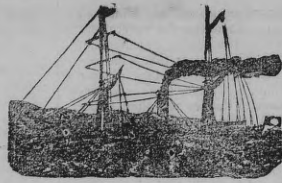


BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



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No. 1517.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, June 14, 1856.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Peace.

People in England do not know what to make of the Peace. They are sure it cannot be good, yet find it difficult to make up their minds that it is bad. The result is a paralysis, or suspension for a time, of all feeling on the subject. But that every body here avoids talking about has been welcomed and is popular in Paris, no one will doubt. The Frenchman who would turn discontented from it must indeed be an inveterate patriot. France undoubtedly gains by it, what she has wanted for a century past, a first rate position in the Levant. Napoleon the Third has avenged not ungenerously the defeats of 1812 and 1814; and the Peace of Paris signed 30th March, 1856, undoes what the Treaty of Paris signed 30th March, 1814, too completely did. The whole east of Europe is no longer given up to the Cossacks. Frenchmen cannot shut their eyes to this. Even the *Journal des Débats* handsomely admits it. Every honest politician desires not alone his own country's development, but that of Europe, which is that of the world; and, thanks to the courage and sacrifices of the two great nations of the west, the Levant has at least been freed, for the present, from the exclusive mastery of a northern despot, and Germany has been taught that even Russia is not irresistible. To this moderate extent we may ourselves join in the rejoicing. Our neighbours and allies generally are too busy gambling and speculating just now to set very great rejoicings on foot for anything, but the population of Paris, as we have said, gave every reasonable token of satisfaction at the signing of the treaty. Streets and boulevards were crowded; and, the material for illuminations being at hand (the birth of the Imperial Prince having just been felt in that fashion), all Paris was lit up, with the due number of lamps on Sunday and on Tuesday nights. "There are few cities," writes a correspondent, "in which illuminations have better effect than in Paris at present, thrown open as it has been, and adorned with so many public edifices. The view from the Pont Neuf, with the illumination of the quay reflected in the river, is unique, and only to be equalled by the lighting up of Constantinople during the Ramadan, when to one looking from Pera every lamp is reflected on the Golden Horn." The succeeding review appears also to have been brilliant, the weather favoured it, and the novel sight of a Russian ambassador in the *Champ de Mars* was itself what the French call a *specacle*. There was occasion indeed to compare the end of March, 1814, and the same date in 1856. At the former an Emperor Alexander had virtually decided the fate of Paris, and given its crown away; whereas now an envoy of another Alexander had come to Paris, and condescended to ask terms of a Bonaparte. The story runs that Louis Napoleon, on Count Orloff's introduction to him, asked "if he brought peace?" which elicited the courteous reply, "Sire, I come to ask it!" Whether or not these words were uttered, perhaps they sufficiently suit the respective personages, and meet the attitude assumed by both. Russia must, doubtless, have yielded a substantial peace, and France and England imperatively demanded it. But the French Emperor and his Court showed a too precipitate eagerness of expectation, of which the Russian Plenipotentiaries have known how to take advantage. The unhappy personage most left in the lurch by the sudden change must have been Count Baul. That unlucky Count, keeping in mind his experience last year at Vienna, must naturally have had some difficulty in believing that pretty nearly the same terms would now be consented to which but a year ago were indignantly rejected; and having thus made up his mind that larger concessions and guarantees would be insisted on, it was he who brought forward the cession of Chotyng and half Bessarabia. The proposition is reported to have been at once rejected by Russia with the approbation of France. Assuming this to be true, there is doubtless ground for the comment made by a politician abroad from the Imperial Court, that the Plenipotentiaries on Sunday signed *un Paix* but not *la Paix*. We have also to remember, however, that peace is not always regulated by even the best treaties. The war has at least done something in exploding the notion of the invincibility of Russia, in exposing the rottenness of the kingdoms of Germany, and in formally handing over, as it were, to the keeping of England and France, the peace of the world. But as England has always been notoriously

averse to taking up arms again, however unwilling to lay them down till her work was completely done, we may fairly perhaps conclude that the continuance of peace now depends almost solely upon the policy of Napoleon the Third, presuming that his power continues. What that policy may be hereafter, the potentate himself could certainly not tell; for it is little likely that in any similar conjuncture circumstances should again favour him as they have done in the present. He has been able at once to strengthen his own position, and to humour, without overtrusting, the prejudices of the people he rules. Occupied by other pursuits, and satisfied by other incitements, the great mass of the French have remained indifferent, throughout the whole of the struggle, to all but its main results of peace or war, of victory or defeat. They have seen hostilities terminated as they saw them entered upon, without themselves participating in either case; though somewhat pressed at last by the taxman the Malkhoff paid them for it; and now, if the Frenchman feels himself little in France, he has at least grown once more to be something in Europe. Very characteristic, we may take occasion here to remark, is the Russian Emperor's announcement of the peace to his subjects. In this solemn document he declares that the objects of the war have been attained, as the Sultan has made various important concessions in favour of his Christian subjects. But it is notorious that the object of the war was not to obtain such concessions, but to compel the Sultan to sign a treaty securing the *status quo* of the orthodox Greeks alone. What must we think of the morality or stability of a government which chooses, or is obliged, solemnly to utter in the face of Europe a manifest lie?

France.

A project is on foot for deepening the Seine throughout its whole course to the sea, so as to render it navigable at all periods for vessels drawing 14 feet of water. It is understood that the Emperor has signed the deed of concession, with a minimum interest of 4 per cent., to an English joint stock company; and that the shares will be brought on the market without delay.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter by the Emperor to the Minister of War, pointing out the want of rigour characterising the labours of the councils of revision appointed to watch over the recruitment of the army. The councils admit every year a great number of men unfit for military service, and thus to save the department throw a burden on the state. The Emperor gives tables illustrating the effects of this neglect which is pronounced execrable.

The *Moniteur* contains the nominations of Madame Bizot, widow of the General of Engineers who was mortally wounded before Sebastopol, and Madame Brancion, widow of the Colonel of the 50th Regiment of the line, who was killed before Sebastopol, as under governesses of the children of the Emperor.

It is stated in correspondence from Paris that the first renewal of diplomatic intercourse with St Petersburg will be the despatch of Count de Morney, president of the legislative body, as ambassador extraordinary on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar at Moscow.

It is a coincidence which cannot fail to challenge remark, that the number of the *Moniteur* announcing the birth of an heir to the throne of the Bonapartes, contains a decree ordaining that all the money which still bears the effigy of Liberty shall cease to be current coin.

On the occasion of the happy delivery of the Empress, the Emperor has granted numerous pardons to military prisoners. In the establishments where the punishment of hard labour and the *boutet* are inflicted, 669 soldiers have received a total remission of the punishment, and 86 have had a partial remission. Pardons have also been granted to 20 condemned by courts-martial for breaches of discipline. In addition, the Emperor, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine, has granted a full or partial remission to 50 sailors for different offences. A full and entire remission is likewise granted for all condemnations for infractions in the service of the National Guard throughout the whole of the empire which have been already put into execution, and also for all those infractions which have not yet been decided on. All pecuniary fines and imprisonments incurred for offences against the customs regulations, indirect taxes, or the forest, fishery, and sporting laws, are remitted. Likewise 803 pardons have been granted to persons confined at the bagues and in the prisons of the empire

condemned for crimes or common misdemeanours, and who have made themselves remarkable by their repentance and good conduct. Numerous fines have also been remitted to notorious delinquents. And, lastly, a full remission has been accorded for all offences against the police regulations connected with public roads.

Spain.

MADRID, MARCH 10.—The 70,000 shares of the first series of the *Crédit Mobilier* have been all taken. M. de Salamanca has given up the *Almansa* railway to the Grand Central. Government has presented to the Cortes a new bill relating to the customs tariff.

Portugal.

LISBON, MARCH 2.—The House of Peers approved the reply to the King's speech yesterday without a division, after having wasted 20 days in the premature discussion of the measures which have not yet been laid before it.

Prussia.

A despatch from Berlin, mentions that in that city the proposal to betroth the Princess Royal of England to Frederick William, son of the Prince Royal of Prussia, is spoken of. The Prince will set out for London very shortly.

The *Independence* announces, on the authority of its Berlin correspondent, that Prince William Frederick of Prussia has formally demanded of the King, his uncle, the consent indispensable to his marriage with the Princess Royal of England. This consent has been granted in the presence of the whole court, and it is, therefore, inferred that no doubt can exist as to the analogous disposition of Queen Victoria. The Prince will be twenty-five years of age in October, and the Princess Royal sixteen in November.

Great mystery is preserved as to the cause of the death of M. Caniz, the King's chamberlain. It is not known whether he was killed in a duel, or committed suicide. The most extraordinary rumours are afloat as to his decease.

The subscription opened for the family of M. de Hunchedy, in Berlin, already amounts to more than 10,000 thalers.

Denmark.

The Danish Government has submitted to the Council of State a budget of 28,000,000 rixdollars, with ten supplementary credits of 5,000,000. At the first sitting the Government presented a bill for adding an additional article to the constitution, by which the heir to the throne, in the event of the death of the Sovereign, can immediately assume the reins of Government without taking any oath previously. At the same sitting M. Lehmann proposed that the sittings should be public, and M. de Molke and Warnstadt announced that they should not accept the mandate confided to them by the electors of Holstein and Schleswick. These resignations, added to that of Count Reventlow Crimnill, will render necessary three fresh elections in the German duchies.

The Supreme Council has decided on the establishment of a journal to give short hand reports of the proceedings, and the admission of the public to the sittings. The speech will be reported in the language in which they are delivered.

The Minister Scheele has informed the Chambers that the Government of the United States of America has proposed to prolong, by two months, the treaty which expires on the 14th of April, in order to give opportunity for the completion of the negotiations now pending. Denmark accedes to the proposals.

Russia.

Some time ago a number of gentlemen of Silesia sent an address to the Emperor Alexander of Russia as a testimony of their respect, and also to thank him for the pacific ideas he had lately evinced. The address was handed by one of the gentlemen signing it, the Count de Burghaus, to the Baron de Budberg, to be forwarded to St. Petersburg. The Russian diplomatist has now communicated to the latter the reply the Emperor has graciously given, a copy of which, with a fac simile of the imperial signature, has also been communicated to every one of the gentlemen who signed the address. The reply is as follows:—

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the good feeling and congratulation conveyed in your address, as well in your name and that of all Prussians to whom the Christian and peaceful

sentiments of their king are dear and sacred. I, too, desire that peace may be re-established and for ever secured, and I trust that God will listen to the prayers that I and all those of the same feelings as myself offer up to him. Receive, gentlemen, all of you whose honourable names I have with pleasure seen affixed to this address, the assurance of my particular consideration. ALEXANDER."

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4, 1856.

The British Empire in India.

If any wishes for a striking example of those higher laws which govern human affairs, it will be found in the extension of the British empire in India. The Marquis of Dalhousie, when he quitted these shores, some eight years since, took his leave amid congratulations on the peacefulness of the regions he was about to govern. It was said that the age of aggressive Governors-General was past—that a Hastings and a Wellesley must give place to less splendid, but wiser Viceroys, who would cultivate the arts of peace, and develop material the vast countries under their sceptre. But this dream was soon to be disappointed. The first great event of Lord Dalhousie's reign was the renewal of the war in the Punjab. The doubtful affray of Chillianwallah, the excitement in England, and the despatch of Sir C. Napier to succeed Lord Gough, are fresh in the recollection of all. The whole territory formerly ruled by Runjeet Singh. Several millions of a warlike race were added to the subjects of the British Crown, and the frontier of India extended to the Indus since proclaimed, with what truth we have yet to learn, the natural and impassable limit of British sway. Two years passed away, and an enemy at the other extremity of our conquests called on us to take up arms. To defeat the Burmese was no difficult task; but climate, distance, and natural obstacles made the humiliation of the enemy a work of time and trouble. To recompense our exertions we seized and held the territory of Pegue, rich in forests and sufficiently fertile to reward the labour of any one who may choose to settle there, but at present hardly a valuable acquisition. We have now the news of a third acquisition, of so easy and peaceful a nature as to be described by the mild term "annexation." The King of Oude has been deposed, and his kingdom added to the territory of the East India Company. This country, situated in the interior of India, was by a treaty concluded in 1801, placed in the category of protected States. The sovereign was to be defended alike from foreign invasion and the insurrection of his own subjects. In the present day the former fear has vanished, but intestine commotion might well be dreaded by the degenerate despot who ruled in Lucknow. The annals of this Court have surpassed even the habitual atrocities of the East. The King existed only in the gratification of his own appetites; he took no part in the government of the country, and the only difference between his former and his present position is that 4,000,000 of people are no longer plundered in his name. Although the company has faithfully performed its pledge, yet the agreement of the Indian monarch to carry out a proper system of administration has been continually evaded. In vain have warnings and remonstrances been addressed by successive Governors-General. Lord William Bentinck and Lord Hardinge have in vain intimated what the consequences would be if some reforms were not adopted. Of late the finances have been in a wretched condition, although with proper management it is computed that a surplus of £2,500,000 might be insured. Lobbying was universal throughout the country, and bands of marauders infested every high way, and even the streets of the towns. Lord Dalhousie bore with this state of things many years. At last, before leaving his government, he resolved to put an end at once to an anarchy which could not be cured. Troops were assembled at Cawnpore to the number of 12,000 men. They moved in two brigades on Lucknow. The history of this strange invasion is short. The King fortified his capital, but on the approach of the British hastened to destroy what he had erected. On the 4th of February General Outram met the King and propo-ee abdication. The King refuses. Three days after appeared a proclamation of the Indian government. After announcing that "His Majesty Wajid Ali Shah" had neglected to fulfil the conditions of the treaty of 1801, it states that the monarch had been invited to make over his dominions to the Hon. East India Company. Wajid Ali Shah having refused, proclamation is made that "the government of

This splendid ship has beautiful accommodations for passengers, and being an uncommonly fast sailing vessel is a most desirable opportunity. Consignees Teisserenc 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. Llavall & Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

The *si* 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 hives and passengers.

Consignees Messrs. G. Bortolotti & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

British bark *Glen Eith*, at 230 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 freight engaged. Can accommodate a few Cabin passengers having good accommodations.

Consignees Messrs. Villate Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

French clipper ship *Louis Gaveau* A1. 76 tons, register *Huet* master is ready to receive cargo & will have quick despatch.

Has beautiful accommodation for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Delisle Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

French bark *Pierre Alexandre*, 245 tons, Thibaud 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. Charvart.

FOR GENOA.

The *si* Sardinian brig *Lariano*, 290 tons, Questa master, has hull 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 Francischielli.

FOR BORDEAUX.

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

Consignee P. Etcheverrie Esq.

FOR BOURBON AND MARIUTUS.

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. Mandat & Co.

FOR CETTE.

French bark *Henri Louise*, at 100 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 16th inst. Being fitted up for passengers, has a splendid Cabin and is on every respect a desirable conveyance.

Consignees in Montevideo, Messrs. E. Bartfield & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Danish schooner *Maria*, 93 tons H. S. Hock 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, Carnegie 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. Defino Esq.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.

Brazilian brig *Penguin*, Gandofo 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 Bertolotti.

For further particulars, please apply to their respective consignees, or to

IL LEZICA & SAGROY,

No. 41, Reconquista.

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FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT AND IN DOCK.
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1. Private dwelling houses, having the external walls of bricks and covered with the same, or with slate, tile, metal, cement, or other incombustible materials, 7s. 6d. per cent per annum. Contents of the above, the same rate.
2. Buildings used wholly or partly, as Warehouses, or Shops, erected and covered as above, 10s. per cent per annum. Contents the same rate.
3. Goods in private Custom House deposit

stores, erected and covered as above, 10s. per cent per annum.

4. Goods in general Custom House, Stores, and vessels in port, for 12 months, 10s.; for 6 months, 7s. 6.; for 3 months, 5s.

5. Barrack buildings, of wood, wholly or in part, if away from any crowded district, can likewise be insured, at a conventional premium.

Conditions of Insurance.

I. That preparatory to effecting any Insurance on Houses or Buildings, the Party or parties making the same, shall specify what Materials the Walls and Roofs of such Houses and Buildings are respectively constructed of, where situated, and by whom occupied, and whether as private dwellings or for any other use; whether any manufacture or business trade be carried on, or any hazardous articles be deposited or kept therein; also whether adjoining to or in the Risk of any Building or place in which any hazardous trade is carried on; whether any Steam Engine, Furnace, Kilo, Saw, Gangle, or other Apparatus, whereby heat is produced (common Fire Places, and Ovens for domestic use excepted) be erected on the premises, and if so shall give a particular description of the nature and construction thereof respectively; and in case any alteration or addition be made therein or thereto respectively, or any hazardous articles be deposited or manufactured therein, after the Insurance is effected, and notice thereof respectively be not given to this Corporation, or to its Agents, and the same be allowed by endorsement on the Policy; such Policy or Insurance will be null and void.

II. That upon the Insurance of Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, the nature and quality thereof, and the Boxes and Buildings or other places where the same are or is deposited and kept, shall be truly and accurately described, and likewise whether any Goods or articles of a hazardous nature be deposited therein.

III. That if any Houses, Buildings, Goods, or other Property, shall be insured by this Corporation, without having been truly and circumstantially described, so as that the nature and degree of the risk to which they may be exposed, may be justly estimated; the Policy thereon shall be void.

IV. That Houses, Buildings, and Goods, in Trust or on Commission, intended to be insured, must be so described and declared at the time of effecting such Insurance, otherwise the Policy will not extend to cover such Property.

V. That losses by lightning will be made good where the Property assured by the Corporation has been actually set on fire, thereby, and burnt in consequence thereof.

VI. That Insurance will not be answerable for any loss or damage by fire, occasioned by the invasion of a foreign enemy, civil commotion, riot, or any military or usurped power whatsoever, or for loss by fire occasioned by Earthquake or Hurricane.

VII. That no allowance will be made for any property which may be destroyed or damaged by its own natural heating, nor for any goods which may be destroyed or damaged while undergoing any process in or by which the application of fire-heat is necessary, neither will the Corporation be responsible for loss or damage by explosion of any kind.

VIII. That books of accounts, manuscripts, written securities, money, bank notes, bills, stamps, and gunpowder, will not be insured or re-embursed in any insurance effected by or with this Corporation; nor will any loss or damage in any case, or of any description be made good, when more than a year, of Gunpowder shall be deposited or kept on the premises.

IX. That watches, trinkets, jewels, pearls, plate, musical instruments, pictures, prints, and drawings; china, glass, earthenware, looking glass plates, medals, coins, goldens, or other curiosities will not be included in any Insurance effected by this Corporation, or covered thereby, unless the same be particularly specified in the Policy.

X. That persons who have insured property with this Corporation shall not be insured or re-embursed in any other insurance already made, or which shall afterwards be made elsewhere, for the same property; so that a memorandum of such Insurance may be endorsed on the Policy or Policies effected with this Corporation, and otherwise such Policy or Policies shall be void, and the premium paid thereon for the current year shall be forfeited to the Corporation and shall not be recovered back or claimed from them.

XI. That upon the death of any person insured by this Corporation, his or her Policy and interest therein may be transferred and continued to his or her representatives to whom the right of the Property insured shall belong, by the production on such policy, and persons removing their residence from the place where the Property is insured, the nature and circumstances of the risk in such policies be not altered and such removal be allowed, by the Corporation or its Agents, by endorsement on their respective Policies.

XII. That persons insured by this Corporation sustaining any loss or damage by fire, shall forthwith give notice to the Directors or Secretary of this Corporation, at their office, No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, or to their Agents elsewhere, and shall call within a reasonable time, to meet the said Directors, their Secretary, or Agents, as accurate and particular account of their loss or damage respectively, as the nature and circumstances of their respective cases will admit; and shall when required, make proof of the same by their Oath, solemn declaration or affirmation, and of their domestic or servants, and by the production of such books of accounts and such vouchers or evidence as may be required; and until such notice, and accurate and particular accounts, vouchers and evidence are produced, the validity thereof has been previously ascertained under the hand and seal of the Chief Magistrate of the district where the fire happened, or of the British Consul (where such officer is resident), no loss or damage will be paid or made good by this Corporation.

XIII. That in every case of loss or damage for which the said Corporation shall be liable, the said Corporation shall have the option, where the Insurance may be on goods, to supply the insured with the like quality of goods of the same sort and kind, and of equal value and goodness, with those destroyed or damaged by fire; or where the Insurance may be on houses and buildings, the said Corporation shall have the option, to rebuild or repair, and reinstatement the same, and put them into as good and substantial a condition as they were in at the time when such fire happened. And, in case any difference shall arise touching any loss or damage, such difference shall be submitted to the arbitration of two indifferent persons: one to be chosen by the party insured, and the other by the Corporation, or its Agents, with liberty to appoint an Umpire, and the award, in writing, of the said arbitrators, or of them and their Umpire, or any two of them, shall be conclusive and binding to all parties.

XIV. That if any fraud or deception shall be practised or attempted, or if any false declaration or fraudulent claim or statement shall have been made or practised in effecting of the said Policy or Policies, or procuring the same from the said Corporation, or its Agents or shall be made by or on the part of the assured, for or in respect of any alleged loss or damage under the Policy or Policies for the current year, the said Corporation, if it expressly stipulated and agreed that the Insurance and Insurances thereon made shall be wholly and absolutely null and void, and the assured forfeit all his or her right, title, and interest under the said Policy or Policies, and shall not recover or claim any thing thereon, or in respect of such alleged loss or damage, and the premium paid on such Policy or Policies for the current year shall be forfeited to the said Corporation, and shall not be recovered back or claimed from them.

XV. Insurances may be made for any period less than a 12-month, but all such Insurances shall terminate at four o'clock in the afternoon of the day specified in the Policy, without the allowance of fifteen days.

XVI. That no Insurance shall be conclusive or binding on this Corporation, unless the Premium be previously paid thereon, and persons desirous of continuing ANNUAL Insurances must make their respective payments thereon, on or before the commencement of each and every succeeding year, or within fifteen days next afterwards, otherwise such payment on such Policies becomes due; and that the only evidence of such payments shall be the receipts of the said Corporation or its Agents.

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To single gentlemen. Three papered rooms, partly furnished; Calle del Parque No. 39 1p

BRITISH LIBRARY.

At a Meeting held lately by the Proprietors and Subscribers to this institution, the following important changes in the rules and management were agreed to in order to extend the benefit of the Library as far as possible to all classes of the community, viz:—
To reduce the subscription to £150 currency per annum.
Every subscriber to become a proprietor after he has subscribed for two years.
Measures to be taken immediately to arrange for considerable supplies of new and interesting works to come out every three months, besides Magazines and Reviews in due course.

The Committee on making known these changes earnestly appeal to their countrymen of all classes but especially the young men in merchants' offices, to support them by at once calling at Messrs. Mackerns' and entering their names as subscribers, for they believe that the establishment conducted on these principles will become one of the most useful in South America.

A book lies on the table of the Library in which the subscribers can enter any work they would wish the Committee to bring out. j14 3p

BOOKS.

The Committee of the British Library have empowered Messrs. Mackern to offer for sale at low price, a quantity of well bound books,—chiefly novels, series of magazines, &c. &c. j14 3p

WANTED.

Two rooms unfurnished in a central situation; a note addressed E. H. and left at this office will be attended to. j14 3p

FOR SALE.

At the store of Bunge Bornfeld & Co., Calle Defensa No. 70, a few casks of superior claret just received from Bordeaux, also Chateau Biquet, Vieux Biquet, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, in 1 dozen cases, and Champagne of the favourite brand "Comte de Merul." j7 8p

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 Sauced, 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. j7 3p

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on sale a small quantity of Messrs. Penon's famed XX stout and best India Pale Ale in half and in whole bottles. BROWNELL GREY & Co. Calle Nuyppa, No. 15 j7

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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. 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 Sanatorium.

26, CALLE TUCUMAN, 26. Physicians and Proprietors, Private Residents. Dr. Leslie, Calle 25 de Mayo 58 "Furst," Representantes 193 "Ventura Bosch," Suypacha 32

Regulations.

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

Terms.

Common Wards	\$20 per day
Middle do	30 "
Private Rooms	50 "

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed from the Annie Worrall. Natural 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. m3 9p

Notice to Mariners.

[No. 8] FALKLAND ISLANDS. FIXED LIGHT ON CAPE PEMBROKE.

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

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

The tower is 60 feet high; it is circular and of iron, and at present painted black. It stands in lat. 51° 40' 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 Uranic Rock (which lies east one mile from the outer rock off Volunteer point) the lighthouse bears S. 13° E. or S. by E. E. nearly, distant 9½ miles. From the end 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 ¼ 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.

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. 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.

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.

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, INFLAMMATION, 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 recommendation of the most eminent of the Faculty.

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

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitation, 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 Whitechurch, Hants, Oct. 21, 1846.
Sir,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES. I have 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 26-5p

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

G. & H. Mackern have on sale a lot of very superior Windsor Soap. a 26 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.

The Friend of all.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY.
Translation of a letter from Baboo Seelajee Chetty, of Allahabad, dated 17th of October 1864.

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 Mussulman, I knew not what to do, (as the preparation 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 Salams, and believe me yours till death (Signed) BABOO SEELAJEE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.
Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavio Martin of the London Mission, dated Maulmain, May 16th 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 medicine of other kinds had 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 fact. A poor Indian, but a true native, who appeared to me to be on the verge of death, was suffering dreadfully from this complaint and was tapped eight times, within six months, I visited her myself, and gave her a box of your Pills, and after taking them for six weeks she continued them, and preserved for about nine weeks, when she was perfectly cured; and has since through the blessing of providence enjoyed the best of health. They are a truly invaluable remedy for females at the time of life, and for young women with obstructions in their health.

Yours truly,
(Signed) OCTAVIO 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, 1864.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir—I have been a resident here for the last seven years and during the whole of that time, (all within the last five months) suffered miserably with asthma, attended with occasional spitting of blood which completely shook my constitution and deprived me of rest both day and night. I consulted a number of medical men at Benares, but without any result, my case was eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was past. In this pitiable condition I soon commenced using your Pills, after continuing them for 2 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, 1st Division, dated the 18th of July, 1864).

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 need not say they quickly procured 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, a person 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) J. THOMPSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague
- Astma
- Bilious Complaints
- Blisters on the Skin
- Bowel Complaints
- Colic
- Constipation of the Bowels
- Consumption
- Debility
- Dropsy
- Dysentery
- Lrypsias
- Female Irregularities
- Fever of all kinds
- Erys
- Gout
- Head-ache
- Inflammation
- Indigestion
- Retention of Urine
- Scrofula, or King's Evil
- Stone and Gravel
- Secondary Symptoms
- The Rheumatism
- Ulcers
- Veneral Affections
- Worms of all kinds
- Wetness, from what ever do do.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor 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 SMITHS COAL.
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 purchaser's house. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 20, n10-co

To Passengers per Barque William Pict.
All persons indebted to Captain Joseph Spratt 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. FARODY.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTY.

Belonging to the Heirs of the late F. J. Kaufmann:
1st.—The Barraca forming the corners of the Calle Piedrad and Calle 419, with house, garden, &c., having 44 varas frontage, and 70 in depth (entrance No. 419, Calle Piedrad.)
2d.—The house No. 418 Calle Piedrad, with 64 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 Carutors at No. 106, calle Piedrad, where the titles inventories plans, &c. may be seen. n8-co

BUENOS AYRES AND THE PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE.
BY
For sale at G. & H. Mackerns, Calle San Martin No. 20. n8-co

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

This Institution, located in the house formerly occupied by Spencer J. Wild, Esq., No. 75, Calle Maypi, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Carrow, will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th of January.
It will consist of three departments, viz: one for infants, another for boys of advanced years, and a third for young ladies. Such alterations have been made in the apartments of the house as will afford separate and commodious halls of study for each class of pupils.
Instructions will be given in all the branches of a liberal education. The pupils will be under the constant and careful superintendance of the principals. The principals have enjoyed the best opportunities for acquiring a complete knowledge of the various educational Institutions of their own country, and their system of teaching will be the same as that which is practiced in the United States with such pre eminent success.
Special attention will be given to the instruction of native children, whose parents may wish them to acquire a thoroughly correct knowledge of the English language.
For particulars apply at the Institution, or at No. 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-co

Zibireca frente al Colegio.
Calle Santa Clara, No. 46.
Great assortment of books suitable for Christmas day.
History of England, by Goldsmith, 1 vol.
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol., with numerous engravings by Granville.
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.
Shakespeare's Works, and many other novels and illustrated books of every description. d22-

ENGLISH SEMINARY.

SUPACHA, No. 24.
Joshua Negrotto, Principal, assisted by two others; and by
Dupuis, Mathematics.
Larsen, Latin.
Roca, French.
White, English and 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 undiluting execution of its sanitary 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 references that can possibly be given, are the parents and guardians of the present and former scholars.

NEGROTTTO.

Buenos Ayres, January 2d, 1865.

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. m10 4p

NOTICE.

The copartnership which has hitherto existed under the firm of Eborard & 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 former firm.
L. A. SCHUZZT,
H. SPILCKWER,
J. T. FELS,
J. E. CLAUSSEN,
A. HORNEY.
Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, December 31 1855.

JUST IMPORTED.
Pickles, Salmon, Mackerel Herrings, and for sale at the store of James Noble No. 116 Calle Defensa. n9 6p

TO LET
One or two rooms furnished, at No. 153 Calle Mayo. n19 co

HIRING OFFICE.
Calle de Federacion, No. 57.
In this Office situations are procured for clerks, servants, housemaids, cooks, mechanics, artisans, workmen and labourers. n61 3p

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

TO FOREIGNERS.

To Let, unfurnished, 3 or 4 rooms in a house occupied by an English family. Apply on premises, No. 356 calle Corrientes, or at this office. m10

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 12th inst.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Tons	Company	Destination
Jan. 25	Bk.	Ocean Pacific	252	Knyll	Best Brothers
Jan. 22	Bk.	Fortuna	256	Wallerstein	Thompson & Co.
April 17	Bk.	India	262	Stenders	Kerr & Grierson
April 29	Bk.	John Girdley	268	Browning	Tiffin
April 22	Bk.	John Girdley	268	Tiffin	G. Bell & Co.
April 22	Bk.	Yamou	272	Milner	A. Van Praek
April 29	Bk.	Amantia	278	Milner	E. Arango & Co.
May 8	Bk.	Melany	282	Boer	Hind Brothers
May 12	Bk.	Bela Sopha	274	Ockendon	Losham & Co.
May 12	Bk.	Beloe	270	Loh	W. Orz & Co.
May 12	Bk.	George Anna	274	Induck	Creeker Hall & Co.
May 16	Bk.	Glen Hill	297	Hopson	Villate & Sons
May 17	Bk.	Beloe	270	Gardwick	G. Bertarelli & Co.
May 30	Bk.	Dech 72	272	Gardwick	Roman Treadle & Co.
June 3	Bk.	Mary Garland	232	St. James	Transeau & Co.

"AMERICAN"					
April 28	Bk.	Weybossett	271	G. G. M. Johnson	Zimmermann & Co.
May 8	Bk.	Killy	247	Varona	Limé Fair & Co.
May 11	Bk.	West of the East	217	Ayres	Drabbe Brothers
May 13	Bk.	Avonmouth	239	Crowell	Limé Fair & Co.
May 13	Bk.	Mary Frances	272	Morton	Limé Fair & Co.
May 14	Bk.	Procter	270	Plant	Best Brothers
May 21	Bk.	Luton	270	Plant	Polgar
May 29	Bk.	John Wall Jun.	512	J. Douglas	Boage Hall & Co.
May 29	Bk.	Gease Washington	100	J. S. Kelly	Boage Hall & Co.
May 31	Bk.	Louis Perry	100	M. Turner	Feyer Brothers
June 3	Bk.	Kate	207	Over	Zimmermann & Co.

"FRENCH"					
April 6	Bk.	Henri de Louis	192	Siquas	Gaugier & Andrieu
April 21	Bk.	Alex	219	Darancos	T. Vallat & Co.
May 7	Bk.	Louis Gaveaux	—	—	—
May 13	Bk.	St. Remond	246	Pesmont	Bianchi & Lefebvre

"SPANISH"					
Jan. 6	Bgn.	Paca	—	—	E. Ochoa & Co.
April 6	Bk.	Zulia	231	Peron	Bestler & Sons
April 13	Bk.	Alcala	175	Garcia	Zamora & Co.
April 13	Bk.	Estelvana	199	Sisa	Arango & Co.
April 27	Bk.	Elvira	203	D. Garcia	E. Sanillosa
May 4	Bk.	Leobaldo	210	Olivero	Llavall & Sons
May 4	Bk.	Leob	244	Saoras	To. Greder
May 10	Bk.	Elvira	—	—	F. Arango & Co.
May 13	Bk.	Osorio	126	Pulz y Mora	A. Riestra & Sons
May 13	Bk.	Avantia	241	Gomez	S. Soriano
June 7	Bk.	Jesus	255	Domenech	To. Greder
June 11	Bk.	Magdalena	252	Aguirre	Ochoa & Co.

"SARDINIAN"					
Feb. 10	Bk.	Concepcion	192	Chiazza	B. Dellino
April 6	Bk.	Cambria	212	Cassallo	Repetto & Co.
May 14	Bk.	Feliz	200	Carreggi	Silva
May 17	Bk.	Baronessa	172	Parodi	Viale & Co.
June 19	Bk.	Maria Eugenia	244	Giombano	—

"BRAZILIAN"					
Mar. 16	Bk.	Capornio	—	—	—
April 14	Bk.	Adela y Doña	183	Nischik	Toorder
May 13	Bk.	Diraja	—	—	Llavall & Sons
May 15	Bk.	Alberto	—	—	—
May 16	Bk.	Sorte	292	Ferraz	Arango & Co.
May 23	Bk.	Tonelero	155	Morin	Martinez
May 30	Bk.	Dalia	175	M. Boig	F. Arango & Co.
June 6	Bk.	Narciso	170	Gumaranza	Pras Brothers
June 9	Bk.	Maria Rosa	125	Cavallio	Arango & Co.
June 11	Bk.	Isea	214	Perrera	To. Greder

"DANISH"					
May 13	Sch.	Maria	83	Hock	Schroeder & Co.
May 11	Bk.	Johanna	126	Vielclever	J. Bieber & Co.
May 14	Bgn.	Catharina	190	Collet	Collet & Co.

"HANOVERIANS."					
Jan. 9	Sp.	Norgo	590	Solberg	J. Riek & Co.

"BELGIAN."					
April 20	Sp.	Clotilda	541	Neelis	J. N. Bieber & Co.
May 11	Bk.	Packet	278	Uytendaelen	Bunge Bouffell & Co.

"HAMBURG."					
April 5	Bk.	Daniel Ross	450	Kessel	Schroeder & Co.
May 11	Bk.	Oscar	214	Jacobs	Rieher & Co.
May 19	Bk.	Teresa Oscar	114	Brandt	Zimmermann & Co.
May 22	Bk.	Henry & Oscar	—	—	Arango & Co.
May 22	Sp.	Hampden	—	—	—
June 11	Bk.	Ora	200	Fabrics	Bertarelli & Co.
June 12	Bk.	Bertha	—	—	Arango & Co.