

# BRITISH PACKET



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### The Treaty of Peace.

PARIS, APRIL 27.—The plenipotentiaries of the Congress of Paris met to-day at three o'clock, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and proceeded to the exchange of the ratification of the following Treaty of Peace:—

Art. 1. From the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty there shall be peace and friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of the French, her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the King of Sardinia, His Majesty the Sultan on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, as well as between their heirs and successors, their respective states, and subjects in perpetuity.

Art. 2. Peace being happily established between their aforesaid Majesties, the territories conquered or occupied by their armies during the war shall be reciprocally evacuated.

Special arrangements shall regulate the mode of evacuation, which shall be effected as soon as possible (*cassu prompto faire se pourra*).

Art. 3. H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias engages to restore to H. M. the Sultan the town and citadel of Kars, as well as all the other parts of the Ottoman territory of which the Russian troops are in possession.

Art. 4. Their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, engage to restore to H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kerch.

Art. 5. Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of all the Russias, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, grant a full and entire amnesty to those of their subjects who may have been compromised by any participation whatsoever in the events of the war in favour of the cause of the enemy.

It is expressly understood that such amnesty shall extend to the subjects of each of the belligerent parties who may have continued during the war to be employed in the service of one of the other belligerents.

Art. 6. Prisoners of war shall be immediately given up on either side.

Art. 7. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Majesty the King of Prussia, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the Emperor of Sardinia, declare the Sublime Porte admitted to participate in the advantages of the public law and system (*concert*) of Europe. Their Majesties engage, each on his part, to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire; guarantee in common the strict observance of that engagement; and will, in consequence, consider any act tending to its violation as a question of general interest.

Art. 8. If there should arise between the sublime Porte and one or more of the other contracting Powers any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte and each of such Powers before having recourse to the use of force, shall afford the other contracting parties the opportunity of preventing such an extremity by means of their mediation.

Art. 9. H. M. the Sultan, in his constant anxiety for the well being of his subjects, having granted (*octroye*) a firman, which, in ameliorating their lot without distinction of religion or race, proves his generous intentions towards the Christian populations of his empire, and desiring to give a further proof of his sentiments in this regard, has resolved to communicate to the contracting Powers the said firman, spontaneously emanating from his sovereign will.

The contracting Powers acknowledge (*consentent*) the great value of this communication. It is quite understood that the fact of this communication cannot in any case give to the said Powers a right to interfere, either collectively or separately, in the relations of His Majesty the Sultan with his subjects, or in the internal administration of his empire.

Art. 10. The Convention of July 13, 1851,

which maintains the old regulation of the Ottoman Empire relative to the closing of the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, has been revised by common accord.

The act concluded with this view, and conformably to that principle between the high contracting parties is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it.

Art. 11. The Black Sea is neutralized. Open to the mercantile marines of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to flags of war, whether belonging to the bordering Powers (*puissances riveraines*) or to any other power, save and except the exceptions mentioned in articles 14 and 19 of the present treaty.

Art. 12. Freed from all impediments (*entrave*) trade in the ports and waters of the Black Sea shall only be subjected to regulations of health, customs and police, conceived in a spirit favourable to the development of commercial transactions.

In order to give every desirable security to the commercial and maritime interests of all nations, Russia and the Sublime Porte will admit consuls in ports situated on the coast (*littoral*) of the Black Sea conformably to the principles of international law.

Art. 13. The Black Sea being neutralized according to the terms of article 11, the maintenance or establishment on its coast of military maritime arsenals (*arsenaux militaires-maritimes*) becomes as unnecessary as without object (*devenir sans necessite comme sans objet*). In consequence H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias and H. M. the Sultan engage neither to construct nor preserve any military-maritime arsenal upon the coast.

Art. 14. Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias and the Sultan have concluded a convention for the purpose of determining the force and number of light vessels necessary for the service of their coasts, which they reserve to themselves the right of keeping up in the Black Sea. This convention is annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it. This convention can neither be annulled nor modified without the assent of the powers parties to the present treaty.

Art. 15. The act of the Congress of Vienna having established the principles destined to regulate the navigation of the rivers which separate or traverse the States, the contracting Powers, stipulate between themselves that for the future these principles shall also be applicable to the Danube and to its embouchures. They declare that this disposition constitutes henceforth a part of the public law of Europe, and they take it (the disposition) under their guarantee.

The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any hindrance (*entrave*) or dues (*redevance*) which shall not be expressly provided for by the stipulations contained in the following articles. In consequence no toll (*peage*) shall be taken that may be based solely upon the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any duty (*droit*) upon merchandise which may be on board vessels. The police and quarantine regulations to be established for the security of the States separated or traversed by this river, shall be conceived in such a manner as to favor the circulation of vessels as much as possible (*constant que justice se pourra*). Save these regulations no obstacle which ever shall be placed in the way of the free navigation.

Art. 16. With the object of realising the dispositions of the preceding article, a commission, in which France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey shall each be represented by a delegate shall be charged to design and cause to be executed the necessary works from Iatcha downwards (*depuis Iatcha*), in order to clear the mouths of the Danube, as well as the neighbouring parts of the sea, from the sand and other obstacles which obstruct them, so as to put that part of the river, and the said parts of the sea, in the best possible state of navigability.

To cover the expenses of these works, as well as of the establishments having for their object to assure and facilitate the navigation of the mouths of the Danube, fixed duties, at a proper (*convenable*) rate, to be settled by the commission, by a majority of votes, may be levied, on the express condition that in this respect, as in all others, the flags of all nations shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. 17. A commission shall be appointed, composed of delegates of Austria, Bavaria, the Sublime Porte, and Wartenburg (one for each of these Powers), to which Commission, the Commission of the three Danubian Principalities, whose nomination shall have been approved of by the Porte, shall be joined. This Commission, which shall be permanent, will first draw up the regulations of navigation and of fluvial police; secondly remove the obstacles (*entraves*), of whatever nature they may be, which as yet prevent the application of the dispositions of the treaty of Vienna to the Danube; thirdly, give orders for and cause to be executed the necessary works throughout the whole course of the river (*sur tout le parcours de fleuve*); and fourthly, after the dissolution of the European commission, see to the maintenance of the navigability of the mouths of the Danube, and the neighbouring parts of the sea.

Art. 18. It is understood that the European Commission will have fulfilled its task, and that the bordering (*riveraine*) commission will have terminated the works designated in the preceding article under the Nos. 1 and 2, within the space of two years. The Powers parties to this treaty, assembled in conference and informed of these facts, will, after having taken note of them (*apres en avoir pris acte*), pronounce the dissolution of the European Commission, and thenceforth the permanent bordering (*riveraine*) commission shall enjoy the same powers as those with which the European Commission will have been invested up to that time.

Art. 19. In order to assure the execution of the regulations which shall have been settled by common accord, in accordance with the principles hereinbefore enunciated, each of the contracting Powers shall have the right at all times to station two light vessels at the mouths of the Danube. (*To be continued*).

### BUENOS AYRES

The news from the Confederate Provinces, after a lull of some months, have all at once assumed a stirring importation.

Mr. Christie has been officially received, not in the secondary category of Chargé d'Affaires, as we were given to understand in the notices of his appointment, but as 'Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, near the Government of the Republic.' This is an exception to the general rule, and gives an unexpected importance to the mission.

On the 12th of June the ratifications of the Treaty with Brazil were formally exchanged, and on that occasion the President wore the decoration of the Grand Order of the Cross.

To enlighten the court circles a Commission of Pampa Indians had also paid a formal visit to H. E. the President. This deputation consisted of Cacique Coliqueo, a son of Calafucurá, and some fifteen or sixteen personages of inferior note. They were entertained with great courtesy, and expressed the most ardent desire to cultivate relations of peace and amity with the Confederation.

Among the practical improvements that merit a special notice, is the arrangement entered into with the steamer 'Yerba.' Her station is from the Rosario to the Paraná, making a weekly trip, in consideration of which the Company receives a monthly subsidy of 1000 dollars, from the National Government.

The Congress has also authorized the Executive to carry into effect the stipulations entered into with D. Estevan Rams & Co., for the canalization of the river Salado and Dulce. These are measures of practical utility, that merit the warmest approbation; and show that the real interests of the community, are not so utterly neglected, as some parties here affect to represent.

It remains however to mention one of doubtful expediency. The question of direct commerce has at last been taken up by the congress and it is probable that the following bill now under discussion will eventually become law. We append a translation of its articles for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Art. 1st.—Four months from and after the promulgation of this law, goods introduced into the fluvial ports of the Confederation, from places within the Capes, shall be charged import duties in the following order:—

Art. 2d.—Merchandise subject to a specific duty, shall be charged an additional *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent.

Art. 3d.—Articles imported directly from

without the Capes, by the aforementioned ports, shall continue paying the present duties.

Art. 4th.—The natural or manufactured products of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, of Paraguay, and of the fluvial possessions of Brazil situated within the Capes, introduced directly by the aforesaid ports, shall be included in the preceding article.

Art. 5th.—Articles manufactured in the Province of Buenos Ayres, and its natural products, shall be admitted duty free.

Such is the draft of law under consideration; and whilst we consider it founded on erroneous principles, and not likely to accomplish the object aimed at, we do not in any thing hostile or offensive to the dissident member of the Confederation. If instead of an additional duty or fine, there had been a proportional reduction in the existing duties, that a boon from high seas that chose to ascend the Paraná, we should have regarded the measure as perfectly defensible.

States, the same as individuals, are entitled and bound to consult their own interests, and the wish to have a direct commerce is in itself not only innocent but laudable; and in the case, under review, implies no offence to the State of Buenos Ayres or any one else.

It comes therefore to be a simple question of profit and loss; in other words, is the object sought worth the price that must be paid for it?

It is still doubtful whether the means proposed may accomplish their object; but granting that for argument's sake there remain other serious considerations to be taken into account.

The fact of having recourse to the measures detailed in the draft of law, shows that foreign importers do not at present consider it to be for their interest to ascend the Paraná. If they had the conviction that it would answer their purpose better to do so than to discharge their cargoes at Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, unquestionably they would do it, without any inducement or compulsion. It is an attempt therefore to force matters out of their natural course by artificial means, the most delicate and hazardous enterprise in which a Statesman can engage.

And here it is important to point out and enforce the common fallacy that prevails as to the operation of import duties; the grand talisman that is to conjure up the direct commerce at which our neighbours aspire. It falls first on the importer, and may cause him a temporary inconvenience, but eventually it must be reimbursed, and with interest too, by the consumer of the articles taxed. The inevitable effect therefore is, to enhance the value of all the imported articles consumed in the Confederation; in other words, the surest way of defeating the object aimed at. Whilst it will cause an indirect or negative loss to the neighbouring States situated within the capes, it will cause a direct and positive loss to the citizens and residents of the Confederation. All will suffer, but the latter in a double proportion at least to that of the former. "It is paying too dear for the whistle;" even supposing the object to be attainable.

We need not enlarge on the irresistible temptation it will hold out to contraband, which in all cases keeps equal pace with high duties; and with the immense line of frontier bordering on this State no human means would be sufficient to prevent it, supposing both parties sincere in their efforts to do so; what then must we expect when one of the parties has an interest in tolerating or fomenting the illicit and demoralizing traffic? It will be a death-blow to the customs revenue of the Confederate Provinces; and in this view alone its sanction will be an act of suicidal folly.

In short the only parties likely to be benefited, are the smugglers and the Government of Chile, that will be enabled to compete more successfully with the ports of the Paraná in supplying the wants of Mendoza, Salta, Tucuman, and other north-western provinces of the Confederation. So far their evil and inconspicuous success is certain, whilst its benefits and ultimate success are only problematical.

LEGISLATIVE POSTERITY.—It must be confessed that the Chambers have hitherto made little progress in the despatch of public business. The interruptions from bad weather and other causes have been frequent; and by a strange fatality the preference is given to questions of very secondary importance, whilst questions of vital interest are apparently almost entirely avoided. A specimen of the latter we may instance the law regulating the sale of public lands; that of military pensions, and above all the measure proposed by the Execu-

tive for meeting the deficit of the current year. The latter was presented as a matter of urgency, and with a distinct recommendation of preferent attention; yet, strange to say, after a lapse of several weeks, nothing further has been heard of it in either Chamber. Bearing in mind its intrinsic importance, as a condition essential to the efficiency of the public service and the existence of the administration, this indefinite postponement is altogether unaccountable. It is an erroneous policy, and sooner or later must lead to a serious conflict.

With such questions pending we should feel ashamed to mention those that have latterly occupied the attention of the Chambers.

**THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.**—General Escalada has entered on the duties of his office as Commander-in-Chief with a zeal and alacrity that inspire confidence and augur success. Among other measures he has initiated a public subscription from the ransom of the christian captives that exist in the power of the Indians, which we beg leave to recommend to the attention of our readers, satisfied that every one must feel happy at an opportunity of contributing his mite to so holy a cause.

**MORTGAGE BANK.**—By a law of the 3d inst., the Bank is authorised to advance monies on the security of real property.

#### BRITISH HOSPITAL.

The Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Hospital was held, pursuant to public notice, in the English Church School room, on the evening of Wednesday the 25th inst.

Daniel M'Kinlay Esq. having been requested to preside at the meeting, the Committee of management for the past year presented the following Report:—

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR THE YEARS 1855-56.**

The Committee of the British Hospital, at the close of their year of office, beg to lay before the Subscribers the following Report of their proceedings of the present state of the Hospital.

By the Medical report it will be seen that 181 patients have been admitted to the Hospital during the year; of these 153 were discharged cured, 7 have been relieved, 11 died and 10 remain under treatment. The numbers show an extraordinary increase on any former year, being nearly one third greater than those of the previous one; this circumstance is to be partly accounted for by the increased number of American and other Foreign ships now frequenting the Port, one fourth part only of the patients admitted being British subjects.

The Treasurer's accounts herewith show a balance on hand of \$14,307 7, this amount includes the sum of \$8,926 6, which the Committee have to acknowledge having received from the Treasurer of the "Comision de la Fiesta de los Aliados," being the third part of their surplus funds; the sum of \$12,477, has been paid to the Trustees of the capital fund in conformity with a resolution passed at the last general meeting. Notwithstanding however the apparently satisfactory balance, the Committee expect that there is no cause of congratulation on the state of the subscriptions which have fallen below those of last year, and demand immediate attention.

The Committee have been of opinion that there are many Englishmen resident in the Country who would be willing to give the Hospital their support if afforded the opportunity, and with this object circulars were addressed to several gentlemen throughout the Country requesting their co-operation in this matter, from some of whom considerable subscriptions have been received.

Complaints had reached the Committee of the difficulties in the way of obtaining admittance to the Hospital through ignorance of the necessary forms, handbills have therefore been printed and posted on several of the large stores and other places of general resort, containing copies of the rules together with the residences of the medical attendant and secretary; it has also been objected that in case of extreme urgency delays have taken place in obtaining the ticket of admission through the occasional absence of the Doctor, and it has been arranged that under such circumstances the Rev. J. Chubb Ford and the Rev. J. Smith be authorised to sign the tickets.

It has been found necessary to make the following repairs on the building; the brick flooring in two of the wards had become broken up and these have been relaid with tiles; new windows were required in the store room and sitting room and have been supplied; the roofs have also been repaired and the interior of the building whitewashed.

The Committee have pleasure in expressing their satisfaction at the assiduous attention of Dr. Andrew Dick the medical attendant.

It is also the agreeable duty of the Committee to testify their approbation of the conduct of the matron in her management of the Hospital.

In conclusion the Committee would beg to congratulate the Subscribers on the prosperous state of the Institution, and on the increased importance which it is daily assuming, at the same time they would avail themselves of the opportunity to urge upon their fellow countrymen the necessity of lending that liberal support to so useful and charitable an object which the wants of our enlarged community demand.

(Signed) ROBERT HUDSON  
Chairman.

The following Report of the Special Committee for collecting subscriptions for the new Hospital was also read.

**TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BRITISH HOSPITAL OF BUENOS AYRES.**

The undersigned, members of the special

Committee appointed at the last general meeting for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and purchasing a site of land suitable for the building of an hospital, with enlarged accommodations for the benevolent objects then proposed beg to report—

That consequent with the views they were entrusted to carry out, they have purchased a piece of ground 69 yards in front and 52 in depth situated at the termination of calle Uruguay which has been considered eligible in every respect and the value thereof has been paid from the surplus funds of the Hospital.

The total amount subscribed for the laudable purposes before mentioned amounts to ninety thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, of which thirty thousand seven hundred and forty three has been collected and deposited in the Bank and interest accumulating thereon. The remnant can no doubt be collected at any moment but your Committee have felt a delicacy in collecting the same before the operations with the contemplated new building have been commenced, which from circumstances without their control, have been unavoidably delayed.

For the furtherance of the expressed wishes of the Subscribers your Committee beg to suggest that this meeting be pleased to increase their numbers trusting to the hope they entertain that at no distant period they may be enabled to report that they have been successful in commencing and carrying out an establishment which will honour the humanity and philanthropy of the British Residents.

Buenos Ayres, 20th June 1856.  
(Signed) J. CHUBB FORD,  
EDWARD LUMB.

It was then proposed by Mr. E. Lumb, seconded by Mr. C. Lumb, and carried unanimously.

That the reports just read be approved and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Twyford, seconded by the Rev. G. Ogolvie, and carried unanimously.

That the sum of \$8,926 6, the sum received from the "Comision de la Fiesta de los Aliados," be transferred to the Special Fund for building a new Hospital.

Proposed by Mr. Charles Lumb, seconded by Mr. J. Hannah and carried unanimously—

That Messrs. D. M'Kinlay, J. Black, W. Graham, A. Robinson, T. H. Jones, Ed. Crane, be appointed the Committee of management for the ensuing year.

And that one or more of the following gentlemen be requested to act in the absence of any of the members of the Committee.

Messrs. H. G. Cutts, J. Green, G. Lumb.

Proposed by Mr. E. Lumb, seconded by Mr. C. Twyford and carried unanimously—

That the Committee be requested to make the earliest arrangement possible for calling in subscriptions and use every exertion to increase the number of Subscribers.

Proposed by Mr. Hannah, seconded by Mr. C. Lumb, and carried unanimously—

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the managing Committee for their services during the past year.

Proposed by the Rev. J. C. Ford, seconded by Mr. E. Lumb, and carried unanimously.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to those Gentlemen who have assisted in collecting subscriptions in the country, and to those who have voluntarily lent their aid to the same object in town.

Proposed by Mr. C. Twyford, seconded by Mr. H. Harrat, and carried unanimously.

That Messrs. Drysdale, W. M'Lean and H. A. Wyatt Smith be added to the Special Committee for receiving funds for the new building.

Proposed by Mr. E. Lumb, seconded by Mr. H. Wyatt Smith and carried unanimously—

That the Secretary be instructed to prepare the several Reports as well as the minutes of this General Meeting for publication in the *British Packet*, appended the Report of the medical attendant and the Treasurer's balance sheet presented at the meeting.

Mr. M'Kinlay then left the chair and Mr. E. Lumb was requested to take it when it was proposed by the Rev. J. C. Ford, seconded by Mr. Hudson, and carried unanimously—

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Daniel M'Kinlay Esq. for his valuable assistance in taking the chair.

#### MEDICAL REPORT.

The Report of the British Hospital for the year ending 31st May 1856 is as follows; the number of Patients admitted was one hundred and eighty one, of whom 153 were discharged cured, 7 relieved, 11 died, and 10 remain under treatment.

#### CAUSES OF DEATH.

John Bruce, aged 40, sailor, entered the Hospital the 9th day of July, complaining of a liver disease, and died the 19th, of chronic inflammation of the bowels.

John Wilson, pauper, 65 years old, entered the 18th June, died 17th August, from chronic diarrhoea caused by intertemperate habits.

John Brown, sailor, aged 40, suffering from liver complaint, entered 9th July, died 19th July, chronic inflammation of the bowels.

William Barns, native of the United States, entered 28th Sept., died 18th December from phthisis.

James Permean, aged 24 years, sailor, a North American, entered 29th Sept., died 30th Jan. from chronic inflammation of the mesentric glands.

James William Rodgers, age 30, belonging to the United States, a sailor, entered the 3th Dec. 1855, and died 21st Feb. 1856, of a rupture of an aneurism.

Francis Tarin, age 30, entered 12th January

with a severely lacerated hand, with the loss of three fingers, died 11th Feb. from tetanus tracheonitis, after suffering 13 days.

Francisco Isnel, Spaniard, entered 28th April vomiting blood, and died 5th May.

Daniel Cosgrove, sailor, entered 5th May, died 12th May, from consumption.

Frank Gavin, from New York, age 19, entered the 16th and died 26th May from phthisis pulmonalis.

(Signed) A. Dick, A. M. & M. D.  
ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, BRITISH HOSPITAL MAY 31 1856, TO MAY 31 1856.

Dr.	
To transfer to permanent fund	\$12,477
Paid undertakers	540
“ for groceries	6,402 2
“ meals	4,400
“ blankets, &c.	1,489
“ carpenter and bricklayer	2,760
“ Medicines	3,956 2
“ Mr Wilkieson	34,098
“ sundries	873
“ Dr. Dick	855.00
“ Balance	14,307 7
	\$86,773 3

By account received from late	
Treasurer	\$16,638 2
“ Subscriptions	23,550
“ Donations	11,119 1
“ Patients	34,786
“ Fines	30
“ Interest	352
	\$86,773 3
By Balance	14,307 7
Buenos Ayres May 31 1856.	

(Signed) WILLIAM M'LEAN,  
Treasurer.

Exchange—JULY 5th.	
Spanish Dollar and Patasones	26
Patriot Doubloons	862
Spanish do	397
Bills on England per Doubloon	64 91 66a.
do do Montevideo	2 1/2
do do Rio Janeiro	1 1/2
France per Doubloon	814
United States do	1 09 1/2
Rio Janeiro do	1 09 1/2
Patriot Doubloons, highest price during the week	363
do lowest do	360 1/2
Exchange on England, highest during the week	65
do lowest do	64 8

#### MARINE LIST.

##### Port of Buenos Ayres.

##### ARRIVALS.

June 27th.

Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 26th inst., with 434 bags wheat, 60 barrels flour, 40 casks lime, 8 do and 6 boxes merchandise, Passengers 40.

California, American barque, 295 tons, J. S. Higgins, from New York 26th April, to S. B. Hale & Co., with 14,061 pine boards, 831 do planks, 185 dozen brooms, 60 barrels moulding sand, 12 boxes lobsters, 6 do cigars, 1 do book, 5 do varnish, 35 do 4 trunks 4 packages and 1 barrel merchandise.

Coneago, Brazilian barque, 546 tons, M. Santos Ormella, from Havana, 15th March, Rio Janeiro 29th May, Montevideo 21st inst., to F. Cibils, with 1876 cases sugar, 9 do cigars.

Amazona, Hamburg brig, 200 tons Schramm, from Hamburg 14th April, to Schroter & Co., with 1400 boxes 2000 bask-ets and 4782 demi-johns gin, 200 do barley, 27 do peas, 4 do lentils, 6 pipes brandy, 15 lasts coal, 60 boards, 52 barrels pitch, 74 boxes candles, 15 do glass, 601 do 2 baskets 1 bale 10 barrels and 50 packages mere andise, 2 boxes and 9 packages samples.

Grevin de Danner, Danish schooner, 138 tons A. C. Tchernyn, from Rotterdam 5th April, to D. T. Visser & Co., with 40 half pipes and 2310 boxes gin. 148 barrels refined sugar, 580 bales rice, 20 pipes vinegar, 60 hams, 300 boxes stearine candles, 110 planks, 20 seroons cinnamon, 1 crate jugs, 20 boxes liqueur, 40 rolls stockfish, 143 boxes smoking pipes, 50 do cheese, 2 do earthenware.

Cornelle, French ship, 422 tons, Billard, from Havre 21st April, to Llavallol and Sons, with 55,500 tiles, 35 boxes sardines, 112 sets trunks, 75 baskets champagne, 12 mill stones, 254 boxes liqueurs, 31 do preserves 199 baskets ale, 100 bags rice 1231 packages merchandise, 1 do samples.

June 28th.

Convencao, Brazilian brig, 170 tons, J. A. de Sousa, from Rio Janeiro 12th inst., Montevideo 0 26th, to F. Arango & Co., with 1100 barrels flour, 100 half barrels do, 60 rolls tobacco.

Constituico, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 27th, with 166 bags wheat, 6 bales hops, 50 pipes 20 half do and 20 quarter do red wine, 120 quarter casks white wine, 25 baskets champagne, 6 boxes paper, 121 bags coffee, 29 boxes merchandise, 1 package samples, 4 bales hair. Passengers 68.

Rio Bamba, National brig of war from Bahia Blanca.

June 29th.

Esperanza, Brazilian brig, from Rio Janeiro. In Quarantine.

Angelita, Spanish pol. bar. 238 tons, Manana, from Rio Janeiro 14th Montevideo 26th inst., to Rufino de la Serna, with 2200 barrels flour.

June 30th.

Criterion, British barque, 239 tons J. Ferguson, from Liverpool 25th April, to Kerr & Grierson, with 10 kegs barley, 10 do peas, 11 boxes biscuits, 16 rolls cordage, 10 bales car-

peting, 6 boxes leather, 150 flag stones, 3d grind stones, 100 bushels, 18 kegs nails, 25 soves, 70 boxes and 97 casks hardware, 55 boxes thread, 1 do wearing apparel, 8 bales canvass 58 tons coil, 8 3/4 tons iron, 4 1/2 tons honey, 150 boxes tin, 10 do mustard, 38 cask, whitening, 5 pair of bellows, 6 casks salt, 1 do bricks, 4 boxes umbrellas, 1 do corals, 12 do silks, 21 bales silens, 5 do cloth, 21 do wool, ens and cottons, 35 bales and 2 boxes wools, 158 bales and 176 boxes cottons, 64 bales 102 boxes and 6 casks merchandise, 38 packages samples.

July 2d.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 1st inst., with 383 bags wheat, 19 do coffee, 17 hogheads glass-ware, 2 bales and 4 boxes merchandise. Passengers 40.

Asuncion, American steamer, from San Nicolas. Passengers 50.

#### SAILINGS.

Indus, French ship, for Mauritius, dispatched by J. N. Bieber & Co., with 85 mules, 50 bales hay.

Maria Rosa, Brazilian brig for Paragua, in ballast, dispatched by F. Arango & Co.

Piraja, Brazilian brig, for Brazil, in ballast, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons.

John Ritson, British barque, dispatched by G. Bell & Co., with 2378 salteo ox and cow hides, 329 do horse do, 327 do dry do, 1154 pipes and 98 boxes t-flow, 321 do 141 pipes 12 half do and 40 quarter do grease, 30 bales nutria skins, 69 do sheep do, 14 do and 3 seroons hair, 12,400 horsus, 23 tons bones.

Lewis Perry, American pilot boat, for Valparaiso, dispatched by H. A. Green, with 620 boxes tallow, 101 barrels grease.

Orient, Hamburg barque, for the Uruguay in ballast, dispatched by J. N. Bieber.

June 29th.

Rother, British brig, for Paysandu, in ballast dispatched by S. B. Hale & Co.

June 25th.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

June 27th.

Venus, British schooner, for England, dispatched by A. Van Praet, with 5002 salted ox and cow hides, 100 pipes grease, 20,000 bones.

Niufa, National schooner, for Montevideo.

June 28th.

Cartaguerena, Spanish war schooner, for Montevideo.

Buenos Ayres, British steamer, for Paragua and intermediate ports.

Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

June 29th.

George Ann, British brig for Paysandu, in ballast, dispatched by W. Orr & Co.

Luna, Spanish barque, for Vigo, dispatched by P. Alfaro, in ballast.

June 30th.

Henry and Oscar, Hamburg barque, for India, in ballast, dispatched by F. Arango & Co.

July 1st.

Constituico, National steamer, for Montevideo

July 2d.

Kate, American barque, for Baltimore, dispatched by Zimmerman & Co., with 8551 dry ox and cow hides, 1008 salted do, 1129 do horse do 4000 horsus, 15 bales wool, 20 do hair.

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

July 3d.

Maria, Danish brigantine for Antwerp, dispatched by Lexica & S'gory, with 526 salted ox and cow hides, 456 dry do, 122 bales wool 4 do hair, 3 tons bones.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

FOR LONDON.

British bark Ellen Sophia, 216 tons, Al. H. Ockenlof master, has all her cargo engaged. Consignees Messrs. Lohmann Meyn & Co.

FOR LONDON.

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

FOR LONDON.

Hamburg brigantine Theresia Osear, 135 tons, at T. Brandt master, has disengaged room for hales, and will sail in the course of 20 or 25 days. Consignees Messrs. Zimmerman Frazier & Co.

FOR LONDON.

British bark Montaud, 331 tons, at Scott master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales.

Consignees Messrs. Parlane Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark James Carthy, 303 tons, at Browning master, a remarkably fine fast sailing vessel, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignee J. Curry Esq.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Brothers, 155 tons, Gasweck master, has disengaged room for bales, and is now loading in the Inner Road.

Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hamburg brig Bertha, 236 tons, at G. —alker master, has disengaged room for hales.

Consignees Messrs. F. de Arango & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dani h schooner Johanna, 150 tons, at J. Vieth master, has all her cargo engaged. Has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieler & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.



**FOR ANTWERP.**  
Danish schooner Catherine, 130 tons, at H. Fink master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.  
Consignees Messrs. Collet Altget & Co.

**FOR ANTWERP.**  
Belgian bark Packet, 230 tons at E. Uytendoven master, has disengaged room for a few bales if offered immediately.  
Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornfeld & Co.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
American brigantine Grace Worthington, 190 tons, J. Kelly master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick de-patch.  
Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornfeld & Co.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
American bark Mary Francis, 279 tons, Morfen master, has upwards of half cargo engaged and shipping, and will have quick despatch.  
Consignees Messrs. Lind Fahr & Co.

**FOR CALLAO.**  
British brig Winchester, 227 tons, at Young master, will sail for the above destination in the course of 20 days, and will take cargo if offered.  
Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co.

**FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.**  
Swedish brig Jacob, 193 tons, at W. Funch master, will sail in the course of 15 days and will take cargo if offered immediately. His comfortable accommodations for passengers.  
Consignees Messrs. Rosenthal Green & Co.

For further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees; or to  
**HENRY A GREEN.**  
No. 51, Calle Reconquista.

**SHEEP FARM.**  
A person that can give good reference, holding a suerte de Estancia in the neigh bourhood of Colonia (Oriental State) wishes to enter into an engagement to settle from 4 to 5,000 sheep in said Estancia, the holder of the necessary sheep putting them in Colonia and the possessor of the land taking them on halves with personal attention. Apply to Messrs Calvo Koch & Fria, Calle Belgrano, n.º 84.  
J. 28-3 p.

**NOTICE.**  
In the press, and will be shortly published a practical treatise on the teeth.  
BY  
**J. W. ROWLEY.**  
Dentist.

This practical treatise on the teeth, contains instructions, that if properly attended to may save many months and years of agonizing pain, and premature deformity, that is when the opening of the lips discloses no longer two parallel rows within them. People are not generally sufficiently aware of the value and importance of the teeth, not merely as regards beauty of appearance, but the enjoyment of health. Without teeth, or with teeth rendered incapable of performing their functions, (which they often are from simple neglect or ignorance of the proper mode of preserving them) our food is not properly prepared for digestion which consequently becomes tardy in its progress, and inflicts on us, one half the evils that flesh is heir to.  
J. 28-6 p.

**WANTED.**  
A situation as waiter or servant a young man recently arrived from England leave address at No. 62 Calle Parque  
J28

Superior Port, Sherry, Champagne, Ale and Brandy. A small parcel of these articles will be found on sale at Calle Maypú, No. 4. j21 3p

**NOTICE.**  
The undersigned, Public Auctioneer, begs leave to inform his friends and the Commercial Community of this City, that owing to the friendly interposition of one of his friends he has again recommenced his business as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant at his usual residence Sta. Rosa, No. 65.  
**MARIANO BILINGSBURST**  
SOAP MANUFACTORY.  
Saladero del Alto.

The partnership heretofore existing between William Donnes and Gustav Fuss in the Soap Manufactory is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Fuss is charged with the liquidation of all pending accounts.—Saladero del Alto June 1st, 1856.  
**WILLIAM DONNES.**  
**GUSTAV FUSS.**

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE,**  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720  
**FOR INSURING BUILDINGS,**  
GOODS, MERCHANTS, AND  
VESSELS IN PORT AND IN DOCK.  
Throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries.  
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,  
SAMUEL GREGSON, Esq. M.P. Governor.  
JOHN ALLEN ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Sub-Governor.  
JOHN ALEX. HANKS, Esq. Deputy-Governor.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Nath. Alexander Esq.  
Richard Buggall Esq.  
George Barnes Esq.  
Henry Boulton Esq.  
James Borth Esq.  
W. B. Bradfield Esq.  
Edward Burmaster Esq.  
Charles Crawley Esq.  
William Dallas Esq.  
Samuel Dobson Esq.  
Henry Geo. Gordon Esq.  
John Gower Esq.  
David C. Cathrie Esq.  
Edward Harcourt Esq.  
Lewis Huth Esq.  
William King Esq.  
Charles Lyall Esq.  
John Odl Esq.  
David Powell Esq.  
George Polyan Esq.  
P. E. Robertson Esq. M.P.  
Alex. Trotter Esq.  
Thomas Weeding Esq.  
Leetock Poach Wilson Esq.

**Offices.**  
No. 7, Royal Exchange, & No. 7, Pall Mall.  
**Terms of Insurance.**  
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. Contents the same rate.  
4. Goods in general Custom House, Stores, and vessels in port, for 12 months, 10s.; for 6 months, 7s. 6d.; 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 of what Materials the Walls and Roofs of such Houses and Buildings are respectively constructed, whether stunted, and by whom occupied; and whether as private dwellings or for other purposes; whether any manufacture or business is carried on, or any hazardous article, or any hazardous trade be carried on, or any apparatus, whereby fire is produced (excepted Fire Places, and Ovens for domestic use excepted) is erected on the premises, and if so shall give a particular description of the same; and whether the same are respectively, and in case any alteration or addition be made therein or thereto respectively, or any hazardous articles be erected or manufactured therein, after the Insurance thereon is effected, and notice thereof respectively be 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 qualities thereof, and the Houses 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 this Corporation will not be answerable for any loss or damage by fire, occasioned by any Invasion, 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 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 comprehended 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 1 cent of Gunpowder shall be deposited or kept on the premises.  
IX. That watches, trinkets, jewels, pearls, plate, musical instruments, pictures, printed books, china, glass, earthenware, looking glass plates, medals, coins, sealings, and 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 give notice of any other insurance already made, or which shall afterwards be made elsewhere on the same property; so that a memorandum of such insurance may be endorsed on the Policy or Policies effected with this Corporation, 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 or interest therein may be transferred and continued to his or her representatives to the extent of the right of the Property insured shall belong, by endorsement on such Policy, and persons retaining the same may retain the benefits of their policies, provided 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 offices, No. 7, Royal Exchange, Central, or to their Agents elsewhere; and shall deliver within a reasonable time, to the said Directors, their Secretary, or Agents, as accurate and particular an account of their loss or damage respectively, 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 evidences are produced, the validity whereof 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 office is not held], 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 sell the insured, with the like quantity of goods of the same sort and kind, and of equal value and quality, as such goods 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 reinstate 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 referee, 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 the said Policy or Policies, or procuring the same from the said Corporation, or its Agents or its assured, or in respect of any loss or damage under the Policy or Policies from the said Corporation, it is expressly stipulated and agreed that in any or either of such cases the Policy and Policies, and the Insurance and Insurances thereby made shall be wholly and absolutely null and void, and the assured forfeit all his, her or their right, title and interest under the said Policy and Policies, and shall not recover or claim any thing whatever for 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 twelvemonth, 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 any Insurance 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 Insurances will expire on the respective days on which the 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.  
**BUENOS AYRES.**  
Agents, Messrs. DANIEL GOWLAND & Co. j14-12p

**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. Mackern's 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 wish to have 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 R. H. and left at this office will be attended to. j14 c.o.

**FOR SALE.**  
At the store of Bunge Bornfeld & Co., Calle Defensa No. 70, a few casks of superior claret just received from Bordeaux, also Claret Biquet, Vieux Biquet, Chateau Lafite, Chateau Margaux, in 1 dozen cases, and Champagne of the favourite brand "Comte de Mereul." j7 3p

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

**ON SALE.**  
At the Quinta Castillo, near the huera de las Saucedas, 600 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. Tennent's famed XX stout and best India Pale Ale in half and in whole bottles.  
BROWNELLS GREY & Co.  
Calle Naypú, No. 15 j7

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

**THE**  
**Cosmopolitan Sanitorium.**  
26, CALLE TUCUMAN, 26.  
Physicians and Proprietors, Private 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 "  
m3-c.o.

**FRESH SUPPLIES.**  
Just landed from the Annie Worrall.  
Oatmeal, mustard, pickles, currants, truckle cheese in bladder, fine table salt, in jars and small bag, 9 Glenfield's patent starch, fancy biscuits of all sorts and sizes. On sale at J. M. Noble's No. 114 calle Defensa.  
Also a large assortment on hand of Teas and Groceries of all descriptions. m29 6p

**Notice to Mariners.**  
[No. 8]  
**FALKLAND ISLANDS.**  
**MIXED LIGHT ON CAPE PEMBROKE.**  
The Colonial Government at the Falkland Islands has given notice, that a Fixed light of the natural colour was established on Cape Pembroke on the first day of December last.  
The light stands at a height of 110 feet above the mean level of the sea and is visible in ordinary weather at a distance of 14 miles. It shows a bright fixed light in every direction seaward, but is dark towards Port William, between the bearings of N. W. ½ N. and West.  
The tower is 60 feet high; it is circular and of iron, and at present painted black. It stands in lat. 51° 40' 42" S. long. 57° 41' 45" West of Greenwich. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric or reflecting and of the first order.  
Cape Pembroke, on which a beacon has hitherto stood, forms the eastern-most point of the Falkland group, and also the South headland of Port William, within which, on its south side, is Stanley Harbour.  
From the Uranie Rock (which lies east one mile from the outer rock of Volunteer point) the lighthouse bears S. 13° E. or S. by E. 4 E. nearly, distant 9 ½ miles. From the centre of the large Wolf rock, to the southward, the lighthouse bears N. 7° E.

A vessel entering Port William will leave the light on the port hand; and the Master should be careful to observe that, as the flood tide sets strongly to the northward, and the ebb to the southward in passing Cape Pembroke, he should not pass between Cape Pembroke and the Seal rocks (which lie north-east of it about 2 mile) unless the ship is under steam or has a good commanding breeze; in light winds or much swell, it is better to pass outside.  
(All bearings are Magnetic. Var. 16 ½ E. in 1856)  
By Command of their Lordships,  
JOHN WASHINGTON,  
Hydrographer.  
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,  
London, 5th Feb. 1856.  
(The above Notice supersedes Notice No. 32 of the 15th Sept. 1855.)  
This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Falkland Islands, No. 1334; also Stanley Harbour, No. 1774; Sailing 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.

**TO LET.**  
Three or four rooms in Calle Piedra No. 274 three of them are papered and have windows to the street, to a family without children or single gentlemen at a moderate price. Apply at said residence. j28-3p

**MERCANTILE COURSE.**  
Santa Clara, No. 79.  
Book-Keeping and accounting taught, both in Spanish and English extensively. Spanish and English explained thoroughly. Day and evening classes. T. GARCIA CADIZ.

**TO LET.**  
Several rooms either furnished or unfurnished likewise two saloons furnished fronting the street, giving necessary attendance if required. Apply calle 25 de Mayo, No. 92. j21 2p

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
M. Bossieux, dancing master, engages to teach in a limited period, and for a stipulated sum, parties desirous of economising time, from their occupations or any other motive; the lessons strictly private. He also gives instructions to youths of either sex, in colleges or public seminaries, or in his own residence, as may suit their convenience. For further particulars apply at calle del Parque No. 206. j15 3p

**SITUATION WANTED.**  
An Englishman who understands his profession in all its departments, offers his services as a gardener; or would accept of a situation as door-keeper in a respectable family. A note addressed J. L. and left at this Office will be attended to. j1-3.

**SCHOOL MASTER.**  
Wanted for a private school in the neighbourhood of Chacabuco, a person competent to give a good English education to young children. For particulars apply to the Revd. Mr. Smith at the Scotch Church, or to Mr. Thomas Drysdale call San Francisco No. 64. j15-4p

**FOR SALE.**  
Assorted Pickles  
Durham Mustard  
Jams & Jellies  
Champagne Wine  
Split Pease  
Peas Barley  
Black Currants  
Sherry in octaves  
Congou Tea  
Wi doer Scap.  
Apply at No. 119, Calle Chacabuco. m10 1p

