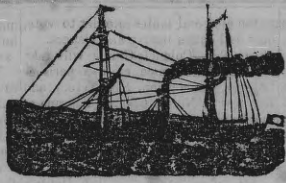


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1588.

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday March 28, 1857.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

The British Parliament.

House of Lords.—Tuesday, Feb. 3.

This afternoon Parliament was opened by royal commission.

Both houses assembled soon after one o'clock, and prayers were read in the Lords by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells; and in the Commons by the Rev. Thomas Garnier, chaplain to the House.

Subsequently the Lords commissioners, in their peers' robes, took their seats on the woolsack at the foot of the throne, and the Usur of the black Rod was directed to summon the Commons to hear the commission read.

In a few minutes the Speaker, attended by the Sergeant-at-arms and a large body of members appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, in obedience to the summons, and the commission was read by the Clerk at the table.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor then read the royal speech, as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.

We are commanded to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that difficulties which arose in regard to some of the provisions of the treaty of Paris delayed the complete execution of the stipulations of that treaty. These difficulties have been overcome in a satisfactory manner, and the intentions of the treaty have been fully maintained.

An insurrectionary movement which took place in September last in the Swiss canton of Neuchâtel, for the purpose of re-establishing in that canton the authority of the King of Prussia, as Prince of Neuchâtel, led to serious differences between his Majesty and the Swiss Confederation, threatening at one time to disturb the general peace of Europe; but Her Majesty commands us to inform you that in concert with her august ally the Emperor of the French she is endeavouring to bring about an amicable settlement of the matter in dispute, and her Majesty entertains a confident expectation that an honorable and satisfactory arrangement will be concluded.

In consequence of certain discussions which took place during the Conferences at Paris, and which are recorded in the protocols that were laid before you, her Majesty and the Emperor of the French caused communications to be made to the Government of the king of the Two Sicilies, for the purpose of inducing him to adopt a course of policy calculated to avert dangers which might disturb that peace which had been so recently restored to Europe. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the manner in which these friendly communications were received by his Sicilian Majesty was such as to lead her Majesty and the Emperor of the French to discontinue their diplomatic relations with his Sicilian Majesty, and they have accordingly withdrawn their missions from the Court of Naples. Her Majesty has directed that papers relating to this subject shall be laid before you.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has been engaged in new negotiations with the government of the United States, and also with the government of Honduras, which she trusts will be successful in removing all cause of misunderstanding with respect to Central America.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her regret that the conduct of the Persian Government has led to hostilities between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia. The Persian Government, in defiance of repeated warnings,

and in violation of its engagements, has besieged and captured the important city of Herat. We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that a naval force, despatched from Bombay, has taken possession of the island of Karrack, and of the town of Bushire, with a view to induce the Shah to accede to the just demands of Her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that the naval and military forces employed on this occasion have displayed their accustomed gallantry and spirit.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that acts of violence and insult to the British flag, and infraction of treaty rights committed by the local Chinese authorities at Can on, and a pertinacious refusal of redress, have rendered it necessary for Her Majesty's officers in China to have recourse to measures of force to obtain satisfaction. These measures had, up to the date of the last accounts, been taken with great forbearance, but with signal success as regards the conflicts to which they had led. We are commanded to inform you that Her Majesty trusts that the Government of Peking will see the propriety of affording the satisfaction demanded, and of faithfully fulfilling its treaty engagements.

GENEVA AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; they have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with due regard to the efficient performance of the public service at home and abroad.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
Her Majesty commands us to inform you that Bills will be submitted to your consideration for the consolidation and amendment of important portions of the law, and Her Majesty doubts not that you will give your earnest attention to matters deeply affecting the interests of all classes of Her subjects.

Her Majesty commands us to recommend to your consideration the expediency of renewing for a further period the privileges of the Bank England, the conditions imposed on the issue of bank notes in the United Kingdom, and the state of the law relating to Joint Stock Banks.

Her Majesty commands us to express the gratification which it affords Her Majesty to witness the general well-being and contentment of her people, and to find that, notwithstanding the sacrifices unavoidably attendant upon such a war as that which has lately terminated, the resource of the country remain unimpaired, and its productive industry continues unobscured in its course of progressive development.

Her Majesty commits with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care, and fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and prosper your councils, for the advancement of the welfare and happiness of Her loyal and faithful people.

Italy.

A letter from Rome, states that the Papal Government is placed in a difficulty with respect to its troops which may produce serious consequences.—Within the last three months it has lost more than a third of its Swiss troops, and it is daily losing more, their time of service having expired, and the men not wishing to renew their engagement. When affairs at Naples assumed a warlike appearance about 350 Swiss took service at Naples, but at present those whose time of service has expired are returning home. The chief cause of the unwillingness of stranger to serve at Rome is the hatred borne to them by the population, for they receive a much higher pay than the Italian troops.

Letters from Turin state that at the

opening of the Piedmontese parliament a bill will be presented for a loan of 50,000,000 of livres.

Picture of the State of Naples.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—An Italian gentleman, who left Naples on the 7th Dec., has given a curious, and I believe not untruthful, picture of the state of that country at the present moment. I may premise that my informant is a Neapolitan; he is not a refugee; he has not been mixed up in politics; he merely paid a visit recently to his native country after a long and uneventful absence, and he now returns, not to France or England, where he is engaged in business. During his stay in Naples he visited the provinces. He comes, therefore, full of information, which is of value inasmuch as it proceeds from a person quite capable of forming an opinion on the real state of the country, and of expressing it impartially. I give you the summary of a long conversation. It would appear, according to this account, that the Neapolitan revolution continues to be directed by—(I omit the names of the persons for obvious reasons), and the other chiefs of that party. They are no longer either Bourbonites or unitarians; they are federalists. They prevent the explosion of the revolution, for they do not wish to trust to the chances of street fighting the moral revolution, which is already effected. In truth, the Neapolitans are no longer the gay and noisy people travellers knew them not long ago. They are become serious, speak little and in a low voice, but whatever they do say, they say without fear. The terror which hung over them no longer exists; you hear them speak of the incompatibility of Ferdinand II., of the constitution, and of liberty, without apprehension or disguise. One would suppose they are anxious to go to prison, but the police dare not gratify their wish. They seem to wish that the police should commit excesses; but Bianci ni does not venture or does not wish to gratify them. Biancini is respected and honored as an honest man; his police are tolerant, and even civil. The police are now divided into two parts—the old and the new; and these last detest the excesses of the agents of Mazza. Neither Morbell, nor Campagna, nor Creffi, are now seen in the streets. They have disappeared, and are afraid to show themselves in public. The King earnestly desires to get rid of Biancini, whom he detests, but he dare not brave public opinion so far as to remove him. Much distress exists. Since the departure of the French and English ambassadors, thousands of strangers have left Naples, and none arrive. Hotels and houses are empty, and several shops of the Toledo-streets are shut up. Commercial affairs are at a stand, and solitude and distress are on the increase. The moral revolution is very nearly complete: except a handful of Lazzaroni who inhabit the quarter St. Lucia, the whole population detest the King, his government, and his system. The Lazzaroni of the other quarters of the city, who are in part armed, are for the position of the Bourbons and for liberty. An employé under government is designated by the epithet of Pagnotista—that is a poor wretch who cares for nothing except for to bread he eats. The Swiss have, as it were, disappeared; s. ut up in the castles, with the mission of exterminating the people and bombarding the city, hardly one is ever seen abroad; and the few families who are there received the Swiss officers into their houses now exclude them. The Swiss at Naples are now pretty much on the same footing with respect to the inhabitants as the Austrians at Milan.

The troops are discontented, and since the king has nominated his twenty-four new generals, the discontent of the officers has increased. The king fears the native troops and despises them. Foreign papers and proclamations are circulated everywhere. At Naples conversation is very monotonous. If you happen to see two or three persons speak together in an eating-house you may be sure it is to this effect—"Ferdinand II. impossible; his son we don't know him, but they say he is brought up by the priests and is half an idiot. What we want is a constitution like that of Belgium." Reforms or amnesties no one seems to care about. In the bagnio of Ischia there were 42 political convicts. It was intimated to them that they should demand their pardon of the King. One demand only was made, and two days after a person who made it was found dead. When the King passes in the street few salute him. If the Queen and the children pass the people turn their backs on them, and no one touches his hat. An amnesty is spoken of as on the point of appearing. Most of the persons included in it are unknown. Those most known are the Duke de C— and B—. The Duke of P—, who debased himself in order to obtain his return to favour, is despised, and avoided by every one, both liberals and reactionists. Mazza, whom the King has named member of the Consulta, has been obliged to demand more work to do to avoid attending, as no one would speak to him, and he was shunned as if he had the plague. The relations with Sicily are completely interrupted; little was known about the revolution, and little was expected from it. The couriers are completely discouraged, and the ministers discouraged. The officials dread the English; the liberal party, that is to say, the majority of the nation, look upon them as their liberators. The population are armed, but they will not have recourse to arms, except at the last extremity. The public mind in the provinces is still more decided than in the city of Naples. The people will no longer be content with half measures. Neither reforms, nor amnesties, nor compromises, nor reconciliations between this man and that, nor concessions made to the demands of France and England are now valued; and they declare that Naples should not be worse off than Piedmont. The hereditary prince himself is discontented; he is hated by the Queen, and turned into ridicule by the King; he is prohibited from reading the newspapers, which, however, he feels the greatest anxiety to see. He is only allowed to see and converse with the priests. The aristocracy, sceptical and inept heretofore, no longer conceal their aversion, and have courage enough to speak their sentiments. In a word, the people of Naples appear as if they were desirous of being thrown into prison. Society is in a state of dissolution. Filangieri, who, per se, might have been received three years ago as minister of war, is now for the people only the bombardier of Messina. The same may be said of Caristi and Ischitella, who would serve as a point of junction with the brutal despotism of past years and of a new era. The education of the people is nearly effected—they know what they wish for. Their moderation is proof of their force and of their resolutions. General Martini gains ground, thanks to the Queen. The sympathy for Piedmont is fruitful to Russia. When Poggio was transferred from Montefusco to Montecarchio, before the prison door were found elegant carriages to convey him to his destination. They were the carriages of the proprietors in the province, who distinguished among themselves the honour of

conducting the prisoner. Such is the description given by my informant of the present state of Naples, almost as literally as he has expressed it."

The Condition of Christians in Turkey.

A late chaplain to the army in Turkey, writing to the Times, says:—"I see that it is determined to reopen the Paris Conferences. I trust that certain apparent oversights in the first Conference will be reconsidered. If you will permit me I will mention one—I mean the present condition of Christians in the Turkish empire, as settled by the late Conferences; for the Conferences made a very serious change in their condition—the Western Plenipotentiaries being, I firmly believe, overreached by the Turkish. The change I allude to is this, that now no foreign power shall have any right to interfere between the Porte and its Christian subjects. Before this, when any outrage was committed on a Christian, the Foreign Ambassador [I may mention particularly our own] used means for their safety and protection; at the Conferences, so eager were the Western Powers to keep out the Russians from claiming a right to protect the Christians, that the Turkish Plenipotentiary got a clause inserted, that no foreign Power should have a right to interfere. The formerly protecting arm of the English and French Ambassadors is now paralysed. It will probably be replied that, since the publishing of the Hatti-Houmayoun, giving liberty to the Christians, this is unnecessary. I reply by asking if this edict has ever been published beyond the shores of the Bosphorus? I answer that it has not; the provinces know nothing of it. Dr. Sandwith could hear nothing about it in Armenia, but, on the contrary, found all the old oppressive and tyrannical proceedings against Christians in full force. I heard, at a large public meeting of the Turkish mission, Dr. Hamlin, who had been missionary in Turkey for eighteen years, say publicly, that he believed that this edict was not carried out, and never was intended to be carried out; a statement fully corroborated by my own inquiries at Constantinople. While at Scutari this spring, I made frequent inquiries among the Christians—both Greek and Armenians about it. They unanimously declared that they would be in a far worse case through this edict than they were before it. Before they paid the tax of serving in the army; now they pay the tax and are liable to serve, without being permitted to enjoy the privileges of citizenship; nay, I believe that they are now treated worse by the Turks than before. The latter know his power and the weakness of his victim, and we may be sure of this, that no Turk will ever be punished for violence on a Christian, unless through the interference of a foreign Power. The well known case of the Pacha of Varna and the girl Nedele will be remembered by all. I was at Senari at the time that the investigation was going on, and I well remember the indignation expressed by the Turks at the French for their interference with their liberty to do what they liked with their own—i. e., the persons and property of the Christians. The following account which I have translated out of a Greek newspaper, the *Sax (Hellas)*, will show that the Turks are still the unchanged Oriental despot he ever was.—"At Philippopolis a certain Christian celebrated the marriage of his son, to which he invited all his friends and relations; for six days they kept up the rejoicings with music and dancing. On the fifth day the Pacha of Philippopolis unfortunately happened to pass by and saw the

ladies elegantly dressed, adorned with flowers, jewels, and strings of pearls. On learning the occasion of the festivity from the father with whom he was acquainted, his Excellency was angry because he had not been invited; and was invited on the following day, and was a spectator of the profusion and wealth of the family. About midnight he attacked the house, carried off everything, and slaughtered 25 persons. On the following day, which was Sunday, the neighbours, consulting together, knocked at the door, but there was no reply, or sound of anything within. At last they broke open the doors, and became spectators of the 25 corpses, with their fingers merclessly cut off—a sad sight for Pailo-Turks. Immediately a statement of facts was drawn up, and the Pacha hastened to view the place with his own eyes. He then left, mounted his horse, uttering curses and imprecations on the perpetrators. He rode up and down, and set a guard over the house, and sent out his soldiers to pursue and take the mid-night plunderers. But there is nothing done in secret that shall not one day be brought to light. One of the servants of the Pacha gave an account to the Christians of his share in the horrible murder. Upon this immediate information was given to the Pacha of Adrianople, who, coming to the house of the Pacha of Philippopolis, instantly drew up before him all his soldiers; and afterwards the soldiers of the place, so that the latter should have no guards, and accompanying him caused search to be made in the houses of the neighbours of the murdered man. Then he returned to the Pacha's house, when, on being searched, was discovered in a private apartment, occupied by his servants, a large iron chest; this he opened, and there were found, heaped up, bracelets, necklaces, and rings belonging to the amputated fingers, &c. The Pacha was taken to Adrianople, where he remains in custody. The other inhabitants are seeking out the terrified witnesses with all diligence; but the fear is that the Pacha will get off as the Pacha at Varna did. They have written to Constantinople, and are waiting orders from headquarters."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A San Francisco Auctioneer.

[From the San Francisco News.]

"Ladies and gentlemen, I now have the honour of putting up a fine pocket handkerchief, a yard wide, a yard long, and almost a yard thick; one half cotton, and the other half cotton; beautifully printed with stars and stripes on one side, and the stripes and stars on the other. It will wipe dust from the eyes so completely as to be dead to demagogues; and make politics as bad a business as printing papers. Its great length, breadth, and thickness, together with its dark colour, will enable it to hide dirt, and never need washing. Going at one dollar; seventy-five cents; one bit! Nobody wants it? Oh! thank you, sir."

Next gentlemen—for the ladies won't be permitted to bid on this article—is a real, sinon pure, tempered, highly polished, keen edged S. efford razor; bran spankin new; never open before to sunlight, moonlight, starlight, daylight, or gaslight; sharp enough to shave a lawyer, or cut a disagreeable acquaintance, or poor relation; handle of buck horn, with all the frets but the two at the ends of pure gold. Who will give two dollars? one dollar? half a dollar? Why, ye long bearded, dirty faced proboscites, with not room on your phizzes for a Chinese woman to kiss, I am offering you a bargain at half a dollar! Well, I'll throw in this strap at half a dollar! razor and strap? a recent patent; two rubs upon it will sharpen the City Attorney; all for four bits; and a piece of soap, sweeter than roses, stronger better than a schoolmaster, and strong enough to wash all the stains from a California politician's countenance, all for four bits. Why, you have only to put the razor, strap, and soap under your pillow at night, and wake up in the morning clean shaved. Won't anybody give two bits, then, for the lot? I know I would sell 'em."

Next, ladies and gentlemen, I offer three pairs socks, hose, stockings, or them, knit by a machine made on purpose, out of cotton wool. The man that buys these will be enabled to walk boots as big as tired; and, provided his corans, the legs are long as bills again to the corporation, and as thick as the heads of the members of the Legislature. Who want 'em at one half dollar? Thank-ee, madam, the money."

Next, I offer you a pair of boots, made long enough to raise a man up to the Heavly grades, and nails to insure against being carried over by a laud

slide; legs wide enough to carry two revolvers and a Bowie knife, and the uppers of the very best horse leather. A man in these boots can move about as easy as the State capitol. Who says twenty dollars? All the tax payers ought to buy a pair to kick the council with; everybody ought to have a pair to kick the Legislature with, and they will be found of assistance in kicking the bucket, especially if somebody should kick as being kicked. Ten dollars for legs, uppers, and sole! while souls, and miserable souls at that, are bringing twenty thousand dollars in Sacramento! Ten dollars! ten dollars! gone at ten dollars!

Next is something that you ought to have gentlemen—a lot of good gallowases—sometimes called suspenders. I know that some of you will after a while be furnished at the State's expense, but you can't tell which one, so buy where they're cheap. All that deserve to be hanged are not supplied with a gallowass; so, there would be nobody to make laws, condemn criminals, or hang culprits, until a new election. Made of pure gum elastic stretch like a judge's conscience, and last as long as a California office holder will steal buckles of pure iron, and warranted to hold so tight that no man's wife can rob him of the breeches, are, in-hor, as strong, as good, as perfect, as effectual, and as bona fide as the ordinance against Chinese shops on Dupon Street—gone at twenty-five cents."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These potent remedies constitute a *materia medica* in themselves, for there is no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine, for which the one or the other of them is not a positive remedy. Eruptions, tumours, scrofula, scurvy, cancer, mer-urial disea, asthma, rheumatism, sore throat, gout, dropsical swellings, etc., subside and disappear under the action of the Ointment, and in cases of dyspepsia, dys-e-try, sick head-ache, diarrhoea, liver complaint, piles, costiveness, debility, and other complaints originating in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, MARCH 28, 1857.

On the eve, as we now are, of a great and decisive contest, on the result of which the fate of parties and the fortunes of the State are suspended, it would be extremely interesting to know the numerical force of the opposing hosts, and the preliminary dispositions of the respective leaders.

In these respects we are unable to gratify the natural anxiety and excusable curiosity of our readers. There are mysteries a foreigner cannot penetrate, and with which it is imprudent for him to intermeddle.

In this instance our suggestion, which would have given foreigners a prominent part in the proceedings of to-morrow, has been disregarded; and in so far as our moral responsibility was concerned, we are not sorry that such is the case.

Properly organised, foreigners, in our opinion, might have rendered a most important public service; without organization, their efforts might be fruitless, and worse than fruitless; not to speak of the unnecessary risk to their personal safety.

In these circumstances we have only one advice to give, and it is this—that all foreigners observe a strict and dignified neutrality, keeping aloof from the centres of reunion, where *civic votes* may be accompanied by *uncivil blows*.

The certainty is, that during the week the different clubs have been in a state of feverish excitement, with occasional ravings, that greatly resemble incipient delirium.

We fear the principle of legality is at a heavy discount on both sides; and if the revolver and *cachiporra* are to preside on the occasion, the fewer idle spectators the better.

As antidotes for the threatened evil the Government has issued the following DECREE.

Buenos Ayres, March 24, 1857.

As the day approaches for the election of various Senators and Representatives in the City; and it being the duty of the Government to adopt the most efficacious measures, that public order and tranquility may in no way be altered, at the same time that it consults the complete liberty that should prevail during the votation, has accorded and decrees:—

Art. 1st.—Colonels D. Estevan Garcia, D. Martin Tejerina, D. Domingo Sosa, and D. Martin Arenas, are appointed Special Commissioners, to watch over the preservation of public order in the City, and to enforce the observance of the dispositions of the Department of Police may dictate for the purpose, and proposing that the citizens who repair

to the electoral tables in order to vote, may find entire liberty and respect.

Art. 2d.—Colonel Garcia will take the superintendance of the parishes Colegio, Concepcion, San Telmo, and Barracas al Norte; Colonel Tejerina of the Merced, San Miguel and San Nicolas; Colonel Sosa o. Monserrat, Piedad, and Balvanera; and Colonel Arenas of the Socorro and Pilar.

Art. 3d.—The Chief of the Department of Police, will understand with the aforementioned Commissioners as to the best means of discharging the extraordinary commission confided to them by the Government; placing at their disposal the employees of the department that may be deemed necessary.

Art. 4th.—All the other public employees are bound to render the cooperation and assistance that may be required of them by the aforesaid Chiefs in the discharge of their commission.

Art. 5th.—Let this Decree be communicated to whom it may concern, published and inserted in the Official Register. OBLIGADO.

DALMACIO VELEZ SANSFIELD.
NORBERTO DE LA RIESTRA.
BARTOLOME MITRE.

A note of the same date from the Minister of Government to the Chief of Police, enjoins:—

—That the prohibitions against wearing arms shall be strictly enforced, and the contractors dealt with accordingly.

—That galloping in the streets shall not be allowed, especially during the votation; and that to avoid false alarms no groups of mounted men, consisting of more than four or five individuals, shall be allowed in the street; as also the discharge of rockets or other fireworks.

—On the 29th all houses of traffic in which spirituous liquors are sold shall remain closed from 9 in the morning till evening twilight; defaulters incurring a fine of \$500, and in case of persistence they will forthwith be committed to prison.

—That no Clubs be requested to discontinue their public meetings from and after the 29th inst., till after the elections.

A note of the same date from the Minister of War to the Inspector General, directs:—

—That on the 29th the troops of the line shall remain shut up in their barracks from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., as also the officers and sergeants with exception of the time necessary for recording their votes; and that bands of music shall in no case be allowed to perambulate the streets without express licence of the Government; the Chiefs and officers to be held responsible for the due observance of these instructions.

So far so well; but we fear they are only slender barriers to resist the impetuosity of the real *popular effervescence*, which has been lashed into existence, by the infamous scurrility of a licentious press, that has been "sowing the wind" for months, and must now expect "to reap the whirlwind."

We cannot shut our eyes to the impending danger so long as timely and prudent precautions may attenuate its effects.

The real danger is not a mere electoral scuffle, in which voters only are concerned; for such scuffles, however insignificant, may easily degenerate into another 4th of February 1852; for those who are capable of selling their services on such an occasion, to either of the parties may easily be tempted to lend a hand in a general pillage of the City.

Against such a danger the apparent means at the disposal of the Government appear to us altogether inadequate; and therefore in our opinion, foreigners will do well to remain in their own houses and prepare as best they may for any contingency that may threaten their persons, their families or interests.

The efforts hitherto made in favor of conciliation have all proved abortive.

A meeting of notables in the Colon Theatre, presided by D. Felipe Llavallol, declared its inability even to make a proposition.

D. Mariano Billinghurst, whose name is honourably associated with the first motion for a general amnesty after the installation of the Constitution, has also addressed his fellow-countrymen, submitting a proposition that might have conjured the tempest; but the suggestion, so far as we know, has been disregarded, and can have no practical effect at the apprehended crisis.

It has also been rumored, that forces will be landed from the foreign vessels of war now in port. These no doubt may protect the Legations and other given points; but the safety of the mass of foreign residents must depend on their own prudence and energy.

The Diocesan Bishop has also raised his august and paternal voice, imploring we may say a convocation of the *Asamblea General*. It appears that the Per-

manent Commission has been consulted, but the Representatives of the People have not been convoked.

The immediate object of this convocation was to get the electoral tables removed to some more convenient and appropriate site than the parish Churches. In the propriety of this we entirely concur; and moreover would suggest that the day of the week should also be changed. The last Saturday or the last Monday of March would answer equally well for the elections, attenuating the amount of sabbath desecration, without any felt or appreciable inconvenience to the community.

The appeal is unanswerable and sooner or later will find a cordial response in the sentiments of the People and their Representatives; and we may expect better things, in proportion as civil influences are brought to bear on these mundane questions.

In the meantime we heartily applaud the enlightened and patriotic zeal of Dr. Escalada; albeit we can extract from it no comfort for the difficulties that await us to-morrow.

We are not alarmists. Were that our mission we could extract from the columns of yesterday's *Nacional*, whose ministerial orthodoxy is unquestionable, a gloomier and more alarming picture than any we have drawn or care to draw, in deference to the exterior credit of the Country.

We there find a *Catalinian conspiracy*; the pretended discovery of a deposit and *manufacture of cartridges*; and the alleged purchase and secret distribution of rifles, and other lethal implements; with the names of Senators and Military Chiefs publicly denounced as the authors and executors of the conspiracy; not to speak of a certified official list of public outrages that may furnish an appendix to the "Mysteries of Buenos Ayres."

Such is an outline of the finished picture presented by our Ministerial contemporary; overcoloured, distorted and exaggerated we charitably believe, but probably with a ground-work of truth, that fully justifies every prudent precaution.

The Police has also spoken anew and in more stringent terms.

—During the day and night of the 29th, all kinds of arms are strictly prohibited.

—No distinctive badge or party device must be used.

—No person shall mount on horseback, without a special licence from the Police.

—No public meetings allowed later than 7 o'clock this evening.

The stringency of these measures shows that the Government itself is not without apprehensions; and foreigners are enticed and bound to act accordingly.

One topic of congratulation is the safe return of General Escalada; for we are persuaded that may well listen with deference to the pacific and conciliatory counsels of the patriotic veteran, who has rendered a new and brilliant service to his country, in the peace definitively concluded with the Indian Caciques of the South.

Foreign Consuls.

Yesterday the Consular body waited upon the Governor, and were assured that the Government feels full confidence in the sufficiency of its own forces to preserve order, and sees no necessity for the landing of marines to protect foreigners.

We understand that the British Admiral has addressed a separate communication to H. E. the Governor, representing the alarm generally felt, and intimating that in case of necessity it will be his duty to land marines for the protection of British lives and properties.

Accordingly, a number of marines were transferred yesterday from the "Wasp" and "Harrier" to the "Rifleman" in the Inner Roads, so as to be ready for disembarkation if required; and we are informed that similar measures will be adopted by the French naval Authorities in the harbour.

We are glad to be able to assure our fellow-countrymen that Admiral Johnston is prepared to aid them in case of need; and repeat our advice to keep out of harm's way should any disturbances unhappily occur.

European News.

Elsewhere we give Her Majesty's Speech at length. The answer to the Speech, its echo of course, was carried in the House of Lords by a majority of 33, and in the Commons, after a desultory debate, without a division.

The measures introduced as yet, are of a purely local character.

The state of the country in general appears very satisfactory; all hands employed, cheap food and good wages, with order and tranquillity.

The Persian War.

The salient points are the capture of Bushire and Karaek, after a feeble resistance compared with the desperate exploits of the Crimea, but as usual with some illustrious victims, among which Brigadier Stopford holds the most prominent place.

China.

The foreign factories at Canton have all been burned down by the Chinese; and complications in that quarter are not wanting, both with the British and North Americans.

France.

Verges the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris was executed on the 30th of January; the other European news by this mail possess little of general interest.

Awful tragedy at Melbourne.

In a fit of insanity Ensign Penndriver of H. M. 40th regiment, shot three of his comrades and afterwards himself. The account is horrifying. The victims are Ensign Keith and Lees, and Dr. MacFarlane. The Doc or fell dead on the spot, and the wound of Ensign Lucas is considered dangerous. The unfortunate maniac only survived a few hours.

Notice.

British Consulate General.
Buenos Ayres, 19th March 1857.
The attention of the general public of Buenos Ayres being directed to the forthcoming elections to complete the Chambers of Senators and Representatives of Buenos Ayres in whom is invested the power of electing a new Governor for this State on 1st May next, and as considerable public feeling has been expressed relative to the issue of the said event, the undersigned feels it his duty to make an appeal to all British Subjects in the town and country of Buenos Ayres to abstain from every sort of interference in the matter. As these elections bear a purely national character it would be naturally becoming on their part to maintain that strict neutrality, which as Foreigners they are bound to observe in political events of such a nature, and they must be well aware at the same time that by an opposite course they compromise their true national character and would forfeit all claims for protection from their own Government in case of necessity. Moreover as the Constitutional Laws of this State do not admit of their voting it appears so meet a more necessary under such circumstances in view of their own peculiar interests and the position they hold in this Country that they should maintain a dignified impartiality; relying upon the support of their Government and its Agents under circumstances where such aid might be called for.
Frank Parish.
H. B. M. Acting Consal General.

EXCHANGE.—March 28.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	25
Pairing Doubloons	343 1/2
Spanish do. per Doubloon	34 1/2
Bills on England per Doubloon	71 3/4
do. per 100	2 1/4
do. per 1000	24
France, per Doubloon	38
United States do.	5 1/2 dis.
Rio Janeiro	1 1/2
Patric Doubloons, highest during the week	347
do. lowest do.	343

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.	
Arrivals.	
Wasp, H. B. M. steamer, from Montevideo.	March 20.
Vesta, Bremen brig, 293 tons, Hasse, from Bremen 25th Dec., to Leinaw Brothers, with general cargo.	March 22.
Salem, American bark, 842 tons, Upson, from Rosario 1st inst., to Daniel Gowland and Co., with 700 dry ox and cow hides, 7 bales hair, 39 do wool.	March 23.
Fernicovato, British brig, from Cape Verdes, to Lynch and Rossi.	March 25.
Maria Rosa, Brazilian sch.-brig, 149 tons, Oliveira, from Parnagua 7th inst., to Arango and Co., with 1055 tercios yerba, 10 dozen botadores.	March 24.
Beaunonoce, French brig of war, from Montevideo.	March 25.
Prince, British mail steamer, from Rio Janeiro 18th and Montevideo 24th inst., with mails from Southampton, 3 passengers, &c.	March 26.
Pampero, British steamer, from Montevideo, with 250 passengers, &c.	March 27.

Corza, Brazilian steamer, 40 tons
Gonzalez, from Abouquerque 11th March,
to Order in ballast and 4 passengers.
March 26.
Bou Fin, Brazilian brig, 160 tons,
Coebo, to Martinez and Sons, with 668
Zarrones yerba, 12 doz. cedar planks,
75 gal stones.
Mensagera, Spanish polacre, 137 tons,
Miller, to Llavallol and Sons, with 630
tercios, and 645 half doz yerba.
Patriota, Spanish brig of war, from
Montevideo.
William Allsop, American bark.
Daring, British brig.
Bella Dolores, Spanish polacre.
Mermeie Maria Elizabeth, Dutch
bark.

Sailings.

March 19.
Rowena, British brig, for Rosario, by
Nicholson Green and Co., with part of
outward cargo.
Menai, British steamer, for Monte-
video.
B. Pendleton, American bark, for
Antwerp, by H. A. Green and Co., with
4027 salted ox and cow hides, 3235 dry
do do, 602 bales wool, 70 pipes Grease.
Chase, American bark, for New York,
by Hale and Co., with 5901 dry ox and
cow hides, 122 salted do do, 1090 salted
horse hides, 292 bales goat, 7 bales
hair, 32 seroons do, 15 bales goat skins,
1 do deer do, 30 pipes mares grease, 142
pipes salted foal skins, 26,000 marrow
bones, 6 tons bones, 2 boxes merchan-
dise.
Zodiac, British bark, for London, by
H. A. Green and Co., with 2923 salted
ox and cow hides, 336 packages tobacco,
8 bales nutria skins, 337 bales wool, 6
do hide cuttings, 32 do hair, 31 seroons
do, 6000 horns, 115 pipes tallow, 22
tons bones, 6 bales bacacha kins, 21
do sheep skins.
March 22.
Seneca, American bark, for New York,
by Zimmermann Frazier and Co., with
255 salted ox and cow hides, 150 bales
wool, 21 bales nutria skins, 10 bales
hair, 12,254 dry ox and cow hides.
Silencio, Spanish brig, for Havana, by
Ochoa and Co., with 3090 qq. jerked
beef.

Shipping List.

HENRY A. GREEN & CO.
OF
FOR LONDON.
British brig *Cato*, 272 tons, Al. J.
Gampion, master, has disengaged room
for salted hides and bales.
Consignees Messrs. T. Duguid & Co.
FOR LONDON.
Hamburg bark *Martha Allen*, 282
tons, Al. G. Iugerssen master, has all
her cargo engaged and shipping.
Consigue J. B. Vignal Esq.
FOR LONDON.
American bark *Faith*, 281 tons, Al.
F. Parker master, has all her cargo en-
gaged and will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. Treussain & Co.
FOR LONDON.
Dutch brig *Auna Maria Henriette*,
34 tons, Al. Zwaanberg master, has
all her cargo engaged and shipping.
Consignees Messrs. P. P. Hartefelds
& Co.
FOR LONDON.
American harque *Archer*, 305 tons,
E. R. Lewis master, has all her cargo
engaged and shipping.
Consignees Messrs. Z. Frazier and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Hamburg bark *Johanna Stall*, 400
tons, Al. J. W. Gartner master, a fine
vessel, has all her cargo engaged
and shipping.
Has most superior accommodations
for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Mecklenburg brig *Paul Jones*, 330
tons, Al. Langhinricus master, now load-
ing and has disengaged room for tallow
oil.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.
FOR LONDON.
British brig *Duchess*, 299 tons, Al.
Verraine master, now loading and may
be room for a few salted hides.
Consignees Messrs. E. von Scutter & Co.
FOR LONDON.
British brig *Aria*, 233 tons, Al. Smith
master, will be ready to load in the
course of ten days and has already a
portion of her cargo engaged.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Bros.
FOR LONDON.
British bark *Bayonet*, 312 tons, Al.
Fleming master, now discharging and
will be ready to load in a few days.
Known vessel in the trade.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson Green
& Co.

Shipping List.

H. Lezica & Sagory.
FOR HAVRE.
French ship *Moder*, 309 tons, Al. Lu-
bis master, will be ready to receive car-
go in a few days and only requires a few
tons of light freight. Has handsome
accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol and
Sons.
FOR HAVRE.
French ship *Alix*, 430 tons, Al. Du-
manoir master, will be ready to receive
cargo and has only disengaged room for
bales and dry hides.
She is a first rate opportunity for
passengers.
Consigue Teisserne Vallat Esq.
FOR HAVRE.
French ship *St. Francois*, 364 tons,
Al. Fremont master, will be ready in
a few days to receive cargo and has dis-
engaged room for light good. Has very
good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. P. and C. Jourde.
FOR ANTWERP.
FOR LONDON.
French ship *Cornelie*, 422 tons, Al.
Billard master, has part of her cargo
engaged and will have quick despatch.
She is a first rate opportunity for pas-
sengers.
Consignees Messrs. Llavallol and Sons.

Maxwell master, has only disengaged
room for light freight.
Consigue George Temperley Esq.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark *James Carthy*, 330 tons,
Al. Laugacke master, has all her cargo
engaged and shipping.
Consignees Messrs. Darbyshire Green
and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark *Isaria*, 362 tons, Al. San-
ders master, now loading and having a
considerable portion engaged will have
quick despatch. A most suitable ves-
sel in the trade. Has most superior
accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson
& Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
The fine Al. for 13 years British bark
Leopold, 300 tons register, Biardar
master, now ready to receive cargo, has a
large portion engaged and being one of
the finest vessels in port will have quick
despatch. Has most superior accom-
modations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Drabble Bros. & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark *John Ritson*, 305 tons, Al.
F. Ower master, has disengaged room
for pipes of tallow and light freight.
Has most superior accommodations for
passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Kerr & Grierson.
FOR ANTWERP.
Dutch bark *Schelde*, 653 tons, Al. H. W.
van Reed master, has only room for
about 50 bales and will sail on 15th
April.
Consignees Messrs. D. T. Visser and
Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Hamburg bark *Louise*, 243 tons, Al.
S. Madsen master, has all her cargo en-
gaged and shipping.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge B. & Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Dutch bark *Ida Maria de Roath*, 315
tons, Al. J. de Boer master, has only
disengaged room for a few dry hides,
and about 50 bales; now loading in the
Inner Roads.
Consignees Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co.
FOR RIO JANEIRO.
Brazilian brig *Nosa Senhora da Con-
ceicao*, 472 tons, M. Ferreira master, can
admit cargo and will have quick de-
spatch.
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
American ship *Margaret Eliza*, 450
tons, Al. a well known regular trader,
has all her cargo engaged and shipping
and will sail in two or three days.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Bros.
For Passengers only.
Vessels calling in the Channel
for Orders.
Norwegian bark *Balder*, 246 tons, Al.
Larsen master.
Consignees Messrs. Treussain and
Co.
Hamburg bark *Emma Louise*, 255
tons, Al. H. Poll master.
Consignees Messrs. Schmidt & Cro-
me.
British brig *Perimade*, 251 tons, J.
Nison master, first rate accommodation
for passengers.
British bark *Imo*, 293 tons, Al. Rooke
master.
Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie
& Co.
For further particulars respecting the
above mentioned vessels, please apply to
their respective Consignees, or to
Henry A. Green & Co.
SHIP-BROKERS,
No. 51, Calle Reconquista.

FOR CADIZ and BARCELONA.
Spanish bark *Victoria*, 213 tons, Al.
Maos master, has the greatest part of
her cargo engaged and shipping, and
will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.
FOR MARRITIM.
French brig *Cornelie*, Al. 207 tons, D.
Anglade master, is a chartered vessel
and will have quick despatch. Can ad-
mit passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Apes egui & Sons.
FOR HAVANA.
Spanish brig *Cocinea*, 220 tons, Al.
Austriac master, is a chartered vessel
and can only admit passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Martinez and Sons.
FOR GENOA.
Sardinian bark *Bella Limagna*, 240
tons, Al. — master, has the greatest
part of her cargo engaged and will have
quick despatch. She is a first rate
opportunity for passengers.
Consigue J. Naon Esq.
For further particulars, please apply to
their respective consignees, or to
H. Lezica & Sagory,
Ship Brokers,
No. 41, Calle Reconquista.

Gewes or Falmouth for orders.
The Maxional bark "Adelheid," 350
tons, Al. having nearly all her cargo on
board, will be ready to sail in about 8
days and has room for some passengers.
For further particulars please apply to
her Consignees. DEETJEN & Co.
mar 28 3p. Calle Reconquista, no 72.

**Passengers for the Channel and
Antwerp.**
The Dutch bark *Schelde*, 653 tons,
Van Ruede master, particularly to be
recommended to families, on account
of her first rate accommodations, and
having on board an examined doctor.
For further particulars apply to the
Captain, at Hick's Hotel, Nos. 54 and
56, calle Mayo. mar 21 3p.

For New York.
The Al. fast sailing American bark
Linda Stewart, J. H. Stirling master, is
now ready to receive cargo on board,
and being a superior vessel presents a
favorable opportunity for passengers.
For terms of freight, &c., apply to
Zimmermann Frazier & Co.
Calle Defensa, No. 69.

For New York.
The Al. fast sailing American bark
Gipsey, W. Mallard master, will in a
few days commence taking in her
homeward cargo, and having still room
for some hides and bales on freight, is a
very favorable opportunity for parties
shipping to the above named port. She
has also very excellent accommodat-
ions for passengers. For terms of freight,
&c., apply to *Zimmermann Frazier & Co.*
mar 14 4p. Calle Defensa, No. 69.

For London.
The Al. new American ship *Celestial*
Breeze, will load for the above destina-
tion and has most of her cargo engaged,
this vessel being guaranteed with quick
despatch, affords a most desirable op-
portunity, both for light freight and pas-
sengers. Apply to Consignees.
S. B. Hale and Co.
mar 7 4p. Barraca de los Andes.

FOR HAVRE.
French ship *Moder*, 309 tons, Al. Lu-
bis master, will be ready to receive car-
go in a few days and only requires a few
tons of light freight. Has handsome
accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol and
Sons.
FOR HAVRE.
French ship *Alix*, 430 tons, Al. Du-
manoir master, will be ready to receive
cargo and has only disengaged room for
bales and dry hides.
She is a first rate opportunity for pas-
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Consigue Teisserne Vallat Esq.
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French ship *St. Francois*, 364 tons,
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engaged room for light good. Has very
good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. P. and C. Jourde.
FOR ANTWERP.
FOR LONDON.
French ship *Cornelie*, 422 tons, Al.
Billard master, has part of her cargo
engaged and will have quick despatch.
She is a first rate opportunity for pas-
sengers.
Consignees Messrs. Llavallol and Sons.

Mestiza Sheep.
For sale from 5 to 6000 of superior
quality; also wanted immediately three
foreigners to take charge of flocks on
shares.—For particulars apply at the
Sable Yard of George Wilkes' oppo-
site the *Casual de los Restauradores*, or at
his dwelling house, Independencia No.
24. mar 14 3p.

Gardener and Cook.
Wanted for the Country a man and
his wife, the former to act as gardener,
and the latter as cook. Apply at No.
400, calle Defensa between the hours of
10 and 12 a.m. mar 31 3p.

Salted Beef and Pork.
For sale in deposit new prime Pork
and repacked Mess Beef in quantities as
desired, by *A. Lines Van Blarcom.*
No. 75, calle Maypu.

Roofing felt
Of superior quality for sale, apply at
119, calle Chacabuco.

Selling off
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 63, Calle Suypacha.
The stock on hand of furniture con-
sisting of North American chairs, of
various classes from \$20 upwards.
Oak office chairs, revolving do, office
stools, revolving and fixed, wash-
stands, mahogany wardrobes, and book-
cases, bureaux, tables, &c., &c. The
whole will be disposed of at unprece-
dently low prices in order to wind up
the concern. mar 14 3p.

Public Notice.
All persons having any claims against
the Estate of the late Mr. John M. Revey
in San Vicente, are requested to send
in the same within the term of twenty
days from the date hereof, [after the
expiration of which time no claims will
be admitted] to calle 25 de Mayo No.
77. All persons indebted to the same
are likewise requested to call and settle
their accounts at the same place.
Buenos Ayres 12th March 1857. 3p

Situation wanted.
By an expert young man, accustomed
to make himself generally useful, writes
a fine hand and is correct at book-keep-
ing, direct a note to A. B. at this office

For sale—Important works.
National Cyclopaedia, well bound,
in morocco, 12 volumes.
Webster's Dictionary, 1 volume.
And some first rate works on agricul-
ture. They may be seen at calle Per-
No. 171. mar 14 3p.

Situation wanted.
By a middle aged Englishman, as
Gardener, or to take charge of a Chacra,
a note addressed J. T. S. and left at this
Office will be attended to. mar 14 3p.

Mestiza Sheep.
For sale, several flocks of superior
quality, in the District of Quilmes,
about 24 leagues beyond the Conchinas
Bridge. For further particulars apply
at the Corral No. 64 calle San Fran-
cisco. mar 7 3p.

Carpenter.
Required for the Country a short dis-
tance from Town. A house carpenter,
one who understands his business
may find permanent employment.—
Apply at No. 67 calle Mayo. m7.

Notice.
The undersigned, Accountant and
General Commercial Agent, has re-
moved his counting house to calle Federa-
cion No. 34
mar 7 6p *J. T. For.*

Notice.
The creditors of the late firm of
Anderson M. Crac and Co. are hereby
informed that a further dividend will be
paid on application at No. 106 calle
Piedad on or after Monday the 9th inst.
Buenos Ayres 7th March 1857. 4p

General Furniture Warehouse.
Calle de la Victoria, No. 1304.
The following goods have just been
received of the newest de igns and
styles:—
Brass and iron and German silver
bedsteads in great variety, children's
cribs and cots, sofa and couches, reclin-
ing chairs, [Morocco velvet and dam-
ask] brass tables marble top, im-
brella and hat stands, &c., &c.
Mahogany, rosewood and walnut ta-
bles, wardrobes, book cases, &c, chairs
of various descriptions, Chinese cane
chairs, fancy drawing room chairs, cou-
ches, Ottomans, tête a tête, corner sit-
tings, &c.

Papier mache goods, tables, work
boxes, fire screens, reading stands desks;
trays, &c.
A large variety of new and beautiful
engravings; glass in great variety, Chi-
na tea sets, superior cutlery of all
kinds, German silver spoons and forks.
Lamps and chandeliers, table, hall,
desk and bracket lamps, a great variety
of handsome chandeliers.

Plated goods a large and elegant as-
sortment consisting of tea sets, butter
coolers, sugar basins, fruit baskets,
bread do, card trays, ennet stands, mugs,
candlesticks for dining rooms, piano
and chamber do, sunfles and trays, fire
irons, fenders, foot baths, shower baths,
cotton scuttles, curtain ornaments and
poles, &c., &c.
Floorcloth to fit any sized room in
one piece, rugs, sofa carpets, linen car-
peting, towels, cotton sheeting, &c., a
large assortment of linen and cotton
goods.

Silk and woolen damasks, brown hol-
lands, &c.
Fishing tackle, superior rods, brass
reels, lines, hooks, bugs, air guns, &c.
Design books of drawing room and
all other furniture are kept at the ware-
house, and when not in stock can be
imported from Europe to order.—All
goods sent round and carefully fitted.
N.B.—Champagne and Port wine in
small cases of very superior quality,
20, Defensa. mar 7 3p.

THE
Cosmopolitan Sanitorium.
26—CALLE TUCUMAN—36.
Physicians and Proprietors. Private Residence.
Dr. Leslie, Calle 25 de Mayo, 58
"Furst, "Repret, 193
"Ventura Bosh, "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 de-
siring 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 and leeches are
not considered as included in the regu-
lar charges; and likewise that ex-
traordinary cases will require a special
agreement.

TERMS.
Common Wards \$20 per day.
Middle do 30 "
Private Rooms 50 "
m3 c.o.

To let.
Furnished apartments, in calle Re-
conquista No. 138. 47.

Almanacs Estadistico.
This Almanack containing an accu-
rate 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. Mackery calle
San Martin, or Messrs. Real y Prado,
calle Santa Rosa. Jan 31 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," op-
posite calle del Temple.
4th.—On the "Tosca 3a." or "Pozo
del Diablo," opposite calle del Para-
guay.

Giving notice that there is a danger-
ous 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.

**Tables of Exchange on Eng-
land, on sale at Messrs. Mackery's Li-
brary, 30, calle San Martin. 184p. 5**

The Infallible Remedy!!

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.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF SORE LEGS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Michael H. Hyatt, of New York, dated the 23rd August, 1854. To Professor Holloway. Sir, - A man in my employ, named John Jones, was for sixteen years afflicted with the most inveterate sore legs, which formed in large wounds, and were continually throwing out offensive matter, rendering him an object of horror to himself, and those around him. I must admit he was in a most shocking state, and it was only out of pity for the poor fellow that I retained him in my service. During the whole of this time I consulted first one party and then another, in the hope of his being benefited, but it was without effect; and in fact, it seemed to me that I was wasting money to obtain further advice, as the party I consulted stated he could never be cured. However, five months ago, I put him under a course of your Ointment and Pills, and after continuing them regularly, for eleven weeks he was completely sound, and he now enjoys the best of health in every respect. Common politeness has induced a Mercantile or Insurance Office, to pay me to make you acquainted with these particulars, which you may make use of, if you feel disposed. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN - REMEDYABLE CURE OF TWO CHILDREN.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Anderson, of Lucknow, E. I., dated the 30th of April, 1854. To Professor Holloway. Sir, - I have taken leave to address you, to thank you for the benefit my two children have derived from using your Ointment and Pills. For two years each of them suffered most alarmingly from eruptions all over the body and limbs, it was quite a pain to wash them; and despite of all the advice I was given, several surgeons they did not derive the slightest benefit, it was with some reluctance, that I was induced to give a trial to your Ointment and Pills, which I firmly believed nothing would eradicate the unsightly disfigurement, having spent upwards of £40 in medicine and advice for them. However, I put them under a course of your Medicines, and the effect was wonderful; for by persevering with them the eruptions gradually disappeared. Both of the children are now without a blemish, and enjoy the most robust health. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully.

ASTONISHING CURE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Archibald Henderson, dated the 22nd of March, 1854. To Professor Holloway. Sir, Having been almost a martyr from the effects of Erysipelas, and every remedy likely to benefit me without success, I determined to make use of your invaluable Ointment and Pills, although when I commenced with them, I certainly was in the most deplorable state, the whole of my body being covered with large purple blotches, quite unsightly in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which attended me both night and day, rendering my life a misery to me, as well as all around me; so severe was the attack. After taking your Pills, which you advised me to use for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I felt considerably better, at the lapse of three months, every symptom of my disorder disappeared, and I now enjoy the best of health; thanks to you and your medicines. I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant.

WONDERFUL CURE OF BAD BREAST.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Archibald Henderson, dated the 22nd of March, 1854. To Professor Holloway. Sir, - I have to acknowledge with an inestimable benefit my wife has derived from the use of your Ointment and Pills. Ten months ago, just after the weaning of our last child, her left breast broke out into ulcers, rendering the same one frightful running wound; and as a matter of course, she laboured under nervous debility, and a general debility. I had recourse, to various of the medicines for the cure of this horrible disorder, but every thing she took had a neutral effect on her; and, resolved upon procuring a quantity of your Ointment and Pills, which very quickly produced a change for the better, and by persevering with them for three months, she was perfectly cured. I am, Sir, yours most respectfully.

Repeating Fistulae &c. &c.

LINAY AND SON, Gunmakers. Calle Victoria, No. 107. Respectfully apologise to their Customers and Friends, who have been disappointed after calling several times on account of delay of the receipt of a new stock of revolvers, rifles, sporting guns and pistols of various classes. They Brother's best metal-lined water proof caps, assorted for sporting guns and revolvers etc., and shooting equipments of the first quality. They now beg to state that the articles have arrived, and solicit inspection of their superior quality and moderate prices. P.S. - Orders from the Country attended to with care and promptitude. n.l.-c.o.

Book Keeper.

A young man practically acquainted with book keeping, by double entry, is principally natives of the country and desirous of employing his evenings in keeping a set of books for a commercial house. Address at this Office, n.l.-c.o.

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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.

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 consigned, or business transacted on commission, including the purchase or sale of foreign merchandise and 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 to the North American Seminary. n.l.-c.o.

\$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 deliver the same to the Police, or to call on Parque No. 25, where the above reward will be paid. n.l.-c.o.

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 Maypá, No. 75. n.l.-c.o.

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. n.l.-c.o.

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 reorganised 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 a 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.

HEAD OFFICES.

London 1, Moorgate Street-Edinburgh 20, St. Andrew Square-Aberdeen 1, King Street, Glasgow 19, St. Vincent Place.

The undersigned has 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 Cefena. o.l.-20 p.

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. mar 7 3p.

Furnished Apartments.

To let, at No. 138 Reconquista.

Seeds and Plants.

For sale at No. 15 calle Tucuman, principally natives of the country and packed so as to go on a voyage of three months. Also a variety of bulbs and tubers which pack in little bulk. n.l.-c.o.

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, Souchong, Congou, Caper, Orange Pekoe, and Pouchong.

He has likewise an excellent assortment of Port and Sherry Wines, Brandy (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 Pardo, and Mayo 35. John Blas.

Spirits, Wines and Groceries.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THOS. NUTTALL'S STORE, CALLE MAYO NO. 50.

Superior dark brown Brandy, fine old bottled Scotch Whiskey, real old Jamaica rum, Hollands Gin, Pale Sherry in quarter casks and in bottles, Hoek, Madeira, and Port wines, bottled Fruits, preserved Hams, Raspberry Vinegar, some prime Cheshire Cheese, 15 to 20 lbs, each, Sauces, Pickles, Mustard, Sardines, Havana cigars, split peas, preserved Ginger, bottled Ale, and Porter. Also hogsheads, barrels and kiln-dried 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. n.l.-c.o.

Situation Wanted.

An Irishman and his wife are desirous of obtaining a situation as steward and cook, in town or country. They would not object to Quinta or Chacra 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. Apply at 140 and 142 calle Piedad. o.l.-c.o.

To let

Desirable accommodations for a small family at a moderate rent, in the interior part of the house No. 75, calle Maypá. There is alight water on the premises. The rooms would be suitable for a counting room, being in a central situation. o. 18 c.o.

A. C. Stolz.

SHIP BROKER. CALLE 25 DE MAYO, No. 36.

For sale.

Superior English Breakfast Tea, Souchong, in small boxes of 20 lbs. As also superior Sherry wine, in octave and quarter 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.

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Merchant Vessels from Sea

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

March 26.

ARRIVED VESSEL. NAME. TONS. MASTER. FROM. AGENTS. DESTINATION.

British.

Nov 22	bg.	Cynthia	196	Kemp	Liverpool	To Order	Liverpool
Jan. 3	kg.	James Cribby	303	Langkate	Liverpool	Cathy's Green	Liverpool
4	kg.	Proctor	900	Merrill	Cadix	G. Templey	Liverpool
4	kg.	Case	272	Clampson	Glasgow	T. Dagui & Co.	London
9	kg.	Harbinger	297	J. Yorlidge	Cape Verde	J. Stewart & Co.	England
25	kg.	Lady Franklin	415	J. Knowles	Cape Verde	Martinez & Sons	East India
30	kg.	Isra	352	Sanders	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Liverpool
30	kg.	Thomas Daniel	391	Alexander	Cadiz	Hughes Brothers	England
30	kg.	Perimide	250	J. Tassin	Cape Verde	Drabble Bros.	England
14	kg.	Duchess	225	G. Lorraine	Cape Verde	Von Seutter and Co.	London
19	kg.	Ino	233	J. Rooke	Cape Verde	R. Tweedie and Co.	Valparaiso
20	kg.	Joan Ritton	305	J. Owen	Liverpool	E. Grierson	Liverpool
24	kg.	Leopard	330	F. Richard	Liverpool	Drabble Bros.	Liverpool
27	kg.	Isra	350	Canagan	Liverpool	R. and J. Garlie	London
Mar. 5	kg.	Idalia	380	Aplenton	London	D. White	London
5	kg.	Onward	188	Summers	Montevideo	Gettling and Co.	England
12	kg.	Isra	240	Summers	London	Gettling & Co.	London
17	kg.	Baronet	213	Falconer	Glasgow	Gettling & Co.	London
17	kg.	Aries	200	P. W. Hall	Harleport	Hartenfels & Sons	London
18	kg.	Tomocovata	125	Starkings	Cape Verde	Order	London
20	kg.	Daring	150	Montevideo	Order	London	London

American.

Jan. 3	kg.	Archer	405	R. Lewis	Cape Verde	Zimmermann & Co.	London
15	kg.	Faith	337	Parker	Hamburg	Treussen & Co.	London
17	kg.	Tratias	231	Tratias	London	London	London
18	kg.	Bounding Willow	353	C. H. Small	Boston	Hale & Co.	Boston
17	kg.	Genoa	370	J. M. Simson	Boston	Z. Frazier & Co.	Boston
19	kg.	Malindang	295	Malindang	New York	Arango and Co.	New York
21	kg.	Porto	370	Porto	Boston	Folmer	Boston
21	kg.	Margaret Eliza	558	I. Stout	New York	Freyer Bros.	New York
22	kg.	New Light	315	J. T. Spiles	Baltimore	F. F. and Co.	Rie Janeiro
22	kg.	Tarapaca	400	G. B. Smith	Havre	Binoux Lafoucaud	Havre
Mar. 3	kg.	James A. Cooper	550	Nickels	New Port	Corti F. and Co.	London
25	kg.	W. Alistop	399	E. Graves	Portland	S. B. Hale and Co.	London

French.

Jan. 30	kg.	Aliz	419	Dumanoir	Havre	Teisserenc & Co.	Havre
31	kg.	St. Georges	211	Bernard	Bordeaux	D. Charval	Antwerp
10	kg.	Cornelle	201	Agade	Passages	Anastazy	Marseilles
12	kg.	Cornelle	423	Billard	Havre	Livalloni and Co.	Havre
13	kg.	St. Francois	394	Fremont	Havre	Binoux Lafoucaud	Havre
24	kg.	Azechald	252	Lanz	Bayona	Apressugi	Marseilles
27	kg.	Prosper	175	Seliez	Cadiz	Green and Co.	Marseilles
Mar. 3	kg.	Anna	293	Lampignard	Havre	Simon Gysler	Marseilles
9	kg.	Stella	230	Lavigne	Bordeaux	Lopez & Co.	London
10	kg.	Surabaya	457	Pancher	Havre	P. & C. Jourde	Havre

Dutch.

Dec. 25	kg.	Scheele	658	Reede	Rotterdam	D. T. Visser and Co.	Antwerp
Jan. 23	kg.	Siedrecht	211	Funstra	Cadiz	Freyer Brothers	England
29	kg.	Anna Mrs. Henriette	190	Svonenberg	Hamburg	Hartenfels and Co.	London
Feb. 21	kg.	Samsang	615	Van Dycke	Montevideo	Zumaran and Co.	Antwerp
22	kg.	Ida Maria de Raath	318	De Boer	Rotterdam	Visser and Co.	Antwerp

Norwegian.

Dec. 30	kg.	Vickingen	300	Larsen	Lisbon	J. N. Bieher and Co.	Antwerp
Feb. 27	kg.	Valkyrien	205	Schott	Hamburg	Gayen and Co.	London
15	kg.	Balder	250	Andersen	Cadiz	Treussen and Co.	England
Mar. 10	kg.	Mia	276	Tulle	Bordeaux	P. & C. Jourde	Antwerp
12	kg.	Sif	240	Scheer	Hamburg	Louma Brothers	London

Spanish.

Jan. 2	kg.	Amalia	243	Gomez	Cadiz	S. Sorriano	Cadiz
10	kg.	Dorothea	508	A. Pages	Barcelona	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
10	kg.	Victoria	242	E. Mata	Pernambuco	F. Ochoa and Co.	Havana
Feb. 13	kg.	Cacique	290	Anastich	Panama	Martinez and Sons	Havana
15	kg.	Adelina	224	J. Orta	Barcelona	Hale and Co.	Havana
17	kg.	Monarca	211	A. Pages	Barcelona	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
20	kg.	Indio	170	L. Pages	Rio Janeiro	Ochoa and Co.	Havana
22	kg.	Floresta	212	J. Pils	Barcelona	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
25	kg.	Piero	180	W. Rocha	Barcelona	Zumaran and Co.	Havana
25	kg.	Christina	244	J. Martinez	Barcelona	Meyrells	Havana
Mar. 1	kg.	Pampandor	213	B. Orra	Barcelona	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
15	kg.	Pedro Antonio	203	Bontosa	Barcelona	Ochoa & Co.	Havana
8	kg.	San Miguel	212	Bontosa	Montevideo	Ochoa & Co.	Havana
15	kg.	Adela	137	Millet	Panama	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
28	kg.	Messagera	137	Millet	Llavallo & Sons	Llavallo & Sons	H