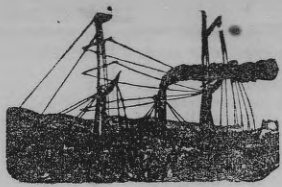


BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



Printed at No. 39, Calle Reconquista, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. at No. 39 Calle Reconquista, where Subscriptions are received, and advertisements and communications may be left.

Price \$40 per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and \$45 per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office; it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity.—Single Number \$4.

Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates.—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion \$3; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, 4 rials per line for the first, and 2 for each subsequent insertion. Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interests, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches Hospitals Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c, Gratis.

No. 1518.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, June 21, 1856.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Voice from Australia.

It is amusing to observe how closely our colonists at the Antipodes follow in the wake of the institutions in the mother country. A new constitution has been proclaimed and carried into effect in Victoria—the same which was so largely discussed in the British Parliament during the summer of last year; and what is called the principle of "responsible Government" is now in partial operation in the colony of which Melbourne is the capital. By the new constitution the people will have the management of their affairs entirely in their own hands, and the Governor will hold in the colony the same relative position as the Sovereign at home. The new system will assimilate very closely to our Parliamentary representation. The old plan of a single Chamber, one half composed of nominees and members *ex officio*, appointed by the Governor, and the other half of representatives elected by the people, is abolished in favour of two Chambers—an Upper and a Lower House, both elected by the colonists, the qualification for the Upper Chamber being more than double that of the other.

Although this great experiment has not yet come into full operation in the colony of Victoria, there has already been a "Ministerial crisis" at Melbourne, enough to delight the hearts of the Imperial Tailors and Tapers at home, who live in the hope of some day being quartered on the public purse to the tune of £1,200 a year. This class of official understrappers abounds even in the newest of our colonies, and the salaries which they receive—or rather, have received in the land of gold; for their career in the new state of things is drawing to a close—ought to have induced long ago a large deportation of the genus from the neighbourhood of Downing-street.

The colonists have already set an example to the people of England. They know that elections are worthless without perfect freedom of opinion, and this freedom of opinion a majority of the Colonial Legislature has asserted by taking to the new constitution the principle of the ballot, instead of the system of open voting which prevails with us. All the Government officials and nominees opposed the introduction of the ballot, which was carried, nevertheless, by 33 against 25; and this majority of 8 represents, we see it stated, the digger representative members, who desire for their constituents the most unlimited independence in the exercise of the franchise. The Government being beaten on this point, all its members resigned, and hence the "Ministerial crisis" referred to.

In a political point of view this is one of the most striking and important movements which has ever taken place in a British colony, and it cannot fail to impress the people of this country. When the ballot in a colony which has risen so rapidly as Victoria is deemed essential to perfect freedom of thought, and where the various modes of influencing men's votes must necessarily be much less refined and tortuous than with us, how much more essential is it that this great safeguard of electoral purity should exist in Great Britain, where the state of society is so much more complex, and where all the undue influences of wealth, and station, and bribery are brought to bear upon the securing of political triumphs. In thus acting the Australian colonists have taught us a lesson which can hardly fail to give an immense impetus to the practical triumph of secret over open voting. It will cause politicians to ponder, and it will show the world at large how determined a young and energetic community is to rise superior to the trammels which wealth and social influence throw around the development and expansion of an old country like our own.

But this is not the only phase of the last intelligence from Australia which is worthy of a passing notice. Men in a new colony are measured by their worth and personal talents—by the service which they can render to the society of which they are members, and being known to their neighbours, a very accurate estimate is usually formed of their abilities. When Sir Charles Hotham's ministry fell, a gentleman named Nicholson was "sent for,"—a clever, clear-headed practical man, deservedly esteemed in Australia, and who has worked his way to a high position. It was Mr. Nicholson's motion which carried the ballot, but irrespective of this triumph, his success as a

man of business is only inferior to his standing as a colonial politician. We see him described in one account as a native of Liverpool, in another as a gentleman "who has an appropriate command of good mother English, uttered with a not unpleasing Cumberland accent." The following brief sketch of this colonial phenomenon, from the pen of the Melbourne correspondent of the leading morning journal, is extremely suggestive:—"His integrity is spotless, he is endowed with common sense in no ordinary degree, and he has that administrative ability which the architects of a commercial fortune cannot be destitute of. Although he commended life as a grocer, it would be difficult to select from the 66 members of the House a man so well entitled to the confidence of the House and the country—and he has it." * Mr. Nicholson has exchanged the shop for the counting house and the craft of the merchant. It is understood that when Mr. Nicholson was "sent for," after the manner of our English premiers, to form an administration, he was about to leave the colony temporarily, for the purpose of establishing branch houses of his own in London and Liverpool. Probably he may be induced to forego this determination in consequence of the honour which has thus been thrust upon him; but the incident is instructive, as showing the class of men in whose hands will ultimately rest the destiny of the Australian group of colonies.

Under the new state of things it will be more than ever necessary to place at the head of the Australian colonies as Governors men of more than ordinary ability—men at all events who will have sense and shrewdness to appreciate the difficulty and delicacy of the task committed to their hands, and whose administration will be in harmony with the popular element which will in future rule there. An injudicious selection might be productive of the worst consequences, and in future such appointments ought to be the reward of eminent civic merit; for it is clear that the obstinate and self-sufficient military men who are usually placed at the head of British colonies in various parts of the world, would speedily upset all the wise legislative enactments for maintaining intact a friendly understanding between Great Britain and her settlements at the antipodes. In nothing is reform more necessary than in the education and personal fitness of the men to whom is entrusted the rule of large communities far removed from the mother country, and the subject is of such vast importance that we can only for the present throw out a hint—which may induce reflection.

That the colonists of Victoria are not a little proud of their legislative privileges may be inferred from the splendid Houses of Parliament which they are erecting in the city of Melbourne. The building, we learn, is under contract to be completed by the first of May next, and will cover an area of 305 feet by 250, and the side walls of the chambers will be divided into compartments by Ionic columns, and coupled columns of the same order are ranged along the ends. The space between the pilasters will form panels in which the heroes of colonial history will find niches for their portraits, on the plan of the palace at Westminster. These are gratifying indications of the interest which the colonists take in the land of their adoption, and while the British Parliament has acted wisely in conceding to the colonists the means of governing themselves with as little intervention as possible from Downing-street, our own legislative bodies must take care that they are not altogether distanced in the framing of wise and liberal laws by our own countrymen at the Antipodes.—Certainly, the introduction of the ballot there is a warning of the right kind, and there is an reflective intimation in this voice from Australia which ought not to be lost upon English statesmen.

Fearful Collision at Sea.

Captain Brownrigg, of the bark Bahiana, from Macao to Kingstown, has published the following report:—"The Bahiana left Macao about the 10th of January, and experienced very fine weather until she met with strong S.E. winds, which continued until reaching soundings. Afterwards experienced contrary winds for nearly four weeks, with the exception of two or three days' light airs from the westward, between Cape Clear and Cork; afterwards veering round to the eastward. On the 25th March, at 6 p.m. Bardsley Islands bearing S.E. by E. about 12 miles, wind S.S.E. At midnight wind veered round to the east,

with an increasing breeze. At daylight on the 26th strong breeze and heavy sea; all hands, in shortening sail, sent royal yards down. At 11 a.m. wore the ship to the southward, with an increasing gale, and a cross sea running heavily. At 8 p.m. wore ship to the north-eastward, the South Stack bearing N.E. by E. distant about 11 miles. At 8:20 p.m. a ship hove in sight right ahead, the weather then being a little more moderate. All hands went forward with a lantern and torch, and called out to keep the strange ship away, we knowing her to be running before the wind; instead of bearing away, they must have put their helm a-leeboard and came to windward, striking the Bahiana on the starboard bow; the helm at the same time being port, so much so, that if the canvas had been enough to stay her she would have come round. When in collision, the strange ship's anchor caught the fore-rigging of the Bahiana, carrying away the foremast, also the mizenmast, and maintopgallantmast, and what other damage, in addition to the stowing in of the longboat, I could not ascertain, as I immediately got the boats cleared away ready for any emergency; and took one of them and went away towards the ship with which we had been in collision, and got on board with two hands. I then ascertained that she was the Mary Ann Wilson, Captain Titherington, of and from Liverpool to Calcutta. She had been rounded to, owing to my own boatswain, who had been drawn by the end of the main brace of the Mary Ann Wilson, during the collision, overboard, and hauled up by a boy, stating that the Bahiana was in a sinking condition. On getting on board the Mary Ann Wilson, I went up to the captain, who was then on the poop, and said, "I have come to ask you to stop by us to-night," telling him I was captain. He said, "what else can I do but stop by you?" After shortening sail the ship was wore round, and stood towards the Bahiana, passing a considerable distance from her, too far to enable me to get on board my own vessel, with my own boat's crew, owing to the heavy sea at the time. Several times during the night I asked the captain of the Mary Ann Wilson to stand towards the Bahiana, but he told me he was quite near to her, while at the same time he was driving bodily from her. He afterwards told me that his crew were tipsy leaving port, so much so that I could not expect the ship to be worked as the one I had just left. Early on the morning of the 27th he squared the yards and made sail down Channel, steering S.W., leaving the Bahiana to sink or swim. On the morning, at 6 a.m. I inquired what he intended to do, when he told me he should take me to Calcutta. My answer was, that if he did he would repent himself hereafter. Several ships were passed. I asked him to put me on board, when he told me should do no such thing; but, after continued applications, at noon he sent a boat to the ship Wallace, of Glasgow, to know if they would take me and my crew. The captain of the Wallace replied in the affirmative, and I and my three men got on board the Wallace, and were brought on to Liverpool. I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to Captain Cummings, of the Wallace, for his most gentlemanly and human treatment of me and my crew. As to the conduct of Captain Titherington, of the Mary Ann Wilson, I have explained it above. Whilst my men were on board of her, to use a vulgar phrase, he did not ask any of us if we had a mouth upon us. Comment upon this is superfluous.

Awful Earthquake at Japan.

The advices per the Baltic convey the intelligence of a dreadful earthquake, by which the town of Jeddo, in the island of Japan, was completely destroyed. The news was brought to San Francisco by the schooner Page, and the following are the particulars:—

On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock p.m. a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples and thirty thousand inhabitants. Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings with their occupants. The shock was severe at Simoda.

Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner Page—December 10. The news was obtained through the dutch interpreter. The Japanese seemed to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants

of the portion of the city destroyed were warned of the disaster, and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story, and constructed of very light material. The temples of worship however, are lofty and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

Jeddo, according to the best authorities, is the second capital of the empire, being the residence of the military emperor. It is located on the north-east coast of the island of Nippon, and contains a population of a million and a half of souls; it is stated to be enclosed by a trench, and intersected by numerous canals and branches of a river, navigable for vessels of a moderate burden. It has a fortified palace, with very extensive grounds, many noble residences profusely ornamented with sculpture and paintings, several large religious temples, and other public edifices. It also contained the imperial library, composed of 150,000 volumes. The houses are mostly one story in height, but being generally built of wood, are subject to frequent destruction by fire; certain it is, that of the 100,000 dwellings demolished by the recent convulsion, a large proportion of them fell a prey to the flames.

Earthquake are not infrequent at Japan. We need scarcely refer to the one in the bay of Simoda a little more than a year ago, during which the Russian frigate Diana was wrecked. In 1306 a number of Japanese cities were destroyed, and many thousand persons perished. Indeed, that quarter of the globe has afforded the most extraordinary instances of the phenomenon on record. In 1632 an earthquake at Pekin buried 200,000 persons, and at the same place, about 70 years later, 100,000 were swallowed up.

BUENOS AYRES

CUSTOM-HOUSE INNOVATION.

In our last we gave a translation of the decree of the 3d inst., which permits the opening of packages of manufactured goods in deposit stores, and despatching such portions as may be required; and we now redeem our pledge by offering some remarks on its probable effects, as a practical measure.

The measure, we repeat, indicates the good intentions of the Minister of Finance in wishing to extend to foreign commerce every possible facility; and to do Señor Riestra justice, he is an out-and-out free trader; perhaps rather more so than the circumstances of the country would justify.

In the case of valuable packages, the concession here made will be an important boon, especially to dealers for the interior, who will be enabled to make up their assortments to greater advantage and may help to neutralise the effects of the rumoured differential duties, should the Congress assembled at the Parana think fit to establish them, which is still doubtful.

But with our present system of deposit stores, we have serious misgivings as to the practical working of the measure. Will importers in general avail themselves of the privilege? In view of the additional trouble, expense, and inevitable complications that must ensue, it appears to us very questionable. The opening and closing of packages, and the risk fine goods run of sustaining more or less damage in these operations, is only the first link in the chain. There follows the trouble and expense of removing the remainder of the packages that have been opened to the special deposit store, with an interminable succession of liquidations of storage, that of itself would deter most import houses from countenancing the system.

On the strength of these considerations alone, we despair of its efficacy as a practical measure.

Besides the Minister of Finance, as guardian of the public revenue, must be aware of the innate tendency there is to contraband; and can hardly fail to perceive that this is opening a wide door to its indefinite extension. If pipes of rum and casks of bottled ale and porter at present evaporate, what must we expect in the case of opened packages of silks and satins? A rampant contraband, that no vigilance and no precautions can prevent, is the inevitable consequence; and therefore we shall not be surprised to hear that the measure has proved abortive, or been abandoned as worse than useless.

At all events the experiment should have been reserved till the stores of the new Custom

house are got ready, and the operations so concentrated, that the vigilance of the Authorities may be brought to bear upon them with some reasonable prospect of effect.

EMISSON OF PUBLIC FUNDS.—This measure, a translation of which we also gave in our last, is one of much greater importance than the preceding, and before receiving the sanction of the legislature, will doubtless undergo a rigid scrutiny. It is one that directly affects all interests in the community, and on which every taxpayer, foreigner as well as native, has an interest, and consequently a right, to emit his opinion. This becomes the more important, as the leading organs of the local press, with a unanimity rarely seen in other matters, have abstained from all remarks, in pro or in contra; contenting themselves with a simple publication of the draft of law.

The chief surprise and regret is that such a measure should be necessary. With an augmentation in the general Estimate of 33 millions and odd dollars to the department of War, there was little reason to apprehend any shortcoming in that quarter; for in proportion to our population, it is unquestionably an exorbitant rate of war-tax: and notwithstanding, the supplementary grant of 9 millions is wholly for that very department!

1856 hitherto has been a year of peace. We have had no foreign war, unless we dignify with that name the Indian deprecations on the frontier, and we have had nothing that can with propriety be termed internal commotion. In these circumstances 22 million, something more than half the estimated revenue of the year, must be held an ample, a liberal, a profuse allowance.

Properly speaking there is not a deficit. The income has not fallen short of what the ordinary sources of revenue were expected and calculated to produce. Hence it is not a measure to cover a deficit in the revenue, but an excess of expenditure; a distinction that should be carefully borne in mind in treating of this question. It is to all intents and purposes a bill of indemnity, to cover the responsibility of Ministers, in having exceeded the limits prescribed to them by the Legislature, in the sanctioned Estimate for the current year.

With a revenue of 65 million, there is no reason whatever to complain or despair of the resources of the State; but if of that amount two thirds, approximately, be appropriated to the improvident department of war, it is equally plain that our progress in other and more interesting departments, must be comparatively slow and uncertain.

But apart from its cause or its object, we fancy there are strong and insuperable objections to the expedient proposed to meet the exigency, that is, to the creation of public funds. It is the recognition of an indefinite power that may easily be abused; and the grant now under consideration would certainly become a precedent for similar grants, recurring with a frequency proportioned to the readiness and ease with which they are obtained. Governments are more improvident than individuals, and if those credit operations are permitted, there is hardly a doubt that a pretext more or less specious will be found for putting them in requisition; and there are few instances or records where this has not been the practical result. By opening up a door of escape you weaken the feeling of responsibility and destroy the strongest incentives to thoughtful and economy.

The remark applies to all governments, and with greater force to republican than monarchical ones, from the frequent changes in the persons of the administrations, and the consequent lack of continuity and solidarity in their public acts.

We might even go farther and say, that no South American Government, not even excepting Brazil, is yet sufficiently stable and consolidated, to employ with safety and advantage those great financial operations, based on public credit; but what we have already said is more than sufficient to show its inexpediency, its difficulty, its danger, in the exceptional and anomalous circumstances in which the State of Buenos Ayres is at present placed.

The Bank is the only hope and guarantee of our circulating medium; and what faith or confidence can be reposed in its operations, if such expedients may be ingrafted upon it, whenever it suits the convenience of the Ministry?

SOUTHERN FRONTIER.—There have hardly been any news these last days, perhaps owing in part to the bad roads, which ever in the neighbourhood of the city are nearly intransmissible, and we understand the rains have been much heavier still to the South.

COMMAND-IN-CHIEF.—The venerable general Escalada has been named Commander in chief of the Army on the Southern frontier, vice-general Hornos resigned; and it is rumoured that Colonel Jose Diaz, will be appointed second in command.

SOUTHAMPTON MAIL.

he aspirations of the friends of humanity and social progress are realized. The treaty of Paris has been accepted by all, and peace formally proclaimed. The din of War has ceased, and been succeeded by a chorus of mutual congratulations, the sincerity of which we see no reason to doubt. As a specimen of these we give the address of the Corporation of the City of London to Her Majesty.

"TO THE QUEEN MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty's Throne with our humble but earnest congratulations on the close of the war.

"By the successful negotiation and conclusion of a definitive treaty, peace is at once happily and honourably restored, while it is guaranteed for the future by the concurrence and cordial participation of all the great Powers of Europe.

"Compelled to enter into the war in defence of the violated territory of an ancient empire long bound to this country by ties of amity and alliance, the Western Powers had no object of aggrandisement to seek; and your Majesty and your allies, the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, have given to the world a signal example of moderation and forbearance by accepting in the hour of triumph, and when best prepared to pursue that triumph to its result, the intervention of a friendly Sovereign, and sparing to a gallant enemy the further humiliation that awaited him.

"We thankfully recognise the hand of God in the successes achieved by our arms in spite of difficulties and sufferings rarely equalled, and arising chiefly from want of recent experience of war on so vast a scale; and while we deeply sympathize with your Majesty's grief for the loss of the brave officers and men who have gloriously fallen, we proudly rejoice to record that in no former war has the generous and enduring bravery of the British soldier and sailor, vieing with that of their valiant allies, been more brilliantly conspicuous.

"We now look forward with renewed hope and confidence to the further development, under Divine Providence and the continuance of your Majesty's mild and beneficent reign, of all the arts and resources of peace, and we trust, that in the future as in the past, our beloved country will under these blessed influences be again and ever foremost in the ranks of civilization and social improvement.

"By order of the court,

"H. M. MEREWETHER."

To which address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address.

"I gratefully acknowledge the many and conspicuous proofs of the zeal and unanimity of my people, and the generous and enduring bravery of my soldiers and sailors during the war in which we have been engaged, and which, in conjunction with my illustrious allies, I have been enabled to conduct to an honourable and satisfactory termination.

"I accept with sincere gratification your congratulations on the conclusion of a treaty by which the objects of the war have been fully secured, and peace has been re-established with the cordial concurrence of all the great Powers of Europe.

"I trust that this peace, resting as I have reason to believe, on a firm and secure basis, may be long continued to us, and that its blessings may, under Divine Providence, be widely experienced in friendly intercourse among nations, and in the rapid progress of civilization and social improvement."

In the House of Lords, on the 8th of May, Lord Palmerston moved a Vote of Thanks to the Army, Navy and Marines which was seconded by Mr. Disraeli, and carried unanimously.

On the same occasion Lord Palmerston brought up a message from the Queen, expressing Her Majesty's desire to grant to Major-General Sir W. Williams a pension of 1,000*l.* a year during his life. He likewise announced Her Majesty's intention to confer upon Sir William the dignity of a baronet, with the title of "Sir William Williams of Kars."

In commenting this *Times* says:—

The public will learn with satisfaction that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on Major-General Sir William Williams the dignity of a baronet, with the distinctive and honourable addition "Kars," and to intimate her desire that Parliament should accompany this remark of Royal favour with the substantial endowment of a pension of 1,000*l.* a year. Never were such honours more worthily bestowed. Of all the gallant men whom England has sent forth to fight her battles in the late war no one, perhaps, has shown such capacity for command, such forethought in council, such constancy in the midst of difficulties, as General Williams. The defence of Kars—more glorious in its heroic achievements, though less fortunate in its result, than that of Silistria—will stand out on the page of history as the most memorable episode in the annals of the late war, and will convince the most sceptical inquirer that the race of British Generals is not extinct. General Williams has already received, in the courtesy of a brave foe, a noble tribute to his gallantry and his merits; and he will be welcomed on his return to England with those demonstrations of gratitude and admiration which his services have so richly merited.

EXAMPLES WORTHY OF IMITATION.—Her Majesty wishing to mark the conclusion of peace by an act of mercy, has given orders that a free and full pardon shall be granted to all persons under sentence for political offences; excepting a few convicts who broke their parole and fled to America.

It is a generous and graceful act; and the moment chosen accords with the deed; and as has been felicitously remarked, "it may not be without some influence on the world, that in this vast empire, so scattered, complex and differently governed, there is now no human being suffering punishment for political offences."

We wish some of our South American statesmen could make the same proud boast.

THE PEACE.—Mr Layard declares that the conditions of the peace earn the approval of a candid member of Parliament as exceeding any expectations which he had formed, and fully at-

taining all the objects which our government can be supposed to have contemplated when they took up the sword. Who, indeed, can doubt it, that does not look at the question through the medium of personal prejudice or party enmity? We do not insist upon any extraordinary cause for joy and exultation, because these are emotions which the English people are never quick to feel, and which, perhaps, it is not right that they should expect to be indulged when the submission of a foreign Power is the subject of their thoughts. But if we can be content to accept all that calm reason demands, we shall certainly not be dissatisfied with the peace. The best proof of its title to a favourable lie in the fact that it occupies a middle ground between the requirements of two parties, neither of which the English people would willingly see in possession of power to bend the policy of the country to its views. If we had listened to only, we should either have resigned the whole of the east of Europe to a semi-barbarous military power, without raising a hand in its defence, or should have retired after the first act of bloody and expensive conflict, with a rankling sense that we had not only been defeated in our policy, but had affixed on ourselves a lasting stigma of inferiority and presumption. If we had lent our ears to the other party, we should have been only at the commencement of a struggle for the absolute reduction of Russia to insignificance, or not to national annihilation—a wild crusade, respecting which nothing would be certain, except the vast extent of its hazard and duration. The end which we may best to have attained is equally removed from both of these extremes. It may not be perfectly symmetrical, for that can rarely be said of the execution of any political design, but its angles are fairly rounded off, and the defects in its surface are neither numerous nor many. Before the war Russia held a legal protectorate over two Turkish provinces, and asserted claims founded on treaty to a sort of spiritual allegiance from millions of Turkish subjects. At Sebastopol she maintained the strongest fortress in the world as an undisputed menace to her weaker neighbour, and her fleet exercised an almost undisputed sway over the closed waters of the Black Sea. All that is completely reserved, and the safety of Turkey against aggression from the quarter is put on a basis as firm as any which can be afforded by means of political arrangements.

Manchester Guardian.

Exchange.—June 21st.

Spanish Dollar and Patagonian	24
Patriot Banknote	50 1/2
Spanish do.	50 1/2
Bills on England per Johannesburg	45 1/2
do.	45 1/2
Currency	2 1/2
do.	2 1/2
France per London	24 1/2
United States do.	52 1/2
Rio Janeiro	51 1/2
Porto and London, highest price during the week	55 1/2
do.	55 1/2
Exchange on England, highest during the week	65
do.	65

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

June 19th.
Lioy, American bark, 338 tons, T. Moore, from Boston 25th March, to Samuel B. Hale & Co. with 25 boxes India rubber shoes, 17 do and 89 packages clocks, 9 boxes clock weights, 1 roll cordage, 10 boxes hardware, 31 barrels shoe tacks, 35 boxes chairs, 243 barrels rice, 500 do flour, 10 half barrels hide poison, 3 barrels oil, 4 packages merchandise, 5 casks varnish, 100 kegs white lead, 2 boxes brushes, 50 do axes, 6 packages adzes, 1 mast, 225, 2 3 feet lumber.

Cartagena, Spanish war schooner, from Montevideo.

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

June 14th.
Menni, British steamer, J. B. Sclafano, from Montevideo 12th inst., with 277 bags wheat, 276 tercio yerba, 61 bags rice, 4 boxes paper, 14 bags onions, 14 boxes eggs, 2 boxes merchandise. Passengers 30.

Princesa, Brazilian bark, 227 tons, J. J. Finsa, from Bahia 10th March, to F. Boxareo, with 200 pipes cane, 56 boxes, 117 bags and 206 barrels sugar, 1 bale tobacco, 3,000 Patatoes.

Chulo, Spanish brig, 211 tons, F. Roig, from Pernambuco 8th March, to F. Arango & Co., with 1,200 barrels and 200 half do sugar.

June 15th.
Suldir, French bark, 267 tons, J. L. Mane, from Havre 20th March, Montevideo 14th inst., to P. C. Jourde, with 170 pipe planks, 160 do boards, 82,000 tiles, 12 boxes flag stones, 151 do candles.

Henrica, Dutch brig, 227 tons, H. H. Laschen, from Hamburg 27th March, to A. Blank & Co., with 50 barrels zinc, 400 boxes zinc, 50 tons coal, 80 boards, 800 empty demijohns, 85 boxes matches, 530 do candles, 2,800 do and 3,900 demijohns gin, 105 packages oakum, 6 barrels and 12 boxes merchandise, 60 do cordials.

June 16th.
Niufa, National schooner, 122 tons, B. Carbonel, from Montevideo 14th inst., to Ocampo & Esperon, with 10 bales canvas, 1 do twine, 56 pipes, 10 half do, 108 quarter do and 48 barrels wire, 12 boxes merchandise, 197 do vermicelli, 59 do starch, 400 jars oil, 84 bales white paper, 2677 horse hides, 291 ox and cow do.

Adelheid, National bark, 276 tons, D. D. Spille, from Newport 6th April, to Deetjen & Co., with 340 tons coal.

Eolo, Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevideo.

June 17th.
Amazonas, Portuguese bark, 203 tons, G. Nunez dos Santos, from Rio Janeiro 25th May, to J. C. Meyralls, with 120 bags and 667 barrels sugar, 6 bales and 1 box merchandise, 3 do cider, 6 do port wine, 10 do snuff, 2 do sweetmeats, 1,125 rolls tobacco.

June 19th.
Menni, British steamer, J. B. Sclafano, from Montevideo 18th inst., with 1 bale and 11 boxes merchandise, 95 barrels flour, 1 do staples, 293 do and 14 half do rosin, 10 baskets champagne. Passengers 42.

Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanca, from Montevideo 18th inst., with 121 bags wheat, 27 boxes merchandise, 1 package samples, 1 horse, 40 doubloons. Passengers 74.

Camilla, British mail steamer, Curlew, from Rio Janeiro 12th inst., Montevideo 18th do, with the mail from Southampton. Passengers 31.

Civilian, American brigantine, 107 tons, G. Matiel Smith, from Boston 27th March, Montevideo 17th inst., to Ocampo & Co., with 2,000 feet lumber, 329 firkins butter.

The following is the manifest of the Bertha Hamburg brig, 316 tons, G. Walker, from Pernambuco 10th March, to F. Arango & Co., with 1,705 barrels sugar.

SAILINGS.

June 13th.

Fortuna, British brig, for Antwerp, despatched by J. C. Thompson & Co., with 240 salted horse hides, 1,250 do ox and cow do, 2,633 dry do do, 6,000 horns, 925 hides wool, 10 do sheep skins, 9 do half, 3 boxes tongues.

Estelina, Spanish brig, for Bahia, despatched by J. C. Thompson & Co., with 2,500 qq. packed beef, 40 boxes tallow, 57 dry horse hides.

Eloisa, Spanish bark, for Spain, despatched by Bayler & Sons, with 11,802 dry ox and cow hides, 205 boxes tallow, 1 do tongues.

Pacific, American bark, for New York, in ballast, despatched by Best Brothers.

June 14th.

Menni, British steamer, for Montevideo.
Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.
Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.
Relampago, National brigantine, for Montevideo.

June 15th.

Alis, French ship, for Havre, despatched by Teisserenc Vallat & Co., with 123 barrels salted beef, 5 half pipes tallow, 14 boxes preserves, 22,000 lbs, 84 bars copper, 909 dry ox and cow hides, 719 salted do do, 4,119 do horse do, 48 do foal skins, 36 bales hide cuttings, 540 do wool, 2 do goat skins, 22 do sheep do, 2 do and 1 box feathers, 37 bales and 34 zeroons hair.

Daniel Ross, Hamburg bark, for England, despatched by Schroder & Co., with 317 tons ashes, 103 do and 55,000 boxes.

June 17th.

Vuador, Brazilian brigantine, for Concepcion del Uruguay, in ballast, despatched by J. A. Martinez.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.

Arrived at Liverpool, May 6. Diophorus, hence 28th Jan.; May 8. Britannia, hence 13th Feb.—at Bristol, April 8. Jauchin, hence 20th Jan.—at Southampton April 7. Athons, hence 6th Jan.—at Gravesend, April 21. Aron, hence 26th Jan.; May 5. Jane Ann, hence 3rd Feb.—at Plymouth, April 21. Cornucopia, hence 3rd February.—at Southampton, April 20. Jane Layley, hence 13th February.—at Falmouth, April 22. T. W. Rowland, hence 23rd Feb.; 6th do. April 27. Boreas, hence 4th Feb.—at Antwerp, April 1. Cally, hence 4th Jan.; Maria Key, hence 6th Dec.; 25th, Idona, hence 23rd Jan.—in the Schelde, May 6. Pantodon, hence 7th March.—at Hamburg, April 30. Claudia, hence 16th Jan.—at Havre, April 25. Ratisse, hence 7th March. April 11. Frederic, hence 4th Feb.; at Marseilles, April 9. Luigina, hence 5th Dec.—at Genoa, April 8. Corriola 2^o, hence 12th Jan.; April 18. America, hence 14th Jan.; 29 do September, hence 21st Jan.—at Gibraltar, April 1. Carolina, hence 21st Jan.

VESSELS SAILED FOR BUENOS AYRES.

From Cuxhaven April 11. Amazona, April 25. Courier, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—From Liverpool, April 21. Critolon, Lady Mona, May 1st, Industria, May 3rd, Oshertyre.—From Greenock, May 7. Oceania.—From Helvoet, April 14. Crevedo Danner.—From Flushing Roads, April 17. Sea Nymph.—From Genoa April 18th, Carolina.—From Barcelona, April 14. Soberano, April 15. Rosa y Carmen.—From Bordeaux Roads, April 18. Saphis.

VESSELS LOADING FOR BUENOS AYRES.

At Liverpool, Margaret and Elizabeth, Gaucho, Astarc, Neptune, Swardfish, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Hannah Eastree, Mary Worrall.—At London, Suffolk, Christiana Carnall.—In the Clyde, Lord Haddo.

SHIPPING LIST OF HENRY A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.

British bark Ellen Sophia, 216 tons, Al. H. Oskenden master, has all her cargo engaged. Consignees Messrs. Lubman Myn & Co.

FOR LONDON.

British bark Ocean, 167 tons, Al. J. K. Sanderson master, has disengaged rooms for sales. Consignees Messrs. Gault Dettreli & Co.

The Friend of all.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY.
Translation of a letter from the Rev. Octavio Martin of the London Mission, dated Malmain, May 19th 1844.

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 preparations of Europeans are forbidden by our holy religion,) but after wavering between two opinions for some time, I determined to try your Pills, and by the grace of Allah, they have been the means of my restoration to health. Although fifty-eight years of age, I am now as agile as a boy, and have renewed vigor in every sense of the word. Accept my Salutations, and believe me yours till death.

(Signed) HASSO SOBRANAH CHIKRI.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

Yours truly, OCTAVIO MARTIN

(Signed)

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

Copy of a letter from Chas Smith, Esq., of Buenos, dated March 14th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I have been a resident here for the last seven years and during the whole of that time, (till within the last five months) suffered unceasingly 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 advised that all hope of recovery was lost. In this pitiable condition I commenced using your Pills, after continuing them for 3 weeks the most symptoms of my disorder disappeared and in three months I was completely cured. I will enjoy the best of health, and now relish the most simple food.

I remain Sir, your obliged Servant,

(Signed) CHARLES SMITH.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION!

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

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—For fourteen years I was in the most delicate state of health, suffering continuously from liver complaint and indigestion, the least thing deterring me from attending to my ordinary avocations although my diet was the most simple and regular. Fortunately I met 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 disorder disappeared and I am now perfectly cured; my health being better than it has been for the last fifteen years. I ought not to forget to mention, that my daughter aged sixteen who suffered considerably for two years, but just two years ago, recovered by your invaluable Pills. I am Sir, (an advocate for your system of medicine,) and your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JANE THOMPSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Jaundice	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blisters on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Illustration
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Stomach
Dyspepsia	Stones and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Sympoms
Erysipelas	The Douleurax
Female Irregularities	Tumors
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from what
Inflammation	ever &c &c.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

BEST SMITH'S COALS.

Now landing, Harlepool 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 Piele.

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

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. FAROBY.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTY.

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

- 1st.—The Barroca forming the corners of the Calles Piedra and Uruguay, with house, galpon, &c., having 44 varas frontage, and 70 in depth (entrance No. 410, Calle Piedra).
- 2d.—The House No. 418 Calle Piedra, with 6 1/2 varas frontage, and 70 in depth.
- 3d.—The Quinta situated in the calle Socorro, about 1/2 square 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 30 and a half.

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

BUENOS AYRES

AND THE Provinces of the River Plate,

BY

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

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

This Institution, located in the house formerly occupied by Sr. Pedro J. W. Esq., No. 75, Calle Mayn, 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. 15, 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

Libreria frente al Cole gio.

Calle Santa Rosa, No. 46.

Great assortment of books suitable for Christmas day.
History of England, by Goldsmith, 1 vol., with numerous engravings by Grandville.
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.
Puffin'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. d32—

ENGLISH SEMINARY.

SUIPACHA, No. 24.

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

- Dupuis, Mathematics.
- Larsen, Latin.
- Roen, French.
- White, English and Spanish
- Cadiz, Book keeping in Spanish
- Jensen, " " English
- " Drawing
- Navarro, Vocal and Instrumental music.

The most satisfactory proof of the efficient organization of this institution, is the unexampled patronage uninterruptedly awarded to it with standing the undiluting execution of its salutary regulations.

The premises afford every desirable convenience for boarders, half boarders and day scholars.

The studies will be resumed on Monday next, 7th inst.

The programme may be had by application to the Principal, and the best bona fide referees that can possibly be given, are the parents and guardians of the present and former scholars.

NEGROTTTO.

Buenos Ayres, January 2d, 1856.

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

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

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, December 31 1855.

JUST IMPORTED.

Pickles, Salmon, Mackerel Herring, and for sale at the store of James Noble No. 116 Calle Defensa. a 26 6p

TO LET

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

HIRING OFFICE.

Calle de Federacion, No. 57.

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

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 c.o

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 19th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Tonn.	BRITISH.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Jan. 26 Bk.	—	Ocean Sprite	233	Kayll	Best Brothers	Liverpool
April 17 Bk.	—	Lirna	203	Sanders	Kerr & Grierson	—
April 20 Bk.	—	James Carthy	203	Grosvonts	J. Carthy	—
April 22 Bk.	—	John Bitoun	305	Tiffin	G. Bell & Co.	—
April 29 Sch.	—	Venus	145	J. M. Brewer	A. Van Praek	—
April 30 Bgn.	—	Anastasia	126	Siller	J. Arango & Co.	—
May 8 Bk.	—	Mabely	252	Beer	Hughes Brothers	—
May 13 Bk.	—	Helen Sophia	219	Oxenden	Lohman Meyer & Co.	—
May 13 Bk.	—	Ruth	189	Lobo	Crocker Hall & Co.	—
May 13 Bk.	—	George Ann	224	Bellock	W. Gre & Co.	—
May 16 Bk.	—	Glen Hill	297	Hapson	Villate & Sons	—
May 17 Bk.	—	Ocean	184	Sansarion	G. Bertarelli & Co.	—
May 30 Bk.	—	Hotspur	160	Garnock	Rennie Tweeds & Co.	—
June 5 Bk.	—	Mary Garland	225	B. James	Townsend & Co.	—
April 23 Bk.	—	Weylessett	421	AMERICAN.	Zimmermann & Co.	—
May 3 Bk.	—	Killy	467	Varnia	Lind Fair & Co.	—
May 11 Bk.	—	Star of the East	314	Ayres	Drabish Brothers	—
May 13 Bk.	—	Antiquist	209	Grovel	J. Ropes	—
May 13 Bk.	—	Mary Frances	272	Morton	Lind Fair & Co.	—
May 24 Bgn.	—	Lilian	272	Folmar	J. P. Mallanau	—
May 29 Bgn.	—	John Walls jun.	272	J. Douglas	Jorge Bornfeld & Co.	—
May 29 Bgn.	—	Grace Washington	199	J. S. Kelly	Feyer Brothers	—
May 31 Bk.	—	Lewis Perry	130	M. Turner	Zimmermann & Co.	—
June 9 Bk.	—	Kata	257	Oliver	Hale & Co.	—
June 12 Bk.	—	Hiwa	328	Howe	To Order	—
June 19 Bgn.	—	Civilian	197	Smith	To Order	—
April 6 Bk.	—	Honri et Louise	193	Souques	Gautier & Audrin	—
May 4 Sp.	—	Loire Gaveaux	246	FOR SALE.	Bisnot & Lafoucaide	—
May 13 Sp.	—	St. Francois	346	Fremon	Jourde	—
June 19 Bk.	—	Soldier	207	Mose	—	—
Jan. 6 Bgn.	—	Paca	—	SPANISH.	F Ochoa & Co.	—
April 8 Bg.	—	Manuel	155	Garcia	Zamarran & Co.	—
April 27 Bg.	—	Felix	203	D. Garcia	F. Santillana	—
May 4 Bg.	—	Falio	216	Olivier	Llaverol & Sons	—
May 4 Bg.	—	Pery	214	Souza	Zamarran & Co.	—
May 13 Bk.	—	Evira	—	—	F. Arango & Co.	—
May 13 Bk.	—	Cefiro	125	Palg y Mora	A. Riosas & Sons	—
May 19 Sp.	—	Amalia	246	Gomez	S. Sorriana	—
June 7 Bk.	—	Leina	225	Domenech	To Order	—
June 11 Bk.	—	Magdalena	252	Aguirre	Ochoa & Co.	—
June 14 Bk.	—	Chulo	211	Bag	Arango & Co.	—
Feb. 19 Bg.	—	Cacerions	132	Chianza	S. Delfino	—
April 1 Bg.	—	Cautila	242	Vasillo	Delino	—
May 14 Bg.	—	Feliz	250	Caragiti	Repato & Co.	—
May 17 Bg.	—	Baronesa	172	Paroni	Silva	—
June 19 Bk.	—	Maria Eugenia	214	Combinio	Viale & Co.	—
Mar. 16 Bg.	—	Copernico	—	BRAZILIAN.	—	—
April 11 Pol.	—	Adela y Rosa	188	Nicolini	Trover	—
May 13 Bg.	—	Piraja	—	—	Llaverol & Sons	—
May 19 Bg.	—	Alberto	—	—	—	—
May 16 Bk.	—	Serie	152	Ferrer	Arango & Co.	—
May 25 Bgn.	—	Tonelero.	175	M.	F. Arango & Co.	—
May 30 Bgn.	—	Dalia	216	Roz	Frias Brothers	—
June 6 Bg.	—	Leao	216	Galmarens	Llaverol & Sons	—
June 6 Bg.	—	Maraca	246	Praga	Arango & Co.	—
June 9 Bg.	—	Maria Rosa	126	Carvalho	To Order	—
June 11 Bg.	—	Isaa	214	Terra	Buxares	—
June 14 Bk.	—	Princesa	227	Fus	—	—
May 13 Sch.	—	Maria	93	Hock	Schroeder & Co.	—
May 14 Sch.	—	Johanna	123	Vietelher	J. Bieber & Co.	—
May 14 Bgn.	—	Catharina	120	Fink	Collett & Co.	—
Jan. 9 Sp.	—	Korge	600	HANNOVERIANS.	J. Rick & Co.	Akshaj
April 30 Sp.	—	Clotilde	501	Mezins	BELGIAN.	J. N. Wieber & Co.
May 11 Bk.	—	Packet	253	Uytenthorren	Benge Bornfeld & Co.	—
April 6 Bk.	—	Daniel Ross	45	Keed	HAMBURG.	Schroder & Co.
May 17 Bk.	—	Orient	114	Jacobs	Bieber & Co.	—
May 19 Bk.	—	Teresia Oscar	214	Brandt	Zimmermann & Co.	—
May 22 Bk.	—	Henry & Oscar	—	—	Arango & Co.	—
May 23 Sp.	—	Hampden.	—	—	—	—
June 11 Bg.	—	Ora	200	Fabricious	Bertarelli & Co.	—
June 12 Bg.	—	Bertus	—	—	Arango & Co.	—