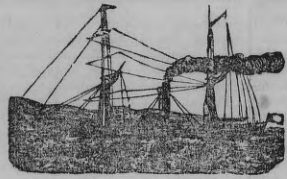


BRITISH



PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1598.

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday June 6, 1857.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Chinese Barbarity.

The following are the modes of execution and punishment in this land, so blessed with a mild government (?), according to the evidence given in the late debates. But, we ask, what can be more ferocious and inhuman? First there is the wooden cage, which consists of two large pieces of wood fitting into one another; and having three openings, into which the head and a hand, or the head and both hands, according to the severity of the sentence, are put. These punishments are so severe—for the wretch condemned to it has to sustain on his shoulders a weight of 200lb., without any possibility of relief—that it is certain death, if inflicted for more than a very few days. Next comes beating with bamboo canes—a process which sometimes kills after 15 blows. Then flogging, crushing limbs, and tearing out the tendons of the feet. Strangling and beheading are the capital punishments, to which they may be added—though, it is said, not often practised—the penalty by which a criminal is placed between two boards, and sawed in two from head to foot. Starving to death is sometimes practised, the culprit being buried in the earth up to the neck, and there left to die; or he is fixed in the wooden cage, and fed with daily diminishing rations of rice, till he dies, on the last grain, as the horse on his last straw. In 1846, 4,000 persons were beheaded in the province of Canton, out of a population of 9,000,000. Mr. Meadows, the interpreter of the English Embassy in China in 1852, saw at Canton an execution, which he afterwards described. The criminals were insurgents who had fallen into the hands of the Tartar Officials. The place of execution was a low room, from which the heads of persons previously executed had not been removed. A fire of sandle-wood burnt before the shed where sat the mandarins who were to superintend the executions, and interposed its fragrance between their nobility, and the stench of the decomposing heads. The criminals were brought in, some born in baskets, and tumbled out on the ground where they lay paralyzed with fear, or from the effects of torture inflicted during their trial and imprisonment. They were then placed in order, in a kneeling position, with their faces towards the ground, a man standing behind each, and grasping him tightly by his bound hands. Another, in case of resistance, seized the queue, and pulled in the opposite direction, to keep the neck extended. All being thus prepared, the executioner came forward, a common sabre his weapon, which he held with both hands, standing with his legs somewhat apart, ready for the word. In three minutes, 33 bodies were headless, all but the first completely severed with one blow. From one to another the executioner leaped, body and sword acting with the precision of a machine, and dealing a death-blow at every jump. One criminal remained, and for him a more awful death was appointed. He was a man of powerful frame, in prime of life, and had surrendered himself to the officials to save his wife and family, who were in their hands, from the torture. They took and bound him to a wooden cross fixed against the wall. The flesh was then cut from his forehead, breast, and extremities—a horrible process, which occupied five minutes, and was yet rapidly performed. The unhappy man was then taken from the cross and beheaded.

streets of a priest, whose nose, ears, and right hand had been cut off. On inquiry, it appeared that he was the Abbe Beloe, missionary to China, and that he had arrived at Lyons from Marseilles, on his way to Remes, where his family resides; also that the frightful mutilations he displayed had been inflicted by the savage population of Penang Kio, which is at the mouth of the Tehou Kiang, at the extremity of China. Four missionaries, his colleagues, were, he states, mutilated in the same manner as himself, and were then decapitated. He also was to have been put to death, but was rescued by some English sailors.

POSITION OF THE BRITISH FORCES.

Files of papers from Hongkong to the 30th January have come to hand. They contain many details that serve to fill up, and render more intelligible the meagre statements of the electric telegraph. Admiral Seymour had been compelled to contract his position—in other words, to beat a retreat. It was found, early in January, that great danger would attend any attempt to hold with so small a force all the positions captured from the Chinese. After the burning of the factories the troops were entrenched in the Gardens and the Dutch Folly Fort, and the ships of war were anchored in various parts of the river. But as the Chinese showed an intention to block up the river and sever the communications of the widely-spread forces, it was determined to abandon the Gardens, and hold the Dutch Folly and Bird's-Nest forts. On the 12th Jan., parties were landed in the western suburb of Canton, with a view to its destruction. They carried fire-balls and torches, and, aided by a few shells from the ships, speedily wrapped the whole suburb in a blaze. During this operation, a party of the Fifty-Ninth Regt. lost its way, and, coming suddenly near the wall of the town, were fired upon, and lost two men killed and eight wounded.

The dead men were left behind, and with them the drummer, who was supposed to have been killed; it so happened, fortunately for him, that he was but stunned from the effects of a blow on the head from a heavy brick. On partially recovering his senses, he found himself lying at a little distance from his dead comrades, but still scarcely able to move. Some kind-hearted Chinese drew him the way his comrades had gone. Scarcely was he within the door when he saw some Chinese soldiers rush from a street and cut the heads off the dead men. He waited no longer, but made a bold dash to the gardens, which he reached, notwithstanding the hot pursuit after him. The Braves kept up a fire of matchlocks on him; a ball from one of which knocked the sword from his hand, wounding his thumb severely.

The conflagration continued for two days. On the second day, the Chinese fired a few rockets at the Dutch Folly Fort; but they were soon compelled to desist by the superior fire of the fort. Shortly afterwards, the church and club-house of Canton were burnt up by the British; the Dutch Folly and Bird's-Nest forts were successively abandoned; the steamers were withdrawn from the upper part of the river; and the troops lodged in the Teetotum Fort near the Macao passage. The efforts of the Admiral were directed to keep open the river; and his ships were placed at intervals for this purpose, so as to be in readiness to support each other. Whampoa has been entirely abandoned. The greatest vigilance was required to keep in check the large fleets of war-junks collected in the river. The Hornet and Sampson had both fought two

separate actions with crowds of war-junks. Reinforcements of land and sea forces were anxiously looked for.

THE ATTEMPT TO POISON EUROPEANS.

The story of the Hongkong poisonings is now told in detail. On the morning of the 15th January a number of Parsees and other East Indians who breakfasted early called in medical aid. Their symptoms were similar to those produced by poison. Suspicion was excited, and attention attracted to the bread. As the morning advanced, the cases became more numerous, and an inquiry was set on foot. All the bread which caused the illness came, it was found, from the Chinese bakery; and it was further discovered that A-Lum, the chief baker, had settled his accounts the day before, and sailed that morning for Macao, in the steamer Shamrock. But the steamer itself was supplied with the poisoned bread; and the master, knowing whence it was obtained, detained A-Lum and his family in custody. The Government did not, but a private citizen did, charter a steamer to pursue A-Lum: he was captured, and brought back to Hongkong to take his trial. The *Hongkong Register* says: "The atrocious attempt has, we are thankful to say, failed in every case; and although two or three hundred people must have partaken of the poisoned food, no lives have been lost. Many suffered very severely; none more so than the family of Sir John Bowring, Lady Bowring more particularly. Two children who were incautiously allowed to eat some of the bread a second time at one time in considerable danger. A careful analysis by the other medical men of the colony has shown that the poison was arsenic."

A telegraphic despatch from Paris, of 23d March says:—"Private letters from the Chinese Seas state that the baker at Hongkong who had taken the lead in a conspiracy to poison the Europeans had been arrested, tried before a Council of War legally constituted, and convicted of an attempt to poison the English Charge d'Affaires and his family. The man was condemned to death and shot, together with three of his accomplices. This example has produced a deep impression on the lower classes in Hongkong."

Lord Palmerston's Appeal to the Nation.

The speech of Lord Palmerston on the night of the 20th March at the dinner given by the Lord Mayor to the Premier and his colleagues, will find an echo wherever an English bosom beats with the desire to maintain the honour of the country. His Lordship, who was received with deafening applause, spoke as follows:—"My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen.—Often as it has been our good fortune to partake of the splendid hospitality of the City of London, we have never participated in a demonstration, we have never responded to the testimonies of public sympathy on a more important and interesting occasion than the present. We are not, I am sure, deceiving ourselves when we interpret the manner in which you have been pleased to propose our healths, as a toast, as an expression of confidence and good-will towards her Majesty's Ministers, as being an echo of the address which I had the honour of republishing not many days ago—an address purporting to embody the opinions and feelings of the citizens of this great metropolis. We were, as it is well known, not long since placed in a minority in the House of Commons, on a question the adverse decision of which involved a serious censure on her Majesty's Government. I know very well that many members who had previously honoured us with their generous sup-

port, viewed this question as simply an expression of their judgment on a particular transaction, which had taken place at the antipodes some few months before, persuading themselves that by voting against the Government they administered a censure on our Lord, and since then some of those gentlemen have assured me, with no doubt with great sincerity, that they did not intend that particular vote they gave should be taken as a censure on the Government. The resolution for the wrong done them, and have apologised for which they voted was to the effect, 'that the proceedings of which the Government had approved were unjust and unbecoming, and the necessary inference was, that a Government which could not approve of proceedings which were unjust and unbecoming, should be removed from office.' We, on the other hand, believed that those proceedings were necessary and right; we saw that great interests were involved; we felt that numbers of our countrymen were in a distant part of the globe, exposed to every sort of insult, outrage, and atrocity—that the rights of that country had been violated, and that those who were charged with the defence of that country were not only justified in demanding that the rights of that country should be bound to resist, in as far as they whom all these atrocities had been means at their command enabled them to do so, those outrages and those atrocities which we felt that we should have to bear. We felt that our trust in our Sovereign was betrayed, and that while we were in the House of Commons, we were not only justified in our proceedings, but that we should have adopted ourselves, in the House of Commons, the latter has not only refused to retire from office, but has, especially if it thinks that the country they help us in carrying on that war, shares the opinion of the House of Commons, but on the present occasion, our belief was totally different, and Turkish allies, ultimately enabled us to believe that the country at large shared in the opinion of those peace advocates who had voted against us. We believed that peace would not be ratified by the people of this country, and already the result has proved how fully we were justified in entertaining that opinion. We believe also that we have even now, even before the constituencies of the country have had an opportunity of recording their votes, had numerous expressions of opinion that such are the principles upon which coming from all parts of the United Kingdom, addresses signed by men of all ranks in society and all shades of opinion—by Whigs, Radicals, and Tories—all feeling it right that, when the interests of the country were at stake, the differences should be forgotten, and that the whole nation should join in an effort to restore the injured interests of the country. We knew our fellow-countrymen too well to doubt as to the result of the appeal we were about to make; and even now, although the time for a practical answer has not arrived, we know that the national judgment is just, and that it will reverse the course which has been passed on by the House of Commons. I am not allowed to talk of coalitions or combinations because the charge was distinctly repudiated, but there was, as I have said elsewhere, an accidental concurrence of atoms of leaders who met in the lobby, and who were in themselves the elements of a government who expected to succeed to power by making the humiliation and degradation of our country the stepping-stone to office. We have been told, and told truly, that in England party is essential, and that

party spirit is necessary to the vigorous working of the British constitution. There were party cries enough on this occasion, but there was one cry that was wholly forgotten, and that was, the honour and glory of this country. But, my Lord, if those who concurred with that hostile vote were sincere in the course they adopted, what was the inevitable consequence of their vote—what should they have done to carry it out to a practical issue? They decided that our proceedings were unconstitutional, and having so decided, they should have sent out to those Chinese barbarians word that we had wronged them, and have apologised for the wrong done them. We should have rebuilt their forts, which our gallant sailors had destroyed; have sent uncalled for, and the necessary inference was, that a Government which could not approve of proceedings which were unjust and unbecoming, should be removed from office. We, on the other hand, believed that those proceedings were necessary and right; we saw that great interests were involved; we felt that numbers of our countrymen were in a distant part of the globe, exposed to every sort of insult, outrage, and atrocity—that the rights of that country had been violated, and that those who were charged with the defence of that country were not only justified in demanding that the rights of that country should be bound to resist, in as far as they whom all these atrocities had been means at their command enabled them to do so, those outrages and those atrocities which we felt that we should have to bear. We felt that our trust in our Sovereign was betrayed, and that while we were in the House of Commons, we were not only justified in our proceedings, but that we should have adopted ourselves, in the House of Commons, the latter has not only refused to retire from office, but has, especially if it thinks that the country they help us in carrying on that war, shares the opinion of the House of Commons, but on the present occasion, our belief was totally different, and Turkish allies, ultimately enabled us to believe that the country at large shared in the opinion of those peace advocates who had voted against us. We believed that peace would not be ratified by the people of this country, and already the result has proved how fully we were justified in entertaining that opinion. We believe also that we have even now, even before the constituencies of the country have had an opportunity of recording their votes, had numerous expressions of opinion that such are the principles upon which coming from all parts of the United Kingdom, addresses signed by men of all ranks in society and all shades of opinion—by Whigs, Radicals, and Tories—all feeling it right that, when the interests of the country were at stake, the differences should be forgotten, and that the whole nation should join in an effort to restore the injured interests of the country. We knew our fellow-countrymen too well to doubt as to the result of the appeal we were about to make; and even now, although the time for a practical answer has not arrived, we know that the national judgment is just, and that it will reverse the course which has been passed on by the House of Commons. I am not allowed to talk of coalitions or combinations because the charge was distinctly repudiated, but there was, as I have said elsewhere, an accidental concurrence of atoms of leaders who met in the lobby, and who were in themselves the elements of a government who expected to succeed to power by making the humiliation and degradation of our country the stepping-stone to office. We have been told, and told truly, that in England party is essential, and that

United States.

The President's Speech.—The Fulton has brought advice, from New-York of

the 7th March. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Buckenridge were duly elected President and Vice-President of the United States on the 4th. The following are the heads of the President's inaugural address:—First upon the conservative domestic policy of restoring the harmony and ancient friendship of the different sections of the Union, Mr. Buchanan speaks the sentiments of the body of the American people. Upon the Kansas question he frankly and fairly meets the question of an honest enforcement of the true doctrine of popular sovereignty; and though neither abolition agitators nor pro-slavery border ruffians will find much comfort in his views and opinions, they will be acceptable to reasonable men of all parties and sections, and his policy is for securing to every inhabitant of Kansas his constitutional right. After speaking of the importance of maintaining the constitution of the Union, he said the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or suspicion of corruption was a great public virtue; that the present financial condition of the country is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed to such a large a surplus in its treasury; this he considered almost necessary gave birth to extravagant legislation, producing wild schemes of expenditure, and begetting a race of speculators and jobbers. The only relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in the constitution; it is the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise and efficient administration; but the squandering of money sinks into comparative insignificance when compared with the squandering of the public lands. Emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country they have proved faithful to, both in peace and war, and are entitled, under the constitution, to be placed on a footing with citizens. "In our intercourse with nations," says the President, "we ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship, as the best means of promoting our own material interests; our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more, nor accepting less, than our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of nations, and never interfere in the domestic concerns of any unless required by the law of self-preservation. It is our glory, that while other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase; or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of an independent people to vend their destiny with ours. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honour."

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, JUNE 6, 1857.

New Organization for the Country Districts.

The Executive has submitted to the Legislative Chambers the following Draft of Law:—

The Executive is empowered, by Buenos Ayres, May 29, 1857.

To the Honorable Chamber of Representatives.

Experience has shown the inconveniences and defects inherent in our present administrative system of the country districts. The Government will shortly submit to your Hon. Corporation the measures that in its opinion would ameliorate its civil organization. Meanwhile it cannot be denied that it is difficult to persecute and repress vagrancy, theft and other offences that frequently deprive persons and property of the inviolability and guarantees which the Constitution accords to them, and which the laws and authorities ought to render effective.

This arises principally from the accumulation of functions in the Justices of Peace, and the very numerous and often incompatible attentions that deter the best qualified person from accepting these arduous posts, and place the Government in serious conflicts, paralyzing the public service and almost compelling it to make injudicious appointments.

Assuredly the Country owes a debt of gratitude to the meritorious persons who fill them at present, and to those who filled them on former occasions: many of whom by so doing have sacrificed their repose and even their private interests, but however laudable such zeal may be it is unwise to expect immunities from them.

The Executive Power is therefore of opinions that, as proposed in the accompanying draft of law, the police functions in the rural districts should be exercised by a different class of employees, and that the Justices of Peace will continue rendering a most important service, by discharging in a proper manner the judicial functions to which they should be restricted, together with the municipal and other special ones the respective laws have assigned them.

God preserve your Hon. Corporation many years. VALENTIN ALSINA, José Barros Pazos.

Draft of Law.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives, met in General Assembly, have sanctioned with the validity and force of law the following:—

Art. 1st.—In the rural districts the police functions shall be discharged directly by 20 Commissariats, and the Justices of Peace shall be exonerated from their exercise as soon as the Commissariats are installed.

2d.—The districts Junin, Bahía Blanca and Patagones are exempted in the present time from the operation of the preceding disposition.

3d.—The pay of each Commissary shall be 1800 dollars per month; assigning them for house-rent, office expenses and minor erogations of the service, the sum of 12000 dollars monthly, to be distributed among all the Commissariats as the Executive may think proper.

4th.—The present parties of eleven men attached to the Offices of the Justices of Peace, shall be reduced to four; and the sum corresponding to the party of seven retired, shall be applied by the Executive to the payment of a party of from 10 to 15 soldiers, each with a Corporal, for each of the Commissariats.

5th.—The monthly assignation of 1000 dollars, at present assigned to the Justice of Peace Office on account of its police functions, shall be reduced to 500 dollars; and the remaining 500 shall be applied for the current year, to defraying the salaries and expenses of the Commissariats; the balance required for their complement to be charged to the general funds.

6th.—The Executive will fix the circumscriptions of the Commissariats, their residence, prerogatives, obligations, and other points affecting the regulation of the law.

7th.—Let it be communicated to the Executive Power.

Barros Pazos.

We are pleased to see public attention at last directed to this essential department of the administration, where prompt and radical reforms are so urgently demanded; for according to the accounts that reach us from all quarters, the abuses of the present system are become intolerable, and any change can hardly fail to be for the better.

In the immediate vicinity of the Capital, in the Districts of Quilmes and San Vicente, for example, the practice of night spoliations is reduced to a regular system, and parties are menaced and plundered without means of defence or hopes of redress; and if these things happen at the very door we may say, and under the nose of the Public Authorities, what must we expect in the distant extremities, where the sense of responsibility, like the power of attraction, is diminished in proportion to the distance?

In the neighbourhood of Santa Catalina, that is about 5 leagues from the Cabildo, during these last days, four or five of the establishments, had each one or two cows killed, in as many successive nights.

In one instance a party of six deliberately surrounded the horse-corral, and whilst two leisurely desuded the mares and colts of their manes and tails, the others kept watch as sentries, that no interruption of any kind might occur. This took place at the distance of 200 yards from the dwelling-house door, and on a clear moon-light night, under the eye of the owner, who had no means of successfully attacking a regularly organized band of marauders!

It would be almost laughable, were it not part of a deplorable system, that threatens the dearest interests of the State; and that we are thankful to see duly comprehended by the new Administration.

On the following day the information was given to the Justice of Peace; who gravely told the informant, to have them apprehended and brought before him, and he would deal with them as they deserved. All very good; but the difficulty in this and similar cases, is for the "mice to bell the cat." A party of ten or fifteen armed men might have easily done what it would have been madness in a single person to attempt, with no other assistance than his wife and family.

We are not competent to emit an

opinion on the efficacy of the remedy proposed, but we heartily join in the denunciation of the evil, and in the request that some remedy be promptly devised and resolutely applied.

The question of expense is a very secondary consideration. The parties interested are both able and willing to pay handsomely for good government; which in their case is chiefly protection and security.

In this case, therefore, the country residents should rally round the Government, and so impress upon the Chambers the necessity of immediate and preferential attention to this vital question.

Besides the personal insecurity always implied in such practices, their positive loss, in cattle, sheep and horses, would defray not only the proposed rural police, but an army capable of defending the frontiers. Strike the iron, therefore, while it is hot; second Mr. Barros Pazos in his present good humour, and take care that the patriotic draft submitted to the Chambers, is not forgotten or lost sight of.

Steam Navigation of the Salado.

Messrs. Aspizáiz Hoewel & Co. having petitioned for a privilege for the Steam Navigation of the River Salado, the Committee of the Chamber of Representatives reports as follows:—

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives, &c.

Art. 1st.—An exclusive privilege for the term of ten years is granted to Messrs. Aspizáiz Hoewel & Co., for the Steam Navigation of the River Salado throughout its entire course, under the following conditions:

1st.—That this navigation does not exclude sailing vessels, though the underwriters may have to execute some works at facilitate it.

2d.—That the works executed for facilitating navigation, shall be left for the benefit of the State.

3d.—That the voyages must be commenced within six months from the publication of the present law, otherwise the privilege shall remain without effect.

4th.—That the Official correspondence shall be conveyed gratis.

5th.—That cargo belonging to the State shall be conveyed for half the freight charged to private individuals; and the armed force for half the charge made for ordinary passengers.

6th.—That the Executive Power shall have the right to exact that the steamers employed in this service shall be properly adapted to the same.

Art. 2d.—Let it be communicated to the Executive Power.

Rufino Elizalde, S. Calzadilla, F. Moreno, Rafael Trellés.

If the Petitioners are conformable with the provisions of this bill, we are astonished the Representatives should demand further consideration necessary. Every week of delay in commencing so important an enterprise, is a reproach to the community.

Three-fourths the territorial wealth of the State is situated outside the Salado, and we may safely estimate at from 10 to 20 per cent, the depreciation of its annual products, and consequently of its intrinsic value also, from the constant difficulty and the occasional impossibility of transport.

It is evident that years must elapse before we can have an adequate system of roads and bridges; and the object and effect of this enterprise is to remedy or palliate the evils that arise from that grand desideratum.

It is so urgent, so patriotic an enterprise, that had the Petitioners asked greater privileges, we would have advocated their concession.

The State risks nothing, and can lose nothing; whilst it may eventually gain a great deal, not to speak of the direct benefit to the community at large.

We should be glad to hear of 20 and 24 per cent dividends to Rail Road and Steam Navigation Companies; were it only as a means of fixing public attention on its real interests. When the State finds those who are willing to serve it gratuitously, by all means give them scope, without calculating too nicely the prospective and problematic advantages it may surrender. In all cases the present is the seed time of the future, and he that sows sparingly must also expect to reap sparingly.

What we wish to see, at the earliest possible date, is the announcement of a weekly steamer for Chascomus and intermediate ports; and within six months from the achievement of that exploit, we engage to demonstrate to all and sundries, the positive utility of the enterprise.

In the long run matters and measures, and men too, will be appreciated according to their intrinsic value. Give us an effective organization of the rural Districts, with the steam navigation of the Salado, and all other navigable streams, and we consent to an indefinite

postponement of the trial of Rosas; nay, we will leave the Bank emissions to find their own level, and wink patriotically for another year at the palpable imperfections of our electoral law.

Judicial Integrity.

Our readers must recollect, that previously to the elections of the 29th March, a number of citizens, and some foreigners too, were imprisoned, on the serious charge of "concocting a conspiracy."

We comprehended it from the first, and spoke of it accordingly; as an electoral farce, but calculated unfortunately to bring our judicial proceedings into contempt.

The Criminal Judge of 1st Instance, we are proud to say, has confirmed that opinion; declaring that said charges were utterly unfounded, and moreover recognising the right of individuals to redress for the annoyances and losses they had sustained in consequence; with a stern and merited reprehension to the Department of Police, and a *raspa* to certain officious interlopers, that we dare say will be borne in mind for the future.

Bravo! Dr. Sisto Villéaz; go on with sentences like this, founded on law, equity and common sense, and we augur a speedy and wholesome reform of some flagrant abuses.

Foreign Coins.—The Minister of Finance has submitted a bill recognising as current money of the realm, the British Sovereign, the French Napoleon and the United States Eagle.

Of course few will reject "the sweet yellow darlings," that excite a sympathetic feeling in almost every breast; but as a financial measure we opine it will have little effect in remedying or alleviating the evils complained of.

After all that has been said, we are still persuaded, that it is only a graduated Bank emission, regulated by the rate of local interest, that can meet all the exigencies of the case.

Bounty on Jurisprudence.

One Thousand dollars per month have been added to the Judicial salaries, as an inducement for lawyers to accept judicial appointments! We begin to suspect there may be something ominous in reserve for the 13th of June.

Paraguay Visitors.—A son of the Cacique Catriel, with a suite of some 300 grum attendants, has come to see the wonders and share the hospitalities of the Capital.

Quarantine at a Discount.

In a spirited Editorial of Thursday last, the *Orden* gives the *coup de grace* to the outrageous system of quarantine. We perfectly concur in its conclusions; and recommend its perusal to those who have the power and the right and the obligation to rectify this preposterous aberration from common sense, humanity and free trade; not to speak of medical authorities of the very highest standing, that hold such measures useless as a means of preventing infection.

Montevideo.—The news respecting the epidemic are more contradictory than ever; but we suspect a good many cases still remain; even that, however, we cannot admit as any reason for prolonging the quarantine. Look after the butchers and bakers; take good care of the destitute immigrants that arrive; and shut up the "Academias" and other low haunts of vice and dissipation, and you do more to prevent the spread of disease generally, than all the quarantines and fumigations that can be enjoined.

An *outre* story has been going the round, of a projected revolt, headed by Generals Oribe and Flores. We suspect it is a romance; or a dodge intended to disguise a sore feeling, arising out of the announced theory of annexation.

The sums remitted hence, for the relief of the victims of the epidemic, amount to about 16,000 silver dollars; an act of genuine fraternity, that deserves to be recorded.

Neapolitan Immigrants.—It is said that the expatriation of the political prisoners in Naples to the Argentine Confederation, will be accepted as a peace-offering by the British and French Governments, and that we may shortly expect some 400, as the commencement of the system. It remains to be seen whether they are the class of immigrants best adapted to this locality.

Paraguay and Brazil.—The interpretation of the recent treaty, as to the formalities to be observed by Brazilian vessels in navigating the River Paraguay, threatens a rupture between the two Cabinets. It appears to us that the Imperial Envoy is rather more exacting than the spirit or letter of the treaty will bear out; and having retired in the meantime to the Paraná, the Paraguayan papers comment his conduct and of course the policy of his Government, in rather acrimonious terms.

A Hostile Visit.

Some 30 Indians, or perhaps Gauchos disguised as such, plundered a store in the Loberia, and escaped unmolested towards the pampa with their booty.

and escaped unmolested towards the pampa with their booty.

Electoral Frauds.—On the 31st ult., Dr. Obligado, Dr. Veléz Sarsfield and Dr. Miguel Azonenga were elected Senators; and Colonel B. Mitre, Representative.—In the Parish of San Miguel revolvers and brickbats were again put in requisition, with minor disorders in San Telmo, and other parishes.—These irregularities are to be investigated by the public Tribunals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Colossus of the Advertising World.

The Press and the People.

It is estimated that the entire newspaper press of the world reaches about two hundred millions of its inhabitants, and as the advertising system of Professor Holloway covers the whole of this extensive medium for the communication of intelligence, we may safely presume that one fourth of the adult population of the globe are familiar with the properties of his medicines. The annual cost of maintaining an unintermitted intercourse with so large a portion of mankind, through the agency of the press, is necessarily enormous; and we can state, from the data laid before us, that it equals the combined revenues of two first class States of the Union. From these facts some idea may be formed of the consumption of his remedies. Wherever they become known by advertisement, and thus obtain a trial, a demand for them is created, which soon produces immense returns, thus affording new capital for their further diffusion. In this way, with gigantic strides, these grand specifics are traversing every region of the earth, raising thousands of hopeless sufferers from their sick beds, curing disease in all its terrible forms, strengthening the weak, relieving agony; and infusing new life and vigor into multitudes of decrepit human beings, bound down with despondency and woe. The wonderful progress of these medicines has been without a check from their introduction to the present day. Of the millions to whom they have been administered, not one has questioned their efficacy. They stand unimpugned before the world. The feeble opposition raised against them in some quarters by professional envy and selfishness, has been borne down by the overwhelming weight of public opinion and they have passed over all impediments alike into the palace, the private mansion, the hospital and the dispensary. The backwoodsman and the busy citizen, the farmer, the traveller, the sailor, the soldier, in short the representatives of every class—invalids of both sexes and of all ages—regard Holloway's Pills and Ointment as the most reliable of all medicines in every stage of disease. A popularity so universal, a faith so firm and undoubting, can only be founded on a veritable basis; and this popularity and faith, be it remembered, have been extending with marvellous rapidity for more than twenty years.—*New York Times.*

EXCHANGE.—June 6.

Spanish Dollars and Patagones	25
Pariol Doubloons	339
Spanish do	345
Bills on England per Doubloon	72
Currency per dol.	24d
do. Montevideo	par
France, per Doubloon	irs. 91
United States do	7p. 2
Rio Janeiro	7p. 2
Patriol Doubloons, highest during the week	340
do. lowest do.	338

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Arrivals.

May 26.

Prosper, French brig 225 tons, from Bayonne March 11, capt. Dargaignatz, to Zumaran and Co., with general cargo and 120 passengers.

May 29.

Lucitano, Oriental sch.-brig, from Montevideo, with 30 passengers; in quarantine.

Spanish polacre, from Paragua, to Zumaran and Co., with yerba; in quarantine.

May 30.

Corpa, Brazilian steamer, from Rosario and San Nicolas, with 15 passengers. Canoe, Hamburg brig, 170 tons, Barrens, from Rosario 27th inst., with 11 packages restar hit.

June 1.

Asuncion, American steamer, from Ibicui.

Ipora, Paraguayan steamer, from the Assuncion, with tobacco, yerba, and 4 passengers.

June 2.

Merlina, American bark, 313 tons, Richard, from Boston 27th February.

Hale and Co., with 196,674 feet
 Coringa, British brig, from Liverpool
 Feb., to Hesse and Co., with gen-
 eral cargo; in quarantine.
 Chichon, British bark, Weamp, from
 Miz 5th March, to Order, with 1882
 sis salt; in quarantine.
 Frederic, French ship, 357 tons,
 enar, with Havre 21st March; to Du-
 yer, with general cargo; in quaran-
 tine.

June 3.
 Isalak Crowell, American ship, 525
 us, Turner, from Portland 5th April,
 Hale and Co., with 392,674 feet
 number, &c.
 Merchant, British brig, 255 tons,
 ke, from Islas de Mayo 1st April, to
 eting and Co., with 175 mnyos salt;
 Anna, American bark, from New Or-
 ans, to Arango and Co., with flour; in
 quarantine.

June 4.
 Tlasca, American schooner-brig, 290
 ns, Mitchell, from New York 25th
 areh, to Hogenobler and Co., with im-
 er, agricultural implements, &c.
 Samuel Churcion, American sch-
 rig, 271 tons, Aukers, from New York
 1st March, to Lind Pear and Co., with
 number.
 I. O. British bark, 252 tons, Costier,
 n Montevideo, to Best Brothers,
 n general cargo; in quarantine.
 Henriette, American bark, from Rio
 queiro, 7th May, to Zimmermann
 Co., with flour; in quarantine.
 Minerva, Buenos Ayres schooner,
 n Montevideo 2d inst., with general
 rgo and 2 passengers; in quarantine.

Sailings.
May 27.
 Enward, Hannoverian schooner, for
 halo, by H. A. Green & Co., in ballast
 Maria Rosa, Brazilian brig, for Bra-
 il, by Cerro y Grasso, with 900 fauegas
 all.

May 25.
 Rio Blanco, Paraguayan steamer, for
 London, with 200 boxes mares greese,
 boxes tallow, 2335 petacos tobacco,
 and various products of Paraguay.
 Arno, Sardinian polacre, for England,
 y Bertarelli and Co., with 190 tons
 one ash, 30 tons bones.
 Maria, Norwegian bark, for Antwerp,
 y Lezica and Sagory, with 29 tons bone
 su, 35 bales hair, 12 bales hide cut-
 ings, 1300 salted ox and cow hides,
 425 dry do, 19,655 horns, 1 bale
 ood skin, 7 bales sheep skins, 150
 ipes mares greese, 165 bales wool, 25
 eroons do.

Giovanni Batista, Sardinian brig, for
 England, by Hugenobler and Co., with
 056 salted ox and cow hides, 1273 dry
 do, 80 dry horse hides, 12,672 horns.
May 29.
 Rosita, Mexican bark, for Mauritius,
 y Llavallol and Sons, with 50 mules,
 00 barrels rice.
 Indio, Spanish schooner-brig, for Ha-
 ana, by Ochoa and Co., with 4780 qq
 erked beef, 50 dry horse hides.
 Romauo, Oriental sch.-brig, for Mon-
 tevideo.

Asuncion, American steamer, for
 Abicui.
May 30.
 Falmouth, American war covette,
 for Montevideo.
 Mary Wilkins, American brig, for
 York by Ropes, with 45,000 bones,
 900 salted ox and cow hides, 1460
 salted horse hides, 70 dry do, 9 bales
 goat skin, 13 bales nut do, 179 bales
 ool, 157 serones do.

Cecilia Louisa, Hamburg brig, for
 Anwerp, by Zimmermann and Co.,
 with 4043 salted ox and cow hides, 1000
 dry do, 3000 horns, 5 bales goat
 skin, 60 pipes tallow, 125 bales wool,
 &c.
May 31.
 Pirro, Spanish sch. for Havana, by
 Llavallol and Sons, with 3091 qq. jerked
 beef.

Corca, Brazilian steamer, for San
 Nicolas and Rosario.
 Hermenie M. Elizabeth, Dutch bark,
 for the Rosario, by H. A. Green and
 Co., with 123 bales and boxes mer-
 chandise.
 Prince, British steam packet for Mon-
 tevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mails
 for Southampton.

June 3.
 Joan, Dutch brig, for England, by
 H. A. Green and Co., with 41,000
 bones, 9526 salted ox and cow hides,
 28,000 horns.
 Asuncion, American steamer, for the
 Abicui.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.
 The Congregation of the American
 Church are notified that in consequence
 of the unfinished state of the cleaning
 and other work going on in the interior
 of the building, the Church will not be
 open for Divine Service on next Sunday
 the 7th inst. 31-1

wanted, a married man who under-
 stands Chacra work, to go to the *Huque-
 retas* to account a Chacra. It contains
 good brick house and all the implements
 for working the same. For a man of
 good industrious habits, a good oppor-
 tunity is offered, as all required will
 be kept and deliver all in the same con-
 dition as received. For further par-
 ticulars inquire at H. Dowse's Steam-hoat
 Office, calle Cuyo No. 1. 30-j6 2p

Notice.
 We beg to inform the Public, that by
 mutual consent, Mr. P. Guerin ceases
 from this date forward to be a partner
 in our Establishment of the steam-mill
 business, whereas Francis Halbach en-
 ters in partnership continuing under
 the same firm as heretofore.
 P. Halbach & Co.
 Buenos Ayres, 1st January 1857.

The undersigned beg to acquaint the
 commercial community of this place,
 that independent of the steam-mill
 business continuing under the same
 firm of P. Halbach and Co., they have
 formed a Co-partnership under this date,
 for establishing a general commercial
 house in this place under the style of
 P. & P. Halbach.
 Francis Halbach.
 Paul Halbach.
 Buenos Ayres, 1st June 1857.

Mr. John William Osborne is
 requested to apply at the British Con-
 sulate or to communicate his address.
 27-m3 6p

Wanted.
 A Clerk who writes a good hand, and
 is conversant with the general routine
 of a merchant office. Apply at No.
 414 calle Victoria. 25-m3 3p.

Tarif of Pilotage.
 The future charges are graduated as
 follows.—
 From Point Indio or Estenada to
 Buenos Ayres, or vice versa.
 9 feet Burgos \$ Silver 30
 10 do do do 35
 11 do do do 40
 12 do do do 45
 13 do do do 50
 14 do do do 55
 15 do do do 60
 16 do do do 75
 17 do do do 95
 18 do do do 120
 19 do do do 150
 20 do do do 180
 21 do do do 160

Van Aller & Son, Stationers, at
 the Recova nueva No. 72, and Rivada-
 via street Nos. 28 and 30, beg respect-
 fully to recommend their choice assort-
 ment of every article belonging to the
 line of Stationary at moderate prices,
 and to call at the same time the atten-
 tion of the public in general to their
 stock of Music pieces for Piano, of the
 best composition, which they let out at
 the moderate price of \$5 currency per
 month.

To Barraqueros
 To let on the Boca Road near the
 yellow house, a large Galpon, proper
 for a Press for building wool, sheepskins,
 &c.; also a good machine for washing
 sheep skins with a large field for ten-
 dales, &c.
 For particulars apply to Robert
 Hunt on the premises. 25-m3 6p.

**Working Goldsmith and
 Jeweller.**
 G. L. Lysman, many years workman
 to Messrs. Hunt & Raskill of New Bond
 street, London, begs to solicit favors in
 the above trade. 138 Reconquista.
 17-m16 3p.

The undersigned beg to inform
 the public that from this date by mu-
 tual and friendly agreement Mr. G. W.
 Kohlmeier retires from our firm.
 The business will continue as hereto-
 fore under the management of Mr.
 Baldwin von Barreis and Mr. Edward
 Jordt. Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1857.
 11-m9 3p Von Bartels, Jordt & Co.

For sale.
 At calle Maypú No. 4, a few remain-
 ing casks superior English brandy, also
 in cases, Hoek, Champagne, and Port
 wines. 15-m9

Situation Wanted.
 By a young man (English), a situa-
 tion as house steward, or to assist in a
 store. Good references. Apply at
 Messrs. Noble and Isaris store near
 door to the English Church, calle 25 de
 Mayo. 31-7

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

Chacra to let.
 To let, or on shares, about 50 squares
 of fine Chacra land, situated in the dis-
 trict of Quilmes, about 5 leagues from
 town, is wire-fenced and well suited
 for agricultural purposes. Foreigners
 only who can produce satisfactory re-
 ferences need apply at No. 106 calle
 Piedad. 23-m16 3p.

A Card.
 The undersigned respectfully an-
 nounce to their friends and the public
 generally, that they have opened a
 Seminary for boys and girls, in calle
 Maypú No. 75, where day-scholars,
 half-boarders, and boarders will be re-
 ceived on moderate terms. The utmost
 attention will be paid to the progress
 and comfort of the pupils, and corporal
 punishment will in no case be re-
 sorted to, but beyond this we make no
 professions; confident of the result of
 our exertions, we leave the rest to the
 judgment of the Parents or Guardians.
 The daily studies will consist of Read-
 ing, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography,
 English and Spanish Grammar, History,
 &c., with plain and ornamental
 needlework.
 Music, French, and other extra stu-
 dies will be duly provided for.
 For terms and other particulars,
 please apply at the establishment.
 Buenos Ayres 1st May 1857.
 9-3p William R. Froggatt,
 Anita S. Smith.

For Baltimore or New York.
Freight and Passengers.
 The A. fast sailing, and clipper built
 American bark *Hugh Birchard*, will
 sail shortly for Hampton Roads, for
 orders to proceed to either of the above
 named ports, and having still some
 disengaged room for freight, presents a
 very desirable opportunity for shippers
 to the United States, particularly as,
 in case of her proceeding to Baltimore,
 the goods destined for New York, will
 be forwarded thither free of extra
 expense to shippers, thereby avoid-
 ing the quarantine restrictions in the
 latter place, which last year proved so
 very inconvenient.
 She has also very superior accommo-
 dations for passengers who will receive
 the best of treatment on board. Ap-
 ply to the captain L. M. Hudgins, or to
 Zimmermann Frazier & Co.
 14-m9 3p Calle Victoria No. 69.

Hotel to be let.
 The present tenant having occasion
 shortly to leave for Europe, is desirous
 to meet with a purchaser, for the fur-
 niture, fittings, stock, and good-will of
 business.
 The situation of this Hotel is excel-
 lent, and the Hotel itself is elegantly
 and substantially fitted up and fur-
 nished. Every apartment is at present,
 and generally occupied. In fine, this
 is an opportunity rarely to be met with,
 for an industrious active person, to re-
 alize in a short period a handsome result
 for his investment.
 For further particulars apply at No.
 34, calle San Martin. 10-m9 3p.

Notice.
 The co-partnership heretofore exist-
 ing between the subscribers, under the
 firm of Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in
 the cities of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo,
 ceases this day by limitation.
 The liquidation of the same is commit-
 ted to their successors who will contin-
 ue the business under the same firm.
 Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo, 30th
 April 1857.
 Edward Zimmermann.
 Francis Halbach.
 Charles Cabot.
 P. B. Muller.


The business hitherto carried on in
 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, under
 the firm of Zimmermann Frazier & Co.,
 will be continued by the subscribers
 under the same firm.
 Mr. Charles F. Zimmermann will re-
 side in New York to represent the firm
 in the United States.
 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 1st
 May 1857. Edward Zimmermann.
 Charles Cabot.
 P. B. Muller.

To let.
 Furnished apartments, in calle Re-
 conquista No. 138. 17.

Roofing felt.
 Of superior quality for sale, apply at
 119, calle Chacabuco, 17.

William Henry Cullens, is re-
 quested to call at this office for letters
 lying here for him.
 British Consulate General, Buenos
 Ayres, 27th April 1857.
 Frank Parish.
 Acting Consul General.

Almanacos Estadistico.
 This Almanac containing an accu-
 rate account of the extent, population,
 resources, &c., of every district in the
 State, by Justo Maeso, ex-Chief of the
 Statistical Board, may be had at the
 Book-stores of Messrs. Maekern calle
 San Martin, or Messrs. Real y Prado
 calle Santa Rosa.

A Medical Revolution!
 THE WORLD UNANIMOUS.


Holloway's Ointment.
The Great Counter Irritant.
 The virtue of disease often makes its way
 into the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This
 penetrating stimulus, reaching the blood as it
 is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channel,
 and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly
 and invariably induces it whether located in the kid-
 neys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important
 organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior,
 through the capillary tubes that communicate with
 the skin as Summer rain passes into the furrows of
 the earth, diffusing its cold and regenerating influence
 upon the diseased parts.

Skin Diseases and Glandular Swellings.
 Every species of exterior irritation is quickly re-
 moved by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment.
 Angry Eruptions, such as King's Evil, Eczema,
 Scabies (for which it is equally good), and other eruptions
 of the skin, which in leading properties, return no more
 under its application. Hospital experience in all
 parts of the world proves its infallibility in disease of
 the skin, the measles, the joints of the glands.

Ulcers, Sores, and Tumors.
 The effect of this unexcelled externally remedy upon
 Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is
 almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison
 which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and
 then cures, which in leading 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, Rheu-
 matism, 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 lead-
 ing 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
 remedy for sore throats, chills, 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, had been severely
 afflicted with scurfy for four years, the cracks in
 his hands were as wide as the thickness
 of a penny-piece, and notwithstanding he had been
 to the principal hospitals, and the one for diseases
 of the skin, yet he derived no benefit by their medicine.
 Holloway's Pills alone have been the means of ef-
 fecting a perfect cure.

An Astonishing Remedy for bad Legs.
 Extract of a letter from Mr. Charles Sacre
 of Church-street, Woolwich.
 To Professor Holloway.
 Sir,—I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for the
 marvellous cure which your invaluable Ointment
 and Pills have effected on my leg. For four months
 I was in a London Hospital, and turned out after-
 wards as incurable, who were very kind in giving
 me your pills, but I am happy to say that your remedies
 have effected a perfect and speedy cure.

Bad Legs Corns (Soft) Scalds
 Bad Breasts Cancers Sore Nipples
 Burns Contracted and Sore-throats
 Bunions Stiff Joints Skin Diseases
 Bite of Mos. Elephantiasis Scurfy
 Chills and Fish-bone Scurvy
 Sand-Flies Gout Tumors
 Coco bay Glandular Swellings Ulcers
 Chicago-Foot Lambago Wounds
 Chludism Piles Clapped hands Rheumatism
 Yaws

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HORN-
 way, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and
 20, 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 EASTMAN No. 7, Calle Defensa
 at the following prices—s. 1d., 2s. 3d., 4s., 6d., 11s.,
 22s., and 33s., each Pot.
 There is a considerable saving by taking the
 larger size.
 N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in
 every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

For sale.
 An Excellent American Printing
 Press, with self-inking machine. For
 particulars apply at the office of
 A. Lines von Blarcom.
 18-m16 3p Reconquista, 72.

Apartments.
 To let for single gentlemen, sev-
 eral comfortable apartments, furnished
 or unfurnished, all papered and with
 boarded floors; calle del Parque No. 39.
 13-m9 5p.

To let.
 3 furnished rooms in calle Tucuman
 No. 13. a 18 3p

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 & BALL.
 Edwin W. Edwards.
 Gardner Ball.
 Buenos Ayres, 1st March 1857.

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 Provin-
 ces. Average receipts £500 to £600
 per annum.
 For further particulars regarding
 terms, &c., address for one week only
 to M. D. Casa de Sanidad No. 26 calle
 Tucuman. a 11 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 num-
 ber 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 propor-
 tion. Cathbert T. Colquhoun.
 Calle Piedad No. 113.

Caution
COLLARD & COLLARD'S PIANO FORTES
 It having been intimated to Messrs
 Collard & Collard, manufacturers of
 Piano Fortes in London, that a great
 number of counterfeit Piano fortes pur-
 porting to be made by them have been
 and continue to be sold in various parts
 of South America, they find it neces-
 sary in justice to their reputation to
 announce thus publicly, that all Piano
 Fortes of their manufacture are authen-
 ticated by a certificate of authenticity,
 containing a full description of the in-
 struments; 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. a 11 10p.

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

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

Notice.
 A. Lines Van Blarcom has removed
 his Office from calle Maypú No. 75, to
 calle Reconquista No. 72. 19-m16 3p

Information to Commercial Youth.
 A new system of Calligraphy, invented
 by Mr. Charles Oliva is for sale at
 the stationery of Messrs. van Aller and
 Son, Recova 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 ad-
 justed, modelled and concerted in such
 a manner that it is scarcely possible not
 to obtain a favourable result. a 11 6p

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

As ditches are now prohibited, hedges
 become indispensable. The Pitambo-
 lo thorn is excellent for that purpose,
 being a strong, rapid-growing, ever green
 shrub. If planted in line with the noted
 wire fences, it would soon become im-
 pervious; and as the wire falls the thorn
 becomes stronger.
 Seeds of this thorn, and plants of the
 Paraguay Cedar, can be had at No. 15
 calle Tucuman. 16-m16 10p

To be let.
 Part of an Estancia near Colonia,
 with excellent pasture, permanent wa-
 ter, Ranchos, &c., &c., for 1 or 2 flocks
 of Sheep. Also, 1,200 fine mestiza
 sheep to be sold on moderate terms,
 having the advantage of being on the
 same land. For terms apply at Paseo
 Julio No. 25. 21-m16 3p.

Watch Lost.
 A trunk has disappeared from the
 Club, de Residentes Estrangeros,
 containing, amongst other things, a pa-
 tent silver watch, single case, Maker
 "Bous Chadwick, Liverpool." A re-
 ward of \$300 will be given to the
 person delivering it to the Secretary of
 Club; and should it be presented for
 sale Watchmakers and others are re-
 quested to detain it, and give notice as
 above. 20-m16 3p

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 Bucoo 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 aforesaid quarantine in the lazareto at Ensenada, or at the island of Santiago; whether they 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 jacks 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 exacting of a fine of one gold ounce for each; and should the temerity of the master or owner be such as to bring them with deck cargo, the fine will be doubled, over and above the prohibition mentioned in a former article. This article and the preceding one shall come into effect from and after the 1st May next.

5th.—Any Master or owner, who does not make a frank and true statement of his vessel, or what may have 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, or 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 or 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; and 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 Segui.

For sale

Porter, in cases of 2 dozen each. Pale ale. Port, Sherry and Madeira wines. A few cases of superior Whiskey. Calle Piedad No 23. 22-1164p.

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 to No. 31 calle 25 de Mayo. May 7.

Repeating Pistols &c. &c.

LINAY AND SON.

Gunnakers.

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. n1.-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. H.

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.

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. ¼ 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 Longitud 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 Chicobank, 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' 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 1st 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, Supercargoes 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 to board the Hulk "25th of May," pronouncing that this disposition demanded by the public health will be scrupulously observed.

Buenos Ayres, March 31, 1857.

Farm Stock.

For sale from 2500 to 3000 fine mestiza Sheep with Ranchos, Corrales, &c. Apply to John Scott at the Montechino, or at No. 330 calle Representantes. The proprietor is willing to rent the same lands on which the stock has been bred. 211 3p.

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 algibe 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. As also superior Sherry wine, in octave and quarter casks. Apply to calle Defensa No. 69.

To let.

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

THE

Cosmopolitan Sanitorium.

26—CALLE TUCUMAN—26. Physicians and Proprietors. Private Residences.

Dr. Leslie, Calle 25 de Mayo, 58
" Furst, " Represent. 193
" Ventura Bosh " Suypacha 32

REGULATIONS.

1st.—That the Establishment shall be visited at least once a day by each Physician.

2d.—That the three Physicians shall meet, at least once a week to consult upon all matters of importance.

3d.—That each patient on admission shall state under whose care he wishes to be placed.

4th.—That any patient expressly 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 "

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 Piedad. 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 210p

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. 87 calle San Martin, or at his dwelling house Cangallo No. 249. ap 26p.

Colegio Anglo-Argentino.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. No. 463, Calle Defensa. Youth 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 may here secure for their children the comforts of a home as well as the advantages of a school. The house is pleasantly situated and very commodious. For programme and particulars apply to the principal. William White.

Pianos.

From the most celebrated London manufacturers. Apply at 140 and 142 calle Piedad. o11-co.

Commercial Notice.

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

Merchant Vessels from Sea

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

June 4.

ARRIVED VESSEL.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	CONSIGNES.	DESTINATION.
British.					
Jan. 30 bk.	Isiria	302 Sanders	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Liverpool
Feb. 10 Bk.	Duchess	225 G. Lorraine	Cape Verde	Von Seutter and Co	London
30 Bk.	John Ritson	305 J. Owen	Liverpool	K. Grierson	London
24 Bk.	Leopard	300 F. Richard	Liverpool	Drabblers.	Liverpool
37 bk.	Hound	350 Gunguin	Liverpool	R. and J. Carlisle	Valparaiso
Mar. 12 bk.	Bronet	312 Falconer	Liverpool	Glasgow	London
17 bk.	Aries	300 P. W. Hall	Harbourport	Hartenfels & Sons	London
23 bk.	Temisacavata	190 Starkings	Cape Verde	Order	London
4 bk. sch.	Pandora	73 Promet	Cadix	Delisle Brothers	Order
6 bk.	Teal	328 J. Pye	Liverpool	G. Bell & Co.	Order
11 bk.	Criterion	338 J. Ferguson	Liverpool	S. Hesse	England
13 bk.	Eliza Cary	210 Sharp	London	Barber and Co.	Order
15 bk.	Clio	338	London	J. Lang	Order
16 bk.	Trent	—	London	D. Green & Co.	Order
16 bk.	Rowena	195 E. Smith	Rosario	N. Green and Co.	Liverpool
17 bk.	Verbena	192 Woodcock	Lidion	G. Temperley	Order
18 bk.	Express	—	Liverpool	Freyer Brothers	Order
19 bk.	Barkhill	—	Liverpool	Thompson and Co.	Order
May 9 bk.	Gyro	—	Liverpool	S. Hesse	Order
11 sh.	Propontis	—	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Order
22 bk.	Conhath	—	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Order
23 bk.	Christopher Newton	—	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Order
24 bk.	Verbona	—	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Order
June 2 bk.	Clichon	—	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Order
3 bk.	Coringa	—	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Order
4 bk.	Merchant	—	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Order
1 bk.	Orch	—	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Order
255	Lake	—	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Order
352	Coaster	—	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Order
American.					
Apr. 6 bk.	Z. D.	311 J. Fairfield	Boston	Hugentobler & Co.	Order
15 bk. pt.	W. H. Hazard	325 C. Larsen	New York	Zimmermann & Co.	Order
16 bk.	Hugh Kirkbeak	447	New York	Zimmermann & Co.	Order
18 bk.	Mara	—	New York	Zimmermann & Co.	Order
May 21 bk.	Mary Broughton	332 Bowers	Boston	Zimmermann & Co.	Order
23 bk.	Kate	292 Karsteins	Boston	Zimmermann & Co.	Order
24 bk.	Swan	330 Baber	Baltimore	Zimmermann & Co.	Order
24 bk.	Maria	—	Baltimore	Zimmermann & Co.	Order
June 2 bk.	Maria	—	Baltimore	Zimmermann & Co.	Order
3 bk.	Isia	—	Baltimore	Zimmermann & Co.	Order
3 bk.	Anna	—	Baltimore	Zimmermann & Co.	Order
4 sch. bk.	Samuel Churchman	—	Baltimore	Zimmermann & Co.	Order
4 bk.	Henriette	—	Baltimore	Zimmermann & Co.	Order
French.					
Feb. 24 bk.	Azerbaihan	952 Lange	Bayonne	Ayeguesqui	Marseilles
Mar. 10 bk.	Suzuraya	457 Pancheire	Bayonne	P. & C. Jorde	Havre
Apr. 6 bk.	Sphere	325 Herve	Havre	Liaval and Sons	Order
11 bk.	Georgia	446 Morin	Havre	A. Duvoyer	Order
May 21 bk.	Caldera	613 Campegro	Havre	Jourde & Co.	Order
23 bk.	Prosper	355 Darguignere	Bayonne	Zuamar and Co.	Order
June 2 bk.	Frederic	357 Verne	Havre	Dunoyer	Order
Dutch.					
Apr. 3 bk.	Marga Maria	212 Leverstein	Hamburg	A. Blnk and Co.	Antwerp
28 bk.	Iris I	447	Cadix	Order	Order
May 20 bk.	Hendricka	224 Strackholder	Antwerp	Del Sar & Inbert	Order
Spanish.					
Jan. 4 bk.	Dorotea	208 A. Pages	Barcelona	Ljavallo and Sons	Havana
Mar. 6 bk.	Conchita	—	Barcelona	Ochoa & Co.	Havana
18 bk.	Adela	—	Barcelona	Ljavallo & Sons	Havana
Apr. 8 bk.	Magdalena	352 Aguirre	Cadix	Ochoa and Co.	Havana
12 bk.	Falcon	224 A. Anstrich	Barcelona	Martinez and Sons	Order
14 bk.	Mansel	153 P. Garcia	Barcelona	Zuamar and Co.	Order
15 bk.	Pablo	—	Barcelona	Ljavallo and Sons	Order
16 bk.	Avizena	—	Barcelona	F. Buxareo	Order
17 bk.	Teresa	—	Barcelona	Ljavallo and Sons	Order
17 bk.	Presidente	—	Barcelona	Ochoa and Co.	Order
17 bk.	Felix	—	Barcelona	Perambuco	Order
18 bk.	Paquete de Targona	354 Guardiola	Rio Janeiro	Zuamar and Co.	Order
19 bk.	Principe	229 Baratan	Havana	Lisal and So	Order
May 1 bk.	Dolores	195 Urgell	Havana	Havana	Order
22 bk.	Dores	182 Durall	Havana	Martinez and Sons	Order
Sardinian.					
Feb. 7 bk.	Raffaella	350 J. B. Solari	Genoa	Biale and Co.	England
Mar. 21 bk.	Baronesa	181 Corgania	Genoa	F. Silva	Order
Apr. 8 bk.	Meredesita	345 L. Tiscornia	Marseilles	Guilla B. and Co.	Order
11 bk.	Giovanni Batista	182 Esso	Cadix	Hugentobler & Co.	Order
12 bk.	Anna	314 Chizola	Genoa	B. Deflino	Order
15 bk.	Amerigo	273 J. Sana	Genoa	B. Deflino	Order
Hamburg.					
May 30 bk.	Canoe	170 Barons	Rosario	—	—
Meeklenburg.					
Feb. 24 bk.	Paul Jones	270 Langhriehs	Antwerp	Bieber and Co.	London
Bremen.					
Mar. 23 bk.	Vesta	236 Haase	Bremen	Leiman Brothers	New York
31 bk.	George Duckwitz	246 Siedenbug	Hamburg	Bieber & Co.	Antwrp
Belgian.					
Apr. 28 bk.	Paquet	282 Jensen	Lisbon	Rosenthal	Order
Swedish.					
May 23 bk.	Sylpholen	—	Soderberg	Liverpool	Gotting and Co.

