in many combats, and in a siege memorable for ever. Re-entering your families, this medal will commemorate in the most remote villages the alliance of two great people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are assured that all recruiting for the army and foreign legions and contingents is at an end, and that all further naval preparations will cease.

The French intendance at Constantinople have received orders from Paris to suspend all purchases, and were about to quit the buildings of the Russian Embassy.

A letter from the camp informs us that when Sir Colin Campbell's arrival in the Crimea became known, the regiments of the Highland division all turned out to a man, and loudly cheered the gallant general.

Fraternisation in the Crimea.—The *Morning Herald* has published the following

from a letter received by a gentleman residing in the neighbournood of Portsmouth, and dated Crimea, March 6:—"A very amusing incident occurred on Sunday last on the banks of the Tchernoya. A friend of mine was walking below the Inkermann Heights when he observed several French soldiers on the banks of the river talking, or rather making gestures to half a dozen Russians on the other side of the river, and while he was looking on two English soldiers and an Army Work Corps man came up. They sung out to the Russians, and one of them pulled out from the breast of his coat a bottle of brandy, and was about to fling it across (about 20 yards), but tue other two persuaded him not to do so, as he might break the bottle. He then said he would go over and give them the brandy; he consequently stripped himself, slung the bottle round his kneck, and swam to the opposite bank, to the great delight of the Russians, one of whom, armed with a musket, retired to a distance and laid it on the ground. The English soldier and Russians cordially shook hands, took a good pull at the bottle, and the Russians gave him a pipe to smoke; the Englishman then slapped his thigh, and said he was English, and the the Russians said, 'Bono Johnny?' When about to return to the other side he recollected that he had a shilling in his trousers pocket, and sung out to his comrade in true English style, 'Bill, there's a shilling in the pocket of my bag; shy it over.' The shilling was wrapped up in a piece of rag. and thrown over to him. He then handed it to one of the Russian soldiers, amidst shouts of applause from both French and Russians, and swam back to the south bank. This was done on a cold winter day, and by a man perfectly sober."

COMMUNICATED.

The Noted Broker.

(Continued from our last.)

This man of confidence, heretofore, who in all his transactions never passed me a boleto, has recovered from me a very large amount of differences without boletos, or my even knowing with whom the transactions were made. On one occasion, when I made the enquiry, he replied, that it was no business of mine, and that he was responsible for any transactions he made for me; satisfied with this, all went on well, until he made another transaction, of which he informed me two days afterwards in writing. Being very much displeased I immediately went up to the Bolsa. and demanded from him with whom he had done said transaction. To this he replied as in the former occasion that it was no business of mine, &c. Not being satisfied so easily as on the former occasion, I told him that as I was putting a question which was to give me satisfaction, there could be no reasonable objection in giving me an answer; and that I was determined to know. Being thus put to it, he reluctantly replied, I did that business with Broker....., his tongue failing him, and his face turning like a coal of fire. I was satisfied it was false. Feeling for his perplexity, I thanked him and immediately left; knowning that my absence would relieve his panic-struck feelings. Before leaving the Bolsa I learned that I was not mistaken. This I never mentioned to him, but suffered the consequence. Afterwards one of the Brokers in the Bolsa having failed, this expert usurer came to me and said; so and so hae failed, and you have these transactions with him. I told him I had nothing whatever to do with his failure, as I had neve spoken to the man in my life; and that as I had confided in his word heretofore, I expected he would not deviate fiom it now; however in no way would he stand either to word, honour, on credit, until the transactions pending between us, were again turning against me; then he wrote me the following letter:—

26th November, 1855.

Dear Sir,

"I received yours of the 19th inst. I expect when the time comes to liquidate the negocios; there will be no difficulty on my part. Nothing unpleasant would have happened, had you not employed a man like.....; a man that I have a mortal emmity against, not because you emply him, but for many other purposes. I could tell you a great deal more about him than you know; his face betokens what he is. I thought you employed him more to insult me than for anything else. The 4th of December the first becomes due."

James M. Noble.

(To be continued.)

BUENOS AYRES

We are so constituted that imaginary evils, idividual or social, are equally as dangerous and fatal as real ones. We have an illustration of this in the Anglo French Mission, that with a little ingenious mystification is being magnified into a joint intervention, fraught with untold complications and dangers. When feass are excited or suspicions awakened, ordinary events like objects seen in a mist, acquire a magnitude and proximity altogether apparent; a mere illusion of the senses, arising from the medium through which they are viewed. In such cases it is necessary to call in the sense of touch to rectify the fallacious impressions or intimations, of sight; and this process of rectification is what we purpose in the following remarks, with the charitable intent of disabusing the public mind.

With this view we have taken some pains to acquire correct and reliable information respecting this joint mission; and when due allowance has been made for the reflection and refraction of the intervening mediums, we dare say it will be found that the elephant seen in the mist is only a harmless donkey, grazing quietly in the field, without aspirations or hostile intentions against any body or any thing.

Some months ago we heard of a Brazilian Envoy being despatched to the Tuileries and St. James; and the recollection of a similar mission, confided to the Count de Abrantes at a period too recent to be yet forgotten, immediately flashed upon the mind. We are not prepared to say what was tha real object of this mission; but bearing in mind the sorry part assigned to the Empire in the joint intervention of 1845, we are fairly entiled to conclude that it was not the annexation of the "Cisplatina."

Besides it is notorious that this recent mission of the Conde de Urugnay, whatever may have veen its object, has signally failed; and therefore the present joint mission cannot be its fruit. Were other evidences wanting the tone of the Rio press is decisive on the point. They are quite as anti-English and French, as the illustrious Filippo de Boni, and we believe would tolerate serfdom, the knout and expatiations to Sibernia for another generation, for the sake of seeing the Western Allies humbled, by a disastrous war, or an inglorious peace. These sentiments are incompatible with the coquetry of a new alliance, in which the lion's share is reserved for the Empire.

In fact we believe, and on good authority, that there is nothing joint in the matter, farther than a joint passage of the two diplomatic Agents from Southampton to Rio Janeiro, in the same Mail Packet; a thing that may have happened from chance or choice or caprice, without design and without significancy of any kind. It is the recollection of 1845 that haunts our memories and perturbs our perceptions.

In this instance, and as far as respects the removal of the British and French Legations from this City to the Paraná, we believe that Brazil has had neither art nor part, and that she was not even consulted on the point. Gen. Urquiza as the recognised head of the Republic, very naturally, and we might even add properly, remonstrated against parties accredited near him, residing not only at a distance, but within a territory that disclaimed his jurisdiction; and to that reclamation, as reasonable and well-founded, the two Governments acceded, and all the rest we are persuaded is matter of inference and apprehension.

In the meantime we have no evidence or indication of any ulterior views, and the fact of the Agents coming as passengers in a Mail steamer, is sufficient proof that there was no immediate intention of sending out armed force. as the Rio press and some parties here, that wish to keep up an agitation, affect to represent.

It is true that in our anomalous position, it is possible that the Agents in question may be swayed or influenced by President Urquiza; and it is merely against this contingent danger that our Minister of Foreign Relations is bound to take timous precautions; but how that may best be done it is not our province to say. It is evident to every one that we are in a false position, the difficulties and dangers of which are likely to be augmented rather diminished by an agglomeration of diplomatic Agents at the Paraná; and therefore the sooner a clear and definite understanding is arrived at with the Sister Provinces, the better for all parties concerned. The solution of the problem will rest the diplomatic tact of Dr. Velez Sarsfield.

Public Festivities.—The return of the classic day when the South American republicans shook off the yoke of colonial allegiance, and assumed the reins of self government, asserting their inherent and inalienable rights in the face of the world, has been solemnized on this occasion with more than customary display, and a fair amount of public enthusiasm. The undeniable evidences of the social progress that the State of Buenos Ayres has made during our two years of constitutional regime, evidences that abound in every street and square of the Capital, enhanced the effect of the passing demonstrations.

Among these we must assign the first place to the partial illumination of gas, that asserted an incontestable superiority over the dingy oil lamps, that erst we hailed as a blessing, but now long to see banished from every lane and alley of the suburbs, to make room for the clearer light destined to occupy their place.

It is now a mere question of time; and by the 25th of May 1857, we venture to predict that every vestige of oil and candles will have disappeared from the Plaza de la Victoria, and perhaps from a circuit of ten squares around it; leaving their rival gas indisputably enthroned as lord paramount of the night. The effect in front of the Supreme Court and Police was magnificent, throwing an adjoining front, that used to be one of the most ornate and tasteful in the City, fairly into the shade; so much so that on the evening of the 26th. Mr. Riglos withdrew his oft admired apparatus, as if satisfied that further competition was vain. In so doing he showed his good taste and sound judgment; and we counsel others to follow his example.

Illumination by gas is no longer a speculation project, but a practical reality, and the wealthy and intelligent proprietors are bound to stand forward and lend a helping hand, in extending its benefits to the community at large. With paved streets and gas light, their properties will acquire a new value and estimation; converting the apparent sacrifice into a profitable investment. Ahead then with the gas, and make room for the railroads and water works, and other improvements that must follow in the train.

The concourse of spectators was immense; the novelty of the gas proving a powerful attraction. We have seen the number estimated as high as 24,000; but in that we suspect there is a little exaggeration.

The attendance in the Cathedral was select rather than numerous; but the theatres and other places of public resort, had as usual crowded audiences; the finery and display of the fair sex exceeding anything hitherto witnessed. The perfect order and decorum observed in such large assemblages, deserves to be recorded to the credit of our citizens and residents.

Confederate Provinces.—The National Congress was opened on the 18th inst. The presidential Message has the rare merit of being comparatively short. The internal situation of Confederation is represented in a hopeful light; and in fact we believe that the ratio of progress has been and is as rapid as could reasonably be expected. The allusions to the "dessident Province" are not in the best taste or spirit; but there is nothing to warrant the apprehension of a rupture.

Our latest dates are to the 24th inst., down to which time no measures of general interest had been laid before the Chambers. The question of differential duties appears rather in the ascendant; but it is to be hoped that the good sense of tee Assembly will save us from the disgrace of that commercial and economic anachronism. These duties, whatever name or form they may assume, will be found a tax on the consumers, and an artificial obstacle to the cultivation and extension of the commercial relations, which it is the duty and interests of all parties to respect and foment. Men may direct the course of a river, while it would be madness to attempt to stem it current; and the commercial relations of a continent will be found more important and intractable than the local residence of diplomatic agents.

According to the very latest accounts the Santafecinian forces were preparing for a brunnt with the Guaycaruz Indians, who had appeared in a threatening attitude in the neighbourhood of the Capital.

The Indians.—The news from the Southern frontier are important. Señor Larguia, the magnanimous Schoolmaster that accompanied his pupil, the son of Calfucurá to the desert, had reached the "Canton Cruz de Guerra" on his return, on the 26th inst whence he writes to Maj. Valedebenites, announcing the interesting fact, that he is the bearer of a convention of peace and amity, concluded with the Cacique Mayor.

Señor Larguia comes accompanied by several minor chiefs of the Indians, and may be expected in town daily, to give an account of his successful mission. We presume there will be few formalities required in the exchange of ratifications; and we must say that after what has taken place, it is the duty and interest of the Government to implement the stipulations with religious scrupulosity. There is only one condition, the restoration of the Christian Captives; on which we would insist; all else is cheap at whatever price. It is as important to us as the fall of Sebastopol to the Allies, and we trust it is the dawn of a new era of peace and prosperity; on the prospect of which we congratulate the Government and their courageous envoy.

The New Ministry.—Dr. Velez Sarsfield commenced his career by a significant act; the disembargo of the property of those implicated in the revolution of the 1st of December. As an act of justice and conciliation, we hail it as a step in the right path, and trust it is the fore runner of a general amnesty and act of oblivion for all political offences. After two years of insurrections and invasions, it is high time to try the milder policy of Mr. Billinghurst and the late Don Nicolas Anchorena.

Counterfeit Currency.—The "Nacional" of yesterday announces the circulation of spurious 1,000 dollar notes, so perfectly executed that it is difficult to distinguish the false from the real. If true it is strange the Directory of the Bank should not take means to put the public on its guard.

Exchange.—May 31st.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	24
Patriot Doubloons	355½
Spanish do	358
Bills on England per Doubloon	65s 65s 6d
Currency, per dol.	2 ½d.
do. Montevideo	par
France, per Doubloon	fcs. 82½
United States do	par
Rio Janeiro	3¼ discount.
Patriot Doubloons, highest price during the week	356
do. lowest do.	352½
Exchange on England, highest during the week	65 6
do. Lowest. do.	65 6

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

May 22d.

Henry & Oscar, Hamburg bark, 288 tons, J. E. Kier, from Rio Janeiro 11th inst., to F. Arango & Co., with 1 tin sweetmeats, 1 barrel sausages, 2 do and 3 boxes merchandise, 6 do plants, 1 do wine, 516 rolls tobacco, 282 baskets champagne, 317 bags rice, 40 do sugar, 450 no fariña, 2,501 barrels flour.

Hampden, Hamburg ship, 313 tons, P. P. Arienze, from Rio Janeiro 12th inst., to H. A. Green, in ballast.

May 24th.

Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 23d inst, with 1 cask wine, 21 do and 88 boxes paint, 11 do fish, 18 do and 13 bales merchandise, 95 tercios yerba. Passengers 90.

Lillian, American brigantine, 199 tons, J. Summer, from Baltimore 22d March, to E. H. Folmar, with 198 boxes tobacco, 280 do starch, 50 half do tea, 1,078 barrels flour, 125 do rosin, 350 do rice, 75 nests tubs, 219 kegs lard, 100 dozen brooms, 75 do pails.

Jeanne d'Arc, French ship, from Ensenada.

Constitucion, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 23d inst., with 20 pipes aguardiente, 185 boxes cordials, 3 do and 3 bales merchandise. Passengers 42.

May 25th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 24th inst., with 500 tercios yerba, 1 cask wine, 1 box merchandise. Passengers 30.

May 28th.

Asuncion, American steamer, from Paraná, Rosario and San Nicolas. Passengers 27,

May 29th.

Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 28th inst., with 1,467, tercios yerba, 1 bale merchandise, 1 bundle spades, 1 package samples. Passengers 34.

The following are the Manifests of the undermentioned vessels:—

Piraja, Brazilian brig, 284 tons, A. J. dos Santos, from Rio Janeiro, to Llavallol & Sons, with 21 boxes and 24 half do sweetmeats, 467 bags fariña, 150 barrels flour, 50 do starch, 457 do and 113 half do sugar, 100 rolls tobacco, 412 bags coffee, 20 pipes spirits, 8 boxes merchandise.

Elvira, Spanish polacre, 240 tons, J. Sus; from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., to F. Arango & Co., with 1,982 barrels flour, 149 bags fariña.

Belizario, Brazilian brig, 232 tons, M. de Silva Santos, from Rio Janeiro 24th April, to Order, with 30 boxes sweetmeats, 900 bags fariña, 100 barrels starch, 100 do cod fish, 662 do and 55 bags sugar, 420 rolls tobacco.

Voador, Brazilian brigantine, 155 tons, J. S. Mearim, from Rio Janeiro 29th April, to J. A. Martinez, with 25 bales merchandise, 51 do and 16 tins tobacco, 86 barrels, 44 half do and 540 bags sugar, 220 do fariña, 301 do coffee, 40 pipes caña.

Pedro II, Brazilian brig, 261 tons, T. Agnese, from Pernambuco 29th April, to J. C. Meyrelles, with 908 packages, 369 tercios and 392 half do yerba, 360 bags fariña, 27 dozen botadores.

St. François, French ship, with 1 cask sugar, 71,300 tiles, 13 bales absynth and kirsh, 160 sets trunks, 159 baskets champagne, 3 boxes cigars, 40 do sardines, 50 do brandy, 12 do and 15 casks cheese, 2 barrels and 105 boxes wine, 399 do and 301 packages merchandise.

Johanna, Danish schooner, with 3 pipes aguardiente, 3 barrels and 2 boxes wine, 189 do and 29 packages merchandise, 50 barrels zinc, 1,000 flag stones, 1,350 boxes and 15 quarter casks liquids, 270 demijohns annisseed brandy, 840 do gin, 470 do vinegar, 120 empty do, 3 bales cloth, 200 barrels sugar, 200 boxes cheese.

Catharina, Danish brigantine, with 100 demijohns vinegar, 1,324 do, 200 baskets, and 675 boxes gin, 418 do, 500 demijohns, and 200 baskets spirits, 50 barrels Roman cement, 10 lasts coal, 36 boards, 21 barrels paint, 93 boxes brandy, 20 barrels glassware, 1 do cheese, 10 do drugs, 81 do starch, 3 iron boats, 231 packages oakum, 25 do and 38 boxes merchandise.

SAILINGS.

May 22d.

Pietro, Sardinian brig, for Antwerp, despatched by Guillot Bertarelli & Co., with 276 bales wool, 2 do hair, 1 do hide cuttings, 1,805 calf skins, 850 dry ox and cow hides, 30 do horse do, 520 salted do do, 2 boxes merchandise, 34 do mares oil, 2,000 horns.

May 23d.

Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Antonito, National pilot boat, for Montevideo.

Admiral Napier, British bark, for Bourbon, despatched by H. A. Green, with 40 horses, 20 fanegas bran, 80 do corn, 20 tons hay.

May 25th.

Julito, Spanish brig, for the Isle of Cuba, despatched by F. Buxareo, with 5,000½ qq jerked beef, 18 dryhorse hides.

Tonelero, Brazilian brigantine of war, for Montevideo.

May 27th.

Constitucion, National steamer, for Montevideo.

Jeanne d'Arc, French ship, for Borbon, despatched by Guillot Bertarelli & Co., with 86 mules.

May 28th.

Cornelie, French brig, for Bordeaux, despatched by Etcheverrie, with 100 bales sheep skins, 210 do wool, 12 do hair, 250 dry ox and cow hides, 493 salted do do, 585 do horse do, 15 pipes tallow, 48 boxes mares grease, 17 do preserves, 100 barrels beef, 8 do flour, 1,000 bones.

Ciro, Spanish brig, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann & Co., with 3,689 qq jerked beef, 52 dry horse hides.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

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

St. François, French ship, for Montevideo despatched by Binond & Lafourcade, with 70,000 tiles.

Flambeau, French war steamer, for Montevideo.

May 29th.

Hampden, Hamburg bark, for Montevideo, in ballast, despatched by H. A. Green.

Cid. French ship, for Havre, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 812 bales wool, 6 do feathers, 3 do hide cuttings, 60 do sheep skins, 5 do goat do, 98 do and 16 seroons hair, 4489 salted horse hides, 250 dry do do, 4,464 do ox and cow do, 1,656 salted do do, 60 fanegas salt, 19,952 horns, 212 barrels salted beef, 17 do, 8 pipes and 8 boxes tallow.

Capibaribe, Hamburg brig, for Ensenada, despatched by Schroder & Co., in ballast.

DIED.

On the afternoon of the 24th inst., at an advanced age, D. Nicolas Anchorena.

For more than half a century deceased has acted a prominent part, as a citizen and statesman, on the stage of public life. His active business habits, his sound judgment and accredited patriotism, added to his immense fortune, gave him at all times a sway and preponderance in public counsels, which could not fail to excite the envy of rivals, and the baser passions of inferior natures; yet no one ever dared to question the independence of his character, the purity of his motives, the integrity of his dealings, or the sanctity of his word: and few, few indeed, have had less cause to shrink from the verdict of the impartial historian.

Shipping List OF HENRY A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.

British bark John Ritson, 300 tons, AI, J. Tiffin master, a well known regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. G. Bell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

British bark Ellen Sophia, 216 tons, AI. H. Ockenden master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales.

Consignees Messrs. Lohmann Meyn & Co.

FOR LONDON.

British bark Ocean, 165 tons, AI, J. K. Sanderson master, has disengaged room for satted hides and bales.

Consignees Messrs. Guillot Bertarelli & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark James Carthy, 303 sons AI, Browrigg master, a remarkably fine fast sailing vessel, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignee J. Cartay Esq.

FOR ANTWERP.

British bark Istria, 350 tons AI, Sanders master, a fast vessel is now loading in the Inner Roads has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs Kerr & Grierson.

FOR ANTWERP.

Belgian brig Plantin, 280 tons AI F. R. Frudden master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Franc de Arango & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

British brig Fortuna, 256 tons, AI Henry Willerton master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Danish schooner Johanna, 150 tons, AI, J. Viether master, has disengaged room for a few dry hides and bales.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bicher & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Danish schooner Batherine, 130 tons, AI, H. Fick master, has disengaged room for a few dry hides and bales.

Consignees Messrs. Collet Altget & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Belgian bark Packet, 230 tons AI. E. Uyttenhoven master, has disengaged room for a few day hides and bales, as also for a few salted hides if offered immediately.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornefeld & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hanoverian brig George. 133 tons, AI, J. Bleickein master, may have room for a few dry hides if offered immediately.

Consignees Messrs. Rosenthal Gayen & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

American ship Parana, 558 tons AI Langston master, a well known regular trader and one of the most desirable opportunities in the trade both for good and for passengers, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignee A. Lanes van Blarcom Esq.

FOR NEW YORK.

The Baltimore clipper ship Rebecca, 530 tons, C. Danreitan master, a very fast vessel and has most superior accommodations for passenger, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. Lued Fehr & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

American lugger Hannibal, 150 tons, AI. W. Kline master, a known trader, and a most superior vessel.

Consignees Messrs. J. Eastman & Co.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Vessels calling in the CHANNEL for Orders.

Hamburg bark Daniel Ross, 480 tons, AI, J. Kepal master.

Consignees Messrs. E. Schroder & 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. LEZICA and SAGORY.

FOR HAVRE.

French ship Alix, AI. Dumanoir 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 Teisserene 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 AI Sardinian brig Pietro, 201 tons, T. Casanova master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo in the Innner Roads. Can admit yet 1000 dry hides and passengers.

Consignees Messrs G. Bertorelli & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

British bark Glen Filt, AI. 279 tons, John Hopson master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and only requires a few tons of salted hides, having all her light freight engaged. Can accommodate a few Cabin passengers having good accommodations.

Consignees Messrs. Villate Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

French bark Pierre Alexandre, 218 tons, Thibeaud 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 AI Sardinian brig Lariano, 290 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 BORDEAUX.

French brig Corneille, 204 tons, Langa master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Has beautiful accommodations for passengers.

Consignee P. Etcheverrie Esq.

FOR BOURBON AND MARITIUS.

French ship Salages, 315 tons, Couvin master, 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 Loaise, AI 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, AI. 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. Bartheld & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Danish schoener Maria, 93 tons H. S. Hoeck master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. Has good accommodations for passengers.

FOR VALPARAISO.

The new fast sailing Sardinian brig Felix, 260 tons, Carnogli master, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and will meet with quick despatch. Can accommodate a few passengers having very good accommodations.

Consignee B. Delfino Esq.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.

Brazilian brig Penguin, Gandolfo 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. LEZICA & SAGORY,
No. 41, Reconquista.

NOTICE.

Helen Maning, alias Bruier, wife of the undersigned John Maning, abandoned her residence in the Calle Santa Clara on the morning of the 27th May 1856, taking with her property and money to a considerable amount, and also some of the furniture belonging to the room; and has not since returned.

The public are hereby cautioned not to give her credit, goods or money in the name of her husband, for any debts or expenses incurred by her without his consent'

JOHN MANING.

Buenos Ayres, May 31st 1856.

TO LET.

An apartment papered and furnished, with a beautiful view to the river, ; the family respectable and will engage to give necessary attendance. Apply Calle 25 de Mayo No. 163.

m31 2p

NOTICE.

G. H. Cutts has opened his house of Business in the Calla Piedad Nos. 140 and 142.

m31 2p

NOTICE.

Rev. Joseph Stockbridge, Chaplain of the United States squadron on the Brazil station, will by Divine permission preach in the Methodist Episcopal Mission Chapel next Sunday in the morning at 11, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

m31 1p

THE UNDERSIGNED has on sale a small quantity of Messrs. Tennents' famed XX Stout in half and in whole bottles, and best India pale ale in do do.

BROWNELLS GREY & Cos
m31 3p   Calle Maypú No 15.

HIRING OFFICE.

Calle de Federacion, No 57.

In this Office situations are procured for clerks, servants, housemaids, cooks, mechanics, artisans, workmen and labourers.   m31 3p

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, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, 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 recommentation 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 Medicine Vendors in the World.

N B.—To prevent spurious immitation, 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.*)

Longparish House, near Whitchurch, 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

WANTED.

A man who can be well recommended to drive, and take care of a Chaise, and be otherwise useful, one who speaks English would be preferred. Enquire at the Quinta of General Brown.   1p

BOOK KEEPING.

And Accounting taught, practically and theoretically, with accuracy and expedition. Also a through instruction of the Spanish language, imparted through lectures. Santa Clara Street, No. 79.   JOSEPH G. CADIZ.
m17 3p

SITUATION WANTED.

A person well acquainted with the management of an establishment of cattle or sheep, and who will make himself generally useful, and can give the best information as to character, offers his services for the camp. Apply at No. 73 Calle Merced.   m17

THE Cosmopolitan Sanitorium.

26, CALLE TUCUMAN, 26.

Physicians and Proprietors.	Private Residences.	
Dr. Leslie,	Calle 25 de Mayo	58
" Furst,	" Representantes	193
" Ventura Bosch,	" Suypacha	32

Regulations.

Ist. —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.

FOR SALE.

Assorted Pickles
Durham Mustard
Jams & Jellies
Champagne Wine
Split Pease
Pearl Barley
Black Currants
Sherry in octaves
Congou Tea
Windsor Soap.

Apply at No. 119, Calle Chacabuco.   m10 1p

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 Recova Nueaa, where single numbers may be had.

MILLINERY.

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

Historical Brochure.

A Sketch of of the civil and political history of Buenos Ayres, since the battle of Monte Caseros, by

JOSE LUIS BUSTAMANTE

Published in Numbers of 40 pages each with a portrait; and to be complete in one Volume. Price $10 per Number. Subscriptions received at the Printing Office of Mr. Bernheim, No. 73 Calle Defensa; at the Book-Store No. 20 Calle Perú; at the Book-Store in front of the College; and at the Litographic establishment, No. 71 Calle Perú.

TO FOREIGNERS.

To Let, unfurnished, 3 or 4 rooms in a house occupied by an English family. Apply on the premises, No. 356 calle Corrientes, or at this office.   m3

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.

Public Raffle.

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

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......	300
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......	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....	1,550
15......	1,350	39......	1,350	63......	350
16......	2,000	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......	900	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

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. ½ N. and West.

The tower is 60 feet high; it is circulart and of iron, and at present painted black. I 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 one mile from the outer rock off 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 their Lordships,
JOHN WASHINGTON,
Hydrographer.

Hydrograhic 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. 1354; also Stanley Harbour, No. 1774; Sailing Directions for South America, p. 92, and 93; and the South America Lighthouse List, No. 27.

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.

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, disordered state of the liver, together with melancholy and drowsy feelings, which were horrible in the extreme. I had advice from some of the most clever native physicians, but strange to state, my malady only increased. Being a strict Musulman, I knew not what to do, (as the preparations of Europeans are forbidden by our holy religion,) but after wavering between two opinions for some time, I determined to try your Pills, and by the grace of Allah, they have been the means of my restoration to health. Although fifty-eight years of age, I am now as agile as a boy, and have renewed vigor in every sense of the word.

Accept my Salaams, and believe me yours till death

(Signed) Baboo Sorabjee Chetty.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.

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

To Professor Holloway,

Sir:—Among my various travels, I have observed with great satisfaction the beneficial effect of your Pills in many cases where medical skill has been defied, particularly. A most remarkable instance occurred (answering this description) five months ago, and has ever been present since to my imagination, I deem myself therefore bound to make you acquainted with the facts. A poor woman, at 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 persevered for about nine weeks, when she was perfectly cured; and has since through the blessing of providence) enjoyed the best of health. They are a truly invaluable remedy for females at the turn of life, and for young women with obstructions in their health.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Octavius Martin

WONDERFUL CASE!—DEATH ROBBED OF ITS VICTIM! ASTHMA 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, (till 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 past. In this pitiable condition I commenced using your Pills, after continuing them for 5 weeks the worst symptoms of my disorder disappeared and in three months I was completely cured. I still enjoy the best of health, and now relish the most simple food.

I remain Sir, your obliged Servant,

(Signed) Charles Smith.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION!

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

(Signed) Jane Thompson.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from what
Inflammation	ever &c &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in pots and boxes at the Drug Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

BEST SMITH'S COALS.

Now landing, Hartlepool double screened nut coal, and will be delivered at purchaser's house full English ton, [2240 lbs.] One ton of this coal will go as far as one and a half of ordinary smith coal.

ALSO, now landing Newcastle household coal. and will be delivered full one ton at purchasers house. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 20. n10—co

To Passengers per Barque William Pide.

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

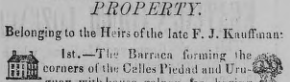
ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY.

Calle Santa Clara No. 129.

The undersigned, ex-teacher of the "English Seminary," begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that on the 2d of January next, he will open the said establishment, limited to the number of fifty scholars, and hopes that by his assiduous application he will merit a share of their protection and approbation. W. PARODY.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTY.

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



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

2d.—The house No. 418 Calle Piedad, with 6½ varas frontage, and 70 in depth.

3d.—The Quinta situated in the calle Socorro, about 1½ squares from the Cinco Esquinas, with 105 varas frontage to the North, and 105 varas frontage to the South, containing a large collection of chice fruit trees and a house in a fair state of repairs.

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

For further particulars apply to the Curators at No. 106, calle Piedad, where the titles inventories plans, &c. may be seen. m8-co

BUENOS AYRES AND THE Provinces of the River Plate, BY SIR WOODBINE PARISH.

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

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. Corrow. will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th of January.

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

Instructions will be given in all the branches of a liberal education. The pupils will be under the constant and careful superintendance of the principals. The principals have enjoyed the best opportunities for acquiring a complete knowledge of the various educational Institutions of their owa 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. j5—c.o

Libreria frente al Colegio.

Calle Santa Rosa, No. 46.

FOR SALE.

Great assortment of books suitable for Christmas day.

History of England, by Goldsmith, 1 vol.
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol., with numerous engravings by Grandville.
Byron's Poetical Works, 1 vol.
Arabian Nights, 1 vol.
Popular disdlay 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—

ENGLISH SEMINARY.

SUIPACHA, No. 21.

Joshua Negrotto, Principal, assisted by two others; and by

Professors.
- 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 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 refererecces that can possibly be given, are the parents and guardians of the present and former scholars.

NEGROTTO.

Buenos Ayres, January 2d, 1856.

CENRTAL VACCINATION INSTITUTION.

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

NOTICE.

Mr. Powell respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends opening the Scotch School for evening tuition on Monday June 23, 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

NOTICE.

The copartnership which has hitherto existed under the firm of Eberhard & Co., at this place and Montevideo expires this day. The same business as heretofore will be continued under the new firm of Fels & Co., by the undersigned partners, who take charge of the liquidation of all affairs of the extinct firm.

L. A. SCHULZT,
H. SPILCKER,
J. T. FELS.
J. E. CLAUSSEN,
A. HORNEY.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, December 31 1855.

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 26 6p

TO LET

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

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed from the Annie Worrall.

Oatmeal, mustard, pickles, currants, truckle cheese in bladders, fine table salt, in 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

NOTICE.

A young man just arrived from England who can be well recommended wishes for a situation as steward, or any similar employment in English family, he thoroughly understands duties. Apply at this office. m29

John Blues, Grocer and Wine Dealer.

Calle Mayo No, 48, and Merced No.

Takes the opportunity of announcing to friends and the public in general, that he has received a general assortment of China teas other articles from Europe, consisting of following, viz:—

TEAS.—Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong Orange Pekoe Congou, Powchong, &c.

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

SPIRITS.—Superior Cognac, Hollands Scotch Whiskey, Ale and Porter, Pickles of various classes, Mustard, Sauces of all classes Currants, Barley &c., &c. a12

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.

It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.

Prepared and sold only S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49, Calle Defensa, opposite St. Francisco Church. d31.—54

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—

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 29th inst.

Arrival.

BRITISH.

Date of	Class.	Names.	Tons.		Consignees.	Destinations.
Jan. 26	Bk.	Ocean Spirite	283	Kayll	Best Brothers	Liverpool
Mar 22	Bg.	Fortuna	255	Wellerson	Thompson & Co.	
April 17	Bk.	Iaria	392	Sanders	Kerr & Grierson.	
April 20	Bk.	James Carthy,	203	Brownrigg	J. Carthy.	
April 22	Bk.	John Ritson	395	Tiffin	G. Bond & Co.	
April 22	Bk.	Salacia	383	Elder	J. C Thompson & Co.	
April 29	Sch.	Venus	148	J. M. Brewer	A. Van Praets.	
April 30	Bgn.	Annetta	120	Niller	F. Arango & Co.	
May 4	Bgn.	Charlotte	230	Forrest	R. Tweedie & Co.	
May 8	Bk.	Melody.	252	Beer	Hughes Brothers.	
May 12	Bk.	Helen Sophia	219	Ockenden	Lohmann Meyn & Co.	
May 13	Bg.	Rother	189	Lobb	Crofter Hall & Co.	
May 13	Bg.	George Ann	294	Bullock	W. Orr & Co.	
May 16	Bk.	Glen Tilt	227	Hopson	Villate & Sons	
May 17	Bg.	Ocean	124	Sanderson	G. Bertarelli & Co.	

AMERICAN.

April 12	Sp.	Rebecca	534	Dunreiter	Lind Fehr & Co.	
April 13	Sp.	Parana	552	Langston	Von Blancom.	
April 21	Bk.	Kirkland	360	Douthal	Nicholson Green & Co.	
April 28	Bk.	Weylossett	221	C. G. M. Stinson	Zimmermann & Co.	
May 3	Bk.	Kilby	477	Vanina	Lind Fehr & Co	
May 11	Bk.	Star of the East	317	Ayres	Drabble Brothers.	
May 13	Lug.	Hannibal	466	Kline	J. Eastman & Co.	
May 13	Bk.	Antagonist	360	Crowell	J. Ropes.	
May 13	Bk.	Mary Frances	272	Morton	Lind Fehr & Co.	
May 14	Bk.	Pacific	270	Platt	Best Brothers.	
May 24	Bgn.	Lilian	—	—	Folnar.	

FRENCH.

April 6	Bk.	Henri et Louise	192	Soques	Gautier & Audrin.	
April 21	Bk.	Alix	415	Dumanois	T. Vallat & Co	
April 27	Sp.	Indus	517	Bartin	J. N Bieber & Co.	
April 28	Bg.	Caroline	133	F. Rajan	Teisserene Vallat.	
April 28	Bk.	Pauline et Victoire	293	Deparnet	J. & F. Mallman.	
May 4	Sp.	Louise Gaveaux	—	—	—	
May 13	Sp.	St. François	545	Fremont	Binaud & Lafourcade.	

SPANISH.

Jan. 6	Bgn.	Paca	—	—	E Ochoa & Co	
April 3	Pol.	Antonio Maria	228	Mataro	Llavallol & Sons	
April 6	Bk.	Eloisa	200	Ferrer	Baedier & Sons.	
April 8	Bg.	Manuel	155	Garcia	Zumaran & Co.	
April 11	Pol.	Monquita	165	Durall	Ochoa & Co.	
April 13	Bg.	Estelvina	199	Sisa	Arango & Co.	
April 27	Bg.	Felix	203	D. Garcia	F. Semillosa.	
May 4	Bg.	Pablo	216	Oliver	Llavallol & Sons.	
May 4	Bk.	Peru	344	Soares	Zumaran & Co.	
May 13	Rod.	Elvira	—	—	F. Arango & Co.	
May 13	Bk.	Cefiro	125	Puig y More	A. Riestra & Sons.	
May 19	Sp.	Amalia	249	Gomez	S. Sorriano.	

SARDINIAN.

Feb. 10	Bg.	Convezione	133	Chiazza	B. Delfino	
Mar 25	Bg.	Luriano	200	Questa	Corti & Co.	
April 1	Bg.	Camilla	243	Vasallo	Delfino	
May 14	Bg.	Feliz	250	Carnogli	Repetto & Co.	
May 17	Bg.	Baronesa	172	Parodi	Silva	

BRAZILIAN.

Mar 16	Bg.	Copernico	—	—	—	
April 11	Pol.	Adela y Rosa	188	Nicolich	Toorder	
April 30	Bg.	Lizia	170	Gonzalves	F. Arango & Co.	
May 10	Bg.	Atala	182	Castro	G. Bertarelli & Co	
May 15	Bg.	Piraja	—	—	Llavallol & Sons	
May 13	Bg.	Belizario	—	—	B. Viale & Co.	
May 13	Bgn.	Alberto	—	—	—	
May 13	Bg.	Pedro 2do	—	—	—	
May 16	Bk.	Sorte	332	Ferrer	Arango & Co.	
May 25	Bgn.	Tonelero.	—	—	—	
	Bgn.	Voador	155	Merin	Martinez	

DANISH.

May 13	Sch.	Maria	93	Hock	Schroeder & Co.	
May 13	Sch.	Johanna	128	Vietcheer	J. Bieber & Co.	
May 14	Bgn.	Catharina	130	Fink	Collett & Co.	

HANNOVERIANS.

Jan. 9	Sp.	Norge	500	Selberg	J. Rick. & Co.	Akyab

BELGIAN.

Jan. 20	Bg.	Plantin	230	Frudden	Arango & Co.	
April 30	Sp.	Clotilde	561	Meents	J. N. Bieber & Co.	
May 11	Bk.	Packet	228	Uytteathoven	Bunge Bornefeld & Co.	

HAMBURG.

April 6	Bk.	Daniel Ross	489	Kessel	Schroder & Co.	
May 9	Bk.	Georg	216	Bleicken	R. Gayen & Co.	
May 17	Bk.	Orient	214	Jacobs	Bieber & Co.	
May 19	Bg.	Teresia Oscar	114	Brandt	Zimmermann & Co.	
May 22	Bk	Henry & Oscar			Arango & Co.	
May 22	Sp.	Hampden.				

SWEDISH.

May 16	Bg.	Sophia	220	Saderston	Visser & Co.	