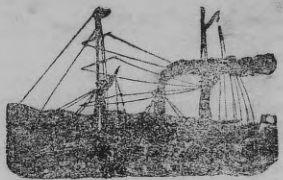


BRITISH PACKET AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



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BRUNOS AYRES, Saturday, June 7, 1856. Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Spirit of the Press. THE CONFERENCE.

It is more than 40 years since the Congress of Vienna met to give new territorial divisions a new destiny to Europe. The great revolution of France was supposed to have come to an end, legitimate sovereignties were not only upheld, but seemed to the world, and persons to themselves, the supporters of justice, tranquillity, and human freedom. They undertook to regenerate Europe on the principles of religious truth and respect for venerable ages. But far more than by the Gospel, or immemorial laws, were the monarchs of the continent united through a common fear of ane. The war which closed with Napoleon's downfall was the contest of Europe against ane, its principles, and its arms. It cannot be wondered that at the pacification every state of the alliance should have been intent on regards and guarantees against French aggression. To preserve the minds of nations in French doctrines and their frontiers from each column was the first and almost the object of the famous assembly which met in Vienna. On this account every Power fought at Liepzig, or was on the march to Waterloo, was considered to be allied for ane. Although Russia had a few years before seized Finland and Bessarabia, no diplomat dared to hint that Europe had need of surities against the policy of St. Petersburg well as of Paris. The return from Elba so rified the cabinets that the endeavours of ane and of Louis XVIII.'s ministers to reverse the preponderance of the north were abandoned, and never renewed. The fortresses of France were dismantled, while along her line frontier the strongholds of her enemies were multiplied and strengthened. Territory was distributed and races were divided so as give every state an interest in the repression of the dreaded people. Even the course of the war was made dependent on these considerations. The enemy was to be combated by honest tariffs, and roads which would have joined important cities were forbidden because they might render more easy the sudden march of an invader. It cannot be wondered that in the partition of Europe the weak States would suffer grievously. The great Powers by their precautions and securities with all their remorselessness of fear. One land which, since the language then in fashion, had been swept over by the revolutionary torrents, received the special attention of the crowned heads. The first triumphs of the French Empire had been won in Italy. To the Cisalpine Republic and the Parthenopean Republic succeeded the kingdom of Italy, the sequestration of the Papal States, and the reign of Joseph at Naples. The entry of the French to these rich and classic regions was looked on as dangerously easy, and to be prevented by foreign armies and a strict control over the population. To Austria the task of leading Italy must fall, and therefore it was sought just that she should virtually rule in times of quiet. What the results to its rule have been is pretty well known to the world. Out of the last 40 years Austrian troops have occupied portions of the Papal States for no less than 24. The Milanese and Venetian territories are now under a severer discipline than at the era of the Viennese Congress. Of Rome it is still more mournful to speak. A priesthood which even fanaticism had undertaken to defend rises 3,000,000 of aliens by the support of foreign bayonets, the Legations, once part of the great Napoleon's empire, and regulated by the provisions of his code, are now the most unlovely part of Italy, for they are under a dominion which gives the worst evils of despotism and anarchy. The Austrians occupy the country with a military force, while the laws are administered by the Papal authorities, who must in all cases submit the pleasure of the foreign generals. Italy is only an outward of Austria, who not even conceal her claim to direct the sole policy of the duchy. When we come to Naples it is hardly necessary to recall the past, expatiate on what is now occurring. The kingdom had fallen from bad to worse during the lifetime of this generation, and when we enter of the dungeon of Perseo, or the spies of the Inquisition, we have no reason to believe that we are indignant at isolated and rare acts. It would be hard for any one to argue that the vicissitudes of Italy are not absolutely worse than in the years succeeding 1815. But, even

if it be allowed that there has been no real, yet it must be admitted that there has been a relative retrogression. In every part of Europe new ideas, new sciences, a new literature have raised the mass of the people. At the last settlement of Europe kings, nobles, and a small educated class made up the world, and when these were satisfied a country was likely to be tranquil. But now, even on the Danube and the Vistula, there are classes low in the social scale who about freedom of thought and independence of nationalities. The more the Italians have risen in attainments the stricter has been the repression. The priesthood of the Roman States has been unable to preserve its influence even with the poor. Whatever in old times tempered the evils of clerical control has now vanished. The prelates are no longer men of historic name, connected with families which inherited wealth and certain traditions of patriotism and just administration. If not maligned, they are now to a great extent adventurers, without the pride to resist foreign intrigue or the decency to hide their domestic vices. As a class they are unable to govern, and a fatal antipathy divides them from all of their countrymen who give signs of genius or high principle. Such is the state of things in these latter days when after 40 years of seeming lethargy an Italian State has risen to take a bold part in the affairs of the world, and give new hopes to the whole peninsula. A Congress is now sitting in Paris, which may be considered as representing the reaction against all that Vienna dictated. As before, a coalition has been victorious over a common foe, and is intent on taking securities for Europe. But nearly half a century, prolific in great ideas, has changed the policy of the world. In 1815 statesmen thought chiefly of the strengthening of frontiers; now, even the least advanced trust for tranquillity to the contentment of nations. There is no reason that the Plenipotentiaries of Paris any more than those of Vienna should confine themselves strictly to the contents of any ultimatum or protocol. They have met to secure the peace of Europe, and any vain distinction between the affairs of the East and of the West is below the attention of earnest men. We cannot therefore but hope that the state of the Italian peninsula will be fully discussed, and a remedy found for evils which are a scandal to this age. Austria, it may be trusted, is willing to carry out that nobler policy of which he has given hopes. The Alliance may therefore represent to her, in no unfriendly spirit, the wrongs which her protectorate has prolonged. It would be, indeed, the pelantry of diplomatic etiquette to shrink from mention of what all men know concerning Lombardy and Venice: Can it be denied that the people of these regions do not love their rulers, that they are coerced by an overbearing soldiery and an infamous police, that an advantageous intercourse with Piedmont is forbidden, through fear of liberal ideas, and that the whole state policy is of a kind which might be called Machiavelian, if that term did not convey some notion of prudence and success? But the Roman states call for the earliest decision. Here there is no government which even lays claim to independence. Austrian troops at Ancona balance French troops at Rome. The country is occupied by foreign soldiers, and no one dares to suggest that they should be withdrawn so long as a Pope is a temporal sovereign and his ministers are cardinals. What must be an opinion even of continental monarch when they assert in one breath that the Romans are degenerate and pusillanimous, and yet that the Pope could not reign a week without French bayonets? What must be the rule which such a people would rise against in the moment that external repression was withdrawn? Into the details of any proposed change we cannot enter. Whether it be suitable that the Legations should be divided from the remaining territory and administered by the temporary government with more enlightened laws—whether the Pope should guarantee the cessation of the present priestly rule, except over ecclesiastical, should be matters only decided after attentive discussion. But those grievances which drove the Italians into tumult a full year before Louis Philippe fell should no longer be disregarded. An approach to a national unity, by the abolition of impediments to intercourse, should be attempted and the exaggerated system of passports and Customs at once modified. Something like a real amnesty would, we are confident, have much effect in soothing the sense of injustice which now embitters so many minds. A combined remembrance of the great Powers would, no doubt, be sufficient to alter much that is scandalous at

Naples. On the whole, statesmen who should seriously devote themselves to the amelioration of this unhappy land would find a field for the exercise of their highest faculties, and by their success confer benefits on Europe not less than those which have been won by the war which has just been brought to a conclusion.

Prussia.—A letter from Vienna, in the *Boerschenblatte* of Hamburg, states:—"It is said that the Committee of the Stock Exchange, forbidding brokers to buy or sell shares in foreign undertakings where the same are not fully paid up. Brokers disregarding this injunction will forfeit their privileges."

The *Berlin Monitor* contains an order addressed by the Minister of Commerce to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, forbidding brokers to buy or sell shares in foreign undertakings where the same are not fully paid up. Brokers disregarding this injunction will forfeit their privileges.

The reported death of the Count de Caniz is believed to be a fiction. There are several of the name, but inquiry does not ascertain the death of either of them.

The subscription opened for the family of the late M. de Hinckelley, director of police at Berlin, amounted on the 18th to about 69,000.

The King has refused his permission for the projected great financial establishment, credit office.

For their participation in the late Hinckelley duel, Herr Von Rochow and Herr Von der Marwitz, (as umpire) are to be tried by court martial, the Herrenhaus having assented thereto. The punishment affixed by the penal code of Prussia to the survivor of a duel which has ended fatally to one of the parties is imprisonment in a fortress for a term varying from two to twelve years. Hinckelley's second, Herr Von Mauseaux, has been suspended from his functions in the Ministry of the Interior.

Austria.—The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent writes:—"The Austrian Minister of Finance has declared that the only means of saving the State from a great monetary crisis is by reducing the army to the extent of 200,000 men. Some of the Ministry are said to be opposed to this, on account of the unsettled political condition of many parts of Austria; but it is believed that the proposition will be put in practice as soon as the treaty of peace is signed."

The *Wiener Zeitung* announces that the Papal Nuncio will preside at the forthcoming assembly of Austrian prelates, when the papal proposals are under examination; on other occasions the presidency will be taken by one of the Austrian archbishops.

Poland.—It is reported that Prince Gortschakoff is only the temporary Viceroy of Poland. After the coronation the Czar will go thither with the Grand Duke Constantine, whom he will install as Viceroy. Great improvements in the administration of the kingdom are mediated, as well as the reconstitution of the Universities of Warsaw and Wilna.

Russia.—A grand council of the principal personages of the Russian empire is to be convoked at St. Petersburg to discuss various reforms. The entire abolition of serfdom is one of the most important.

A Berlin despatch, of the 27th March, states that the Emperor of Russia had left St. Petersburg for Finland, to inspect the defences.

The Emperor Alexander has issued ukases abolishing in several governments the exceptional administrations created with reference to a state of war, and has restored in those districts the ordinary system of government as established before the outbreak of hostilities.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 15th ult., in the *Debats*, says:—"The Emperor has published a ukase which permits serfs to demand their liberty of their masters before the law courts. Previous laws endowed the serfs with this faculty, but it was almost impossible for them to make use of it. In future, nobles can no longer transfer their serfs into another district without being authorised at least by a civil tribunal. Up to this date 387,325 silver roubles have been collected for the wounded soldiers of the Crimea. General de Brim, who has been reprimanded with other generals in the last order of the day, enjoyed hitherto the particular favour of the Emperor."

A letter from Odessa, of the 14th March, in the *Austrian Correspondence*, says:—"The typhus fever continues it ravages here. Gen. Esgehardt has fallen a victim. It is affirmed that the disease is still more violent at Nicolaieff, and it is even said that the army of the south is losing 1,000 men a-day, but this is most likely an exaggeration. Out of 300 sick militiamen who were sent off to this place from Otchakoff, 20 died on the road, and 30 soon after their arrival."

Hamburg.—The Assembly of Burghers has rejected the project for a new constitution recommended by the Germanic Diet.

Denmark.—We learn from Copenhagen, up to the 22d instant, that some unpleasant collisions are very likely to take place in the Danish Reichsrath, between the members of the duchies and those of the kingdom of Denmark, relative to proposals which have been brought forward by eleven deputies from the former for general consideration. A strong party in this house of assembly will not even agree to the proposals being accepted for discussion. Very certain it is, that the Holstein party, upon the whole, are much opposed to the new Danish constitution; and should the government side with the majority of the members of the Reichsrath against receiving the proposals, it is the supposed intention of the eleven deputies in question to throw up their posts at once.

Assassination at Parma.

The *Parma Gazette* of the 15th March says:—"At seven p.m., when the auditor of war, Gaetano Bordi, was walking in the street Basso de Magnani with another officer, he was treacherously stabbed in the back with a pointed by an unknown hand. The assassin, having precipitately fled, could not be arrested. Lieut. Bordi, supported by two soldiers, was conveyed to the office of the commander, where he received medical relief and the consolation of religion. At three o'clock he was carried to his house. His life is in the greatest danger. In consequence of this atrocious attempt, the city of Parma and the surrounding country has again been laid under a state of siege. The *Opinione* of Turin gives the following further details:—"It is asserted that several days previous M. Bordi has been warned of his fate by an anonymous letter, just as Count Magawley had been. He expired last night, a few hours after receiving the wound. These assassinations are committed with unparalleled audacity. Bordi was followed by an orderly, and yet the assassin struck his blow without giving the latter time either to arrest him, or even to recognise him. It is said that the assassins have marked out those for their victims who pronounced sentence of death, upon the ringleaders of the insurrection of July 22, 1854. It may be recollected that that sentence was executed without admitting any petition for pardon. Commandant Lunati was president of the tribunal, and he was murdered; Gobbi, the public prosecutor in the same case, soon after received a wound, of which he recovered with difficulty; and now it has been Auditor Bordi's turn. He has 1 ft 6 in widow with seven children, the eldest of whom is scarcely turned fourteen. Rumour says that M. Lombardini, the minister, is to be the next victim, and that he has received intimation of his fate. These crimes spread consternation throughout the country, and every one deploras that the government should be unable to unravel this mystery of blood." The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa of the 21st, mentions a rumour, according to which Count Giovanni, President of the Criminal Commission, has also fallen a victim to assassination, a siletto having been cast at him at a distance of five paces. It is added that in consequence of this last attempt, the Austrians had caused the gates of the city to be closed, and had proceeded to arrest en masse.

The Russian Army.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 15th says:—"The *Avant-Courier* Russia announces to-day that the Emperor, having been informed that the battalions which were sent from the division of the depot of the 6th corps d'armee in 1855 to complete the troops in the Crimea were not properly armed, and were unfit to continue their march, published an order of the day on the subject on the 12th. In that document the Emperor severely censures—1, Gen. Maria who commands the depot, for having neglected to superintend the proper execution of orders given by his superiors, by which negligence the troops were impeded in their march; and 2, General von Brine, the chief of the staff of all the reservists and depots, for having only inspected the said battalions in a very superficial manner previously to their departure from

Moscow. The Tribunal of War, after having decided the degree of culpability and participation in the defective equipment of the said battalions of the persons in command of the depot division of the 6th corps d'armée will sentence them to the punishment prescribed by the law. This announcement has produced a considerable sensation in this city. For some time past remarkable changes have been going on in the Russian army. Not only will the uncomfortable helmets make way for the French kepi, but the coats will be supplanted by the polak-fran, a sort of frock imitated from the French. The war has occasioned great changes in the military organization of Russia, as much in the arms as in the general regulations. The Russian soldier will still preserve the long gray greatcoat, which is a comfortable dress, and protects him well against the severity of the climate; and the Russian army is at present being organized after the plan of Napoleon I. Turning to lighter matters, I may mention that since the expiration of the period fixed for mourning for the Emperor Nicholas the Imperial family show themselves more frequently in public, and that the Empress Alexandra, in particular, is in much better spirits."

The *Austrian Gazette* announces the death of a liberal at Warsaw of General Popoff, Herman of the Don Cossacks.

BUENOS AYRES

Speaking of the South America, as a whole, it may safely be affirmed, that its extent and resources are adequate to the maintenance of a population a thousand times greater than it at present contains; and it is being made to see the simultaneous efforts now being made to fill up the vacuum, by the encouragement of foreign immigration. In this State, in Brazil, in the Oriental Republic, in the Confederate Provinces, in Paraguay, in Bolivia; in one and all the public attention is preferably directed to this object; and as the joint efforts must eventually be felt in Europe, we are entitled to anticipate a result in some degree commensurate with the means employed.

We may even go farther and say, that the movement has actually commenced; and hence the interest and consequently the duty of each section to make its claims distinctly known, that it may secure a proportionate share.

Now that the gold fever of California and Australia has begun to subside, the strongest inducement that can be held out to the intending emigrant, is the hope of acquiring a permanent interest in the property of the soil; and taking the conditions granted by the Government of Buenos Ayres to the company presided by M. Salviae of Paris as a sample, we think it will be difficult for others to outbid them in liberality. The Government engages to cede, gratis and in perpetuity, thirty square leagues to each colony of 500 persons, not less than 18 years of age; that is, approximately, 400 acres to each adult settler. Supposing then a family of five persons, all upwards of the age specified, it would be entitled to an allotment of 2,000 acres; which must sound a martial domain in Europe. Greater liberality, therefore, in the main point, could not be asked or expected.

In addition, it is intended to establish free ports in the Rivers Colorado and Negro, for the importation of what may be required for the subsistence of the Colonies, and for the exports of the products that may be raised or manufactured within them. If the ten settlements projected by M. Salviae, are all carried into effect, this may become an important concession, and contribute greatly to the successful issue of the enterprise.

In one respect we think the Government concedes too much, or what amounts to the same thing, reserves too little. To give these as a guarantee permanent and ultimate success we consider it essential that the actual settlers should all be personally interested in the property of the soil. This might have been stipulated as a condition, and would perhaps have aided, rather than encumbered the undertakers, in the prosecution of their plan.

Mission Largaia.—We are now enabled to give some details of this rally important mission. Señor Largaia comes accompanied by Commissioners, despatched by Calcañur himself, the Cacique Mayor and not by Catriel, as we were given at one time to understand. One of these is a superior Cacique named Caraman, two *Captanjos* or subaltern Caciques, Manuel Grande and Manuel Chico; an interpreter, Quiroga and an attendant, Manuel Cristo.

Their pretensions are not exorbitant. Peace is offered on the condition of Calcañur's receiving, once for all,—1000 mares, 12 fine ponchos or military cloaks, 12 fine swords, 60 shirts and as many pairs of drawers; with some ram, yerba, sugar, tobacco and boxes of musins; these presents to be remitted to him within the term of one month reckoned from the 17th of May. On the other hand, he engages to deliver up all the Christian captives, male and female; and assigns as reasons for not having sent them, that they are dispersed in different points and that he happens to be short of horses. On the latter point, the secrecy of horses, we suspect there is a dash of the diplomatist; but we must not damp the prospects of the negotiations by questioning the veracity or sincerity of our ally to be.

The son of Calcañur remained with his father, and his scholastic attainments were an object of deep interest to his parents and the friends of the family. His dexterity in painting a dog, excited unbounded admiration. The short intercourse of "Manuel Pastor" with civilized life, may have important results for good or for evil, according to the bent of his genius, and the direction that may be given to

the knowledge he has acquired. In the event of a peace it is expected that he will return to prosecute his studies.

The *Voladeras* of Calcañur are situated some 30 leagues beyond the Salinas Grandes (the great salt lakes). Señor Largaia represents the country as beautiful and picturesque, abounding with forests of Algarrobo and other timbers. At the time of his transit large troops were inundated, which rendered travelling slow and difficult.

Señor Largaia met with some of the Christian captives in the most deplorable destitution, and left for their benefit every disposable part of his own wearing apparel; an act that reflects much credit on the conduct of the envoy.

The Indian Commissioners have set off on their return; but the answer to their propositions has not been transmitted. There is reason however to suppose that the terms have been accepted and that a truce of longer or shorter duration will be the consequence. For the sake of the poor captives, and for other reasons, every friend of humanity must exert in the anticipation of this result.

Navigation.

The Catalina Channel from the inner Roads, over the City Bank, to the outer Roads, long disused by the Pilots, from an idea of its narrowness and tortuosity may again become available for ships, through the survey lately made of the waters in this neighbourhood, by H. B. M.'s surveyor in the River Plate, The *Comilla* on her last departure took advantage of the knowledge thus gained, to avoid the circuitous route hitherto adopted during a low river; and saved a distance of five miles on passing the Guard Ship.

The leading mark is defined, and the course undeviating; and with the assistance of a Buoy or Balsa, at the opening of the Channel into the outer Roads, would greatly facilitate the navigation.

The officer conducting the Survey would be happy to give information regarding the marks to anyone interested in knowing them. The Pilot of the "Comilla" acknowledged the advantage of the Channel as with his consent, and the desire of her commander, the said officer superintended her Pilotage to outer Roads.

The point of the Camerone Bank between which and the City Banks is comprised the upper part of the outer Roads anchorage, has been exactly ascertained, and a Buoy is about to be placed on it which will much simplify the picking up an anchorage in the Northern portion of the Roads.

COMMUNICATED.

The Noted Broker.

(Continued from our last.)

According to this usurer's letter, dated 26th Nov. 1855, which I published in last "Packet" he says there will be no difficulty on his part, in arranging our pending transactions when they become due. He then was owing me a balance of \$7,750; this amount I left with him to meet other transactions which I was almost certain would be against me. My first plazo commencing 31st Dec. 1855, and the last 13th Jan. 1856; falling all due within forty days of each other. It is certainly true that he paid in this period some money for me, although very trifling indeed; and that some he might have had, if he wished; but he said it was a matter of indifference; this being like an account current, and as it had twice before happened between us, it was nothing new.

On the 31st Dec. 1855, I had a considerable amount of ounces sold for that day, and on the morning of the 29th, my Broker advised me to secure the ounces that day. Although I did not believe in their rising, I told him if he could not secure them at \$340 (ounces then \$341) I would rather take my chance. On the 31st he came and informed me that he had done the business on the 29 at \$340; that he was very sorry, but he had done it for the best, (ounces on the 31st left off at \$344).

I was not very well pleased at the transaction, not because he had done the business against my limit, but because he did not inform me at the time; however I said nothing to him. On the 8th Jan. I had another plazo, and on the 19th Jan. another; both of which he did not inform me a word about. Day after day passed away, and no appearance of my broker; being very busy at that time with my wool customers, I did not go to him, not imagining for a moment anything bad of him, the last person I could have formed any such idea of. However nine days passed, and no appearance of my broker. I then began to think it strange. I wrote him a few lines, stating I felt surprised at his not calling on me, not that I wanted the money at present, but that I was anxious to know the result of our transactions. The next day receiving no satisfaction, I made it my business to the Bolsa; not being a member of the Bolsa, I had not the liberty of going into where he was, but on applying to the porter he made his appearance. I saluted him, and inquired if he had received my note of yesterday; he answered me in the affirmative, and that he had not balanced up our accounts. I then inquired when he would be able to do so.

When I have time; when I please.

When you please! what do you mean? I mean to pay you when I like, and how I like; and pulling out his pocket book, he showed me a note for eleven thousand dollars, payable on the 30th Jan. signed by Irigoyen, saying if I got that money I will give it to you; and the 500 ounces sold at \$352 for the 13th Jan. I do not mean to acknowledge. What, the best sale of the lot, you mean to deprive me of ten thousand dollars, and for what reason? Because you would not take 500 ounces

I bought on a former occasion; and without saying another word, walked inside leaving me foolishly standing in the yard.

On the 28th Jan. I sent him a letter stating that if he did not pay me all the differences he was due me, now I had become a member of the Bolsa, I would seek justice there (Camara Sindical) and that I would not be swayed out of ten thousand dollars by him. He answered it the same day; saying he would pay the differences on all the ounces, less five hundred that if I did not agree to that, I might proceed against him. These five hundred ounces were sold on the 15th Oct. 55 at \$352 to be delivered on the 15th Jan. 1856, leaving a profit in my favour of ten thousand dollars, more or less, and his excuse for doing me out of this transaction, is an old affair long ago settled, viz. on the 27th July last year he sold me five hundred ounces for three months at \$347, to be delivered 26th Oct. On the 19th of the same, not being at home when he called, he left me a note to say, that he had purchased the ounces due on the 25th at \$360. No sooner had I read his note, than I immediately answered him, saying, as he had purchased without consulting me, I hoped he would keep said transaction to himself; as I did not approve of it. To which his answer was all right. The day they were due they opened at \$362, and left off at \$355. The following day my Broker appears, and told me that he purchased the 500 ounces at \$362. I think to myself, this is paying for not taking them at \$360 on the 18th, however, I said nothing, but paid him eight thousand dollars loss on the spot; and now for him to say that he should be the man to give such a childish excuse, is what puts my pipe out; and not content with the ten thousand dollars, also deprives me of my gain on the other transactions, which amount is far larger.—And why? because I called him before, but my Broker to blame the ten thousand, but my Broker being a confidential man, I had no doubts; but then he asked me for them, and as I had none, the Camara could do nothing for me, unless I had notes to prove what I said. Why did my Broker ask me for notes before the Camara, when he never gave me one? Could he not have managed it in some other way, do you think? If he had acted honourably, he would have laid notes aside, as they did not belong to either of us; but as the saying is, a drowning man will grasp at a straw. He has been the person that has misled me from one transaction to another with fair promises. I am indebted to him for all, and as he keeps all, long may he live to enjoy all, as this lesson pays for all (a breach of confidence).

JAMES M. NOBLE.

BRITISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Subscribers to the English Episcopal Church establishment, held at the British Consulate General on the 29th ult., in pursuance of a Public Notice to that effect issued by H. B. M.'s Consul.

H. B. M.'s Consul in the chair.
Present, Messrs. E. Lumb, C. Twyford, J. Grey, T. Armstrong, H. Savary, G. Mackern, H. G. Catts, J. Giro, H. Hoxson.

The objects of the Meeting were briefly described by the Chairman, as set forth more particularly in the accompanying Report of the Treasurer and Trustees at whose request the Subscribers had been called to meet.

REPORT.

Some of the parties to the bond guaranteeing the salary of the English Chaplain having left the Country, the obligation on those who remain has become greater than is equitable; and then the subscribers ought to allow to continue; besides the unfairness of the minority of the Subscribers having to contribute for the majority.

The support and maintenance of the chaplaincy ought to be provided for, by the general body of Subscribers.

The Trustees are about to propose a scheme embodying this principle which they have full trust will be cordially adopted by the Subscribers.

The Subscribers moiety of the annual expenses of the English Church are

Chaplain's salary £400 \$40,000
Incidental expenses, lighting, &c. at least 10,000
\$50,000

The only source of income to meet these expenses, is from the rents of the Pews which produce no more than \$30,000
Leaving a sum to be provided of about 20,000

The fairest and most equitable way as it appears to the Trustees of providing this sum is to increase the Revenue of the Pew Seats.

They propose, I, therefore to increase the Rental of sittings charged \$150, fifty per cent making them each \$225.

To raise the rental of the sittings charged \$105 to \$120 and to increase this new Rental also 50 per cent, making each of these \$180.

There are 156 sittings let at \$150 each.

These at proposed increased rental would produce \$55,100

There are also 63 sittings let at \$150 each.

These at proposed increased rental would produce \$12,540

\$67,640

Thus the deficiency will be met without calling on those less able to meet an increased expenditure.

The fabric of the church has undergone no general repairs, or external or internal cleaning

of the walls &c. for upwards of five years; it is absolutely necessary that a portion of the external plastering should be renewed at pillars in front of the Church re-erected. It would be advisable at the same time to the iron railing, to the street and colonnades interior walls. The Trustees propose that should be done by means of a rate on the sittings correspondent to their yearly cost. The Trustees have applications to them, the centre of the church which they are unable to entertain as all the pews in this part of the Church are rented. Objections of this kind are made to the sittings against the south walls. The Trustees submit a whereby additional sittings of the first may be made available and the general advantage of the Church be promoted.

By removing the Organ to the unoccupied space between the Chaplains pew and the old door the Gallery might be provided with 27 containing 27 sittings which would produce an annual rental of £6000. The Trustees leave for the subscribers to determine whether outlay requisite to effect this arrangement should be made in view of the increased revenue might ultimately accrue from it.

The lighting of the Church is a further subject to which the Trustees desire to call attention of the subscribers. The Trustees need hardly remark him very insufficient. The present lamps are at their best. The bracket lamps are in that state from long service that it is scarcely possible to use them at all. The whole of them have to be repaired and replaced until they are now requiring. The Trustees think that instead of removing lamps which will be a continuing expense, and for the sake of obtaining a better and clearer lighting of the Church, it is advisable to introduce gas into the building. The find on enquiry that the Church may be efficiently lighted by Gas at the annual cost of less than \$300 (less than the present expense of oil and candles).

The outlay necessary for fitting a pendant with two burners between each pillar, burners for the Gallery, Pulpit and Vestry would not exceed \$5,000. The Trustees suggest that this sum should be raised by subscription (we do not doubt that the present meeting will initiate such a subscription as shall at once furnish the means of accomplishing this necessary object).

Buenos Ayres May 30th 1856.

EDW. LUMB.—T. ARMSTRONG.

The following notices were then brought forward, and carried unanimously.

1st.—That the pew rents be increased according to the plan proposed by the Trustees.

2d.—That the Trustees be empowered to let a rate on all sittings, correspondent to their annual rental to meet the expenses of the necessary repairs &c. to the fabric of the English church and that a subscription be forthwith initiated for the sum not exceeding \$5,000 required for Gas fittings on the plan recommended in the Report.

3d.—That the Trustees be requested to obtain an estimate to lay before any General Meeting of the subscribers, of the expense of making the additional pew accommodation as suggested in the Report.

4th.—That the proceedings of this Meeting be published.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

Buenos Ayres June 5th, 1856

FRANK PARISH,

H. B. M.'s CONSUL.

Exchange.—JUNE 7TH.

Spanish Dollars and Patamos.	244
Porto Dollars.	244
Spanish do.	244
Bills on England per Dollar.	244
do. do. per Dollar.	244
do. do. Montevideo.	244
France per Dollar.	244
United States do.	244
Rio Janeiro.	244
Patriot Dollars, highest price during the week.	244
do. do. do.	244
Exchange on England, highest during the week.	244
do. do. do.	244

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

May 29th.

Panpero, British steamer, D. Sentar, from Montevideo 25th inst., with 1,467 tercio yerba, 1 bale merchandise, 1 bundle sardines, 1 package samples. Passengers 34.

John Walls junr, American bark, 272 tons, J. Douglas, from Bordeaux 14th March Montevideo 25th inst., to J. F. Stallman, with 25 boxes sardines, 19 do merchandise, 1 barrel seeds 610 do and 585 boxes wine, 45 do brandy, 30 do absynth, 10 do Kirsh, 30 do oil.

Grace Worthington, American brigantine, 199 tons, J. S. Kelly, from New York 27th March, to Bunge Bornefeld & Co., with 50 dozen brooms, 6 do pails, 6 nests tubs, 100 barrels starch, 2 do merchandise, 20 barrels sugar, 200 do rice, 600 do flour, 7 casks spirits, 107,065 feet lumber.

May 30th.

Brothers, British brig, 159 tons, W. Garriock, from Glasgow 17th March, to Remie Tweedie & Co., with 4222 iron pipes, 30 boxes thread.

Dallo, Brazilian Brigantine, 175 tons, M. Reig, from Pernambuco 27th April, to F. Arango & Co., with 976 barrels and 180 half do sugar.

May 31st.

Lewis Perry, American pilot boat, 139 tons,

M Turner, from Talcahuano 24th April, to Freyer Brothers, with 1,650 bags wheat.

Tacari, Paraguay war steamer, from Paraguay.

June 3d.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 2d inst., with 295 bags wheat, 82 tercios yerba, 17 bales paper, 50 pairs shoes, 8 boxes and 12 bales merchandise. Passengers 60.

June 4th.

Constitucion, National stea. S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 3d inst., with 6 pipes and 4 half do aguardiente, 438 tercios yerba, 100 bags wheat, 51 casks and 1 box wine, 17 do wearing apparel, 11 do and 2 bales merchandise, 18 barrels peas, 226 do olives, 8 bales paper. Passengers 72.

June 5th.

Mary Garland, British brig, 235 tons, R. James, from Hamburg 7th March, Montevideo 2d inst. to Treussart & Co., with 100 casks zinc, 65 boxes paint, 30 do candles, 1 bundle spades, 131 casks tar, 10 lasts and 250 lbs. coal, 1052 do and 258 huckets gin, 163 bundles, and 60 boxes burholer, 30 do Indian rubber shoes, 228 do spirits, 163 do, 6 bales and 8 casks merchandise, 12 packages samples.

Belcampago, National brigantine, J. Barboro, from Montevideo, to Osampio & Esponon, with 594 boxes gin, 18 do merchandise, 20 do cards, 250 do guitars, 4 do books, 185 do sho, 19 quarter casks caña, 3 third casks aguardiente, 4 bales paper, 129 tercios and 714 packages yerba, 98 casks and 9 packages lime.

Antonia, National pilot boat, 190 tons, J. Avenuti, from Montevideo 3th inst., to Berni & Carrega, with 190 tercios yerba, 5 barrels paint, 2 baskets linseed oil, 16 boxes merchandise, 34 do ammunitions, 2 guns, 3 carriages for do, 2 ceases for do.

The following is the manifest of the Louise Casanova, French ship, 470 tons, J. Hut, from Puyegon 11th March, to Deleite Brothers, with 400 barrels Roman cement, 24 bales shoes, 1 pair of bellows, 1 anvil, 21 packages paint, 800 flag stones, 2 boxes samples, 27 do axes, 12 do merchandise, 4 do porcelain. Passengers 356.

SAILINGS.

May 30th.

Patriota, Spanish brig of war, for Montevideo.

May 31st.

Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Penguin, Brazilian brig, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Guillot Bertorelli & Co., with 600 fanegas bran, 66 pipes, 16 half do, 33 boxes, 64 barrels and 18 serouns tallow.

Mouiquita, Spanish polacre, for Brazil and Havana, despatched by E. Oclon & Co., with 2,810 qq. jerked beef, 28 dry horse hides.

June 1st.

Lariano, Sardinian brig, for Genoa, despatched by Corti, Francischelli & Co., with 100 dry horse hides, 5,681 do ox and cow do, 1,799 salted do, 53,550 bones.

Belizaro, Brazilian brig, for Pornagua, despatched by A. M. Mendoza, with 500 fanegas salt.

June 2d.

Caroline, French brig, for Certe, despatched by Teissiere Vallat & Co., with 80 bales wool, 216 do sheep skins, 1,380 salted horse hides, 907 do ox and cow do, 24 boards.

June 3d.

Parana, American ship, for New York, despatched by A. L. Von Blarcom, with 1,922 salted ox and cow hides, 4,204 dry do do, 70 bales hair, 3 do feathers, 1 do deer skins, 637 do and 2 bales wool.

Shipping List
OF
HENRY A. GREEN,

FOR LONDON.

British bark John Riton, 300 tons, at J. Tiffin master, a well known regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Has comfortable accommodations for passengers. Consignees Messrs. G. Bell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

British bark Ellen Sophia, 246 tons, at H. Ockendon master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales. Consignees Messrs. Lohmann Meyn & Co.

FOR LONDON.

British bark Ocean, 165 tons, at J. K. Sanderson master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales. Consignees Messrs. Guillot Bertorelli & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark James Carby, 265 tons, at, Browning master, a remarkably fine fast sailing vessel, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Consignees J. Cortay Esq.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Brothers, 165 tons, Greenock master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales, and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

British bark Itra, 250 tons, at, Sanders master, a fast vessel is now trading in the Inner Roads has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Consignees Messrs. Baur & Gieroen.

FOR ANTWERP.

Danish schooner Johanna, 150 tons, at J. Viesher master, has disengaged room for a few dry hides and bales. Has good accommodations for passengers. Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieher & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Danish schooner Catherina, 133 tons, at H. Fink master, has disengaged room for a few dry hides and bales. Consignees Messrs. Collet Aliget & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Belgian bark Packet, 230 tons, at E. Uytendoven master, has disengaged room for a few dry hides and bales, as also for few salted hides if offered immediately. Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornefeld & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

American brigantine George Worthington, 199 tons, J. Kelly master, has disengaged room for a few tons of cargo and will have quick despatch. Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornefeld & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

American bark Mary Francis, 270 tons, Morton master, has upwards of half cargo engaged and shipping, and will have quick despatch. Consignees Messrs. Lind Fehr & Co.

FOR VALPARAISO.

American pilot boat Lewis Perry, 140 tons, Turner master, can take a few tons of light cargo and will be despatched in the course of 15 days. Consignees Messrs. Eyerer Brothers.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Vessels calling in the CHANNEL for Orders.

Hamburg bark Daniel Ross, 450 tons, at J. K. pal 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. A. GREEN AND SAGORY.

FOR HAVRE.

French ship Aix, at, Damanor 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 Teissiere Vallat Esq.

FOR HAVRE.

The fast sailing French ship Clu, —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 ANTWERP.

British bark Glen Pitt, at, 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. Valite Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

French clipper ship Louis Gaveux AI. 76 tons, register Huet master is ready to receive cargo & will have quick despatch.

Has beautiful accommodation for passengers. Consignees Messrs. Deleite Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

French bark Pierre Alexandre, 248 tons, Thishead 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, Queta 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 Cornello, 204 tons, Langa master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Has beautiful accommodations for passengers.

Consignee P. Etcheverrie Esq.

FOR BOIRBON AND MARITUS.

French ship Saings, 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 Louise, at, 199 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. Bartheid & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Danish schooner Maria, 93 tons H. S. Hoock 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, Caruoght 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. Delino 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. A. GREEN AND SAGORY.

No. 41, Reconquista.

FOR SALE.

At the store of Bunge Bornefeld & Co., Calle Defensa No. 70, a few casks of superior claret just received from Bordeaux, also Claret Bèquet, Yona Bèquet, Chateau Lafite, Chateau Margau, in 1 dozen cases, and Champagne of the favourite brand "Comte de Meruel." 17 3p

BRITISH LIBRARY.

The Committee beg to intimate to those parties who have books belonging to the Library in their possession, beyond the time allowed, that if they are not returned without delay the Committee will have to charge them with the cost of the marks. 7th June 1856. c.o.

ON SALE.

At the Quinta Castillo, near the huerto de las Saues, 600 fine sweet orange plants of 6 and 8 years, will be sold cheap to clear the ground.

Also a neat country house to let in the same Quinta. 17 3p

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on sale a small quantity of Messrs. Tennent's famed XX stout and best India Pale Ale in half and in whole bottles. [BROWNELL'S GREY & Co. Calle Nappú, No. 15 17

NOTICE.

Ellen 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, who will not hold himself responsible 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 Calle Piedad Nos. 140 and 142. m31 2p

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 Quaints of General Brown. 1p

BOOK KEEPING.

And Accounting taught, practically and theoretically, with accuracy and expedition. Also a thorough instruction of the Spanish language, imparted through lectures. Santa Clara Street, No. 73. 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, " Suppacha 30

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.

FOR SALE.

Assorted Pickles
Durham Mustard
Jams & Jellies
Champagne Wine
Split Pease
Pearl Barley
Black Currants
Sherry in octaves
Gongou Tea
Windsor Soap.
Apply at No. 119, Calle Chacabuco. m10-1p

Historical Brochure.

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

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. Bornheim, No. 73 Calle Defensa; at the Book-Store No. 20 Calle Perù; at the Book-Store in front of the College; and at the Lithographic establishment, No. 71 Calle Perù.

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.

Notice to Mariners.

[No. 8]

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

MILED LIGHT ON CAPE PEMBRROKE.

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. 3/4 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 easternmost 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 1/4 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 1/2 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. 1334; also Stanley Harbour, No. 1774; Sailing Directories 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.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed for the Annie Worrall.
Oatmeal, mustard, pickles, currants, truckle cheese in bladder, fine table salt, in jars and small bag, 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

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

G. & H. Mackern have on sale a lot of very superior Windsor Soap. m26 4p

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.

MILLINERY.

Dress making and Millinery, calle Santa Rosa No. 353. m8-13p

WANTED.

Respectable lodgings, consisting of Bed and sitting rooms, near the centre of the City.—Apply to calle Maypú No 13. m3-3p

The Friend of all.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY.
Translation of a letter from Babos Stralage Chetty, of Alibahad, 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 advised from time to time by 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 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 regained vigor in every sense of the word. Accept my Salutations, and believe me yours till death.
(Signed) BABOS STRALAGE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.
Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavio Martin of the London Mission, dated Mainlain, 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 exhausted. A most remarkable instance occurred (answering this description) five months ago, and has ever been present since to my imagination. I then 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 equally applicable to females at the turn of life, and for young women with obstructions in their health.

Yours truly,
(Signed) OCTAVIO MARTIN

WONDERFUL CASE!—DEATH ROBBERD 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 a few months) I 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 soon received your Pills, after continuing them for a week the worst symptoms of my disorder disappeared and in three months I was completely cured. I still enjoy the best of health, and now rely on the most simple food.
I remain Sir, your obliged Servant,
(Signed) CHARLES SMITH.

LIVER COMPLAINT FOR 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 deranged my system, attending to my ordinary avocations although my diet was most simple and regular. Fortunately about ten months ago when my health seemed totally to have failed, 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 diet being but less 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 valuable Pills, and is now an excellent servant for your system of medicine, and your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JANE THOMPSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Astma	Jamnic
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	Sore Throats
Dysentery	Stomach and Gravel
Erysipelas	Secondary Syphilis
Female Irregularities	The Douloireux
Fever of all kinds	Tumours
Hæmorrhoids	Uterine Affections
Head-ache	Worms of all kinds
Inflammation	Weakness, from what ever cause

Sold at the Establishment of Holloway 24, 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.

BEST SMITH'S COALS.
Now landing, Hartlepool double screened soft coal, and will be delivered at purchaser's house full English ton, (2240 lbs.) One ton of this coal will go as far as one and a half of ordinary smith coal.
ALSO, now landing Newcastle household coal, and will be delivered full one ton at purchaser's house. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 20. n10—co

To Passengers per Barque William Piele.
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 the undersigned, in 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 44 Calle Piedad).
2d.—The house No. 418 Calle Piedad, with 67 varas frontage, and 70 in depth.
3d.—The Quinta situated in the calle Sacorro, about 1 1/2 squares from the Cinco Esquinas, with 105 varas frontage to the North, and 105 varas frontage to the South, containing a large collection of choice fruit trees and a house in a fair state of repairs.
4th.—The large and commodious house, No. 54 calle Mayo, opposite the Commercial Rooms, now called the Victoria Hotel, front 16 and a half varas, depth 20 and a half.
For further particulars apply to the Curators at No. 106, calle Piedad, where the titles inventories plans, &c. may be seen. n5—co

BUENOS AYRES AND THE PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE.
BY
SPENCER J. WILD, Esq.
For sale at G. & H. Mackerns, Calle San Martin No 20. n5—co

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.
This Institution, located in the house formerly occupied by Spencer J. Wild, Esq. No. 75, Calle Maypú, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Carrow, will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th of January.

It will consist of three departments, viz: one for infants, another for boys of advanced years, and a third for young ladies. Such alterations have been made in the apartments of the house as will afford separate and commodious halls of study for each class of pupils.
Instructions will be given in all the branches of a liberal education. The pupils will be under the constant and careful superintendance of the principals. The principals have enjoyed the best opportunities for acquiring a complete knowledge of the various educational Institutions of their own country, and their system of teaching will be the same as that which is practiced in the United States with such pre eminent success.

Special attention will be given to the instruction of native children, whose parents may wish them to acquire a thorough 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. Rapcs, Esq., W. T. Livingston, Esq., Dr. H. W. Kennedy. jr.—co

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 display of the Wonders, 1 vol.
Buffon's Natural History, 1 vol.
Friendship's Offering, 1 vol.
The Bachelor's Christmas.
Shakspeare's Works, and many other novels and illustrated books of every description. d22—

ENGLISH SEMINARY.
SUIPACHA, No. 24.
Joshua Negrotto, Principal, assisted by two others and by
Depois, Mathematics.
Larson, Latin.
Roan, French.
White, English and Spanish
Cádiz, 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 not with standing the unflinching exertion 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 home file referees that can possibly be given, are the parents and guardians of the present and former scholars.

NEGROTTA.
Buenos Ayres, January 2d, 1856.

CENTRAL VACCINATION INSTITUTION.
The Administrator of this Institution has arranged that it shall be open for inoculation every Thursday and Friday, from 12 to 2 p.m.
NOTICE.
Mr. Powell respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends opening the Scotch School for evening tuition on Monday June 2d, 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. n10 4p

NOTICE.
A young man just arrived from England and who can be well recommended wishes for a situation as steward, or any similar employment in an English family, he thoroughly understands his duties. Apply at this office. n29 co

John Blues, Grocer and Wine Dealer.
CALLE MAYO No. 48, and MERCADO 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, Souchoing, Orange Pekoe Congou, Powchong, &c.
WINES.—Old Port, prime Sherry and other wines in general use 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. n12 co

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.
It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.
Prepared and sold only S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49, Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. 681—54co

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, P. de Julio. jr 19—co

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 5th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	BRITISH.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Jan. 25	Bk.	Kyell	233	Keyll	Best Brothers	Liverpool
Mar. 23	Bk.	Bortuna	236	Wetheron	Kerr & Grierson	London
April 17	Bk.	Istria	362	Sanders	J. Curly	London
April 20	Bk.	James Carthy	363	Brownrigg	G. Bell & Co.	London
April 22	Bk.	John Ritson	305	Tullin	C. Thompson & Co.	London
April 23	Bk.	Salacia	103	Idler	A. Van Praet	London
April 29	Bk.	Venus	143	J. M. Brewer	F. Arango & Co.	London
April 30	Bgn.	Anacota	190	Miller	R. Tweedie & Co.	London
May 4	Bk.	Charlotta	230	Forrest	W. G. & Co.	London
May 8	Bk.	Melody	252	Isce	Hughes Brothers	London
May 13	Bk.	Helen Sophia	219	Oskenden	Lohmann Meyer & Co.	London
May 13	Bk.	Estate	189	Lohb	Coker Hill & Co.	London
May 13	Bk.	George Ann	187	Bullock	W. G. & Co.	London
May 16	Bk.	Glen Fitt	197	Hapson	Villat & Sons	London
May 17	Bk.	Cocou	181	Sanderson	G. Bertaroli & Co.	London
May 30	Bk.	Booths	159	Gariock	Ronald Tweedie & Co.	London
June 3	Bk.	Mary Garland	134	R. James	Trenwin & Co.	London
April 12	Sp.	Rebecca	534	Danreier	Lind Fehr & Co.	London
April 21	Bk.	Kirkland	330	Reathal	Nicholson Green & Co.	London
April 23	Bk.	Weybossett	321	C. G. M. Shimon	Zimmerman & Co.	London
May 3	Bk.	Killy	417	Varias	Lind Fehr & Co.	London
May 11	Bk.	Isaac of the East	377	Ayres	Daniels Brothers	London
May 13	Bk.	Handall	466	Kings	J. Eastman & Co.	London
May 13	Bk.	Antiquist	350	Grovel	J. Rogers	London
May 13	Bk.	Mary Frances	272	Mertow	Lind Fehr & Co.	London
May 14	Bk.	Pacific	270	Flatt	Best Brothers	London
May 15	Bk.	Lilian	24	—	J. Palmer	London
May 29	Bk.	John Wells jun.	272	J. Dundas	W. & J. Mallmann	London
May 29	Bgn.	Grace Washington	190	J. S. Keeley	Bunge Bunsfeld & Co.	London
May 31	Pl. Bk.	Lewis Perry	150	M. Turser	Proger Brothers	London
April 6	Bk.	Henri et Louise	192	Sagay	—	FRENCH.
April 21	Sp.	Alix	419	Dumanois	Gautier & Andrieu	London
April 27	Sp.	Indus	617	Bartin	T. Valler & Co.	London
April 28	Bk.	Faustine et Victoire	228	Daparnet	J. N. Bieber & Co.	London
May 4	Sp.	Louise Gaveaux	—	—	J. & F. Mallmann	London
May 13	Sp.	St. Francois	154	Fremont	Bisnad & Lafourcade	London
Jan. 6	Bgn.	Pasa	—	—	—	SPANISH.
April 3	Pol.	Antonie/Maria	228	Mataro	E. Odion & Co.	London
April 6	Bk.	Eloisa	290	Parrer	Llavall & Sons	London
April 6	Bk.	Marnal	175	Garcia	Berlier & Sons	London
April 12	Bk.	Evelina	199	Sias	Zimmerman & Co.	London
April 27	Bk.	Felix	203	D. Garcia	Arango & Co.	London
May 4	Bk.	Pablo	216	Oliver	E. Senillosa	London
May 4	Bk.	Peru	214	Sorras	Llavall & Sons	London
May 13	Pol.	Elvira	—	—	Zimmerman & Co.	London
May 13	Bk.	Cedro	125	Pang y More	F. Arango & Co.	London
May 19	Sp.	Amalia	246	Gonzalez	A. Riestra & Sons	London
—	—	—	—	—	S. Sordano	London
Feb. 10	Bk.	Concepcion	132	Chianza	—	SARDINIAN.
April 1	Bk.	Camila	242	Vasilla	B. Deffino	London
May 14	Bk.	Feliz	269	Caraglio	Delino & Co.	London
May 17	Bk.	Baronesa	172	Parodi	Repetto & Co.	London
—	—	—	—	—	Silva	London
Mar. 15	Bk.	Copernico	—	—	—	BRAZILIAN.
April 11	Pol.	Adela y Rosa	182	Nienlich	—	—
May 10	Bk.	Atala	138	Castro	Toedter	London
May 15	Bk.	Piraja	—	—	G. Bertaroli & Co.	London
May 19	Bk.	Alberto	—	—	Llavall & Sons	London
May 19	Bk.	Pedro 2do	—	—	—	—
May 16	Bk.	Sorte	322	Ferrer	Arango & Co.	London
May 25	Bgn.	Touletero	133	Merin	Martinez	London
May 30	Bgn.	Dalia	172	M. Roig	F. Arango & Co.	London
May 13	Sch.	Maria	93	Hook	—	DANISH.
May 19	Sch.	Johanna	138	Veteliser	Schroeder & Co.	London
May 14	Bk.	Catharina	180	Pink	J. Bieber & Co.	London
—	—	—	—	—	Collett & Co.	London
Jan. 9	Sp.	Norge	600	—	J. Bick & Co.	London
Jan. 20	Bk.	Plantin	280	Frodden	—	BELGIAN.
April 30	Sp.	Clotilde	192	Meuris	Arango & Co.	London
May 11	Bk.	Packet	223	Uytendoven	J. N. Bieber & Co.	London
—	—	—	—	—	Bunge Bunsfeld & Co.	London
April 6	Bk.	David Ross	450	Kessel	—	HAMBURG.
May 17	Bk.	Georg	218	Biesben	Schroeder & Co.	London
May 17	Bk.	Orient	214	Jacobs	K. Gayen & Co.	London
May 19	Bk.	Teresa Oscar	114	Brandt	Buber & Co.	London
May 22	Bk.	Henry & Oscar	—	—	Zimmerman & Co.	London
May 22	Sp.	Hampden	—	—	Arango & Co.	London
May 16	Bk.	Sophia	229	Selertson	—	SWEDISH.
—	—	—	—	—	Visor & Co.	London