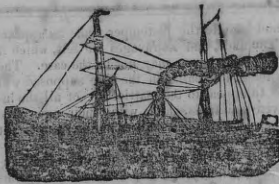


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1591. BUENOS AIRES, Saturday April 18, 1857. Established in 1826.

With this number concludes the quarter of the British Packet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Religious Similies.

As rivers and fountains proceed from the sea, and return thither again; so true grace in the heart, as a fountain, sends forth all its streams towards God, the ocean from whence it flowed.
Christian graces are like perfumes, the more they are pressed the sweeter they smell; like stars, that shine brightest in the dark; like trees, the more they are shaken the deeper root they take, and the more fruit they bear.
As snow, itself cold, yet warms and refreshes the earth; so afflictions, though in themselves grievous, yet keep the soul of the Christian warm, and make it fruitful.
The casting down of our spirits in true humility is like throwing a ball on the ground, which makes it rebound the higher towards heaven.
As worldly joys end in sorrow, so godly sorrow ends in joy.
As it sometimes rains when the sun shines, so there may be joy in a saint's heart when there are tears in his eyes.
Confession of sin should come like water from a spring that runs freely, and not like water from a still, that is forced by the fire of affliction.
As the way to stop bleeding is by opening a vein,—the way to stop unseasonable sorrow is to turn it against sin.
Sin is like a bee, with honey in its mouth, but stinging in its tail.
Many a man sins as his sins as men do their clothes; they put off one to put on another. This is but waiting upon the devil in a new livery.
The sins of a good man are like weeds in a garden, which may hinder the growth of fruits and flowers, but (not permitted to get ahead) cannot kill them.
The pleasure of sin is like a draught of sweet poison.
As the fly that plays about the candle often burns its wings at last; so the Christian that parleys with temptations is in danger of having the wings of his soul so shortened by the fiery darts of the devil, that he will not be able to rise again towards heaven till God shall give him renewed affections.
As Noah's dove could find no rest for the sole of her feet; so the spirit of God can find no residence in that heart that is deluged in sin.
Our conscience is as a fire within us, our sins as the fuel; therefore, instead of warning, it will search us, unless the heat be removed, or the heat of it be allayed by penitential tears.
All true Christians must be like Noah's ark, that was pitched without. (Gen. vi, 14.) They must have a holy inside and a holy outside—their profession and practice must agree.—*Mason's Select Remains.*

An Interesting Tea Party.

At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Original Ragged School Association, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie gave the following account of a social meeting of former attenders of the schools.—
We had a meeting at that time in the Ragged Schools, and I will tell you what I saw there as well as I can. It was the fashion at that time to give banquets. You had there constituents dining their representatives in the House of Commons; then, you know, the people of Edinburgh publicly did honour to the brave men who fought our battles so gallantly in the Crimea. Well, then, we thought that we would be in the fashion, and that we would have a banquet too. There was no reason why we should not have one; and the guests we invited were boys and girls

who had as hard a battle to fight as ever was fought in the Crimea. Our guests had been trained in a school of God, of virtue, honesty, and industry, and were now standing on their own feet, and fighting their own battle gallantly and openly before men. I have been in high society; but I never was in society that delighted me so much as the occasion I refer to. On that occasion we certainly could not assemble all; for we had some in Canada, some in the United States, some in Australia, some in New Zealand, some in England, some in Ireland, and we had many scattered over the various parts of Scotland; some of them with a gray plaid above an honest heart feeding their flocks on our native mountains. Our light has gone throughout the whole world, and we could not collect it all into so small a focus as this. We resolved, however, to assemble all whom we might find in the city of Edinburgh who had been ragged children in our schools, and who were now respectable members of society. Cards were accordingly issued, for we did the thing politely. The hall was lighted and decorated; ivy, flowers, and evergreens, decorated the walls, and the tables were furnished with coffee, tea, cookies, and puns. The party assembled in the low room of the building, and by-and-by the hour arrived when it became the duty of the house to receive the company at the door. We now heard the tramp of feet on the stairs, and the stream began to set in. When the men of Betanah saw a broken-hearted and bereaved widow, who some years before had left the city in affliction and comfort, with her husband at her side, and two gallant sons at her back, return with no friend on earth but a young Moabitess, they could hardly believe their eyes, and cried, in wonder and pity—Is this Naomi? And for an opposite reason, ladies and gentlemen, when I saw that stream come in of respectable, well-attired, decent-looking young men and women—some of them were married, and the wives brought their husbands, and the husbands, their wives—all well-dressed, some of them genteelly, rather better than myself—all bright and happy, earning wages, from the apprentice with his three shillings a-week, up to the grown man with his one-and-thirty shillings a-week—when I saw them I was ready to hold up my hands and exclaim—“Are these the ragged school children?” and from the fitness of a willing and grateful heart to say, “Well, the Lord that I done great things for us, whereof I am glad.” I wish you had all been there, and seen the happy faces of that night. I never saw such a happy company. It was the largest party I ever sat down at; there were as many as 150 of those who had been at our schools in Edinburgh, and how many there are in other parts, I don't know. And how joyous and glad they were! Talk of drink and excitement! There was nothing but coffee and tea. But I never saw a party in such a state of joyous excitement as they were. Oh! there was a merry ring in their laugh—they laughed so heartily; and I was ready to hold up my hands, for they were young and well-behaved, they were young and well-behaved, conducting themselves with propriety, and would have done credit to any that would have done them at very heartily. One of my daughters served one of the tables, and she says that one boy drank, she believed, ten cups of tea, and I am sure he was heartily welcome; I never saw such an assembly as that. It was the brightest night of my life. When I cast my eyes on the air of our guests seated with an air of decency, sobriety, and self-respect in their appearance, and when I thought what these young women and these

young lads would have been—when I looked into that black gulf from which our hands had rescued them, it was, indeed, a background to bring out the brightness of the picture, and to fill me with gratitude to God for His goodness to them, and to the individuals who had been instrumental in saving so many human creatures from a state more dreadful than shipwreck, or the waves of the devouring and angry deep. This was our harvest home, and we give God thanks for it. Our joy was as the joy of the harvest—“as men rejoice when they divide the spoil.”

Dangerous Curiosity.

An accident which, though comic enough, might easily have had a tragical ending, occurred the other day at Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. A medical student who, examining the gillotine in the Chamber of Horrors, took it into his head that the sort of yoke which fits down on the shoulders of a criminal to hold him in his place, would not be sufficient to confine a person who struggled. His curiosity on this point led him to watch till the place was empty, and actually put himself in, letting down the yoke. In so doing he found that he was quite unable to lift it, and it at once flashed into his mind that the sharp axe which was suspended over his neck could not be raised by a touch. He was afraid to struggle, lest the shanking should bring it down, and at once deposit his head in the basket of sawdust below him, into which his eyes were of necessity steadily looking. Having staid some time in this plight, he was overjoyed to hear the approach of a visitor, whom he suppliantly implored to release him. “I am thinking,” said the gentleman (a Scotch visitor of the metropolis) to his wife, “I'm thinking he must be hired to show how the things acts, and I think we'd better not interfere.” So the luckless student was left till M. Tussaud came in, and made fast the axe before releasing him. The axe has been removed and laid by the side to prevent future accidents.—*Weekly Register.*

A Rattlesnake Story.

The New York Commercial Advertiser tells the following thrilling tale:—“Last fall a woman residing in the vicinity of Worcester was picking blackberries in a field near her house, having with her her only child, a bright-eyed little fellow of less than a year old. The babe sat upon the ground, amusing itself with grasping at clumps of weeds that grew within reach, and eating berries brought him from time to time by his mother. The latter at length, intent upon gathering the fine fruit, passed around a rock which hid her child from view. She was about to return to him, when, hearing him laughing and crowing in great glee, and thinking he must be safe as he was so happy, she remained a little longer where she was. Suddenly the little voice ceased, and after another moment's delay the young mother stepped upon the rock and looked over, expecting to see her babe asleep, instead of which he was sitting perfectly motionless, his lips parted, and his wide open eyes fixed with a singular expression upon some object, which at first she was unable to discern. Yet who can judge of her horror when, on closer scrutiny, she perceived, some four or five feet from her infant, a rattlesnake, with his glittering eyes fastened upon his and nearing him by almost imperceptible motion. The sight of her darling's peril so nearly paralyzed her that for an instant she believed that dreadful fascination had extended to herself; but the certainty that unless she was the instrument of

salvation to her child he was inevitably lost, in some degree, restored her power. She glanced wildly round for something that might be used as a weapon but nothing appeared, and already the venomous reptile had passed over half the space which divided him from his victim. Another moment and all would be lost! What could be done? In her hand she held a broad tin pan, and springing from the rock, quick as thought, she covered the snake with it, and stood upon it to prevent his escape. The charm was broken—the child moved, swayed to one side, and began to sob. At the same time the mother recovered her voice and screamed for aid, retaining her position until it arrived, when the cause of her terrible fright was despatched.”

Fatal Marriage.

On the 29th of December last, a town in the north of France was quite enlivened by the marriage of Mademoiselle Eugenie D., the only daughter of a manufacturer of the neighbourhood, with M. Charles V., the son of a wealthy merchant of Paris. The marriage was one of prudence and arrangement rather than of love. All the questions of interest had been carefully attended to, but the point of mutual inclination was totally neglected. Even the ceremony took place. However, the wedding banquet followed, and the wedding banquet followed, the whole being terminated by a splendid ball. The festivities were drawn to a close, when a servant informed the bridegroom that a gentleman desired to speak with him on a very urgent affair. The bridegroom went out, but did not return for the rest of the evening. The guests, one by one, retired, but the husband still remained absent, and at last, long after midnight, the bride withdrew to her chamber. There she at once discovered the cause of her husband's absence, for on a table by the bedside she found a small parcel, and the following note from her husband:—“Madame—If I had no right in marrying you to expect a sincere affection, since we were but little acquainted with each other, I however, looked for a heart which had never throbbled in harmony with another, and which I might, by assiduity and tenderness, in the end make my own. But a long series of letters from you to another man have just been placed in my hand—letters that proved that you give me your hand your affection has been given to another. I cannot, madame, accept such an arrangement, and as I am unable to read assunder the bonds which have joined us a few hours since, I am determined to protest at least by my absence against the union which I have contracted; and the first day of our marriage shall be the first also of a widowhood which shall only terminate by the death of one of us. Adieu, madame, for ever.” The next morning the house of the manufacturer was plunged into mourning, for the bride was found dead in her room from the fumes of lighted charcoal. On the table lay the parcel of letters transmitted by her husband, and near them the following note:—“Monsieur—It is I who am in the wrong, and it is I, therefore, who ought to offer atonement. I give you the only one that is in my power—I restore to you your liberty, and I implore your pardon.”—*Siecle.*

The Quarrel with Persia.

Is Herat really the cause of the war? Why, at this very moment, there is going on in this metropolis, and among all circles pretending to be well informed on political affairs, a farce as broad as any that ever appeared on the stage. While the newspapers, and correspondents, and officials, with patriotic decorum, are assuming that Herat is the cause of the war, there is not a company in which it is not stated, as a matter of notoriety, that the real cause is the ridiculous quarrel about a Persian lady. As the quarrel has been related in the language of diplomacy, and as it will soon be in the blue-books, we need only repeat the principal fact, that the British Minister had the indiscretion to extend the British regis to a lady of indifferent character, claimed by a member of the Persian court; and on his refusing to give up the lady to the outraged feelings and the violated law of the country, had himself, as a matter of course, to retire from it. We are told that first-rate oriental authorities, with a full knowledge of the case, have declared that the British Minister was unquestionably wrong, and that Persia had no alternative but to do as she pleased. Whether this be so or not, it is at least in everybody's mouth that it is not Herat, but a frail fair one, who is the true cause of the war. The nation is saying in private, and while the broadsheet at breakfast proceeds on the solemn supposition that it is all about Herat, the talk of the dinner-table usually takes for granted that it is about Persia, and the Quixotic protection extended to her by the British officials. In fact, it is only another version of the old story, the perennial rupture between the Orientals and the Westers.

A Continental Story.

The *Indicateur* of Bordeaux has the following strange story:—“A woman employed as house-keeper at the chateau of London, near this city, recently inherited a sum of 800*l.* A peasant employed to take care of the grounds of the chateau, hearing of her good

fortune, determined to possess himself of the money. Accordingly, a few days ago—the owner of the chateau and all his servants being absent—he got the woman on some pretext to visit him at a room which he occupied in one of the dependencies of the chateau. After a while he locked the door, and with the most dreadful threats declared that he would murder her unless she would at once give him the 800*l.* The woman, being seriously alarmed, took him to her chamber and gave him the money. The poor woman pined for mercy, but he preposterously told her that she must die either by the rope or the knife, and she at last selected hanging. The man then tied her hands behind her back, and fastened her to the bedstead; he afterwards mounted on a chair to fix a rope to a beam, and made a running noose at the end. Having duly fastened the rope, he put his arm in the noose, to see that the latter would slip well; at that moment the woman, with great presence of mind, gave a violent kick to the chair, which fell, and the man remained suspended by the arm. He roared for help, and the woman cried out “Murder!” but there was no one except themselves in the chateau or its dependencies, and they were not heard. They accordingly remained in their respective positions, the man suffering, and the woman crying for the attention of some labourers. These, on hearing the woman's story, released her, but left the man suspended until they could summon a magistrate. This functionary had the man cut down, and after receiving the woman's deposition, caused him to be sent to prison in this city, to await his trial for robbery.”

But as the British public, fortunately for their own virtue and happiness, have not seen the lady in question, and only know of her attractions by hearsay,

they can listen to reason, and ask whether this is indeed the cause of the war, and whether, if it be so, the British Government, is prepared to maintain that they have their right on their side, and that Persia was not justified in quarrelling with the Hon. Charles Murray. No one, of course, can reply to these questions with a tone of authority, except "from the book," and we do not pretend to know what has been carefully kept from our knowledge. So we only say what we are told. We are told, then, on very good authority, that, as for Herat, the Persians have offered everything we could decently demand, to restore it to the Afghans, and to compensate the inhabitants of that place for their losses by the siege. We are assured they declare their wish to be on the best of terms with us, but that our Government makes a point of resisting all their overtures unless they will also be on good terms with Mr. Charles Murray. It is certain that Persia has been making the greatest endeavours to propitiate us. Ferouk Khan, who has been at Constantinople trying to satisfy Lord Stratford of the justice of his cause, and who is now daily expected in Paris, offers, we are told, full satisfaction for the capture of Herat, and full explanations as regards the dismissal of our minister. Indeed we are not without hope that the quarrel may be made up. But, so long as it goes on, it is producing its natural fruits. The slash, driven into hostility, and forced to defend himself by every means in his power, has applied to Russia, only too ready to give its aid against its worst foe. Persia hitherto has been not so much a positive Power, and a real weight in the scale of politics, as a neutral ground between us and our rivals, opposing a certain degree of *inertia* against their designs. Instead of being content with this very useful service, which was all that we wanted, we are driving Persia into the arms of Russia, and making her an active instrument, perhaps a dangerous one, in the hands of that aggressive and long-sighted Power. This is to play the game of Russia, and that for no reason that we can imagine, not even for the views of Kings, the old source of war, but for the folly of a British representative.

Holloway's Pills purify the secretions which enter into the composition of the blood, and thus produce a salutary effect upon every fibre of the body. The cures accomplished by the famous remedy are complete, because it expels from the circulation the seeds of disease. *The most efficacious medicine for chronic dyspepsia and liver complaints are eradicated by Holloway's Pills, after all the aperients and tonics in their repertoire have been tried in vain.* The philosophy of the matter is this—Nature is first relieved of the poisonous influences which paralyze her action, and then assisted in her efforts to recuperate the system.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, APRIL 18, 1857.

Sanitary Precautions.

Anti-alarmists and almost anti-contagionists in theory, we yet cordially sympathize with the following sensible and opportune appeal of the Municipality; and we doubt not that every one will co-operate to the utmost of his power in carrying out the measures therein recommended:

The Municipality to their fellow-citizens and the inhabitants of the City of Buenos Ayres.

The proximity of the yellow fever, that desolates Montevideo, is a danger that threatens the population of Buenos Ayres; and it is our duty to counteract it, as far as human prudence and diligence extend.

In the opinion of medical practitioners, no symptom as yet appears that indicates the presence of that scourge within the precincts of Buenos Ayres; but nothing less than a special dispensation of Providence would be necessary to prevent the communication of the contagion from the adjacent points where it has developed itself.

Fortunately the season of the year is adverse to its propagation, and it is to be hoped that the danger will diminish in proportion as the winter sets in, or should the fever be communicated that it will lose much of its malignant intensity. But we must not confide in the mere action of natural causes, without putting in practice the various sanitary precautions that medical science recommends. The experience of all countries shows that epidemics are a scourge that fall upon communities, as a punishment for their violation of the laws of nature. These distempers are a stern police for the ill-fated communities of dirty districts, where the

families of the intemperate are huddled in unhealthy habitations. The pestilence always breaks out in these centres of infection, and amongst the destitute classes, spreading thence to the other classes, and rendering preventives nugatory, when the atmosphere has become vitiated and the distemper acquired its full energy.

We are therefore in circumstances to delay, perhaps prevent its appearance, if every inhabitant of the City is convinced that he can do something to secure this result.

The Municipality, the Government and the Council of Public Health, animated by this good spirit, and guided by the advice of medical gentlemen, have neglected no measure to provide for the safety of the people, not even omitting those of severity with which those most be visited, who from selfishness, indolence or avarice endanger the health of thousands, by refusing to remove active causes of infection that fall within their control and action.

But the measures of the public authorities, that watch over the public health, must be altogether fruitless without the effective co-operation of the entire community, for whose benefit they are employed, and the Municipality of the City is convinced that it cannot appeal in vain to the intelligence of the community, the solicitude of parents, the patriotism of citizens, and the self-interest of each of the inhabitants, that all may co-operate without delay, with their individual efforts, in the execution of the sanitary precautions recommended by science, as efficacious preservatives against these distempers.

In the first place, the removal from the interior of houses of every thing subject to fermentation or decomposition, cleaning and ventilating all apartments, and enforcing upon the inmates habits of strict cleanliness.

Stable yards, manufactories, &c., must be kept clean of every kind of waste that tends to fermentation, and materials in a state of decomposition must immediately be removed from the centre of the city.

Dead animals must be buried immediately, and it is the duty of each inhabitant to supplement, as far as his means and resources extend, the action of the public police, removing those known causes of infection.

No stagnant water must be allowed to remain in the interior of dwelling houses or in the public streets; otherwise the neighbours must expect to be the first in suffering its deleterious effects. It is their duty therefore to combine their efforts in getting such removed wherever they may exist, and to denounce their existence in the interior of houses.

The parish Priests and guardians of churches, as also the commanding officers of barracks and school-masters, should take care to duly ventilate the churches, barracks and schoolrooms, after the parties assembled in them have retired, as the air is vitiated by respiration, and in consequence fitted for the transmission of the contagion.

Wealthy inhabitants should attend to the public service of carts for the immediate removal of insubstantial matters; for in such serious circumstances every one is bound to contribute to the expenses required for his own preservation.

The white washing ordered should be employed especially in the inner apartments of houses, in order to purify the places, where masses of foul air are habitually preserved from want of cleanliness and ventilation.

The Municipal Commissions appointed to make domiciliary visits, are charged with the Health Police of their respective parishes; and private individuals must apply to the corresponding Municipal Presidents, to point out the measures that may be demanded in particular cases, or the assistance they are entitled to expect from the patriotism and philanthropy of all.

With these precautions, and the courageous disposition which it is satisfactory to observe in the community, the Munificence and mercy of Him who overrules all things, the city of Buenos Ayres may be preserved from the scourge that threatens it, and that a community that has given so many proofs of its magnanimity and enlightenment, will yet furnish another, that may earn it the respect and consideration of foreigners, by combining their individual efforts with the provident action of the Public Authorities, to combat in an intelligent manner the propagation of an infectious distemper, whose energy is proportioned to the filth, indolence, destitution and misery of the inhabitants, as experience has clearly demonstrated.

The Municipality of the City reckons on the fulfilment of its duties as heretofore, and will adopt more direct measures for the relief of the destitute, and for the compulsion of the selfish,

should the distemper make its appearance, and its ravages be felt, which it still hopes may not be the case. The Municipality in the case supposed will appeal to the patriotism of all the inhabitants, and with their assistance doubts not that it can render important services to the City.

In the meantime measures of precaution only are required, and in recommending those to the inhabitants, it hopes to see them adopted over the whole city; for it is not enough that some should observe whilst others neglect them. The air is common to the whole community, and he is guilty of treason against his race, who from sloth or niggardliness transmits noxious qualities that may affect the innocent, and what is still worse, those who have done every thing in their power to ameliorate his condition.

Buenos Ayres, April 14, 1857.
[Here the signatures.]

Diplomatic Correspondence.

The following has taken place between the Minister of Foreign Relations and Her Majesty's Acting Consul General, which we hail as a symptom of returning cordiality.

Buenos Ayres, April 2, 1857.

The undersigned has been pleased to learn from H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Buenos Ayres, in a conversation which he had the honor to hold with H. E. yesterday on the subject of the apprehension of deserters from H. M.'s vessels of war in Buenos Ayres, on which a correspondence took place between the U. S. and H. E.'s Government during last year, that H. E. is not unwilling to meet the views of the U. S. to afford some remedy to which H. M.'s ships are exposed by the protection afforded to deserters at this Port.

During the present stay at Buenos Ayres of Rear Admiral Johnstone H. M.'s Naval Commander-in-Chief on this station, his attention has been called to several desertions which have recently taken place at this Port, and he is naturally anxious to see some steps taken to prevent as far as possible a continuance of such acts, which are not only subversive of all discipline on board the vessels to which these men may belong, but also most injurious in their effect on H. M.'s naval service generally.

The U. S. therefore avails himself of this as a favourable opportunity for renewing to H. E. the desire already expressed to him, that H. E.'s Government will endeavour to adopt some measure which while not inconsistent with the spirit of the Laws of this Country will guarantee us as far as possible H. M.'s Naval Service from such desertions.

The U. S. avails of this occasion to renew to H. E. the assurances of his high consideration and respect.

(Signed) Frank Parish.

His Excellency
Dr. Dn. Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield,
Minister of Government and Foreign Affairs.

Ministry of Foreign Relations, Buenos Ayres, April 4, 1857.
To H. B. M. Acting Consul General,
Frank Parish Esq.

The undersigned, Minister of Government and Foreign Relations, has had the honour of receiving the communication of his Honour, the Acting British Consul General, of date the 2d inst., soliciting from the Government some measure respecting deserters from Her Majesty's war vessels, as these acts and the protection they receive in the Country, cause serious inconveniences in the service of H. M. war vessels.

The undersigned has already had the honor of stating verbally to H. H. the difficulties that the affair offered; because should the Government of Buenos Ayres contract perpetual obligations, it would be necessary to extend them to the vessels of all nations; which would be classified as vessels of war, and with respect to all persons that might be classified as deserters from them. But at the same time he stated to Y. H. that they may be arranged in a special Convention, to which the Government of Buenos Ayres might probably accede. So long as this was not done with the approbation of the Honourable Chambers, the Government according to the Constitution of the State, could not adopt any definitive measure that would impose upon it the lasting obligation of proceeding against deserters from H. M. war vessels.

But in order to avoid as far as possible the inconveniences that result to the general service of H. M. war vessels, from the protection deserters from them find in the Country, His Excellency the Governor, informed of Y. H. note, and the verbal conference that had taken place with the undersigned, has directed him to acquaint H. H. the Acting British Consul General, that a special Convention has been made

with H. M., as regards deserters from Her war vessels, the Government of Buenos Ayres will refuse asylum to them in the territory of the State, compelling them to quit it immediately, without this implying a perpetual obligation, and so long as the Chambers, to which the affair will be referred, do not provide otherwise.

By this means the inconveniences in the service of H. M. war vessels, which H. H. submits to the Government, may doubtless be avoided, and is moreover the only measure the Government is allowed to adopt by the Constitution of the State, so long as there is not a special convention on the point.

Should H. M. Acting Consul General accept it, the necessary orders will immediately be issued for its prompt execution.

The undersigned salutes H. H. with his highest consideration and esteem.
Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield,

Buenos Ayres, April 7, 1857.

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of H. E.'s letter of the 4th inst., in reply to the communication which the U. S. made to H. E. on the 2d inst., respecting deserters from H. M.'s vessels of war.

The U. S. begs to express his thanks to H. E. for the friendly offer which he has made and he will take the earliest opportunity of communicating H. E.'s note to H. M.'s Government. There can be no doubt that by an active co-operation on the part of the authorities of the place the proposed arrangement of denying asylum to deserters will tend very considerably to check desertions.

The U. S. will feel obliged by H. E. giving the necessary instructions for carrying into effect the proposed arrangement.

With reference to the argument of humanity which is sometimes invoked in favor of refusing to deliver up deserters, it may not be inappropriate here to remark that according to the Laws of Great Britain a man leaving his vessel does not become a deserter until after the expiration of three weeks; for this reason it may be argued that it would be an act of humanity to induce that man to return to his vessel before the expiration of that time in order to save him from being guilty of the offence and liable to the punishment of desertion.

The U. S. is also anxious to bring distinctly to the notice of H. E., for the future consideration of the Government of Buenos Ayres, that in all cases of simple desertion of sailors from British men of war, the commanding officers would probably be able to give an assurance that the men if delivered up would not be tried by a court martial or liable to the punishment of death.

The U. S. avails himself of this opportunity of renewing to H. E. the assurances of his high consideration and respect.

(Signed) Frank Parish.

His Excellency
Dr. Dn. Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield,
Minister of Government and Foreign Affairs.

Ministry of Foreign Relations, Buenos Ayres, April 7, 1857.
To H. B. M. Acting Consul General,
Frank Parish Esq.

The undersigned Minister of Government and Foreign Relations has had the honor of receiving the communication of H. B. M. Acting Consul General, of date the 7th inst., and has to reply to it, that H. E. the Governor is greatly pleased on learning that H. H. accepts the measure proposed in the communication of the 4th inst., for avoiding as far as possible desertion in H. M. war vessels, and in consequence orders have been given to the Department of Police, and to the Captain of the Ports Office, to refuse asylum to deserters from H. B. M. war vessels, and to oblige them immediately to quit the territory of the State.

The undersigned salutes H. H. with his highest consideration.
Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield.

Negative Information.

We have as yet nothing official respecting the late invasion of Indians, or the pretended electoral conspiracy.

As the late elections have not been examined, no one can tell if they will be approved or annulled.

The nomination of a new Governor is problematical; for the Nacional has proved, in its own way, that there is no man in the State worthy of the office!

—And, horror of horrors, without a Governor there cannot be a Ministry.

—The Santa Fe invasion remains in statu quo.

—The news from Montevideo are not very satisfactory; the quarantine of this Port offers many practical inconveniences.

—It is hoped the "Colon difficulty" may be arranged; to whitewash Buenos

Hyres, outside and inside in 15 days is a physical impossibility.

—The news by the Sardinian steamer of no interest to us, compared our own immediate affairs.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,
Mr. Samuel Bishop (Druggist) writing to revive his lost of character, honesty still persists that he only asked me to endorse one Bill for him to be placed in deposit? As I favored Mr. Bishop asked me as a favor to endorse 3 Bills for that purpose. If Bishop deposited one Bill, no doubt deposited the others. Mr. Bishop charges me with denying my own nature; this, like all other charges Mr. Bishop's is a gross falsehood; I denied that I ever endorsed any of Bill of Winter's except the one Mr. Bishop has in his possession that was done as a favor that Mr. Bishop should make use of as he admitted him out of \$140,000, this can only be proved a malicious falsehood by his own Books. Mr. Bishop admits he paid me my brokerage on the 21st up to the end of Dec. last, since that date I have not seen the Bill neither I know anything about it. If Mr. Bishop considered the Bill was mine, would ask him for what purpose he headed the first meeting of Mr. Winter's Creditors. As Mr. Bishop had no business with Mr. Winter I presume attended for the same purpose as other Creditors. Mr. Bishop had a very ingenious trap for me, and had been successful in his swindling design I have no doubt he would have pocketed the \$140,000 with great delight. I am too old a Bird to be caught in the Trap of a swindler.

Henry Mann,
Buenos Ayres, 15th April 1857.

DIED.

At the Town of Lobos, on the 5th inst., Frederick Eldon Harvey, in his 27th year.

EXCHANGE.—April 18.

Spanish Dollars and Patagones	.....	25
Parrot Doubloons	.....	25
Spanish do	.....	25
Bills on England per London	.....	71 6
Currency per dol.	.....	2 4
do. Montevideo	.....	par
France, per Doubloon	.....	75 90
United States do	.....	25 1/2
Rio Janeiro	.....	25 1/2
Parrot Doubloons, highest during the week	.....	25
do. lowest do.	.....	25

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Arrivals.

April 11.

Yerba, American steamer, from Rosario and San Nicolas; 24 passengers, Corca, Brazilian steamer, from Rosario and San Nicolas, with 19 passengers.

Edwin, American bark, 341 tons, Charter, from Boston 7th Feb., to Zimmermann Frazier and Co., with general cargo.

Criterion, British bark, 298 tons, Ferguson, from Liverpool 9th Feb., to Hesse, with general cargo.

Georgine, French ship, 456 tons, Morin, from Havre 21st Feb., to Dunoyer, with general cargo.

April 12.

Palkoa, Spanish polacre, 221 tons, Austria, from Barcelona 16th Feb., to Martinez and Sons, with general cargo.

Anna, Sardinian polacre.

Giovanni Batista, Sardinian polacre.

Joven Adela, Spanish polacre.

Celiza ury, British brigantine.

April 13.

Italia, Sardinian steam-packet, from Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, with the mails from Genoa and 98 passengers.

April 14.

Beaumont, French war brig, from Colonia.

Manuel, Spanish brig, 155 tons, Garcia, from Malaga 30th January, to Zuzuran and Co., with general cargo.

Amerigo, Sardinian brig, from Genoa 27th January, to B. Dellino, with general cargo and 51 passengers, in quarantine.

Cho, British bark, from Cape Verdes, to Laing and Co., in quarantine.

April 15.

W. H. Hazard, American pilot boat, from New York to Zimmermann and Co., with lumber in quarantine.

Lucitene, Oriental sch.-brig, from Montevideo, to Llavallol and Sons, with general cargo and 51 passengers, in quarantine.

Ivizezo, Spanish brig, from Havana 10th January, to Cibils, with sugar, in quarantine.

April 16.

Rowena, British brig, 195 tons, Smith, from Rosario 10th inst., to Nicholson Green and Co., with 160 bales wool, 2 bales nutria skins, 8 tons bones.

Trent, British bark, from London 17th January, to Darbyshire Green and

Co., with general cargo, in quarantine. Pablo, Spanish brig, from Paragua 3d inst., to Llavallol and Sons, with yerba, in quarantine. Verberia, British brig, from Lisbon with 72 days passage, to Temperley, with salt, in quarantine. Hugh Birkhead, American bark, from Baltimore, to Zimmermann Frazier and Co., with general cargo, in quarantine. Serafina, Spanish brig.

Sailings.

April 8.
Young America, American lugger, for East Indies, by Folmar.
April 9.
Perimede, British brig, for England, by H. A. Green and Co., with 2000 boxes, 2972 salted oil and cow hides.
Alix, French ship, for Havre; by Lezica and Sagory, with 30 tons boxes, 12 bales feathers, 105 bales hair, 27 bales hide cuttings, 2972 sercons hair, 1003 salted oil and cow hides, 2170 dry do, 2958 salted horse hides, 115 dry do, 2 bales calf skins, 25 doz do, 10 bales goat skins, 1582 nutria, 183 bales sheep skins, 14 pipes mares grease, 100 boxes do, 325 bales wool, 12 sercons do.
Anna Maria Henrietta, Dutch brig, 190 tons, for London, by Henry A. Green and Co., with 20 tons boxes, 1000 salted oil and cow hides, 505 dry horse hides, 5 bales nutrias, 33 bales sheep skins, 150 boxes mares grease, 112 packages tobacco, 115 bales wool.
April 10.
Bella Lineña, Sardinian bark, for Genoa, by Lezica and Sagory, with 21 bales hair, 21 sercons do, 2194 salted oil and cow hides, 6583 dry do, 400 salted horse hides, 90 dry do, 4000 horns, 1 bale slunk calf skins, 26 bales wool.
Martha Allen, Hamburg brig, for London, by H. A. Green and Co., with 9 tons boxes, 906 salted horse hides, 7220 horns, 200 boxes mares grease, 133 pipes tallow, 690 packages tobacco.
April 12.
James Cardy, British bark, for Liverpool.
Balder, Norwegian bark, for England, by Henry A. Green and Co., with 3009 boxes, 9372 salted oil and cow hides.
April 14.
Celestial Breeze, American ship, for London, by Hale and Co., with 39 bales hair, 1889 dry horse hides, 3 bales deer skins, 12 bales sheep skins, 300 boxes mares grease, 60 pipes tallow, 54 packages tobacco, 55 bales wool.
Archer, American bark, for London, by Zimmermann Frazier and Co., with 15 tons boxes, 58 bales hair, 16 bales hide cuttings, 2798 dry horse hides, 19 bales nutria skins, 200 boxes mares grease, 60 pipes tallow, 54 boxes do, 1641 packages tobacco, 55 bales wool.
April 15.
Romano, Oriental schooner brig, for Montevideo.
Amida, Danish brig, for Santos, in ballast.
April 16.
Valkyrien, Norwegian brig, for Brazil, in ballast.
James A. Cooper, American ship, for Foreign Ports, in ballast.

Shipping List.

HENRY A. GREEN & Co.
FOR LONDON.
British brig *Cato*, 272 tons, A. J. Campion, master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.
Consignees Messrs. T. Duguid & Co. FOR LONDON.
Hamburg bark *Johanna Stoll*, 400 tons, A. J. W. Garner, master, a fine new vessel, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.
Has most superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieher and Co. FOR LONDON.
Mecklenburg brig *Paul Jones*, 330 tons, A. Langhrichs, master, now loading and has disengaged room for tallow only.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieher & Co. FOR LONDON.
British brig *Duchess*, 299 tons, A. Lorraine, master, is a chartered vessel and has her cargo engaged.
Consignees Messrs. E. von Seutter & Co. FOR LONDON.
British brig *Aries*, 233 tons, A. Smith, master, now loading and has room for light freight only.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Bros. FOR LONDON.
British bark *Baronet*, 312 tons, A. Falconer, master, now discharging and will be ready to load in a few days. A well known vessel in the trade.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson Green & Co. FOR LONDON.
British brigantine *Impr*, 20 tons, A. J. Summers, master, has disengaged room for a few pipes only.
Consignees Messrs. Lynch and Rossi.

POR LIVERPOOL.
British bark *Isria*, 362 tons, A. Sanders, master, now loading and having a considerable portion engaged will have quick despatch. A most suitable vessel in the trade. Has most superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The fine at for 15 British bark *Leopold*, 300 tons register, Richard 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 accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Drabble, Bros. & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark *John Ritson*, 305 tons, A. F. Ower, master, has disengaged room for pipes of tallow and light freight. Has most superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Kerr & Grierson.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark *Criterion*, 235 tons, A. Ferguson, master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and is a most superior opportunity.
Consignees Samuel Hesse Esq.

FOR ANTWERP.
Hamburg bark *Louis*, 243 tons, A. S. Madsen, master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.
Consignees Messrs. Ränge B. & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Dutch bark *John Maria de Roeth*, 315 tons, A. 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 *Nossa Senhora da Conceicao*, 472 tons, M. Ferreira, master, can admit cargo and will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
The fine fast sailing American bark *Eagle*, will be ready to receive cargo in the course of 10 or 12 days and having already half cargo engaged will have quick despatch.
Consignee E. H. Folmar Esq.

For Passengers only.
Vessels calling into the Channel for Orders.
British bark *Ito*, 233 tons, A. Rooke, master.
Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co.
British brig *Daring*, 180 tons, Davis, master.
Consignees Messrs. Barber and 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.

Crews or Palmouth for orders.
The National bark "Adelheid," 360 tons, at 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. DEBETEN & Co. mar 28 3p. Calle Reconquista, no 72.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN RACES.
Autumn Meeting at Belgrano.
Thursday 23d April 1857.
1st Race.
At 12 o'clock noon.—The *Derby Sweepstakes*.—For horses of Foreign Gentlemen that never ran at any previous meeting of the former Society, and of course to enter for this race; entry \$200 (p.p.) to be entered and ridden by Foreign Gentlemen. One round and a distance, about 16 squares; weight of the Riders 147 pounds.
2d Race.
At 1 p.m.—Two rounds and a distance.—The *Belgrano Plate*.—Prize, an elegant silver plate, value more or less \$1,800, to be given by the Municipality.
Entry money \$250 (p.p.) for all horses, entered and ridden by Foreign Gentlemen. Weight 147 pounds.
3d Race.
At 2 p.m.—One half round for all horses entered and ridden by Foreign Gentlemen; who may subscribe for this race.—Entry money \$500 (p.p.) weight 147 pounds.
4th Race.
At 3 p.m.—One round and a half.—The *Competition Plate*, Prize No. 2, a silver plate of about \$1,800 value, given by the Municipality. Entry money \$200 (p.p.) for all horses entered and ridden by Foreign Gentlemen; the 2d horse in this race to save his stake provided he has run for the *Belgrano Plate*; Weight 147 lbs.
5th Race.
At 4 p.m.—One round and a distance;

for all horses that have run during the day with exclusion of the winners.—Weight 147 lbs.
Stakes \$150, payable at time of entry on the Course.

In all races where prizes are given, at least three horses must run, or the prize will not be given.
The entries must be made in writing, specifying the mark, colour and name of the horse (as also his former name in case of being changed) with the colour of the dress of the rider; and may be delivered at calle Defensa No. 57, till 2 p.m. of the Saturday the 15th inst.

All the regulations of the former Foreign Race Society, will be strictly observed.

N.B.—On Friday the 24th there will be Foreign Races during the whole day, under the superintendance of the same Committee.

Auction.
Adolfo Ariola will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 21st inst., the following assortment of Furniture recently imported by Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co.:—
A splendid brass suit of drawing room furniture lined with Morocco, brass and iron bedsteads of various kinds, children's cribs and cots, travelling beds with trunks, papier maché tables, work boxes, rocking chairs cane seat, mahogany chairs, bed room door An assortment of Engravings and Oil paintings.

Time pieces, table ornaments and an assortment of fishing tackle.
To let.
3 furnished rooms in calle Tucuman No. 13. a18 3p

Blood Stock for Sale.
The produce of the celebrated Blood Horse *Echo*, by *Harbaway*, are advertised for sale, Colts and fillies of 1, 2 and 3 years old. The above stock are all out of picked mares and are well worthy the attention of Estancieros and Sportsmen. For further particulars apply at No. 104 calle Piedras. a18 3p

Notice.
We beg to advise having granted general power to Mr. Charles Hutz, who will sign by procuration.
a18 5p E. von Seutter and Co. Buenos Ayres, April 15, 1857.

A Medical Revolution!
THE WORLD UNANIMOUS.



Holloway's Ointment.

The Great Counter Irritant.
The virtue of ointment often makes its way to the interior organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, when used under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to its interior, through the osmotic tubes that communicate with the skin as Summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cold and regenerating influence.
Skin Diseases and Glandular Swellings.
Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as King's Evil, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or Itch), &c., die out to return no more, unless by application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proved its inefficacy in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

Ulcers, Sores, and Tumors.
The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and putrid flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns, and Scalds.
In cases of the fracture of the bone, injuries caused by steam explosion, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading Hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Undeniable Testimony.
The Medical Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for scalds, cuts, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Armies.

Extraordinary Cure of a Skin Disease.
Mr. C. Smith, the noted boot and shoemaker, of 115, Tooley-street, London, has been severely afflicted with scurvy for four years, the cracks in the palms of his hands were as wide as the thickness of a penny-piece, and notwithstanding he had been at the principal hospitals, and the use of diseases of the skin, yet he derived no benefit by their medicine. Holloway's Pills alone have been the means of effecting a perfect cure.

An Astounding Remedy for bad Legs.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Charles Saccoré of Church-street, Woolwich.

To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for the miraculous cure which your invaluable Ointment and Pills have effected on my leg. For four months I was in a London Hospital, and turned out almost wards as incurable, with very little hope of recovery, but I am happy to say that your remedy has effected a perfect and speedy cure.

A Singular cure of Scurvy.
Henry Vaughan, of Portsea, respectfully and gratefully informs Professor Holloway that he was suffering for many years with inveterate scurvy, yellow spots appeared on the face and hands, accompanied with distressing languor, weakness of the legs, febrile days without sleep, nights without sleep, the distemper only aggravated by medical advice, when providentially he was induced to obtain Professor Holloway's medicines, by the aid of which, he miraculously regained his health and strength in a very short time.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—
Bad Legs
Corns (Soft)
Blisters
Contracted and
Bunions
Stiff Joints
Scurvy
Chloasma and
San-Flores
Gout
Cecobay
Chilblains
Chapped hands
Rheumatism
Sole of the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar, London, and 13, Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, and in Buenos Aires at the Drug Store of J. F. SPANAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa at the following prices:—1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 11/6, 12/6, and 13/6, each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.
Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

Situation Wanted.
By a middle aged man a situation to look after a pair of horses and to assist in the house of a family, where English is spoken, good references. Apply at No. 21 calle 25 de Mayo. mar 7.

Notice to Mariners.
The Captain of the Port acquaints Mariners, that on the 31st March last the Supreme Government of the State received the following communication from the Lighthouse Company:—
"This Agency has much satisfaction in assuring Your Honour, that the New Light placed opposite Point Indio may be considered of the 1st class, being visible at the distance of 15 miles. From said Point Indio it bears by the compass N. E. 1/4 North; at 8 miles from land and from the tail or S. E. extremity of the Ortiz Bank 9 miles S. S. W. Latitude 35° 9' and Longitude West from Greenwich 57° 4'; being precisely the site occupied for several years back by the Company's Hulk, and in consequence probably noted already in some of the charts.

From the N. W. extremity of said Bank the Light on the Chico Bank, bears by the compass N. E. one quarter and a half N., distance one and a half mile; and from the land at the extremity of Point Atalaya N. N. E. with 5 fathoms water, and in Lat. 34° 44' and Long 57° 28' West from Greenwich. This light is also visible at a great distance, and consequently on losing sight of that at Point Indio, becomes visible to those who are steering for this port, who shortly after losing sight of it, see the light of the Hulk "25th of May" in the Outer Roads. Buenos Ayres April 18 1857.

Francisco Segui

Notice of the Captain of the Port.
Captains and owners of vessels anchored in this Port are notified that, in case of having any of their crew sick, of what distemper soever, they must immediately give notice, those in the Outer Roads on board the Hulk "25th of May," and those in the Inner Roads at the Captain of the Port's, that they may be examined by the Sanitary Physicians. Buenos Ayres, April 7, 1857. Francisco Segui.

Edict of the Captain of the Port.
Notice is hereby given to Captains, Superargoes and freighters, that from and after the date of the present Edict, no sea-going or coasting vessel, arriving here from Montevideo can be admitted till after the Sanitary visit by the Physician appointed for that purpose, on board the Hulk "25th of May," returning that this disposition demanded by the public health will be scrupulously observed.
Buenos Ayres, March 31, 1857.

To the Public.
The undersigned beg to inform the Public, that they have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a General Commission Business in this City under the style of EDWARDS & BALLEW.
Edwin W. Edwards.
Gardner Ball.
Buenos Ayres, 1st March 1857.

Information to Commercial Youth.
A new system of Calligraphy, invented by Mr. Charles Oliva is for sale at the stationary of Messrs. van Aller and Son, Recoleta Nueva No. 72, and at calle Rivadavia No. 28.
This system is composed of two hand writing copy books, the one is of large hand and the other of small hand writing.
With this system a most beautiful and fair hand writing can be obtained in 16 lessons without necessity of a teacher, for these copy-books are adjusted, modelled and concerted in such a manner that it is scarcely possible not to obtain a favourable result. a11 6p

To the Medical Profession.
An excellent opportunity now offers, of introducing a qualified medical man, (if English so much the better) to a lucrative practice in one of the Provinces. Average receipts £500 to £600 per annum.
For further particulars regarding terms, &c., address for one week only to J. D. Casa de Sanidad No. 25 calle Treman. a11 7p.

Consumers of Gas.
Persons having metres and requiring an extension of Gas fittings, by calling upon me will find the prices charged no obstacle to their increasing the number of lights.
Gas ornaments, chandeliers and glass in great varieties.
Two light pendants from one hundred dollars and upwards.
All other articles in the same proportion.
Culbert T. Colquhoun.
Calle Piedra No. 113.

Caution.
It having been intimated to Messrs. Collard & Collard, manufacturers of Piano Fortes in London, that a great number of counterfeit Piano fortes have been and continue to be sold in various parts of South America, they find it necessary in justice to their reputation to announce thus publicly, that all Piano Fortes of their manufacture are accompanied by a certificate of authenticity, containing a full description of the instrument; consequently all Piano Fortes sold without such certificate after this date may be considered as counterfeit, and any information may be obtained on the subject by reference either to the makers or to Samuel Hesse, Buenos Ayres, calle Victoria No. 112, sole agent. a11 10p.

Foreign Jockey Club.
We the undersigned members of the Foreign Jockey Club, having seen a programme of Races advertised to take place on the Belgrano race course on the 23d inst., under the head of *Foreign Races*, beg respectfully to advise Foreigners that the Jockey Club is not connected in any way whatever with said Races.
William Downes.
William Anderson.
William H. Hudson.
August Rohlf.
Buenos Ayres April 8, 1857.

Farm Stock.
For sale from 2500 to 3000 fine mestiza Sheep with Ranchos, Corrales, &c. Apply to John Scott at the Montecarlo, or at No. 390 calle Representantes. The proprietor is willing to rent the same lands on which the stock has been bred. a11 3p.

Sheep.
To be sold in the neighbourhood of Capilla del Señor, about five thousand very superior mestiza Sheep. For particulars apply at No. 19, Reconquista. a11 3p.

Situation Wanted.
By a young man (English) a situation as house steward, or to assist in a store. Good references. Apply at Messrs. Noble and Isards store next door to the English Church, calle 25 de Mayo. mar 7.

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

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

