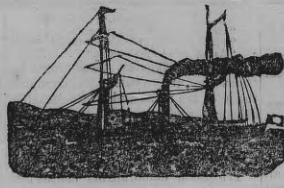


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1536.

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday March 14, 1857.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

The War with Persia.

We have received, by the overland mail, via Marseilles, advices from Bombay to the 17th, Calcutta the 8th, and Madras the 14th of November. The anticipated declaration of hostilities against Persia appeared in a proclamation published at Calcutta on the 1st of November. The *casus belli* is the attempt on the part of the Shah to add the Afghan city of Herat to his dominions. By the treaty of 1853 between Colonel Shiel, as representative of Great Britain, and the Sudr Azim, or Prime Minister of the Court of Teheran, the Persian Government engaged that its troops should on no account approach Herat, except in the single event of the city enacting to the menace by a force from the direction of Cabul and Candahar. Even in that case they were to be withdrawn within the Persian territory immediately upon the retreat of the other party. It was further provided that the Shah should abstain from all kind of interference whatsoever with the internal affairs of the city, and should cease to demand from the inhabitants the exercise of the various privileges which, to an Oriental mind, contain an acknowledgement of fealty and submission on the part of those who allow them. On the other hand, the British Government promised to use its friendly offices to prevent any danger to the independence of Herat, the preservation of which was the declared object of the treaty, from the eastward. Such being the engagements of the contracting parties, while the British Government had evinced a spirit of honesty and good faith the Court of Teheran has openly violated its engagements. On the pretence that Dost Mahomed had been instigated by his neighbours to seize Candahar and to advance upon Herat, a Persian force was ordered to move towards the frontier as long ago as last December; and, although the Ameer showed no intention whatever of advancing, and although, therefore, the only contingency in which Persian interference was justifiable never happened, their army crossed into the territory of Herat, which it declared to be Persian soil, and laid siege to the city. Remonstrances and requests having been alike disregarded and rejected, an appeal to arms alone is left, and hence, under instructions from the Home Government, the assemblage of the force at Bombay for service in the Persian Gulf.

By another proclamation such Persian merchant vessels bound for British ports are protected as sailed prior to the 1st of November, while to such as were loaded in British ports immunity is granted if their cargoes are proved to have been taken on board within thirty days from the same date. Reservations, however, is made of vessels having on board Persian officers or despatches, or articles contraband of war. A third notification assures all subjects of the Shah resident within the Queen's Indian territories, and not being Consuls or consular agents, that they may pursue their respective vocations unmolested on condition of peaceable behaviour.

The declaration of war promulgated officially in Bombay on the 10th.—Three days after the last division of the flotilla left the harbour.

The latest news from Afghanistan, received by the *Deli Gazette*, seems to establish beyond a doubt that, at least up to the middle of last month, Herat still held out. The operations of the besiegers would appear to have been anything but active. We hear of no fighting like an assault, nor, indeed, of any

fighting at all, except a skirmish, in which a party of fugitives from the city were intercepted and cut up by the Persians. No reason is given for their attempted escape, but that its projectors were tired of the siege. It may, perhaps, be taken to mean that the place was near its fall. However, provisions are stated to have been still in store to a considerable amount, though another story places them mainly in the hands of the Jews of the town, and asserts that the inhabitants at large were living on horses and cattle which had been starving for want of food. Concurrent with this latter statement is another to the effect that the "gallant spirit of Esa Kian was giving way under the pressure of famine and disease," and that the Heratite chief had opened a communication with the Prince of Persia, proposing to surrender the place if assured of his own life and those of his family. Meanwhile, and as if sure of their prey at Herat sooner or later, the Persians seem to be steadily advancing and endeavoring to obtain a permanent footing on the great road from Herat by Furrah to Seistan and Southern Afghanistan.

The most profound tranquillity reigned throughout India, and there is no so much as a border foray or agrarian outrage to chronicle. The Governor-General and Governor of Bombay were at the seats of administration. Lord Harris was expected at Sedeshegour on the 16th of November.

The *Correspondence Havas* has published the following letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 7th Dec., "Reports have reached the Minister of War from several of the generals who command the different detached corps in Asia. It is stated that General Kruliev, who commands the most advanced position, has submitted to the Minister a plan of campaign which could be successfully executed by the troops under his orders. He was waiting, before moving, for the arrival at Tiflis of Prince Bariatinski, who was still occupied in inspecting the new Asiatic frontier. The new Governor-General of all the Caucasian possessions has extended his tour of inspection on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea, where Russian garrisons had already commenced, in the time of the Emperor Nicholas, to erect four or five fortified stations, which will secure to Russia the possession of that coast. All the war steamers are now fully manned by the arrival of a large body of seamen from the naval ports. This squadron may at any time be used for the conveyance of provisions and military stores to the troops stationed at Kiava, and to those who have taken possession of different islands in the Caspian Sea, and who are those placed in the immediate neighbourhood of the Persian port of Asterabad. According to the opinion of staff officers who have served in that country, all the military arrangements there have been made with so much order and regularity that the Russian columns may, at the first signal, enter Persia at three points at the same time. The first corps, composed of two divisions of infantry, with artillery and light cavalry may without difficulty penetrate from Nakhitchevan to Khoi and to Tabreez; the second corps, in moving from Bakon, may proceed along the western coast of the Caspian Sea as far as Asterabad, where supported by the Russian squadron, it would readily cross the fertile valley as far as Herat. The third corps may penetrate into Korassan and into Kiava. These strategic combinations have been prepared from the first moment that information was received at St. Petersburg of the projects of England in Persia."

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 7th Dec., and published in the

Borsenhalle of Hamburg, says:—"The statement made by several foreign journals of a convention having been concluded between Persia and Russia, by which the latter is bound to assist the former, is completely unfounded. Neither is it true that there are Russian officers in the service of Persia. The two officers, MM. Dulamel, stated by the journals to be with the Persian army before Herat, are now in the capital, one in the Senate, and the other unemployed. The military movements made by Russia are solely confined to placing a corps of observation on the Persian frontier."

The French papers have published the following despatch, dated Marseilles, December 15:—"By the *Journal de Constantinople* we learn that a Persian proclamation has been issued, accepting the war declared by England. The same authority states that a English vessel already taken possession of the islands of Ormuz and Karak. The Russian troops are concentrated on the Araxes. Letters have been received which allege that the Russian intervention will be carried into effect as soon as Prince Bariatinski, the governor-general of the Caucasus, shall have been officially informed of the disembarkation of the English at Bushire."

The Insurrection in Sicily.

Advices from Palermo of Nov. 29th state that tranquillity prevailed there. The recent outbreak is said to be completely suppressed. A despatch from Naples, dated the 7th Dec., has been received at Paris, announcing that the insurrection in Sicily was suppressed, and Bentivenga made prisoner.

The *Globe* confirms the statements that accounts from Naples announce the repression of the Sicilian insurrection, and adds that large quantities of muskets had been landed for the insurgents.

The *Courier Mercantile* of Genoa has the following extracts of a private letter from Messina, dated the 20th Nov.:—"It is generally believed here that the movement has not been suppressed, but that, on the contrary, it is spreading through the districts of the interior. An expected insurrection is talked of at Castro Giovanni, a central point in the island. It is also said that small detachments of soldiery have joined the insurgents in the neighbourhood of Cattani Setta. Revolutionary proclamations have been placarded at Catania."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Dec. 16, says:—"The Sicilian movement, as we learn from a telegraphic despatch from Naples, dated on Sunday, and received via Vienna, is completely repressed. The chief of the insurgents, Bentivenga, is said to be a prisoner in the hands of the troops, and Palermo is tranquil. It is added that, notwithstanding the landing of a quantity of arms on the coast, the whole island is at peace. This, in all probability, is the case. Several Italians now have little doubt of it, and some, from the very first day the news of the movement reached us, seemed confident of its speedy suppression. I don't know what credit to attach to the version that the revolt was got up by the police, in order to justify the severity of the government. Such a manoeuvre, hatched as it may be, is one very likely to be practised by the Neapolitan police, yet the same thing is almost always said whenever a popular insurrection is put down. Had the revolution in February not turned out as it did, M. Duchatel's police would have been denounced as the instigators or authors of it. Others more frankly admit that it was a *bona fide* attempt, but that it was premature, imperfectly planned, and unskillfully conducted. A

letter has been received in Paris from a well known Italian conspirator, denouncing those who rushed into action before the proper time. A movement on a larger scale is said to be on foot for next spring."

A letter from Naples, dated the 6th Dec., announces that the greater part of the Sicilian insurgents have been arrested. Their chiefs were five in number.

A correspondent of *Le Nord* at Naples states that some of the insurgents of Sicily had English money in their possession, but without guaranteeing the truth of this statement, though he insists that England covets Sicily so strongly as to have a great interest in provoking a revolution in the island.

The *Genoa Gazette* states that the number of persons arrested at Palermo is 300.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* describing the present state of Naples on the authority of an Italian who left that city on the 7th inst., says that the people detest the King, his government, and his system. With the exception of the *lazzaroni*, all wish for the deposition of the Bourbons. The Swiss officers are now in the same position with respect to the inhabitants as the Austrians at Milan. The King fears the native troops, and despises them. When the King passes in the streets few salute him. The public mind in the provinces is still more decided than at Naples.

A Turin correspondent writing to the *Austrian Gazette* states that a spirit of mutiny is believed to prevail in the Neapolitan army. A collision between the Swiss and the native troops is considered likely.

The *Official Journal of the two Sicilies* contains the following article on the late outbreak near Palermo:—"The tranquil populations of Sicily have once again manifested their fidelity and devotedness to the King, and their horror of the disturbances which formerly cost so many tears and so much sorrow. A few days ago the unexpected news arrived that Francesco Bentivenga had assembled all the malefactors he could find, who, having nothing to lose, are always disposed by their guilty passions to throw themselves into the most hazardous and culpable enterprises, and that he was endeavoring to cause Mezzogiorno, Villafraie, Ciminia, and Ventimiglia to arise in insurrection. He inaugurated this phantom of outbreak by burning the judicial archives of the district and pillaging the public treasuries. The population of those villages saw this mob pass, without raising a single cry in reply to the excitements of those who wished to ravish from Sicily the possession of the order, tranquillity, and security which she has enjoyed for long years; they saw them pass, stupefied at the sight of the evil deeds by which they outraged the honour of families, the property of private persons, the sanctity of the laws which protect the great interests of society; they saw them pass, and were plunged into consternation at the idea of the frightful evils and the incalculable dangers which might have resulted for the country. The perturbators, in consequence, soon lost all hope of misleading these peaceable populations, and making them the instruments of their wild designs. In vain, Bentivenga, to encourage the revolt, cried out that foreign armies had disembarked at Palermo, and on other points of the island, to assist the insurrection; in vain did he endeavour to prove that he displayed his standard under the patronage of the foreigners (*setto il patrocinio della straniero*); in vain by the violence of his language did he endeavour to intimidate public opinion; all the communities remained firm in their duty, whilst the surrounding populations took

arms to repel the handful of insurgents, and hundreds of urban guards marched against them by the road of Leercara, under the orders of the sub-intendants of the district, Chevalier Parisi."

After this preamble, the official journal goes on to state that Bentivenga, as already mentioned, was, four months ago, together with several of those who took part in his rising, arrested for conspiracy, and was released for want of sufficient proof. One band of insurgents, it says, made an attempt to seize Cafala, but was dispersed by troops commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Marra and Ghio, who were sent from Palermo, and by the companies of arms of the same province, after which it sought refuge in the woods near the mountains; but a portion of the band soon after made their submission to the authorities, and the others, amongst whom were Bentivenga and the principal chiefs, were arrested by the public force. The journal remarks, in conclusion, that the government has obtained all these results by the simple vigour of its attitude, "without firing a single shot or shedding a drop of blood."

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Attempted Assassination of the King of Naples.

Paris, Dec. 9.—A despatch dated Naples, yesterday announces that a soldier had made an attempt on the life of the King. The king received a bayonet thrust, and is slightly wounded. The assassin has been arrested.

Naples, Dec. 8.—At noon to-day there was a review. While the troops were defiling a soldier of the 31 battalion of Chasseurs rushed from the ranks, and struck the King on the left side. The King was not wounded. The soldier was knuckled down and seized by Col. Latour.

The *Morning Post* says:—"An attempt at assassination has been made on the person of the King of Naples. A soldier fired his carbine at his Majesty, who it is said was slightly wounded. The soldier was killed on the spot. Naples is agitated."

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes:—"The details of the attempt on the life of the King of Naples vary a little, but the main fact of an attempt on the King is officially announced. One message says that a musket shot was fired at his Majesty during a review; another, that the King received a bayonet stab in the shoulder. One states that the soldier [a Chasseur] was massacred on the spot by his comrades; another makes no mention of this fact, but adds that the scratch was so slight as not to prevent the King from continuing the review. Some suspect that the hand of the police may be detected in the whole affair."

The *Monitor* of the 21st Dec. contains a despatch giving an account of the attempt on the life of the King of Naples. The particulars are already known. The King, without manifesting any emotion, continued the review; the Princes and the Queen, who were a few paces off, observed the same demeanour. It was only after having returned to the palace that his Majesty acknowledged he was slight hurt on the side. The *corps diplomatique* immediately went to the palace to congratulate the King on his escape. At eight o'clock in the evening, the King, with the Queen and his children, went to the Church of Pie di Grotta. The assassin is a Calabrese; he entered the army as a volunteer.

Naples, Dec. 13.—The man who attempted the King's life on the 9th has just been hanged. The city is tranquil. The official journal of the 11th states that the name of the intended assassin of the King was Milana. He was an insurgent of 1845, and was pardoned, and entered the army by means of false

papers. There has been a general illumination.

A letter from Naples, of the 9th, says:—"I lament to have to record an event which all good men must severely deprecate. Yesterday morning being the fête of the Madonna Immacolata, the King, with the royal family, drove to the Campo Marco to witness the annual benediction of the troops on this day. It was a short time after the benediction, when the troops were defiling before His Majesty, that a soldier of the grenadiers rushed out of the line, and with his bayonet aimed a blow at the King. His Majesty was on horseback, as was also his eldest son, the Duke of Calabria, who was immediately behind him, whilst their attendants stood around. At the moment of the attempt, the horse becoming frightened, swerved on one side, so that the bayonet, instead of striking the King through, as it must otherwise have done, only grazed his side, and coming against the saddle was bent double. My informant, who was in a carriage very near, observed the King turn as pale as death, and secretly pass his hand over the spot, as if to observe if any traces of the blow were to be discovered. He then heeled on to his son, who stood immediately behind him, and was still paler than himself, and made him make no motion. He then turned round to where the Queen was standing, with her young family, and saluted her with his hand to re-assure her; at the same time ordered the greatest silence to be observed amongst his followers. The soldier stood still after his attempt; and, according to our report, exclaimed, "I have executed my mission." He then was bound and carried off to prison by four of his companions, and escorted by a number of policemen.

His Majesty displayed the most astonishing presence of mind; ordering the ceremony to go on as usual, and causing all hue and cry to be prevented. Indeed it was feared, for a moment, that the cry of "Fui, fui," so dreadful in a Neapolitan crowd, which had already begun to be raised, would have spread, and that all pell-mell the thousands in the Campo would have fled back to Naples, filling the city with consternation. The troops were ordered, therefore, to close all the passes; and nothing farther appearing to create excitement, all the carriages and people remained quietly on the spot. The soldier who made the infamous attempt was a Calabrese in the grenadiers; and the officer who struck down the bayonet and seized the man was attached to 2d Hussars. Immediately on the King's return to his palace the foreign ministers and officers of the crown went to offer their congratulations to His Majesty on his miraculous escape. Later in the afternoon I saw their Majesties, with their two eldest sons, and the other members of the royal family, in carriages, taking their usual airing. Every sign of sympathy was offered by the crowds of persons in the streets, who saluted the royal family with marked impressment.

Since writing the above the following additional particulars have been communicated to me from a reputed excellent source: "The man who attacked His Majesty was the third on the left of his rank; he belonged to the fourth division of the third battalion of Chasseurs, commanded by Major Genet. Milano is a native of San Benedetto, in the province of Cosenza. He is 26 years and four months old, and has been in the army not more than four months. He was so near to His Majesty as to have struck against the holsters of his pistols; when, his foot slipping, he fell to the ground; at that moment Capt. Latour, of the Hussars, riding up, nearly crushed him, and another captain on horseback, darting out of the ranks, collared him. The king said, "Consign him to the gendarmes; and he was immediately taken off in a cab to his barracks. The prefect of Police, and Lieut.-General Lecca, inspector general of brigades, were ordered to interrogate the man, who requested paper, saying that he would write his deposition. It was to this effect—"For six years I have cherished a hatred against Ferdinand II. I belonged to the class of insurgents in Calabria, in 1848. It was my intention to have purged the earth of this monster. I have no intention to reveal the names of my brethren, who, like me, conspire to liberate the world from this tyrant; but the time will come when their dagger shall avenge all." The King considers his deliverance as a favour from the Madonna. Without disputing about the source, it was certainly most miraculous. The process verbale was concluded at 11 o'clock at night; and was taken to His Majesty by Generals Cotiflano, Lecca, and Nunziante, in company with Count Ludolf and the Prefect of Police. The court martial was to be held at 11 o'clock this morning; and the man will, no doubt, be hanged—hanging being the punish-

ment assigned by the Neapolitan law to regicides. The city is perfectly tranquil, and things look as bright as usual, under almost a summer's sun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hollnag's Pills.—Thousands, who live by the sweat of their brows, in all parts of the World, rely upon this great remedy as the best protection against the disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, so prevalent in most climates, and specially during the Spring and Autumn. In the crowded city, or country on the sea-coast, and throughout the agricultural districts, they are equally indispensable; for wherever internal disease exists, either in an endemic or epidemic form, they are taken by the cautious as a preventive, and by the sick as a means of cure.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, MARCH 14, 1857.

Remonstrances.

In all civilized communities, a season of domestic trial, and especially the gloom of a family bereavement, is the signal for at least a short truce to the bitterest polemics; an instinctive homage of good men to the frail and dependent lot of humanity, and a forced tribute of knives to the recognised deencies of social life.

To this general rule, the editorial clique of the *Nacional* forms a notable exception; spying the hour of gloom and despondence to deal out the stealthy and treacherous blow: in the hope doubtless that it would fall the heavier, and might pass unperceived.

Such dastardly conduct shows but an imperfect knowledge of human nature; which surprises us the more in a person holding a high and responsible situation, not to speak of the travelled pedagogue and the self-styled public writer of note! Men of this stamp may be duly qualified as stump orators or ministerial whippers-in, but assuredly they are unworthy and unfit to preside the sacred cause of juvenile education; in which example will ever be found more powerful than mere precept; and consequently the fathers and mothers of Buenos Ayres are entitled to protest against the anomaly we here denounce.

We say this once for all, to show the editorial coterie referred to, that we neither court their favour nor fear their frown.

Our editorial responsibility in this journal dates from the 7th February 1852. Let them prefer formal and clearly defined charges, on any article or articles within that period, and we hereby promise to answer them one by one, if not to their satisfaction, to the best of our ability.

Instead of strinking from inquiry we court and demand it, and appeal to the verdict of the community, which we recognise as a competent, an enlightened and impartial jury.

That the *London Times* or any other journal should occasionally reproduce our articles, or adopt the views and sentiments contained in them, is a charge we cannot comprehend, and to which consequently we cannot reply. Point out the falsehood or absurdity of given articles, and we will answer, explain or apologise as the case may require; but we cannot hold ourselves responsible for the taste or judgment of those who either overlook or reproduce them.

That the *Letter to Hamburg*, the quintessence of truth and genius in the eyes of its dotting parent, should not have found a place in the columns of "the leading journal of Europe," is a misfortune with which we sincerely sympathise; but which we cannot consent to become the butt of the chagrin and wounded pride of its petulant author.

Beyond this limit of frank and fair discussion, we recognise no right of supremacy in the self-constituted censors and dictators of our public press. After more than 30 years of an uninterrupted residence in this country, we hold ourselves as competent to form an independent opinion on passing events and measures, as the editors of the *Nacional* or the *Tribunas* with fewer temptations to warp our judgement, and fewer influences to inveigle us into the meshes of party politics; where personal convictions are so often stifled, in the lust of power, and public interests sacrificed at the shrine of bastard aspirations.

We bring no railing accusations against fallen and fallible humanity. The evil is too deeply seated in our common nature ever to be eradicated. Power involves in itself the prolific seeds of corruption and abuse; and all court history and all experience show how man may be converted into the tyrant of to-morrow.

"But man, vain man,
Dressed in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As makes the Angels weep."
We appeal against these "fantastic tricks" in our own person, and denounce them in the name and on the behalf of others: for while we feel their oppressive and vexatious operation, we can see and comprehend their untoward, their fatal tendency.

The same demoralizing causes that led to a twenty years tyranny, are once more rampant; and if the threatening tempest is to be conjured, it must be by other means than those employed by the ministerial press, and by a march and policy widely different from what it follows and enjoins.

We cannot in conscience join in the chorus of turgid laudations which the ministerial parasites reciprocally lavish on each other; and we view the situation they have created, in a very different light from that in which they affect to represent it to the public.

Search the records of their vaunted press for the last two years, and in particular for the last six months, and you will find ponderous volumes of obloquy and defamation, interspersed now and again with a stray allusion to some of the great interests and great questions, that involve the destiny of the young State of Buenos Ayres.

Elsewhere we read, that a "Kingdom divided against itself cometh to desolation;" a solemn prediction we must expect to see verified, unless the present course be abandoned.

The intolerance of an aristocratic and exclusive circle; the insane attempt to revive extinct parties; the diabolical theory of a revolutionary and warlike propaganda,—are all steps in the downward path of perdition.

We tread on the brink of a precipice, and a single false step may precipitate us into a fathomless abyss.

With this settled and clearly defined conviction, we must recommend extreme moderation, extreme circumspection and extreme vigilance in the forthcoming elections of the 29th inst.; a day destined to be memorable in our annals, as the grand experimental test of our new institutions; for by its proceedings and its results, the world will decide for the remainder of this century whether we are yet ripe for the sacred trust of self-government, or merit another term of tutelage and probation.

Viewed from this point it becomes a matter of transcendent importance to every citizen and every resident within the confines of the State; and according to our views and sentiments fully and frankly, without any regard to the innuendoes or tergiversations of our unshackled detractor.

Westimonia.

When a man of science, and of unimpeachable veracity and respectability, voluntarily comes forth in these turbulent times, from the quiet and privacy of his study, to bear such testimony as the public press to reproduce and propagate it; as a corrective to the insane mania of defamation, that threatens us at this moment with irreparable evils.

Buenos Ayres, March 8, 1857.

My dear Esteemed Friend,

I have read in the *Reforma* of the 5th, the appeal you make to the memory of certain parties, in which number I consider myself included, as to the gratuitous services you rendered, both to your unfortunate friends, and to those who had no other claim on you than their quality of emigrants from Buenos Ayres. On previous occasions and latterly when you have been so violently attacked by the press, I have disapproved the duty of a friend,—a grateful friend—testifying whenever an opportunity offered what had passed before my own eyes; for during eight months I was an eye-witness of your services to the Argentine emigration. What you have said is little, very little; for, unless they are ungrateful, they must recollect as I do, the names of more than sixty individuals, some of them unknown to your country without resources of any kind, found in the house of *Nicolas Calvo* slielter, clothing, money, and situations those that required them—in this respect know no one that has been more generous or decided than yourself, against the Tyrant who governed this unfortunate country.

I am persuaded, and those who know you must think as I do that if one who was so generous with his fellow-countrymen, and so upright in his commercial transactions, met with reverses in his affairs, it assuredly cannot have been from bad faith.

In conclusion, my dear friend, allow me to state my opinion as to your position; you are not forced to sustain the present struggle, in which deception may be expected at every step; you sacrifice yourself, and very few will thank you for it.

J. Fernandez.

Nicolas Calvo Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

The Indians.

After a short visit to the Capital, General Escalada took a rather abrupt departure for the Azul; which has given rise to conflicting versions, which we are not prepared to dilucidate.

The first was that Calfuera and Catriel requested a personal interview, to which the General hastened to respond; but this was quickly succeeded by another of a more ominous character, namely, that they had made a new broad and committed serious depredations, on the pretext that the Government had not signed or ratified the compact entered into with General Escalada. Such are the rumours; for the truth or falsehood of which we cannot vouch.

Differential Duties.

Official documents published by the Oriental Government present a new and important phase of this vexatious question.

Our neighbours and rivals on the other bank have been awake and stirring, whilst we were asleep or otherwise engaged.

They are about to reclaim or negotiate with the Argentine Government, with H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, as their accepted mediator!

Their request or demand will be granted, and then we are destined to feel the full weight of this *hostile measure*; that may be prolonged *ad libitum*, without risk or inconvenience to the National Government.

Our isolation will then be complete, and the "sinister predictions" of the *British Packet* in due course of fulfilment.

Though we fear rather late, we call the attention of the foreign commercial body anew to this all important point.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*, Sir,

In the *British Packet* of Saturday last, I find a second communication from Mr. Bishop on the subject of the Bill transaction with Mr. Winter. I consider that I have already fully and satisfactorily explained the affair, but Mr. Bishop has allowed himself to make some gross misstatements which I cannot pass over in silence.

Mr. Bishop persists in saying that the money was lent to Winter and myself on joint account; whether this be the case or not can easily be discovered by reference to Mr. Winter's books which are open to the inspection of his Creditors, and will shew what my real interest has been.

Mr. Bishop denies that he asked me to endorse three Bills for him; I can prove the contrary having the other two in my possession which I shall be happy to produce to the public.

The error of \$100,000 in the amount of Winter's Bill has been an omission of a figure by the compositor, and of this Mr. Bishop may if he please satisfy himself at the publisher's.

Mr. Bis op wishes to make it appear that he did not discover the error in the last Bill because I did not return to get it stamped. Had Mr. Winter not failed I think it highly probable he would not have made any complaint about the latter Bill.

Although Mr. Bishop states that I did not return to get the latter Bill stamped, his own books as well as mine will prove, that I actually called at his house four times subsequently to the last renewal of Winter's Bill; I required a Bill for him on the 2d January. I also transacted business with him on the 3d, 5th and 7th of the same month. If Mr. Bishop did not choose to have the Bill stamped it was not my business to urge him to do so.

Henry Munn.

Buenos Ayres, 6th March 1857.

DIED.

Here, on the 5th inst., in his 30th year, John M. Revy, farmer, District of San Vicente.

EXCHANGE.—March 14.

Spanish Dollars and Paicones	35
Per. or Doubloons	34
Spanish do	34
Bills on England per Doubloon	70 6
Current per dol.	2 4
do Montevideo	par
France, per Doubloon	89
United States do	50
Rio Janeiro do	12 2
Patric: Doubloons, highest during the week	345
do lowest do	342

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Arrivals.

March 5.
Relampago, Buenos Ayrean schooner-brig, from Montevideo, to Ocampo and Esperon.

Eliza, Oriental brig, from Maldonado 27th ult., to M. Velsh, with 180 tons stones.

March 7.
San Miguel, spanish brig, 213 tons, Ventosa, from Montevideo 5th inst., to Ochoa and Co., in ballast.
Maria Cernelia, Dutch schooner, 186 tons, Ottomans, to J. Barth, with general cargo.

Marino 3do., Brazilian brig, 289 tons, Mattor, to Livallol and Sons, with 478 barrels sugar, 153 pipes aguardiente.
Riflemen, H. B. M. steamer, from the Interior Rivers.

March 9.
Stella; French bark, 236 tons, Lavignac, from Bordeaux 16th Jan., to Lopez and Co., with general cargo and 8 passengers.
Uruguay, Prussian sch.-brig.

March 10.
Menai, British steamer, from Montevideo, with 192 passengers, &c.
Maria, Norwegian bark, 273 tons, Tuell, from Bordeaux 16th January, to Jourde and Co., general cargo.

March 11.
Salado, Argentine steamer, 40 tons, Benetti, from Rio Janeiro 15th Feb., to Rams y Rupert, in ballast.
Mina, Buenos Ayrean schooner, 122 tons, Carbonel, from Montevideo, to Ocampo and Esperon, in quarantine.

March 12.
Baronet, British bark, 310 tons, Falconet, from Glasgow 7th Jan., to Getting and Co., with general cargo.
Sif, Norwegian brig, 196 tons, Schloen, from Hamburg 6th Jan., to Leinaw Brothers, with general cargo.

Arno, Sardinian brig, 150 tons, Ramo, from Genoa 9th Jan., to Bertarelli and Co., with general cargo and 11 passengers.
Ismyr, Spanish schooner, 240 tons, Summers, from Torreveja 16th Jan., to Lynch Rossi and Co., with 250 modines salt.

Concordia, Brazilian ship.

Sailings.

March 5.
Viagero, Spanish pol., for Havana, by Arango and Co., with 3096 qq. jerked beef.

Melody, British bark, for England, by H. A. Green and Co., with 1500 salted ox and cow hides, 275 boxes mares grease, 315 pipes tallow, 16 do mares grease, 23,000 marrow bones.

Crocodile, British brig, for England, by H. A. Green and Co., with 4071 salted ox and cow hides, 200 bales wool, 15 do nutria skins, 100 pipes tallow, 50 pales hair, 36 tons bones.

Which of the Wave, British brig, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Ana Mathilde, Sardinian brig, for Antwerp, by Guillot Bertarceli and Co., with 1315 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do, 350 dry horse hides, 229 pales wool, 19 bales sheep skins, 1 do hair, 19 tones bones, 28 serons hair, 3 bordelais slunk calf skins.

Tangier, American bark, for Foreign Ports, in ballast.

Emerald, British bark, for England, with 62,000 marrow bones, 225 tons bone ash, 21 tons bones.

Prince, British steam-packet, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro with the mails for Southampton.

March 6.
Julito, Spanish brig, for Havana, by Buxareo, with 3008 qq. jerked beef.
Arthur Pardew, British bark, for London, by H. A. Green and Co., with 5030 salted ox and cow hides, 100 pipes tallow, 135 bales wool, 14 do sheep skins, 12 do bones, 1 bale nutria skins, 323 packages tobacco, 9000 horns, 100 pipes mares grease.

Don Pedro II., Braasilian schooner, for Brazil in ballast.

Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Ipora, Paraguay steamer, for Asuncion.

Comet, Dutch schooner, for Fal-mouth, by H. A. Green and Co., with 5000 salted ox and cow hides, 1000 horns, 3 cases merchandise, 6 bales hide cuttings, 3 bales wool, 5023 dry ox and cow hides.

March 8.
Eastern star, American schooner, for Antwerp, by Leiza and Sagori, with 10 tons bones, 408 bales wool, 619 dry ox and cow hides, 2000 salted do.

Olinda, Hamburg brig, for Brazil, in ballast.

March 9.
Esther, British bark, for Liverpool

Rebard, British brig, for England

Wanted.
By a Lady, who is about to proceed to England in April, a servant to take care of three children. Apply at Mr. Whitfield's Quinta. 128

Commercial Notice.
In case of any omission in the delivery of their circular, the undersigned hereby acquaint their friends in particular, and Commercial Community in general, that since the 1st of January last, they have established a Branch House at the Port of the Rosario (Province of Santa Fe) under the firm of *Frageiro & Son* and *Ferreira Brothers*, where goods of all kinds may be commissioned, or business transacted on commission, including the purchase or sale of foreign merchandise or country produce, &c.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 26, 1857.
(Signed) *Frageiro & Son.*

Wanted.
By a young man a German, who speaks and writes well the German, English, Spanish and French, an employment in a Mercantile or Insurance Office. Apply at the North American Seminary. 128 3p.

\$200 Reward.
Notice to Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c. Should a double cased silver watch, inscribed No. 13,276 J. Brown, London, come into their hands or be offered for sale, they are hereby requested to detain the same as stolen property, and to give notice to the Police, or at calle Parque No. 25, where the above reward will be paid. 121 5p.

For sale.
A Phaeton (with seats for four persons), light and strong, made by Parker, one of the best Carriage makers of the City of New York, with single and double harness of superior quality and make. For particulars apply at the Office of *A. Lines Van Blarcom*. Calle Maypu, No. 75. 121 3p.

Notice.
There having recently arrived from England, a number of English females, who are desirous of obtaining employment, any persons wishing to obtain their services can apply at the British Consulate for further particulars. 121 3p. *Frank Parish* Acting Consul General.

North American Seminary.
The Principal of the above Institution, having been engaged in the tuition of youth for more than 20 years in various countries, and having a familiar acquaintance with the system so successfully pursued in the United States, from which country he has just arrived, has taken charge of this establishment, which has been reorganized and will be conducted with all the ability and energy, which long experience and success will enable him to diffuse into all its departments.

In addition to the usual branches of thorough English education, the course of study will include Latin, French, Spanish, German, Mathematics, Book keeping, Music and Drawing.
In the young ladies department, special attention will be given to the polite and ornamental branches.
The Principal flatters himself that from long experience in teaching English to Spanish children, he will be particularly adapted to the English youth of this City, who are desirous of learning that language.
Excellent and ample accommodations are made for the reception of boarding pupils, who will be under the constant supervision of the Principal.
A programme &c., can be obtained on application to the Principal, at No. 175 calle Corrientes. aug.2-c.o. *Henry R. Nicholson.*

Colegio Anglo-Argentino.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 463, Calle Defensa.
Youths of both sexes are received as boarders, half-boarders and day-scholars. The course of instruction comprises all the branches of an English education, in addition to which all the extra classes will be provided for.
Earnest and unremitting attention will be given to everything connected with the health, comfort and moral and intellectual advancement of the pupils. Persons residing in the country may here secure for their children the comforts of a home as well as the advantages of a school. The house is pleasantly situated and very commodious.
For programme and particulars apply to the principal. *William White.*

Seeds and Plants.
For sale at No. 15 calle Tacuman, principally natives of the country and packed so as to go safe for a voyage of two or three months. Also a variety of bulbs and tubers which pack in little bulk. d20 c.o.

Mariners and Bathers.
We call attention to the following important notices—
The Captain of the Port acquaints the public, that iron buoys with white flagstaffs have been placed by order of the Government, at the following points of the beach, where fatal accidents are apt to occur:—
1st.—On the "Tosca de la Tinaja" opposite calle Corrientes.
2d.—On the "Tosca del Pez de Rey" opposite calle del Parque.
3d.—On the "Tosca del Bagre," opposite calle del Temple.
4th.—On the "Tosca 3a." or "Paro del Diablo," opposite calle del Parque.
Giving notice that there is a dangerous depth of water around each of these buoys, and that it will be prudent to keep from them the distance of one half square, that is 75 yards.

Official Notice.
Bank and Mint Office.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 10, 1857.
Two forged notes of \$1000 each resembling those latterly put in circulation, having been detected the Directory has decided that the whole of said issue shall be called in, convinced that this is the only efficacious means of avoiding said fraud. In consequence all holders of said notes are requested to present them to be exchanged for others.
As all are interested in putting a stop to so transcendental an evil, it is hoped the public will second the measure of the Directory, presenting said notes for exchange at the earliest possible opportunity, that the whole may be retired from circulation.
E. M. ZAMUDIO. Secretary.

Notice to Mariners.
LIGHTHOUSE ON THE WISER UPON THE FLAT CALLED THE "HOHE WEG."
Notice is hereby given, that in place of the wooden "Bremen Beacon" situated in 53° 42' 51" North Latitude and 8° 14' 52" East Longitude from Greenwich a lighthouse has been erected; it is built of bricks and at the base surrounded with a sloping masonry of stone. This lighthouse is of an octagonal form, and at the elevation of 34 feet above common high water mark it is surrounded by a terrace with an iron railing.
The light is catadioptric according to Fresnel's system of the 2d order, it is 107 feet above high water at ordinary tides, and is a fixed white light. In clear weather it will be visible at the distance of 15 or 16 nautical miles, and may therefore be seen from the first or outer buoy, called the key buoy. The light will be visible within all the points of the compass from South round East to North-West by West.
From the outer light-vessel the lighthouse bears South by East 1 1/4 East, and from the lighthouse the church of Langwarden bears South.
The light will be first lit on the 1st of December next, and will continue to burn every night from sunset to sunrise, and from that day the inner light vessel will be removed from their station.
For the convenience of mariners entering the Weser, but by no means to induce them to neglect the use of the lead, a small white light will be shown from the lighthouse at an elevation of 38 feet above common high water mark, which in clear weather will be visible at the distance of 7 nautical miles. This light will disappear to those, who are nearing too much the black buoy (or starboard) side, near buoys A. and J. To those entering the "Dwasgat" it will assume a reddish colour in a line with the red buoy, and will disappear when they reach the line of the black W. A. buoy. This smaller light will be visible between the bearings of North by West 3/4 West round Northward to East by South.
By order of the SENATE OF THE FREE HANSE-TOWN OF BREMEN published by the
CHANCELLERY OF THE SENATE.
Bremen, the 10th of November 1856.

Tea, Wines and Spirits.
The subscriber, has just received a variety of Tea, which has been selected with the greatest care in England, and which he has recommended to families with every confidence as of superior quality, according to the class, including Gunpowder, Hyson, Soucheong, Congou, Caper, Orange Pekoe, and Pouchong.
He has likewise an excellent assortment of Port and Sherry Wines, Brandy and Gin; also a small quantity of superior Scotch Whiskey, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line, all of which will be found fresh and good, and at the most moderate prices.—No. 10 calle Merced, and Mayo 35. p.5 co. *John Blues.*

Spirits, Wines and Groceries.
JUST RECEIVED, AT THOS. NUTTALL'S STORE, CALLE MAYO No. 80.
Superior dark brown Brandy, fine old bottled Scotch Whiskey, real old Jamaica rum, Hollands Gin, Pale Sherry in quart casks and in bottles, Hock, Madeira and Port wines, bottled Fruits, preserved Hams, Raspberry Vinegar, some prime Cheshire Cheese, 18 to 20 lbs, each, Sauces, Pickles, Mustard, Sardines, Havana cigars, split peas, preserved Ginger, bottled Ale, and Porter. Also hogsheds, barrels and casks of Ale and Porter on draught.
Just landing a small parcel of Dutch butter of excellent quality in small kegs of 20 lbs, each.
The above are on sale at moderate prices, wholesale or retail, to suit purchasers. 331 6p.

Situation Wanted.
An Irishman and his wife are desirous of obtaining a situation as steward and cook, in town or country. They would no object to Quinta or Chacar work. Please apply to Y. Peter, calle Defensa No. 69, from 9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

Pianos.
From the most celebrated London manufacturers. Applied at 140 and 142 calle Piedad. 011-c.o.

To let
Desirable accommodations for a small family at a moderate rent, in the interior part of the house No. 75, calle Maypu. There is aligbe water on the premises. The rooms would be suitable for a counting room, being in a central situation. o. 15 c.o.

A. C. Stolz.
SHIP BROKER.
CALLE 25 DE MAYO, No. 36.

For sale.
Superior English Breakfast tea, Soucheong, in small boxes of 20 lbs. Also superior Sherry wine, in octavo and quart casks. Apply to calle Defensa No. 69.

The Northern Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
For fire and life assurance at home and abroad.
Capital 1,259,760 Pounds Sterling.
HEAD OFFICES.
London 1, Moorgate Street-Edinburg 20, St. Andrew Square Aberdeen 1, King Street, Glasgow 19, St. Vincent Place.
The undersigned have been appointed Agents in this City, and will be happy to furnish prospectuses of the company, as well as every particulars respecting insurance.
John Eastman and Co.
Nos. 5 and 7, calle Cefensa. o.11-20 p.

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By order of the SENATE OF THE FREE HANSE-TOWN OF BREMEN published by the
CHANCELLERY OF THE SENATE.
Bremen, the 10th of November 1856.

Tables of Exchange on England, on sale at Messrs. Mackern's Library, 20, calle San Martin. j24 5p.

Foreign Races.
The Municipality of Belgrano has the satisfaction of acquainting the public, that the race course and grand stand will be ready about the beginning of April, and during said month the first foreign races will take place, under the direction of a Committee of Foreign Gentlemen, and according to the regulations they may think proper to dictate.
Races in the native fashion, and under the direction of a Committee of Native Gentlemen, will also take place on the same course, according to regulations that will be published in due course.
Two unfurnished rooms for single gentlemen, or a married couple without family. Apply calle Piedad No. 274.

To let.
Furnished apartments, in calle Reconquista No. 138. 17.

Almanaque Estadístico.
This Almanac containing an accurate account of the extent, population, resources, &c., of every district in the State, by Justo Maeso, ex-Chief of the Statistical Board, may be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. Mackern calle San Martin, or Messrs. Real y Prado, calle Santa Rosa. jan.31 c.o.

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Merchant Vessels from Sea
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 12.

ARRIVED VESSEL.	NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
British.						
Nov 22 bk.	Cynthia	196	Kemp	Liverpool	To Order	Liverpool
Dec 24 bk.	J. Jarvis	330	G. Martin	Liverpool	R. & J. Carlisle	England
57 bk.	Venita	231	G. Martin	Liverpool	S. Hesse & Co.	Liverpool
28 bk.	Annie Worrall	313	Grimsditch	Liverpool	J. Best Brothers	Liverpool
29 bk.	Elizabeth Leath	150	Marin	Lisbon	E. von Seutter & Co	London
31 bk.	Raphael	330	Portland	Liverpool	S. B. Hale & Co.	Liverpool
3 bk.	James Carthy	303	Longlake	Liverpool	Carlyshere Green	London
3 bk.	Semirams	340	Trowsdale	Plymouth	C. T. Getting & Co	East Indies
4 bk.	Excelsior	350	Maxwell	Cadix	G. Temperley	Liverpool
4 bk.	Cato	272	Clampson	Glasgow	D. Duguid & Co.	London
4 bk.	Harbinger	597	J. Vorledge	Cape Verde	J. Stewart & Co.	England
28 bk.	Lady Franklin	415	J. Knowles	Cape Verde	Marinez & Sons	London
30 bk.	St. Francis	382	Sanders	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Liverpool
30 bk.	Thomas Daniel	291	Alexander	Cadix	Hughes Brothers	England
30 bk.	Permade	250	J. Tessein	London	Getting and Co.	England
Feb. 8 bk.	Duchess	220	J. Lorrain	Cape Verde	Von Seutter and Co	London
19 bk.	Imo	323	J. Roedel	Cape Verde	R. F. Cross and Co	London
20 bk.	John Risson	305	J. Owen	Liverpool	K. Grierson	Liverpool
21 bk.	Leopard	306	F. Richard	Liverpool	Drabble bro.	Liverpool
21 bk.	Caning	330	Anguish	Cape Verde	R. & J. Carlisle	London
Mar. 5 bk.	Idalia	290	Apleton	Liverpool	D. White	England
5 bk.	Onward	183		Montevideo	Getting and Co.	England
12 bk.	Imyr	240	Summers	Torrevieja	Order	England
12 bk.	Paraset	312	Falconer	Glasgow	Getting & Co.	England

ARRIVED VESSEL.	NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
American.						
Dec 25 bk.	P. Pendleton	368	Simpson	Seaport	Bunge & Co.	Antwerp
Jan. 2 bk.	Celestial Breco	451	J. Buckman	Portland	S. B. Hale & Co.	London
2 bk.	Class	381	Charon	Portland	S. B. Hale & Co.	New York
3 bk.	Archer	405	R. Lewis	Cape Verde	Zimmermann & Co.	London
15 bk.	Faith	297	Parker	Hamburg	Treussen & Co.	London
17 bk.	Frederick	371	Foehning	Baltimore	Zimmermann & Co.	New York
28 bk.	California	300	Riggall	Baltimore	S. B. Hale & Co.	Boston
28 bk.	Little Lizzy	244	Gleriet	Boston	S. B. Hale & Co.	U. States
Feb. 11 bk.	Thouling	251		Panama	Lind Febr & Co.	U. States
7 bk.	Wm. Schraeder	225	S. Salem	Boston	D. Gowland and Co	Boston
13 bk.	Bounding Billow	353	C. H. Small	Boston	Hale and Co.	Boston
13 bk.	Lenox	370	J. M. Simson	Boston	Z. Frazier and Co.	Boston
17 bk.	Gipsy	325	Millard	New York	Arango and Co.	New York
19 bk.	Young America	370	Torres	Boston	Folman	New York
21 bk.	Margaret Eliza	658	J. Strout	New York	Fraser bro.	New York
22 bk.	New Light	400	C. T. Spices	Baltimore	Z. F. P. and Co.	New York
22 bk.	Wm. Francis	460	G. B. Smith	Portland	Hale and Co.	London
Mar. 3 bk.	James A. Cooper	550	Nickle	New Port	Corty & Co.	London

ARRIVED VESSEL.	NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
French.						
Jan. 24 bk.	Liz	338	Lubin	Havre	Llavallo and Sons	Havre
Feb. 30 bk.	Melior	415	Dumanoir	Havre	Tessiere & Co.	Havre
10 bk.	St. Georges	211	Bernard	Passage	D. Charazet	Antwerp
10 bk.	Cornelie	401	Aglate	Havre	Apertout	Antwerp
12 bk.	Cornelie	423	Billard	Havre	Llavallo and Sons	Havre
12 bk.	St. Francis	331	Fremont	Havre	Bisou & Lafourcade	Havre
24 bk.	Azebald	255	Langs	Havre	Apertout	Havre
27 bk.	Prosper	178	Seluz	Cadix	Green and Co.	Marseilles
Mar. 3 bk.	Anna	309	Lampoinant	Cadix	Simon Gyalor	Marseilles
9 bk.	St. Louis	230	Lavigne	Bordeaux	F. Lopez & Co.	Marseilles
10 bk.	Sarabaya	457	Panchiere	Havre	P. & C. Jourde	Marseilles

ARRIVED VESSEL.	NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Dutch.						
Dec. 25 bk.	Schelde	654	Reede	Rotterdam	D. T. Visser and Co	Antwerp
Jan. 25 bk.	Schildrecht	211	Fuozera	Cadix	Fraser Brothers	England
29 bk.	Anna Mrs. Henriette	190	Swenberg	Hamburg	Hattenclo and Co.	London
Feb. 21 bk.	Suzanna	615	Van Dycke	Montevideo	Zumaran and Co.	Antwerp
22 bk.	Ida Maria de Raath	315	De Boer	Rotterdam	Visser and Co.	Antwerp

ARRIVED VESSEL.	NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Norwegian.						
Dec. 30 bk.	Vickingen	300	Larsen	Lisbon	J. N. Bisber and Co	Antwerp
Feb. 07 bk.	Valkyrie	250	Sehott	Hamburg	Guyen and Co.	London
Jan. 5 bk.	Baldur	205	Andresen	Cadix	Treussen and Co.	England
Mar. 10 bk.	Maria	273	Tullis	Bordeaux	Jourde	London
12 bk.	Sif	240	Scheer	Hamburg	Leinax Brothers	London

ARRIVED VESSEL.	NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Spanish.						
Dec. 22 pol.	Silencio	154	J. Abina	Pernambuco	E. Ochoa and Co.	Havana
Jan. 2 bk.	Amalia	244	Gomez	Cadix	Sorriano	Cadix
4 bk.	Dorotea	268	A. Pages	Batavia	Hattenclo and Sons	Havana
10 bk.	Lesmes	152	Allan	Batavia	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
10 bk.	Victoria	242	E. Mates	Pernambuco	E. Ochoa and Co.	Havana
Feb. 13 bk.	Carminie	220	Americ	Batavia	Martinez and Sons	Havana
15 bk.	Adelina	204	J. Orta	Batavia	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
17 bk.	Monarca	176	A. Pages	Batavia	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
17 bk.	Indio	176	L. Pages	Batavia	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
22 bk.	Florista	212	J. Fla	Rio Janeiro	Ochoa and Co.	Havana
23 bk.	Pirro	212	J. Fla	Rio Janeiro	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
25 bk.	Christina	140	W. Roche	Batavia	Zumaran and Co.	Havana
25 bk.	Emprendedor	244	J. Martinez	Batavia	Martinez and Sons	Havana
25 bk.	Procar	115	Millet	Montevideo	Ochoa and Co.	Havana
Mar. 1 pol.	Pedro Antonio	200	B. Orta	Batavia	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
8 bk.	Conchita	200	B. Orta	Batavia	Ochoa & Co.	Havana
8 bk.	San Miguel	213	Bontzoza	Montevideo	Ochoa & Co.	Havana

ARRIVED VESSEL.	NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Brazilian.						
Jan. 2 bk.	Generosa	300	Lages	Bahia	A. F. Rames	Brazil
Mar. 8 bk.	Cascado	225	De Maya	Pernambuco	Mendoza	Brazil
5 bk.	Martino II.	280	Riva Mattos	Bahia	Llavallo & Sons	Brazil
5 bk.	Pedro II.	260	Agneo	Pernambuco	J. C. Meyrelles	Brazil

ARRIVED VESSEL.	NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Sardinian.						
Dec. 20 bk.	Rosita	505	Quirolo	Genoa	Viale and Co.	Antwerp
Feb. 20 bk.	Bella Linea	241	Cassara	Genoa	J. Nxon	England
Feb. 7 bk.	Raffaella	250	J. B. Solari	Genoa	Biale and Co.	Gen