

BRITISH AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1552.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, July 19, 1856.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DINNER TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

"There is truth in wine," says the adage; and from the Ministers and diplomatists assembled around the festive board of My Lord Mayor, we may get a clearer insight into the state of public feeling on the great peace question, than could be extracted from all the conferences of the Paris Congress; and therefore as a significant and reliable comment on the Treaty of Peace, we give an abstract of the proceedings on the occasion referred to:—

The Lord Mayor rose and proposed "the Health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with the usual demonstrations of loyalty.

The healths of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the royal family, followed; after which

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Emperor of the French," and said: "There is no sentiment that has struck its roots more deeply into the minds of Englishmen of all ranks and classes than the earnest desire for a close union between the English and French people. The world has beheld the forces of the two nations welded together to accomplish objects necessary for the welfare of Europe and the interests of civilisation. These objects they have pursued together with moderation, fidelity, and disinterestedness. And France retires now from the contest under the direction of an Emperor who will know how to govern her wisely in peace as he has directed her energies gloriously in war. Employed in the development and consolidation of the industrial resources of his country, he will recur to that noble sentiment which thrilled through the heart of France 'L'Empire c'est la Paix.' We hail with gratification the domestic felicity which the Emperor now enjoys, and we breathe an earnest hope for the continued happiness of himself and his Imperial consort, and for the prosperity of France."

Count Persigny rose to return thanks, and was received with loud applause. His Excellency addressing the assembly in French said: "The sentiments to which my Lord Mayor has just given expression are in exact correspondence with those which the Emperor of the French feels towards England. After that war which will stand nobly among all wars for the object it had in view, for the principles of humanity which it has brought into practice, and for the moderation which has characterised its close—after that war, which, in a word, will rank in history as one of the most glorious episodes of civilisation, that which France desires above all is to preserve in peace the alliance which in war has been productive of such great things. That prayer of France, which I am convinced is also the prayer of England, will be granted; for, gentlemen, in the period of history at which we have arrived there now exists nothing that can divide us. We have extinguished our ancient animosities in the brotherhood of the field of battle; but we have, perhaps, done still more for our union by mutually repudiating those bygone doctrines of false political economy, which based the prosperity of a country on the ruin of its neighbours. Thank God we now know that the principle of national wealth is industry; that Commerce is established only between producers and producers; and that, consequently, the activity of our neighbours is as essential to our prosperity as their own. Let none then endeavour to divide us, for none will succeed. On the contrary, may the fraternal union of England and France continue in the general union of Europe, and may it serve as a solid and immortal basis for all alliances which really have in view the increase of international relations, and the happiness and honour of the people."

The Lord Mayor: The army and navy of England have displayed in the late contest great energy and undaunted courage. Together with the forces of France, Sardinia, and Turkey, they have earned for themselves an imperishable renown. Their bravery and endurance have been worthy of the high fame which they bore, and the chivalrous cause in which they fought. The services which they have rendered will dwell for ever in the memories of their countrymen, and will not cease to evoke the liveliest gratitude. I have therefore much pleasure in proposing "The Army and Navy," coupling with the toast the names of Sir Chas. Wood, and General Fox.

Sir C. Wood: My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I rise to express on behalf of the noble profession with which you have done me the honour of connecting my name their grateful thanks for the manner in which this toast has been proposed and received. I feel great diffidence at all times acknowledging the compliments paid to that gallant service of which I cannot boast of being a member, and that feeling is heightened on the present occasion when I see around me many members of the naval profession, one of whom in particular has deserved the especial gratitude of the country for the manner in which he has led our squadrons to victory in the recent war, and having swept the seas of the enemy's ships, devoted his best energies to assist the commanders of our army with his counsel and co-operation. I cordially echo, as I am sure every person present must do, the noble sentiment enunciated by the French Ambassador—that the union between France and England may in peace be as productive of the happiest consequences to the welfare of the human family, as in war, it was effective and successful. We are now at peace, and those who saw the late noble spectacle in the waters of Spithead, may think that some lingering feeling of disappointment may have existed in the spirit of a country which was so well prepared for another campaign. The citizens of this metropolis may well be proud that no small portion of those magnificent machines of war were constructed and equipped on the banks of the Thames. The private enterprise of the country responded nobly to the call of the government for their co-operation in fitting out our armament; and 100 more pennants than were seen at Spithead, would had the war continued, have passed the Sound within a fortnight. It is to be hoped, however, that our splendid fleet will be as efficient in peace as it was in war in the performance of its duty—namely, the protection of the interests of our Commerce in every quarter of the globe—our Commerce which has raised this vast metropolis over all the other cities in the world, and enabled England easily to bear the burdens of the war which has been brought to so happy an issue.

General Fox responded for the army. The Lord Mayor next proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers," which was received and responded to amidst loud cheers.

Lord Palmerston in acknowledging the toast, said: It must at all times be most agreeable to those who are intrusted with the conduct of the affairs of this country to partake of the hospitality of the worthy magistrate who presides in this noble mansion, as representing the great metropolis; but if ever there was a moment at which it must be more peculiarly gratifying to those who stand in that position to be present at this board, it must be that in which we have now the honour of appearing before you. For what can be an occasion more fitting for us to receive the hospitality of those who represent the great commercial public than the time when at the close of a great and successful war, we have just concluded an honourable and advantageous peace, which gives freer scope to commercial enterprise, and will, I trust, lay the foundation of national wealth and the welfare of Europe. My Lord Mayor has been pleased to remark that the task of those who conduct the affairs of the country is one of peculiar difficulty; that they stand in a double relation; that they must enjoy the confidence of the crown, and also possess the support of the people. There never was a period in the history of England in which that task was more easy than the present, for there never was a time when the sympathy which exists between the crown and the nation was more intimate, or to a greater degree founded upon the best feelings which can adorn and dignify human nature. His lordship also adverted to the difficulties which the government had to encounter in conducting with sufficient vigour the war which has just been brought to a termination; but in that respect also the task we had to perform was comparatively facile, for there was among the people of this country that noble spirit, that calm and steady determination, that manly courage which seconded the labours of the minister in no ordinary degree. It was not necessary for us to stimulate that courage which was already boiling oves in the hearts of the people. We had only to direct the means which were cheerfully and plentifully placed at our disposal, and we should indeed have been unworthy of the position which we occupied, and of the confidence which we enjoyed, if we had not been able to apply those resources to the attainment of the successful issue which

has crowned our exertions. We are convinced also that the peace which has been concluded though it may not be attended with the acquisition of territory, or with contributions levied on a vanquished enemy—though it may not be accompanied with those consequences which sometimes grace the termination of a war—the more its conditions are examined the more the people compare the dangers which beset Europe when the contest began, and the position of that country for the protection of which we took up arms, with the present posture of affairs as established by the treaty which my noble friend Lord Clarendon, with such distinguished ability, foresight, and anxious care to guard every interest involved in the negotiations, has happily concluded, the more they will have reason to feel that their sacrifices have not been in vain, that their noble efforts have not been without adequate results and while they may look back, on the one hand, to the war with proper satisfaction, they may, on the other, view the peace with confidence as to the future. Gentlemen, you have heard the noble and enlightened sentiments which the Ambassador of France has expressed not only on his own part, but on behalf of that great sovereign whose worthy representative he is. The knowledge that these are the principles upon which he will conduct his policy must inspire you with still greater confidence in the duration of peace; and it is a circumstance most gratifying to this country, and most reassuring to Europe, that those two great nations, England and France, having shed their blood together on the field of battle, having sat together in the Conference at which the peace was made, will in future be connected by the ties doubly cemented by common dangers and by common interests, thus perpetuate an alliance destined to be not only honourable and advantageous to the countries which it unites, but one of the surest foundations of the tranquility and prosperity of the world. I rejoice to see here the representative of the King of Sardinia, who has raised his country to a level with the great Powers of Europe, not possibly by the dimensions of his territory, but by the noble principles which have governed his conduct and conferred dignity upon his kingdom. We also have here the minister of the Sovereign in whose cause we drew the sword, and who has shown himself deserving of the efforts we have made in his behalf, by that great charter of civil and religious liberty which he has granted to his Christian subjects—a charter which, while it does honour to his enlightened principles of policy, will afford a double security to his throne, and be no less advantageous to the permanence of his empire than beneficial to the millions subject to his rule.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the "Ambassadors," said: I desire now to express the deep satisfaction which it affords me, as the chief magistrate of the capital city of England, to welcome here their Excellencies the Ambassadors, I wish to offer my congratulations to that distinguished body on the restoration of peace to the world; and especially to those whose countries were represented at the late Congress—Bowers who were personally concerned in drawing up the articles of the treaty. I congratulate them on the high principles which they have affirmed in the policy of nations; on the new channels which they have opened for commercial enterprise; and on the many other advantages which they have assured to the civilised world—[hear, hear] I particularly congratulate the Ambassador of Turkey on the new place which she now occupies among the nations of Europe—[cheers] I also congratulate my fellow-citizens that we again have the Russian flag suspended in this convivial hall.

M. Musurus, who spoke in French, replied as follows:—The diplomatic body returns to you its thanks for your friendly reception of the toast of the Lord Mayor—These thanks are all the more sincere, seeing that they respond to the sentiments shown towards them by the City of London at the solemn proclamation of peace. Nothing can be more grateful to the diplomatic body than the restoration of peace, which has been the unceasing aim of their exertions, as well as those of the generals and admirals, who are justly proud of their achievements in conquering that peace which diplomacy makes its glory and its ambition to consolidate and preserve. For myself, I am happy to have the opportunity of expressing the gratitude of my government for the part which the ministers of Her Majesty the Queen have taken, and the patriotic efforts of the country in the efficacious carrying on of the war, to this glorious result. This treaty has obtained the objects of the war, and crowned the hopes of the Otto-

man empire. It must be the more permanent, as it establishes right, honour and justice. The population of the East have participated in the joy of Europe, convinced that they have attained the end of enabling the government of their beloved Sovereign to enter upon those reforms which have been since his accession to the throne, impeded by difficulties from without—difficulties which have been beyond his control, and opposed to his desire.

The Lord Mayor: I am now, contrary to usage, about to select one of the members of the cabinet for a special compliment, I mean the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and our chief Plenipotentiary at the late Congress. Lord Clarendon has had the rare good fortune of affixing his name to a treaty which will ever be famous in the history of the world. The name of Clarendon was inseparably connected with English history. It has long been synonymous with high statesmanship and rare patriotism; and I venture to predict that in signing this peace our present Clarendon has secured for himself a place in the memory of future generations worthy of the high ancestral name which he bears.

Lord Clarendon, who was received with loud cheers, said: My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, I can assure you it is no mere form of speech, but the genuine expression of my feelings, when I say that I am utterly at a loss for words adequately to express my grateful sense of the manner in which you have received the toast proposed in too flattering terms by the Lord Mayor. The approval of his fellow countrymen is the highest reward that can be looked for by one engaged like myself in the public service, and I trust that I may not be presumptuous in regarding the kindly sentiments now manifested as a token that the opinion of this distinguished company is that I have, to the best of my ability, performed the duty imposed upon me as a minister of the crown—[cheers.] But the honour, which I can never forget, is more gratifying to me on another and a higher ground, because I conceive you have now put the stamp of your approval on the treaty lately signed, and expressed your belief that the honour of England—so gloriously sustained during the last two years by our arms, has not been tarnished by diplomacy, but that a satisfactory and honourable peace has put an end to a just and righteous war—[cheers.] The war has been called "a war of statesmen," because it was one of principle, not of conquest or aggression, and was undertaken from an European necessity and a common sense of danger.—The conduct of the people of England has been worthy of all praise—We entered into the contest with the co-operation of the French government, which has unflinchingly stood by us throughout; we desired no territorial acquisitions—we were animated by no abstract desire for more military glory, but we took up arms in defence of the weak against the strong, to check a policy of aggression, and only laid them down when we had gained our objects. Our institutions do not admit of the maintenance of a large standing army, and time was required at the commencement of the war to develop the military resources of the country. After those resources had, however, been developed, and the heart of every Englishman had warmed to the conflict, it was, perhaps, not surprising that the prospect of peace was not hailed with so eager a welcome. Yet, though the peace was not at first received with exuberant enthusiasm, and another campaign would not have been ungrateful to the people, when the conditions came to be deliberately considered, the sound practical common sense of England acquiesced in an end being put to the calamities of war, inasmuch as that result secured the objects for which the struggle was undertaken, and vindicated the honour of the country—[hear, hear.] The further prosecution of the war when its objects had been once attained, would have been indefensible and even criminal—[hear, hear.] The events of the war showed that we had no unworthy rival to contend with, and although the capture of Sebastopol reflects the highest honour on the besiegers, its defence, also, is a brilliant page in the annals of Russia—[hear, hear.] General Williams and his brave companions found in the person of General Mouravieff a splendid example of Russian chivalry and magnanimity—[hear, hear.] I received a letter, only to-day, from General Williams, from which, as it illustrates the character of that high-minded commander, I will take the liberty of reading a brief extract. General Williams writes:—

"I have already told your lordship of General Mouravieff's kindness towards myself and

my party, but his humanity and benevolent treatment of the poor furnished garrison of Kars will gain for him the respect of the civilized world, and must tend to lessen if not eradicate the animosity which for more than a century has existed between Russia and Turkey, especially on the part of the latter. I shall therefore quit General Mouravieff with great regret, although I have every hope that on my arrival at Riaga we shall hear of the re-establishment of peace and continue our journey towards England." Incidents like these can only strengthen the cordiality of the relations between the two Powers, which I trust are now re-established on a lasting basis.—We enter upon the peace under the happiest auspices. France and England have fulfilled their engagement to the world, that the war should not lead to any advantage to themselves, an engagement which had no precedent in any former struggle, but which, it is to be hoped, will be followed in future. The alliance between this country and France, so far from being endangered by the vicissitudes of the war, was only strengthened by mutual sacrifices and dangers, and served to bring into greater relief the generous character and unswerving fidelity of the Emperor of the French.—The independence of Turkey has now been guaranteed, and that country has been admitted into the general system of Europe, an event which has been happily inaugurated by the Sultan's wise and liberal concessions to his christian subjects. Sardinia has gained an influence and a prestige among the great Powers never before obtained by a state of such small dimensions, and which will be far more valuable to her than any territorial acquisitions. Russia accepted the conditions imposed on her by England and France; the treaty shows the faithfulness with which those conditions were acted upon, and there is every reason to believe that the Emperor will honourably observe that treaty, because he has already given proof of the highest order of courage, moral courage, and indicated that the policy of Russia will in future be influenced by the common opinion of Europe, and that her greatness must henceforth depend upon the development of her unexplored resources, and the improvement of her agriculture and the extension of her commerce. I will only further express a hope that the same Providence who has so mercifully sustained us through an arduous contest, and enabled us to bring it to a safe and honourable conclusion, may be pleased to render the peace prosperous and lasting. The noble Earl concluded by proposing "The health of the Lord Mayor."

The toast having been duly honoured, the Lord Mayor acknowledged the compliment. The remaining toasts were—The Cabinet for which the Lord Chancellor returned thanks; "The Church," to which the Dean of St. Paul's responded; "The Health of the Judges," acknowledged by Lord Campbell; and "The Health of the Lady Mayoress," which was proposed by Lord Palmerston.

The company separated about 10 o'clock.

BUENOS AYRES

With this number concludes the Quarter of the "BRITISH PACKET."

Among the novelties of the week we must reckon a violent perturbation in the money market. During the ministerial crisis that preceded the organization of the present ministry, omens ranged from \$50 to \$55 dollars; which were then reckoned extreme prices, and with the nomination of Dr. Velz Sarsfield, it was generally expected that the value of our circulating medium would at least be maintained, if not improved.

All these hopes, so natural and reasonable, in view of the established reputation of Dr. Velz Sarsfield as a financier, have been doomed to crude disappointment; and accordingly quotations during the week have reached the extreme point of \$76 dollars; a rate unprecedented even during the late siege, when the authority of the Government was confined to a radius of some dozen squares from the Plaza de la Victoria, and our produce was exported in open day, on account of the besiegers, from the Boca and Palermo, and when new emissions were resorted to, as the only means of protracting what must have appeared to many, a desperate and hopeless resistance!

How is this anomaly to be accounted for?

The *Orden* and the *Nacional* have recorded their opinions, and their views in this instance are coincident. The principal causes assigned are, the scarcity of export produce, owing to the season of the year and the state of the weather; a scarcity of the precious metals, in consequence of heavy remittances that have latterly been made; and though last, perhaps not least, an alleged combination of speculators, interested in producing an artificial rise.

Without denying the existence and influence of these causes, we cannot accept them as a full and satisfactory explanation of the difficulty.

There has been a comparative scarcity of export produce for the last twelve months, without producing the marked

effects we now witness, even at times when invasions and conspiracies were of monthly recurrence, and the successful incursions of the Indians, repeated at still shorter intervals.

These invasions and conspiracies have disappeared, and since the visit of H. E. the Governor to the South, the wholesale depredations of the Indians have also ceased. The situation upon the whole has improved, and there is now at least the prospect of a temporary truce with Gatriel. We cannot therefore comprehend why the alleged scarcity of produce should fall at once manifestly itself with such overwhelming intensity.

But if the quantity of export produce be comparatively small, the prices in general are exorbitantly high; which, so far as remittances are concerned, is a real and effective compensation. The value of our wools exported last year was perhaps fully equal to the gross amount of our exports in 1850.

With regard to remittances of specie, it must also be borne in mind that large amounts arrive, both from the Confederate Provinces and Paraguay, and merely touch here on their way to the European markets. Suppose the "Camilla" in her last trip took 12,000 ounces, it is probable that not more than one third of the amount was withdrawn from the circulation of this market; and the fact that heavy deposits of metallic exist in the bank is a conclusive proof that there is much exaggeration in the hue and cry of a scarcity of the precious metals.

That there may be a combination in favour of a rise is quite likely, and implies the existence of a counter combination in favour of a fall. These are evils inherent in and inseparable from our monetary system. The motives are uniform and equally powerful. To each transaction there are two parties, the one as much interested in the fall, as the other in the rise. Each will use his best endeavours to accomplish his object, and but for extraneous influences beyond individual reach and control, these efforts, like equal and opposite forces, would balance and neutralize each other.

Accordingly, we attach very little importance to the existence of a combination that presupposes the existence of an opposite combination; and in reference to the point at issue, the real question is, why should the efforts in behalf of the rise succeed, while those in behalf of a fall are unsuccessful? We must seek these causes in the specialities of the situation; and for the present we can only allude to a few of the more prominent.

1st.—The ministerial section of the public press, instead of soothing angry feelings, has been doing every thing in its power to provoke a rupture with the President of the Confederate Provinces.

2d.—The differential duties are the source and significant response to these gratuitous provocations; and though their sanction is still doubtful, the mere apprehension places our commercial and monetary interests in a false position, and may lead to further difficulties and complications.

3d.—The inopportune suggestion of credit projects to meet the deficit of the estimate; for which operations these young communities are not yet ripe.

4th.—The officious agitation of such questions as the trial of D. A. Wolf, Manilla, and the sequestration of the property of Rosas; questions that do not admit of a practical solution, as we have already seen in analogous cases.

5th.—The notorious and admitted difficulty of re-equipping the army of the line, and the consequent insecurity of property on the frontier.

THE DRAG.—The trial on the 15th, from some misunderstanding as to the time, proved a failure; but there is no doubt it will answer its purpose. The concourse of spectators was immense, though the weather was not the most inviting.

THE INDIANS.—The news from the Azul are so far satisfactory; and to the North Colonel Frias has given them a drubbing; killing 9 and retaking their booty, according to an official bulletin published on the 17th.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.—It was doubtful whether the measure would receive the sanction of the Senate.

MONTEVIDEO.—Despite the sinister rumours, nothing had occurred; and according to their papers General Venancio Flores intended to make us a visit. The financial situation and prospects had not improved.

MARRIED.
On the 24th ult., by the Rev. H. R. Nabolson, Gyrbertus, youngest son of Mr. Anthony Van Donselaar, to Elizabeth Bittkorn, eldest daughter of Mr. John Mitchell, all of San Vicente, State of Buenos Ayres.

BIRTH.
On the 5th inst., Mrs. T. Martindale, of a

Exchange—	
Spanish Dollar and Pataconos	25
Patricio Douthams	574
Spanish do	240
Bills on England per Dollar	66
Corruery, per do.	2 3/4
do. Montevideo, per pair	1 1/2
France, per Dollar	1 1/2
United States do	1 1/2
Rio Janeiro, do	1 1/2
Patricio Douthams, highest price during the week	574
do. lowest do.	571
Exchange on England, highest during the week	67
do. lowest do.	65

MARINE LIST

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.
July 11th.
"Patria", Hamburg barque, 436 tons, N. C. Nancke, from Hamburg 6th April, Montevideo 9th inst., to Treussin & Co., 26 bales & 427 packages paper, 3 boxes leeches, 304 do. candies, 290 barrels sugar, 20 do. vinegar, 1,096 boards, 6 casks, 1,170 boxes & 800 demijohns spirits, 500 barrels & 1,000 boxes gin, 30,055 bottles, 30 tons iron, 300 boxes lime, 329 do., 591 casks & 9 packages merchandise, 2 iron boats.
"Diamond", Danish schooner, 158 tons, J. K. House, from Rio Grande 14th June, to Martinez & Sons, with 14 pieces lumber, 47 cedar planks, 6 half do. 992 pine boards, 120 stangons, 250 tercios yerba, 9360 pieces firewood.
Emily, American barque, 299 tons, J. Eckerberger, from Baltimore 3d May, to Zimmerman & Co., with 3 bales twine, 268 tin biscuits, 212 barrels and 200 half do. flour, 25 hales and 10 bolts lard, 50 bales cocoa, 4 hogheads hams.
Star, H. B. M. brig from Montevideo.
New Light, American barque, 316 tons, C. Browne, from Baltimore 27th April, Montevideo 10th inst., to Zimmerman & Co., with 305 barrels rosin, 50 do. tar, 353 1/2 do. rice 2800 do and 10 half do. flour, 43 mahogany planks, 23 ash do, 145 dozens, 27 bales twine, 60 do and 34 bolts duck, 60 bags and 250 cans biscuits, 15 bales merchandise, 51 rolls corage.
July 13th.
Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 12th inst., with 80 half pipes wine, 2 barrels and 33 boxes merchandise, 6 packages planks. Passengers 83.
Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 12th inst., with 97 pipes and 12 quarters red wine, 71 do Malaga do, 7 boxes merchandise, 62 bags wheat, 2 pipes cocoa oil, 89 bales paper, 5 pipes caña, 368 bars oil, 4 boxes asphalt, 2 do sardines, 6 pipes and 25 half do lime. Passengers 83.
July 14th.
Invenivel, Brazilian brig, 215 A. A. de Sousa, from Rio Janeiro 22d June to A. F. Ramos, with 526 rolls tobacco, 50 pipes aguardiente, 82 barrels and 500 bags sugar, 100 do rice, 80 do and 130 barrels starch, 300 do flour, 20 boxes sweetmeats, 40 barrels molasses 1 bag coffee, 1 bale merchandise.

Alma, Lubeck barque, 250 tons, J. H. Braustein, from Sunderland 19th April, Rio Janeiro 22d June, to S. Hesse & Co., with 359 tons coal.
Rosario, Spanish polacre, 171 tons, J. Durall, from Havana 24th April, to Martinez & Sons with 166 pipes 6 half do 520 jars and 3 barrels caña, 4 half pipes acaia seed brandy, 250 boxes sugar, 170 bags 170-bags coffee, 1 box sweet meats, 1 do. merchandise, 34 do and 16 barrels gin, 4 tercios and 4 bags tobacco.
July 15th.
Relampago, National brigantine, J. Barroero, from Montevideo 14th inst., to Ocampo & Kapron, with 1072 pieces lumber, 300 fuegas lime.
July 16th.
Lady Mona, British brig, 195 tons, G. H. Hall, from Liverpool 24th April, to Gifford brothers, with 30 barrels 20 do and 10 pipes bandy, 20 tons iron 23 boxes silks, 433 grates, 2 bundles and 1 cask buttons, 1474 iron pots, 5 packages machinery, 1896 bars and handles iron, 1 barrel oat meal, 100 boxes tin, 80 do Roman cement, 10 pair of bellows, 38 anvils 30 tons flagstones &c., 15 do coal, 6 casks zinc, 134 cart bushes, 5 kegs nails, 112 casks and 2 crates and 107 boxes hardware, 5 do mauls, 154 no., and 193 bales woolens and cottons, 12 do jeans.

Swallow, American barque, 259 tons, E. Upton, from Montevideo 12th inst., to D. Gowland, in ballast.
Asuncion, American steamer, from San Nicolas and Rosario. Passengers 33.
July 17th.
Giuseppe, Sardinian brig, 181 tons, M. Ragio, from Genoa 19th April, Montevideo 12th inst., to B. Viale & Co. Passengers 69.
Gippy, American barque, 295 tons, W. H. Mallard from New York 20th May to Zimmerman & Co.
Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 16th inst., with 570 rolls tobacco, 88 baskets champagne, 47 bales and 18 boxes merchandise, 41 do provisions 4 do cod fish 300 braisers, 11 packages samples. Passengers 60.

The following are the manifests of un-dermentioned vessels.
Spahis, with 40 baskets champagne, 23 boxes prunes, 52 do sardines, 2 ploughs, 1 coach, 25 boxes cordage, 2 bales corks, 5 bars grindstones, 335 bags rice, 24 boxes cheese, 50 do asphalt, 152 do fruits, 158 do and 134 barrels brandy, 27 do vinegar, 1445 do and 1019 boxes wine, 42 do and 14 packages merchandise.
Sea Nymph, with 20 boxes wine, 20 do paper, 42 do paint, 20 do varnish, 854 do glass, 150 do oil, 50 barrels sugar, 119 do nails, 102 do zinc, 302 do 22 bales, 16 packages and 116 boxes merchandise, 25 do cheese, 70 do and 41 packages hardware, 8 do samples.
Columbo, with 76 casks lime, 49 do chest nuts, 9 packages oakum, 32 pieces corage, 54 tercios yerba, 108 cedar do. boards, 186 bags wheat, 104 boxes vermicelli, 89 rolls cord go, 16 hogheads corn, 234 bales paper, 25 bags gumar, 6 boxes mashrooms, 1 do vermouth, 114 do marbles, 7 do 1 barrel and 11 packages merchandise, 24 do baskets.
Culan, with 18 barrels zinc, 50 boxes champagne, 20 tons coal, 90 boards, 3700 stockfish, 5 kegs nails, 1354 demijohns and 303 baskets gin, 100 boxes liquids, 102 barrels tar, 47 boxes paint, 100 do candies, 5 do and 44 packages drugs, 72 do 41 barrels, an 171 boxes hardware, 13 do pianofortes, 170 do end 4 bales merchandise.

SAILINGS.
July 11th.
Amalia, Spanish ship, for Cadiz, dispatched by S. Soriano, with 6003 dry ox and cow hides, 6285 do horse do, 4 bales calf skins, 18 do maul do, 23 do goat do, 28 do wool, 26,083 horns.
Melody, British barque, for England, dispatched by Hughes brothers, 6367 salted ox and cow hides, 150 pipes tallow, 24,000 do ea.
Amazonas, Portuguese barque, for Brazil, in ballast, dispatched by J. C. Meyrelles.
July 12th.
Helen Sophia, British barque, for London, dispatched by Lohmann Meyn Inc Co., with 241 boxes mares gross, 12 bales hair, 12,212 horns, 1397 salted ox and cow hides, 48 bales wool, 38 tons bones, 192 pipes and 17 half do tallow.
Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.
July 14th.
Grace Warrington, American brigantine, for New York, dispatched by H. A. Green, with 6180 dry ox and cow hides, 2917 salted horse do, 27 pipes and 4 bales maul calf skins, 4 bales goat do, 51 do wool, 12 do hair.
Anetta, British brigantine, for Havana, dispatched by Zimmerman & Co., 2611 qt jerked beef, 50 dry horse hides.
July 15th.
Star H. B. M. brig for Colonia.
Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.
John Wall junr, American barque, for up the River, in ballast, dispatched by J. & F. Mallmann.
Pablo, Spanish brig, for Spain, dispatched by Lavallol and Sons, with 18,499 dry ox and cow hides, 6 bales wool.
Angelita, Spanish brigantine, for Brazil, dispatched by Rufino de la Serna, in ballast.
July 17th.
Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Shipping List

OF
HENRY A. GREEN,

FOR NEW YORK
The five American brigantines, Civilian, 167 tons, Smith master, has still room for a few dry hides and bales, and will be followed by the American bark Gipsy, 295 tons, Mallard master, which vessel will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.
Both the above vessels will load their cargoes in the most rapid, and are in every respect most eligible opportunities. For freight or passage apply to the consignees.
Messrs Zimmerman Frazier & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
The well known regular trader, American bark O. J. Hayes, 413 tons, Sauterick master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo.
For freight or passage apply to the consignees Messrs J. Estuina & Co.

FOR LONDON.
British bark Ocean, 165 tons, at J. K. Sanderson master, has disengaged room for bales. Consignees Messrs. Gaillet Bertarelli & Co.

FOR LONDON.
Hamburg brigantine Theresa Oscar, 135 tons, at T. Brandt master, has disengaged room for bales, and will sail in the course of 20 or 25 days. Consignees Messrs. Zimmerman Frazier & Co.

FOR LONDON.
British bark Mailhead, 331 tons, at Scott master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales.
Consignees Messrs. Carlane Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Brothers, 155 tons, Ganweck master, has disengaged room for bales, and is now loading in the Inner Roads.
Consignees Messrs. Renzie Tweedie & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Hamburg brig Bertha, 236 tons, at G. Walker master, has disengaged room for bales.
Consignees Messrs. F. de Arango & Co.

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

BUENOS AYRES
AND THE
Provinces of the River Plate,
BY
HOLLOWAY'S PILL
For sale at G. & H. Mackenzie, Calle San Martin No. 20.

The Friend of all.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

Translation of a letter from Baboo Sorabjee Chetty, of Adulabad, dated 17th of October 1854.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir—For a number of years I suffered most intensely from general debility, disordered state of the liver, together with indolence and drowsy feelings, which were horrible in the extreme. I had advice from some of the most celebrated medical physicians, but strange to state, my mind only improved. 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 I might say years of age, I am now as active as a boy, and have renewed vigor in every sense of the word. Accept my Salutations, and believe me yours till death.
(Signed) Baboo Sorabjee Chetty.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Obediah Martin of the London Mission, dated Maulmain, May 19th 1844.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir—Among my various travels, I have observed with great satisfaction the beneficial effect of your Pills in many cases where medical skill has been deficient. A most remarkable instance occurred (answering his description) five months ago, and has ever been present since to my imagination. I discern myself therefore bound to make you acquainted with the fact. A young man, at this place, who appeared to me to be on the verge of death, was suffering dreadfully from this complaint. His case was treated eight times within six months, by a regular physician, and given a box of your pills, and after taking of my second letter, he continued them, and perceived for about nine weeks, that his case was perfectly cured, and has since enjoyed the blessing of providence in the best of health. They are a truly invaluable remedy for females at the time of life, and for young women with obstructions in their blood.
Yours truly,
Obediah Martin

WONDERFUL CASE—DEATH ROBBED OF ITS VICTIM.

Copy of a letter from Chas Smith, Esq., of Benares, dated March 12th, 1854.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir—I have been a resident here for the last seven years and during the whole of that time, till within the last five months, I suffered incessantly with asthma, attended with occasional spitting of blood, which completely shook my constitution, and deprived me of rest both day and night. I consulted a number of medical men at this place, but under no remedy was my case eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was past. In this pitiable condition I began to use your Pills, after continuing them for 5 weeks the worst symptoms of my disorder disappeared, and in three months I was completely cured. I still enjoy the best of health, and now relish the most simple food.
I remain Sir, your obliged servant,
(Signed) CHARLES SMITH.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Anne Thompson, (Widow of Lieut Thompson), of Dissipure, dated the 18th of July, 1854.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir—For fourteen years I was in the most deplorable state of health, suffering continuously from liver complaint and indigestion, the least thing deterring me from attending to my ordinary avocations, although my diet was the most simple and regular. Fortunately about ten months ago when my health seemed totally to have fled, a friend kindly advised me to try your Pills, which after some persuasion I consented to use; I cannot express them only proved to be a change for the better, and by continuing them, every symptom of my disorder disappeared, and I am now perfectly cured, my health being better than it has been for the last fifteen years. I ought not to forget to mention, that my daughter aged sixteen, who suffered considerably for two years, has just been restored to health by your invaluable Pills. I am Sir, (an advocate for your system of medicine,) and your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAS. THOMPSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague
- Asthma
- Bilious Complaints
- Blisters on the Skin
- Bowel Complaints
- Colic
- Constipation of the Bowels
- Dyspepsia
- Dropsy
- Dysentery
- Erysipelas
- Female Irregularities
- Fever of all kinds
- Fits
- Headache
- Inflammation
- Indigestion
- Jaundice
- Liver Complaints
- Lumbago
- Rheumatism
- Retention of Urine
- Sore Throat
- Stone and Gravel
- Secondary Symptoms
- The Doubloux
- Ulcera
- Ulcera
- Various Affections
- Worms of all kinds
- Wentdown from what ev. de. de.

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.

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

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 31st of January next, he will open the said establishment, limited to the number of fifty scholars, and hopes that by his assiduous application he will merit a share of their protection and approbation. W. PARODY.

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 Rev. Mr. Smith at the Scotch Church, or to Mr. Thomas Drysdale, Calle San Francisco No. 61.

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

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

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

Instructions will be given in all the branches of a liberal education. The pupils will be under the constant and careful superintendance of the principals. The principals have enjoyed the best opportunities for acquiring a complete knowledge of the various educational institutions of their own country, and their system of teaching will be the same as that which is practiced in the United States with such 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. 85, 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. Lopes, Esq., W. T. Livingston, Esq., Dr. H. W. Kennedy.

Libreria frente al Colegio.

FOR SALE.
Great assortment of books suitable for Christmas day.
History of England, by Goldsmith, 1 vol.
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol., with numerous engravings by Grandville.
Byron's Poetical Works, 1 vol.
Arabian Nights, 1 vol.
Popular display of the Wonders, 1 vol.
Buffon's Natural History, 1 vol.
Friendship's Offering, 1 vol.
The Bachelor's Christmas.
Shakespeare's Works, and many other novels and illustrated books of every description. 323—c.o.

ENGLISH SEMINARY.

SUPACHA, No. 24.

Joshua Negrotto, Principal, assisted by two others; and by
Doppus, Mathematics.
Loren, Latin.
Rosa, 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 standing uninterruptedly awarded to it without stanching the unflinching execution of its salutary regulations.

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

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

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

NEGROTTA.

Buenos Ayres, January 2d, 1856.

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. JI-3p

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

Prepared and sold only S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 43, Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. 331—54c0

Tarpaulins.

Ready made of nine yards long and six wide also six yards by four at moderate prices.

Tarpaulins made to order of any dimensions required, by applying to No. 35, Pasa Jahu. Jy 10—c0

Historical Brochure.

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

Published in Numbers of 40 pages each with a portrait; and to be complete in one Volume. Price \$10 per Number.

Subscriptions received at the Printing Office of Mr. Bernheim, No. 73 Calle Defensa; at the Book-Store No. 20 Calle Perú; at the Book-Store in front of the College; and at the Litographic establishment, No. 71 Calle Perú.

TO THE PUBLIC.

M. Bouscaut, 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 less-on strict private. He also gives instructions to youth 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. 306. JIS-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. J. GARCIA CADIZ.

THE Cosmopolitan Sanatorium.

26, CALLE TUCUMAN, 26.
Physicians and Proprietors, Private Residents.

Dr. Leslie, Calle 25 de Mayo 58
" Furst, " Representantes 193
" Ventara 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.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 17th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Names.	Tons.	BRITISH.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Jan. 20	Bk.	Ocean Sprit	333	Kayll	Best Brothers	Liverpool
Jan. 16	Bk.	Glen Tilly	297	Hapson	Villate & Sons	"
May 17	Bk.	Ocean	184	Sanderson	G. Bertarilli & Co.	"
May 30	Bk.	Bradford	159	Garrick	Rennie Tweedie & Co.	"
June 20	Bk.	Maitland	351	Scott	James Graham	"
June 21	Bk.	Lin-a-Stewart	304	Sterling	Zimmerman & Co.	"
June 22	Bk.	Arno Logan	285	Logan	J. White & Co.	"
June 30	Bk.	Criticism	257	Perquison	Kear & Grieson	"
July 5	Bk.	Hugh	364	Lytle	G. Costa & Bros.	"
July 10	Bk.	Sea Nymph	236	Harris	J. B. Vignol	"
July 16	Bk.	Lady Mona	196	Hall	Gifford Brothers	"
May 3	Bk.	Kilby	477	Varina	Lind Fehr & Co.	"
May 13	Bk.	Mary Frances	272	Morton	Hale & Co.	"
June 13	Bk.	Lion	438	Moore	To Order	"
June 19	Bgn	Civilian	197	Smith	Hale & Co.	"
June 27	Bk.	California	295	Hallet	Zimmerman & Co.	"
July 5	Bk.	Prescott	278	Hallet	Zimmerman & Co.	"
July 5	Bk.	C. L. Beran	338	Picketts	D. Gowland & Co.	"
July 10	Bk.	Brandywine	207	Cornick	E. H. Polman	"
July 11	Bk.	Emily	359	Balchberger	Zimmerman & Co.	"
July 11	Bk.	New Light	316	Brown	Zimmerman & Co.	"
July 16	Bk.	Swallow	259	Upton	Daniel Frazer & Co.	"
July 17	Bk.	Gipsy	295	Mallard	Zimmerman & Co.	"
April 6	Bk.	Henri et Louise	192	Sognes	Gautier & Audin	"
May 4	Sp.	Louis Gaveaux	—	—	—	"
May 13	Sp.	St. Francois	348	Fremont	Bisnot & Lefraude	"
June 25	Bk.	Prosper	422	Desgarrand	Zumarac & Co.	"
June 27	Sp.	Cornelia	422	Billard	Livralol & Sons	"
July 10	Sp.	Spalis	487	Coignard	Lopez & Co.	"
Jan. 6	Bgn.	Paco	—	—	—	SPANISH.
April 27	Bk.	Felix	202	De Gracia	E. Ochosa & Co.	"
May 4	Bk.	Perla	214	Suarez	E. Semblon	"
May 13	Bol.	Elvira	—	—	F. Arango & Co.	"
May 13	Bk.	Cofre	125	Paiz y More	A. Riestra & Sons	"
June 14	Bk.	Magdalena	352	Aguiñer	Ochoa & Co.	"
June 14	Bk.	Chulo	211	Botz	Arango & Co.	"
July 4	Bk.	Sirena	409	Millet	Zumarac & Co.	"
July 9	Pol.	Messenger	157	Blot	Livralol & Sons	"
July 14	Pol.	Rosario	171	Durrall	Martinez & Sons	"
Feb. 10	Bk.	Concezione	152	Chizza	SARDINIAN.	B. Delino
April 1	Bk.	Canlia	242	Yanillo	Repetto & Co.	"
May 14	Bk.	Poliz	260	Carnogli	Viale & Co.	"
June 10	Bk.	Maria Eugenia	244	Colombina	Viale & Co.	"
July 17	Bk.	Giuseppe	181	Raggio	Viale & Co.	"
Mar. 18	Bk.	Copernico	—	—	—	BRAZILIAN.
May 13	Bgn.	Alberto	—	—	—	"
May 16	Bk.	Sorte	352	Ferrer	Arango & Co.	"
May 25	Bgn.	Tonclera	—	—	—	"
June 11	Bk.	Iuca	214	Peterra	Arango & Co.	"
June 14	Bk.	Princesa	247	Fines	Arango & Co.	"
June 27	Bk.	Compicaco	546	Ormeila	F. Chibis	"
June 28	Bk.	Convegno	170	Souza	F. Arango & Co.	"
June 29	Bk.	Esperanza	—	—	—	"
July 14	Bk.	Intercedit	215	Souza	Ramos	"
June 27	sch.	Grevin de Danner	158	Tscherning	D. T. Teser & Co.	DANISH.
July 4	Bk.	Corriere	125	Leteron	Rosenthal & Co.	"
July 10	Bk.	Codan	300	Mors	Gallett & Co.	"
July 11	Bk.	Diamant	138	Hause	Martinez & Sons	"
Jan. 9	Sp.	Norge	600	HANNOVERIANS.	J. Bick & Co.	Alkhab
May 11	Bk.	Packet	228	UYTSHOVIAN.	Bunge Bornfeld & Co.	"
April 6	Bk.	Daniel Ross	450	Kassel	Schneider & Co.	HAMBURG.
May 19	Bk.	Teresa Oscar	114	Brasil	Zimmerman & Co.	"
May 24	Sp.	Hampden	—	—	—	"
June 14	Bk.	Princesa	247	Fines	Bertarilli & Co.	"
June 12	Bk.	Bertha	—	—	—	"
June 27	Bk.	Amazona	200	Schramm	Arango & Co.	"
July 11	Bk.	Patria	450	Nauke	Schneider & Co.	"
July 4	Bk.	Van Yucke	329	HOSANNAN.	Lind Fehr & Co.	"
July 14	Bk.	Alma	230	BRAMSHED.	Hesse & Co.	LUBECK.