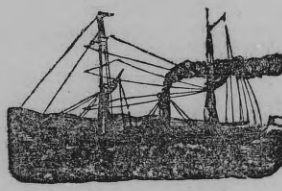


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1595. BUENOS AIRES, Saturday May 16, 1857. Established in 1826.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 16, 1857.
Message of the EXECUTIVE POWER.
(Continued from our last.)
HOME DEPARTMENT.

It was an urgent necessity that the legislation of Buenos Ayres should be harmonised with its social state. The Government, in June of last year, considering our mercantile legislation the most deficient, commissioned the Minister of Government and Dr. Eduardo Acevedo to draw up a Commercial Code. They accepted that arduous task, and by dint of unceasing labour have accomplished it. The Code is concluded and now nearly printed. The Government, highly pleased at the conclusion of so vast and important a work, now present it to you with it corresponding draft of law, that it may be held as the Commercial Code of the State. From the study employed in its formation, as appears from the note of remission of the juriconsults that composed it, a copy of which is appended, the Government is satisfied that it corresponds to the present state of science, and all the necessities of the commerce of Buenos Ayres.

This great stride in the legislation of the State, demands and incites to its continuation as respects our criminal legislation, of which it may be said we are entirely destitute; as also our civil legislation which requires many reforms. The Honourable Chambers or the new Government may easily dictate measures for these labours, and in a few years the State of Buenos Ayres will have a general legislation, worthy of the civilization of the community and the progress that has been made in the moral sciences.

The Tribunals, the public offices and the people at large felt the want of an Official Register. The Government has persevered in its formation, and the Official Registers corresponding to the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, and to the first quarter of the present year have been formed and printed. The Administration that succeeds the present may now easily cause the laws, decrees and governmental acts to be immediately published in said Register.

The Government, persuaded that such would be done, has rescinded the Contract for the publication of the Official Documents, and henceforth a very considerable part of the heavy expense their publication cost may be saved.

The formation and publication of the Statistical Register suffered considerable delay, and was so deficient that its utility may be questioned. But in consequence of the measures adopted by the Government, the Statistical Register may henceforth be published with all regularity, and in it Buenos Ayres will appear with the commerce, the wealth and the importance she really possesses.

In the Administration of Justice occurrences of the greatest transcendence have taken place, that demand the attention of the Honourable Chambers. The Government of Rosas had arranged the Ecclesiastical Tribunals without consent or knowledge of the Sovereign Pontiff, destroying the spiritual jurisdictions before recognised, and erecting others different from those established by His Holiness and the Sovereign of the State, never seen in the Church of Buenos Ayres, nor in the ecclesiastical province to which its Bishoprick is attached. The most Illustrious Diocesan Bishop has disowned the authority of that Government and the legality of its decree, and at present there is no

ecclesiastical judge or court of appeal. The Government has urged the Most Illustrious Bishop to put in requisition the faculties accorded to him by the Canons in such cases, either calling in the aid of the nearest ecclesiastical authorities, or submitting to them the decision of spiritual matters; and he has replied that he expects soon the resolution of His Holiness, as to the formation of ecclesiastical tribunals in the State of Buenos Ayres.

When the Hon. Chambers suspended the sentence of death, pronounced upon the authors and accomplices of the homicide of Señor Fiorini, the Supreme Court of Justice published an *acuerdo*, declaring that it also suspends the decision that may be taken before it, in consultation or by appeal, for sentences of death pronounced by the inferior Judges, till the Hon. Chambers decide as to the pardon of said criminals. The Executive Power charged with superintending the execution of all laws, did not find in the Constitution prescribed forms and certain means of making the Chamber of Justice fulfil its duties; and subsequently confined itself to urging the Tribunal to discontinue the *acuerdo* it had adopted in the case; but it is sorry to say that this produced no effect. In consequence there is an imperious necessity that your Hon. Corporation decide as early as possible, respecting the pardon of these criminals, or declare that the Tribunal must proceed in the trial and decision of the cases it has suspended, without awaiting any resolution of the Legislative Body.

The interpretation of certain articles of the Constitution, respecting the appointment of judges and the employees of the Administration of Justice, has caused serious difficulties between the Chamber of Appeal and the Executive Power. The Government will immediately apply to the Chambers, requesting the necessary explanations of certain articles of the Constitution, in reference to the employees of the Administration of Justice; for in such matters nothing must be left in doubt or suspense.

It is also extremely urgent that the Legislative should determine distinctly what is comprehended in the superintendence of the Court of Appeals; whether or not it can suspend, when it thinks proper the presentation of lists for Judges; suspend the jurisdictions created by law, when the ordinary jurisdictions are at abeyance; and in short, determine the relations of right between the Court of Appeals and the Executive Power. The Government considers that a Court of Justice that takes cognizance of private suits, that revokes or confirms the sentences of the Judges of 1st Instance, cannot be invested with the powers of a Supreme Court of Justice. If despotism is not to be enthroned in the administration of Justice, it (the Court of Appeals) requires the supervision and vigilance of a Supreme Court or the superintendence of some other authority, more than the Subaltern Judges.

Some courts of 1st Instance are vacant, because juriconsults cannot be found to fill them. The Government hoped to remedy this transcendent evil, by submitting to the Hon. Chambers a draft of law increasing the salaries of all the judges. The Government trusts it will be taken into consideration as soon as possible, so as to be able to fill up the vacancies, that cannot continue for a moment without serious detriment to the community and the Administration of Justice.

The Criminal Judge of the Department of the North having resigned, after having occupied the post only for a few days, and the Court having declared that there were no other juris-

consults to propose for filling it, the Government ordered the Justices of Peace comprehended in that district to remit the accused with the charges against them, to the Central Court, as the nearest to it, and which had also recently been engaged in the trial of these cases. But the Court of Appeal ordered differently, in absolute disconformity with what the laws prescribe in such cases. It provided that the Justices of Peace should retain the accused within their districts, till the Legislature decided upon the point.

By this resolution the Administration of Criminal Justice remains in abeyance through the whole department of the North. The Government will immediately submit to the Chambers a draft of law sufficient to remedy this crying evil.

The municipal law, as was to be expected on the creation of the Municipal Powers, has presented in the City and in the Country, some doubts that can only be settled by the Legislative Chambers. There is pending before them from last year a consultation of the Government on various articles of said law, and its despatch is most urgent, as it effects the chief powers of the municipal body, and the highest rights of the respective Municipalities.

The sudden creation of the Municipal Powers in the country districts, has naturally produced conflicts with the Justices of Peace. This has caused the cessation of the Municipality in two or three towns. These evils, inevitable in themselves, the Government does not consider transitory; and has ordered a new election of Municipal members in the towns where they had ceased to exist. Some difficulties have also arisen between the Municipalities and the Ecclesiastical Powers, as the Municipalities considered they had a right over the property of their respective Churches. The Government in accordance with the Most Illustrious Diocesan Bishop, happily effected a settlement of these questions, the latter drawing up, with the approbation of the Executive Power, a Reglementary Code for the administration of Church property, in which inspection and superintendence are the only rights recognised in the Municipalities over this kind of rents.

In conclusion the present Government cannot omit recommending to the Hon. Chambers, a revision of the Municipal Law of the Country Districts, as regards the nomination of Justices of Peace. The Executive Power will always find itself in very serious embarrassments, should it be unable to elect the Justices of Peace, who in the Country are the right hand of the Administration; nor can it take upon itself the responsibility of the results, when deprived of the right of their free election, who besides being judiciary functionaries, are the Commissioners of Police in their respective districts, and invested with a thousand administrative faculties. The Government should have full liberty in the election of the Justices of Peace, as it has for that of the other employees of the Administration, at least till administrative powers are created in the country Districts.

The Government has felt it necessary to give a professional direction and organization to the public education directed by the State, so that the improvements confirmed by experience may be introduced into it, as in the communities that have comprehended that the prosperity of the State, as well as its civilization and progress, depends on the greater number of its intelligent citizens.

Authorised by the Hon. Chambers, it proceeded to create a Department of Schools, confiding its directions to a person, who from his antecedents might

accomplish the objects that were held in view. In effect this Department has presented in a printed report, the situation of public instruction, and the number of pupils in attendance at the schools. This document has thrown an immense light upon the path we ought to follow. There being in the whole State 57,000 children of both sexes, a proper age for instruction, 45,000 do not attend any school, and only 11,000 receive the benefits of education. This fact shows us how much remains to be done, at the same that it places Buenos Ayres at the head of all the Spanish American States in the diffusion of education among the female sex, it being equal to that of the males. This auspicious result must be ascribed to the Beneficent Society, an institution of long standing, and to the assiduity of the matrons that compose it.

All the efforts of the Government for the diffusion of education are neutralized by the material difficulty of a want of adequate buildings, which renders barren the public rents devoted to this primordial object. So long as schools are not constructed fitted for the introduction of methods and systems of instruction, it will be necessary to increase the funds heretofore voted for house rents, or to establish infant schools in which the first rudiments may be taught, and leaving the parochial schools for higher branches. Happily persons well qualified for conducting the public education frequently arrive, employed with marked success. The superior schools would thus extend in proportion to branches that can only be acquired in the University or private institutions. Señor Rivadavia re-very assistance the Hon. Chambers marked on a solemn occasion, that the existence of the public works, such as the New Custom-house, the Bishop's Palace, and others of minor importance, advance rapidly. The Government has conceded to the Most Illustrious Bishop very considerable sums for the adornment of the Cathedral. In all these enterprises the Government has been efficaciously seconded by the private Commissions that have been named for them, that have acquired themselves, without shrinking from any fatigue, with a self-denial and perseverance worthy of all praise.

The grand promenade of the Guardia Nacional, may be said to be finished. This and a thousand other improvements in the City, must be ascribed to the indefatigable zeal of the Chief of the Department of Police; as also the most efficient discharge of his judicial and all other functions connected with the Police. In short, the City has received an extraordinary increase, sumptuous edifices, steam mills and other establishments of the greatest importance, are being raised in all directions, which show the increasing prosperity of private wealth.

By the reports of the Municipality your Hon. Corporation will be fully informed of the public municipal works of the Beneficent Establishments, the paving of the streets, and of other branches that exclusively appertain to it.

The Government must acquit you Gentlemen, that it has been urgently solicited to allow the establishment of a Convent of professed Nuns, with vows of perpetual obligation; and comprehend its consequences, as a precedent that might be invoked, it has referred the matter to the decision of the Hon. Chambers, as to the extent of the faculties of the Executive Power. But it granted licence for a simple Beaterio subject to the Regulations that may be prescribed by the Most Illustrious

to the mouth of the Riacho, toward Quilmes, the prolongation of the Western railroad, and another that would facilitate communication to the North, along the coast of the River, would avoid this expense and the losses sustained from the present roads, on which the most transitory and ephemeral results. The Government presented the proposal of a French House for the construction of a railroad to the Boca; an easy enterprise, that might be accomplished in a short time. It depends wholly, perhaps upon the Hon. Chamber, whether or not we shall have a railroad from the New Custom house to the Moles where the coasting Craft discharge in the Barraca River.

The illumination by gas is being extended over the whole City. The Government has abstained from exacting the fine which the Company has incurred, by not having concluded it within the term designated in the Contract sanctioned by the Hon. Chambers; and they have done so in consideration of the contrarieties that commonly occur in undertakings so vast and new as that of the gas.

Various Companies have proposed to the Government to supply the whole City of Buenos Ayres with filtered river water; and from the nature of the proposals, that impose no burden on the Government trusts that the City will speedily enjoy this great benefit, with a notable saving compared with the present consumption.

The Western Railroad is concluded and will very shortly be opened to the public. The Company proposes carrying it as far as Puenie Marquez, and establishments. Señor Rivadavia re-very assistance the Hon. Chambers marked on a solemn occasion, that the existence of the public works, such as the New Custom-house, the Bishop's Palace, and others of minor importance, advance rapidly. The Government has conceded to the Most Illustrious Bishop very considerable sums for the adornment of the Cathedral. In all these enterprises the Government has been efficaciously seconded by the private Commissions that have been named for them, that have acquired themselves, without shrinking from any fatigue, with a self-denial and perseverance worthy of all praise.

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Diocesan Bishop, and to his immediate jurisdiction.

The Government caused to suspend the labours that were in progress by private Commissions for the plan of this City and country towns, from their excessive expense, and because it could be done either at less cost or by the Topographic Department; augmenting its employees, who might serve at the same time for the various works embraced by that Office. This in effect has been done, the Government so arranging the Estimate for the present year, and the draft of law for extending and fixing the functions of the Topographic Department is still pending before the Hon. Chambers. It now renders all the services contemplated in its original institution, and the Government has supplied it with all the necessary instruments. It has been principally employed in the Graphic Register of the rural properties, upon the data supplied by the operations of the Landmeasurers. But this affair from its great importance to the landed properties, requires greater scientific labours, which ought now to be commenced; because otherwise doubts may arise as to landed property, and daily subject it to lawsuits. The systems of measurement hitherto followed, do not suffice to fix even approximately the real boundaries of territorial property. Their increasing value will every day cause very serious questions between private parties. The time has arrived when the arduous task of an exact measurement of public and private territorial property must be undertaken, so that graphic registers may be constructed which will guarantee the safety of territorial dominion.

Our fluvial communication is uncertain, and falls short of the precision required by our commercial relations. The Government considers that the communication by steam at least to the Town of San Nicolas, that may become the centre of our intercourse with the Interior Provinces, and with a considerable part of our Northern territory, should be subsidised so as to secure its regularity.

On speaking to you, Gentlemen, of the Country Districts, the Government regrets extremely the misfortunes that have befallen it, on various parts of the frontier, from the incursions of the barbarians, of which you will be informed in another place. Elsewhere its wealth increases in a manner altogether unexpected. It may be said that the value of landed property has increased tenfold within the last four years. The same has taken place with regard to all kinds of stock. This increase in private wealth, as also the abundant harvest of the present year, gives an inconceivable impulse to rural establishments, and to the Country Towns. Every day new breeds of cattle are being introduced, and new methods are being studied and new implements employed in our agricultural establishments. The immigration that arrives at Buenos Ayres finds in the Country Districts a vast and fruitful field in which to establish itself. So much has been built in its towns that in the greater part of these no lots remain for new settlers. Large churches have been erected in many of the towns, as San Nicolas, Pergamino, Pilar and Lobos, and in others the old ones have been repaired, while municipal buildings and public schools are being erected. The Government has assisted this material progress of the country districts with all the funds at its disposal.

Bridges have been erected over the rivers Lujan and Areco, to which the Government contributed large sums. Other bridges have been repaired, and some new ones of smaller dimensions erected where they were most urgently required.

During the year about to conclude thirteen new towns have been delineated in new and regular form, and the towns of Flores, San Justo and Belgrano have been formed, which are now full of inhabitants. Such was the rapid growth of the town of Belgrano, that it was necessary to establish in it a Justice of Peace, separating it from the jurisdiction to which it belonged, and giving it a new district; subjecting this resolution to the sanction of the Legislature, as you will immediately be informed.

The Islands of the Paraná have attracted a considerable amount of industry and capital. The cultivation of that part of our territory will present new and certain products, on which this market may always depend. The Government has established various regulations for the acquisition and possession of those Islands, till the Hon. Chambers may concede their property. They will never find the requisite cultivation and capital so long as they remain public property. Should they pass to private hands in given dimensions and under conditions of cultivation and occupying them, the public rents will gain greatly, and that region hitherto unproductive as regards both

public and private wealth, may be converted into a focus of wealth and population, that could not be established upon the continent of the State.

The first condition is wanting, Gentlemen, for the territorial prosperity of the Country Districts; the facility of acquiring land for cultivation or for breeding cattle. The property of the country is in very few hands and kept uncultivated and uninhabited. The mere divide it, for on the other hand capital territorial tax can alone prevent great areas from being kept uncultivated and uninhabited, for future speculations on its increasing value.

Besides the greater part of the territory is public property, and the occupants by usufruct laws, the term of which concluded about ten years ago. Usurpations to another, is never cultivated and occupied in a permanent manner. The Government, therefore, considers that the first attention of the Hon. Chambers should be preferably directed to the sanction of the law respecting public lands, which the Executive Power has presented.

The Government has also presented a draft of law for the sale of one hundred leagues of public lands, that the State might go on becoming private property. It also intended to leave with the Rosas, that embraced all the lands of public property. This most important draft of law, sanctioned by the Chamber of Representatives, is pending in the Senate, and the sanction of this law will open a vast field to territorial wealth, and supply an important and easy resource for the public rents, for the security of the country districts, its public roads and moral advancement.

During the last year, Gentlemen, the Government submitted to you a draft of law for supplying the Church with the means necessary for Public Worship, and for the ecclesiastical institutions which the piety of a christian community would wish to consecrate to it, declaring void in the Diocesan Bishop the lay patronages that may be founded. By the proposed law we would also get rid of the perpetual charges on urbane properties, now abolished in nearly all countries. It also presented a law for regulating the Joint Stock Companies, that are becoming so frequent in this City, as also the exercise of similar foreign societies within the territory of the State, without presentation of the idea of the Government be conveyed into law; we may opportunely save repeated disasters that have happened in other countries, where no regulations were provided for the establishment of Joint Stock Companies.

The Government feels bound to remind you, that the highest interests of society, and even those of morality itself, require a reform with respect to abuses of the press. It would perhaps suffice to deprive the injuries and offences of the press of the exclusive immunity of the jury, leaving private parties to ventilate their accusations and the defence of their rights before the ordinary Tribunals, as also the penalties due to the nature of the offences.

The electoral law also requires a serious reform, that may fix the electoral census, the parochial residence and the parochial Register.

During the last days the Government gave you account of the honours with which the mortal remains of Señor D. Bernardino Rivadavia would be received, which the Beneficent Society has ordered to be brought from Europe, and had the honor of receiving the vote of the Chambers for the expenses that those acts required. The worthy and delicate tribute which the Beneficent Society pays to its founder, will be extended by the Government, consecrating for ever the memory of the founder of all the Institutions that Buenos Ayres possesses. What was ordered in the Decree submitted to the Legislature is already in part executed, and preparations will be made for receiving in a worthy manner the mortal remains of Señor Rivadavia.

(To be Continued.)

Installation of the Governor.

After administering the prescribed oaths, Dr. Montes de Oca, President of the General Legislative Assembly, addressed His Excellency to the following effect:—
"The delegates of the sovereignty of the people you are about to govern, have just received the oath that binds your future march to the constitutional law that rules us.
"You have accompanied this oath with flattering promises for the future welfare of the Country.
"Yes, Mr. Governor, from this moment you have contracted an immense

responsibility before God and men. You are bound to unfold the banner of principles, giving an example of obedience to the laws, and respecting the right of the Citizens, that your person may represent the glorious traditions of May.

"A disciple of Rivadavia, you enjoy the distinguished honour of succeeding that great man in the aggrandisement of the Country, and the social regeneration that he initiated, at the moment when his ashes are about to reach the end of their peripatation, to rest in the bosom of his Native Land.

"Obliterate with the sponge of material and intellectual progress, the dark records of twenty years of misfortunes.
"Extend your views farther than the suburbs of this City, and extend to the pacific inhabitants of the Country Districts security for their fortunes and lives, attending with decision to the defence of the frontiers.

"Nor must you forget, that the limits of the territory you are about to govern, bear in mind that it will some day be necessary to re-establish the discovered bonds of Argentine fraternity, to present the old Republic of our ancestors great and powerful before the world.

Reckon at all times on the efficacious co-operation of all good citizens, and in particular with that of this Honourable Corporation, whose sentiments, I believe, I express at this moment, and in whose name I have the honor of addressing you; and when the day arrives for returning to the People the charge confided to you by the organ of their Representatives, await with tranquillity the verdict of men, who, free from passion, will do justice to the rectitude of principles of which you have given so many proofs in your public life; and to the honor and intelligence wherewith you have discharged high offices in the magistracy of the State."
To which H. E. replied:—

"Messrs. Senators and Representatives—
The solemn vows I have just pronounced, assuredly impose upon me very serious obligations. I had yesterday the honor of stating frankly the fears I entertained respecting the possibility of fulfilling them. Nevertheless, you have deigned to persist in believing me capable of surmounting great obstacles; and exertions from me the expression of a lively gratitude.

"Well then, Gentlemen, I submit, and confiding in your significant suffrages, and in the eloquent testimony of the public, I here present myself to the attainment of your views. Should Heaven deny me the good fortune to accomplish them, I shall at least have the satisfaction to think, that I have omitted no means or efforts for their attainment. The worthy Representatives of my Country may be persuaded, that when I have once decided on entering into the path which your votes have inexorably marked out for me, I will continue in it with resolution and faith.

"For this purpose I will not request their indispensable co-operation; that would be an offence to them; I unhesitatingly reckon upon it. And, who would be so fool-hardy as to assume this tremendous responsibility, without reckoning upon this omnipotent element of action and triumph?

"Gentlemen, respecting certain difficult questions of the moment, as also respecting certain urgent interests of the Country, this is not the opportunity to occupy your attention; I shall have the honor when the occasion arrives of presenting my poor ideas upon these points, which you will examine in your wisdom.

"But with regard to two points at least, allow me a few brief remarks.
My own profound convictions, and the general opinion of the Country, tell me emphatically, that peace must be the great basis of the whole fabric; peace, in whose shade institutions expand and flourish, which in their turn guarantee peace and render it productive.

Nevertheless, our present position imposes upon us an exception, and one sincerely to be deplored; and which may be found written in characters of fire upon our frontier. It is an imperative and inevitable necessity to rivet our attention upon it. To effect this object, the State must expend, should it be necessary, the utmost efforts of its power. I should deceive you, were I to say that I have already made up my mind as to the best means of executing it; but I do not deceive you when I protest, that my first attention will be directed to investigating and consulting about them, and that once formed, measures will be adopted, that the productive quiet of our rural industry and enterprise may not be easily disturbed by the triumphant yell of the barbarians."

"In other respects I resign myself wholly into the hands of Providence; fervently imploring the ineffable satisfaction, that I may be enabled to realize, in union with you, the flattering dream of my whole life,—to see all my compatriots united and completely prosperous; to see the last vestiges of the ideas and traditions of an era of dishonor, misfortunes and tears, definitively obliterated; and that progress, credit and glory may be irrevocably fixed in the idolized land of my birth."

The letter document we are entitled to regard as the programme of the new administration.
After the distinct enunciation of the President of the General Assembly, we are rather disappointed at finding nothing in the Governor's speech that applies directly to the National questions, which we cannot help regarding as the Gordian knot of the situation. We could not expect any direct indication to the ways and means. Such disclosures would have been premature, and might have defeated their own object; but its general importance might have been recognised and a wish expressed, as a disclaimer and corrective of the aggressive policy, so imperceptibly assumed by the ex-Minister of Foreign Relations, and his immediate circle.

The only feasible problem is the Argentine Republic of 1853; and attempting more we not only endanger that essential object, but open up a train of new complications, that no man now living can hope to see unravelled.
Granting the annexation of the Oriental Republic, the redemption of Uruguay, and the dismemberment of Bolivia would follow as matters of course, at the precise moment when the Chileans are preparing to invade us the Big Negro as our boundary to the South!
In these circumstances, and without taking into account the differential duties and the Indians, all comarative questions, we repeat, that it is all-important that not an hour should be lost, and that every available influence should be brought to bear on this question of questions.

In other respects the programme is highly creditable to the head and heart of Dr. Alsina; for assuredly the union and prosperity of the Argentines, is the highest and holiest object at which any Statesman can aspire; and in so far as his measures tend to that end, we wish him all success.

Compendium.

Under date the 18th inst., the Minister of Finance addressed a communication to the Directory of the Bank, suggesting the expediency of a discretionary emission of 30 or 50 millions; to facilitate commercial transactions, and counteract the evident tendency to a high rate of interest.

In our next we shall give the document at length, with the remarks and comments it may suggest.

An analogous measure, and directed to the same objects, is the proposed recognition of foreign coins as a legal tender.

The Bank Directory has not replied to either of these consultations; but the initiative does credit to the zeal and kindly intentions of Señor Mestre.
The Chamber of Representatives has sanctioned the Draft of Law presented by the Executive, extending to six months the term allowed for the payment of import duties; and it is probable the Senate will confirm so praiseworthy an act.

The bill exonerating vessels from the high seas from lighter dues, has been sanctioned by the Chamber of Representatives.

Also the bill exempting goods in transit from storage and portage.

As regards commercial interests, the new administration has made decidedly a fair start.

The Government has had a numerous consultation on the state of the frontier and the means to be adopted for its future security. The result of the deliberation has not transpired.

Colonel Gorordo having resigned his post as Commandant of the Northern frontier, General Espinosa was appointed his successor, but declines the appointment.

Colonel Grandia has arrived from the Ant, with leave of absence, in consequence of the situation of his family.

On Thursday Dr. Antonio Cruz Obligado was installed Rector of the University, in the room of Dr. Barros Pazos, now Minister of Government.

The new Chief of Police has issued strict orders for enforcing the laws against galloping in the public streets, carrying loads along the side walls, &c. &c.

Several daring robberies have been committed in the centre of the City; amongst others, one in the Club de Residentes Estrangeros, as appears from an advertisement in this number.
Yanguaruz, the Indian Cacique of Bahia Blanca, is at present the hero of our good City.

The news from Montevideo respecting the epidemic are contradictory, and we know not which to credit.

As yet we believe no real case has occurred either here or in the lazaret at Ensenada; and at this season, with our late bracing weather, we cannot help regarding the quarantine as a fire that should at once be discontinued.

Of the apprehended Indian invasion to the North, we believe nothing farther is certainly known.

To Subscribers.
In consequence of the indisposition of our old and respected *reporter*, D. Antonio Lopez, we fear some mistake may have occurred on the 2d and 3d inst., in the delivery of the paper, in the North division of the City; if so, we beg parties will apply at the Office that they may be remedied as far as possible.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.
Sir,
I wish through your valuable paper to inform the public and my fellow-countrymen, that they may not be deceived in the manner that I myself and others have been at the Falkland Islands.

We pay our passage from England with the hopes of coming to a Colony where we may earn a living for ourselves and families; but Oh what mistakes!

In the first place the land is not fertile; and in addition there is no work for the Island is governed by 3 or 4 hand sharks, that watch daily to devour their fellow-creatures.

These monsters have stores, but as there is no movement or progress in the Islands, they do not afford a day's employment to any one, and our families are in actual distress. I would therefore warn my countrymen to keep clear of the Falkland Islands; for if not they will find themselves in a state of starvation, and certainly be devoured by these three or four monsters.

An Englishman.

EXCHANGE—May 16.	
Spanish Dollars and Patacones	35
Peruvian Doonouns	340
Straw do	73
Dillon on London	245
Current per cent.	2 1/2
do Montevideo	1 1/2
France, per 1000	175.91
United States do	17.25
Rio Janeiro do	11.12
Patent Drums, highest during the week	3401
do lowest do	3374

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Arrivals.
May 7.
Maria Rosa, Brazilian brig, 126 tons, Catvalho, from Rosario, to Frias Bros., with country produce.

May 9.
Rio Blanco, Paraguayan steamer, Morice, from Asuncion, bound for England, with produce of Paraguay.
Corea, Brazilian steamer, from Rosario and San Nicolas, with 35 passengers.

Jyro, British brig from Liverpool, to Hesse and Co.; in quarantine.

May 10.
Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer, from Paraná.

May 11.
Protontis, British schooner, 225 tons, Bames, from Glasgow 31 March, to Order, with general cargo.

May 13.
General Pinto, National war steamer, from Ensenada.

Penix, Oriental schooner, from Montevideo.
Facio, petcho, from Montevideo, to Delifio.

Sailings.

May 8.
Palma, Oriental steamer, for San Nicolas and Rosario.

St. Francois, French ship, for Havre, by Leuzia and Sagory, with 30,000 bones, 10 bales leather, 73 bales hair, 242 bales hide cuttings, 1509 salted ox and cow hides, 2148 dry do do, 3000 salted horse hides, 1447 dry do do, 1509 horses, 2 bales nutria skins, 27 bales sheep skins, 16 bales skunk calf do, 20 pipes tallow, 80 boxes do, 148 bales wool.

Sif, Norwegian bark, for Brazil, by H. A. Green and Co., in ballast.

Cato, British brig, for London, by Duguid and Co., with 34 tons bones, 17 bales hair, 1430 salted ox and cow hides, 1503 dry do do, 3083 salted horse hides, 4 bales skunk calf skins, 153 pipes tallow, 360 boxes do, 661 petacas tobacco, 22 bales wool.

May 10.
Ida Maria de Raath, Dutch brig, for Antwerp, by H. A. Green and Co., with 7 bales hair, 1872 dry ox and cow hides, 110 pipes tallow, 22 boxes do, 352 bales wool.

Sanitary Regulations.
By a Decree of the 28th April the following are established:—

1st.—Any vessel that may arrive after this date at our ports, from Montevideo Buco or Santa Lucia, shall be placed in quarantine of observation, the length of which shall be determined by the reports of the Sanitary visits made during the first 15 days.

2d.—Any vessel of more than 50 tons burthen, shall perform the above-said quarantine in the lazareto at Ensenada, or at the island of Santiago; where she may have passengers or not.

3d.—Any vessel bringing passengers from the abovementioned ports, shall not bring more than the number corresponding to her tonnage, at the rate of one and a half ton for each passenger; and in this case shall come in ballast, under the penalty of being prohibited from returning to this port during the prevalence of the present epidemic, should the fault be excess of cargo; and for that of passengers a fine shall be paid of one ounce of gold, for each passenger extra she may bring; steam packets being always excepted.

4th.—Any vessel arriving loaded from said ports, must not bring more passengers than the number of berths she has in the cabin; and the infractions of this will be punished by the exactation of a fine of one gold ounce for each; and should the temerity of her master or owner be such as to bring on deck with deck cargo, the fine will be doubled, over and above the prohibition mentioned in a former article. This House at the Port of the Rosario (Proclamation 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 or country produce of his vessel, or what may have due taken place on board, without omission of the least circumstance, shall incur a fine of two thousand dollars currency, besides being submitted to trial, should the fraud be detected.

6th.—Any master or owner who may conceal papers, on the occasion of the Sanitary visit, that would reveal the truth, or who may induce the crew or passengers to aid in the deception, shall pay the same fine as that mentioned in the preceding article.

7th.—Any smaller craft, whether whaleboat, lighter or boat, that does not call at the Hulk 25th of May, on coming from the infected ports; and more especially by disguising the port whence it sailed, should succeed in being placed in liberty and afterwards be detected, shall be confiscated, with all it may have on board, without further formality, and the masters and sailors subjected to a rigorous imprisonment to be tried according to our Sanitary laws. This disposition applies equally to the larger coasting craft.

8th.—Any vessel sailing the river, that has been in contact with another that has come from an infected port, or that has received from its cargo passengers, the master or owner shall be bound to present themselves to the Hulk "25th of May," giving notice of the circumstance, and subjecting themselves to the measures that may be prescribed; under the penalty if they should not do so and should be discovered on presenting themselves for entry at the Office or afterwards, shall incur a fine of two thousand dollars, and the prohibition of returning to our ports during the epidemic.

9th.—Any sea going vessel, anchored in either the Outer or Inner Roads, convicted of having received on board any individual from on board another vessel, shall incur a fine of One thousand dollars for each individual; this applying also to coasting craft.

10th.—Any vessel having sailed from an infected port and called at Colonia, shall not be granted free entry, even should she prove that she did quarantine at the latter port.

11th.—The fines and penalties shall be classified in a short and summary manner, by a Commission appointed by the Superior Government, submitting their execution to the Captain of the Port.

12th.—The proceeds of the fines shall be deposited in the Coffers of the Maritime Police, to be applied with the sanction of the Superior Government to the expenses of the Sanitary measures.

Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1857.
Francisco Segni.

Repeating Pistols &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. Eley Brother's best metal-lined water proof caps, assorted for sporting guns and revolvers ect., 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.
nl.—c.o.]

Book Keeper.
A young man practically acquainted with book keeping, by double entry, is desirous of employing his evenings in keeping a set of books for a commercial house. Address at this Office, A. P. II.

Commercial Notice.
In case of any omission, in the delivery of their circular, the undersigned hereby acquaint their friends in participation, and Commercial Community in general, that since the 1st of January last, they have established a Branch in this House at the Port of the Rosario (Proclamation 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 or country produce of his vessel, or what may have due taken place on board, without omission of the least circumstance, shall incur a fine of two thousand dollars currency, besides being submitted to trial, should the fraud be detected.

(Signed) *Frageiro & Son.*

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.
The Principal flatters himself that, from long experience in teaching English to Spanish children, he will be particularly adapted to the Spanish youth of this City, who are desirous of learning that language.
Excellent and ample accommodations are made for the reception of boarding pupils, who will be under the constant supervision of the Principal.
A programme &c., can be obtained on application to the Principal, at No. 175 calle Corrientes.
aug-2-c.o. *Henry R. Nicholson.*

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

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

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

Pianos.
From the most celebrated London manufacturers. Apply at 140 and 142 calle Piedada.
011-co. 6th of April.

To let
Desirable accommodations for a small family at a moderate rent, in the interior part of the house No. 75, calle Maypa. There is albigue 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, Sou-chong, in small boxes of 20 lbs. 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.

HEAD OFFICES.
London 1, Moorgate Street—Edinburg 20, St. Andrew Square—Aberdeen 1, King Street, Glasgow 19, St. Vincent Place.
The undersigned have been appointed Agents in this City, and will be happy to furnish prospectuses of the company, as well as every particulars respecting insurance.
John Eastman and Co.
Nos. 5 and 7, calle Defensa.
o.11-20 p.

To let.
Two unfurnished rooms for single gentlemen, or a married couple without family. Apply calle Piedada No. 274.

THE Cosmopolitan Sanatorium.
26—CALLE TUCUMAN—26.
Physicians and Proprietors. Private Residences.
Dr. Leslie, Calle 25 de Mayo, 58
"Furst, "Represt. 193
"Wagner 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 desiring to have the opinion of any other Physician, than the one under whose care he has placed himself, shall pay to each his usual consultation fee.
5th.—That each patient shall pay for 15 days' attendance in advance, or give satisfactory guarantee.
6th.—That operations and leeches are not considered as included in the regular charges; and likewise that extraordinary cases will require a special agreement.

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

Port and Sherry.
The undersigned having received a fresh supply of the above wines, that give such satisfaction formerly, will be happy to receive the orders of his friends at No. 113 calle Piedada.
ap 4 *Cuthbert T. Colquhoun.*

For sale.
The Quinta of Mr. Benjamin Henderson, situated in the street Santiago del Estero, between San Juan and Cochabamba. Hueco de los Sauces. Apply on the premises.
ap 110p

John Malcolm Junr., produce broker, respectfully acquaints his country friends, that he continues to receive consignments as heretofore; and that orders may be left at his office No. 57 calle San Martin, or at his dwelling house Cangallo No. 249.
ap 2 cp.

Notice.
British Consulate General.
FOR SALE. Her B. M. surveying schooner *Indian*, (formerly *Relampago*) of about 25 tons burthen and 5 or 6 years old with spars, anchors, and cables, suit of sails.
This vessel has been employed in surveying the River Plate and is sold in consequence of not being any further required in that service. She is fitted with superior cabin accommodations throughout, and is suitable for a River Passage Boat or Pilot vessel. She is now anchored off the Pier, and can be inspected by application on board.
Tenders for the purchase of this schooner will be received at the British Consulate General up to noon of the 6th of April.
ap 2 6p.

Merchant Vessels from Sea
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.
May 14.

ARRIVED VESSEL.	NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	CONSIGNEE.	DESTINATION.
British.						
Jan. 30 bk.	Istria	369	Sanders	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Liverpool
Feb. 14 BK.	Duchess	229	G. Lorraine	Cape Verde	Von Sauter and Co	London
20 BK.	John Gibson	360	Eden	Liverpool	K. Grierson	Liverpool
24 BK.	Leopard	300	F. Richard	Liverpool	Drabblers	Liverpool
27 bk.	Hound	350	Cunningham	Liverpool	R. and J. Carlisle	Valparaiso
Mar. 12 bk.	Baronet	312	Falconer	Glasgow	Gotting & Co.	London
17 bk.	Ates	300	P. W. Hall	Harleport	Harrolds & Sons	London
23 bk.	Temiscovata	186	Starkings	Cape Verde	Order	London
26 bk.	Daring	180	Dyvis	Montevideo	A Barber and Co.	England
Apr. 6 sch.	Pandora	73	Pronot	London	Delisle Brothers	London
6 bk.	Teal	328	J. Pyle	Liverpool	G. Bell and Co.	London
11 bk.	Criterion	328	J. Ferguson	Liverpool	S. Hesse	England
13 bk.	Eliza Cury	310	Sharp	London	Barber and Co.	London
15 bk.	Clio	328	—	Cape Verde	J. Leing	London
16 bk.	Trent	—	—	London	D. Green & Co.	London
16 ng.	Rowena	—	195 E. Smith	Rosario	N. Green and Co.	Liverpool
17 bk.	Verena	—	—	—	G. Temperley	London
18 ng.	Express	—	192 Woodcock	Caliz	Freyer Brothers	London
19 bk.	Barkhill	—	—	Wakelam	Liverpool	Thompson and Co.
May 9 bk.	Gyro	—	—	—	H. Hesse	London
11 sch.	Prosperta	225	Bunnes	Glasgow	Order	—
American.						
Feb. 11 bk.	Thales	231	—	Pensaca	Lind Fehr & Co.	U States
Apr. 2 bk.	Eagle	139	C. Baker	New York	E. H. Fohner	New York
6 bk.	Z. D.	311	J. Fairfield	Boston	Hagerdubler & Co.	London
15 pt-bk.	W. H. Hazard	325	C. Larsen	New York	Zimmermann & Co.	London
16 bk.	Hugh Kirkhead	447	—	New York	Zimmermann & Co.	London
17 bgm.	Mary Wilkins	350	Nickerson	New York	H. J. Ropes	London
18 bk.	Maria	—	—	Sava	—	—
French.						
Feb. 12 sp.	Cornelle	423	Billard	Havre	Livalland Sons	Havre
24 bk.	Azchahid	352	Longe	Bayona	Appesqui	Marseilles
25 bk.	Caliz	269	Lampugnard	Caliz	Sinaos Gysler	Marseilles
Mar. 10 sp.	Surbaya	457	Pancheire	Havre	P. & C. Jourde	Havre
Apr. 2 sp.	Ville de Grenade	337	—	Bordeaux	P. & C. Jourde	Havre
6 bk.	Sphera	335	Hercu	Havre	Livalland Sons	Havre
11 sp.	Georgia	445	Morin	Havre	A. Danoyer	Havre
Dutch.						
Mar. 9 bgm.	Maria Cornelia	186	Ottmans	Rotterdam	J. Barth	England
2 bk.	Marianne Ma. Eliz. Th.	335	Bogge	Rotterdam	P. Graham & Co.	Antwerp
Apr. 2 bgm.	Marga, Maria	242	Leverstein	Hamburg	A. Blank and Co.	Antwerp
6 bk.	Jren	242	Isler	Hamburg	Lohman M. and Co.	England
20 bk.	Jus	447	—	Caliz	Order	—
Norwegian.						
Mar. 10 bk.	Maria *	276	Talle	Bordeaux	P & C Jo	Antwerp
Spanish.						
Jan. 4 bk.	Dorothea	298	A. Pages	Barecelona	Livalland Sons	Havana
Feb. 20 bgm.	Indio	176	L. Pages	Rio Janeiro	Ochoa and Co.	Havana
23 bk.	Anno	242	Guarodia	Cape Verde	Livalland Sons	Havana
Mar. 6 bk.	Conchita	255	A. Matoro	Barecelona	Ochoa & Co.	Havana
18 sp.	Adela	182	Domenech	Montevideo	Livalland & Sons	Havana
Apr. 2 bgm.	Nueva Casimira	212	—	Barecelona	Marinez and Sons	Havana
6 pt.	Pezuela	252	Aguirre	Caliz	Ochoa and Co.	Havana
8 bk.	Magdarena	300	S. Awerich	Barecelona	Marinez and Sons	Havana
8 ng.	Draka	224	A. Austrich	Barecelona	Marinez and Sons	Havana
12 bk.	Pelica	180	P. Pla	Parraguá	Arango and Co.	Havana
14 bk.	Manuel	155	P. Garcia	Malaga	Zumaran and Co.	Havana
15 bk.	Paldo	—	—	Parraguá	Livalland Sons	Havana
16 bk.	Ivrezana	—	—	Havana	F. Baxsreo	Havana
17 num.	Teresa	—	—	Barecelona	Livalland Sons	Havana
17 bgm.	Presidente	—	—	Rio Janeiro	Ochoa and Co.	Havana
18 bk.	Felix	—	—	Pernambuco	Arango and Co.	Havana
18 bk.	Paquete de Targona	254	Guarodia	Rio Janeiro	Zumaran and Co.	Havana
28 bk.	Principe	280	Baratan	Havana	Livalland So	Havana
May 1 pol.	Dolores	155	Urgell	Havana	Ochoa	Havana
Brazilian.						
May 7 bg.	Maria Rosa	120	Calvalha	Rosario	Frias Brothers	—
Sardinian.						
Feb. 7 bg.	Raffaellina	350	J. B. Solari	Genoa	Baleand Co.	England
28 bk.	Zelia	330	Fozzo	Cape Verde	B. Delino	Genoa
28 bk.	Giovanni d'Arco	200	Portinello	Genoa	Livalland and Sons	Genoa
Mar. 31 bk.	Baronessa	180	Cozanengo	Genoa	F. Silva	Genoa
Apr. 8 bk.	Meredotini	345	L. Tiscornia	Marseilles	Guillo B. and Co.	Genoa
11 bk.	Giovanni Battista	182	Basso	Caliz	Hagerdubler & Co.	Genoa
12 bk.	Anna	314	Chidzola	Genoa	B. Delino	Genoa
15 pol.	Amerigo	278	J. Sama	Genoa	B. Delino	Genoa
Hamburg.						
Mar. 13 bk.	Cecille Louise	230	Hanson	Rio Janeiro	Z. Frazier & Co	Antwerp
Mexican.						
Mar. 13 bk.	Rosita	363	T. Benades	New York	Order	W. Ceasit
Meeklenburg.						
Feb. 24 bk.	Paul Jones	270	Langhinrichs	Antwerp	Bieber and Co.	London
Bremen.						
Mar. 23 bk.	Vesta	236	Huasse	Bremen	Leinau Brothers	New York
31 bk.	George Duckwitz	246	Siedenburg	Hamburg	Bieber & Co.	Antwerp
Hanoverian.						
Mar. 31 bgm.	Jacobus	140	J. Lancker	Hamburg	Tressonin and Co.	London
Apr. 19 sch.	Ensaldo	149	Broring	London	Gotting and Co.	West coast
Belgian.						
Apr. 28 bk.	Paquet	328	Jansen	Lisbon	Rosenthal	—

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